

\$1.00 per year

January 6, 1934

Published Every Other Week

Mink Trapping

Prime

IN pioneer days, when the farmer and his family consumed most of what the farm produced, money was scarce. A family that saw a hundred dollars in cash during the winter was "well off." Hard woods, of which there was an abundance, were burned and leached for potash. Later, markets developed for such products as meat, wool, butter and cheese. Furs could also be sold for cash and during the winter few families but had at least one member with a line of traps.

We still have some fur-bearing animals here in the East and many a farm boy gets most of his spending-money from trapping. In the hundreds of miles we drove in New York State last fall it seemed that we had never seen so many skunks which had met an untimely end while trying to cross the road. It looks as though farm boys should not lack for spending money this season.

In the pioneer days furs were worn for warmth, of necessity. Now they are often a luxury and many people have gone without them lately. But, fortunately, the purchasing power of our city and country friends is better than it has been — times are better, we all hope, — fur stocks have been used up and there is again a demand for them. It's a lot more fun to trap when prices are good.

This Currier & Ives print, "Mink Trapping — Prime," was published in 1862 after a painting by Arthur Tait, and is considered one of the rarest of all hunting prints. In 1930 one copy sold for \$1,300 at auction. Most Currier & Ives prints bring much less, some about \$30, and others but a few dollars. This painting was one of many done by Mr. Tait while he was staying in the Adirondacks.



Courtesy, The Old Print Shop

The Cornerstone of Permanent Security



It's a BIG JOB—this job that the government and the dairy farmers are tackling together. A job that's MIGHTY IMPORTANT to you city folks, too.

Dairy farming is the BIGGEST SINGLE INDUSTRY in this territory. Business in your cities—employment for city workers—depends a lot on the money that the dairy farmers spend WHEN THEY HAVE IT.

But for some time the farmers HAVEN'T HAD MUCH MONEY. So, you city folks haven't had a lot of the business and money and jobs that you used to have.

That's why your governing authorities had a commission spend a year studying the problems of the dairy farmer. That is why, FOR THE GOOD OF ALL THE PEOPLE, that commission recommended CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING to ALL the dairy farmers.

Right now the several state governments in this milk shed are giving the dairy farmers TEMPORARY HELP with PART of their problems. We

farmers of the Dairymen's League appreciate that help—and are giving the authorities all the support we can.

But the states CAN'T do the whole job. The PERMANENT solution must come from the farmers themselves.

So long as part of the farmers of this Milk Shed attempt to sell their milk as unorganized individuals, COMPETITION BETWEEN THE FARMERS THEMSELVES WORKS AGAINST THE COMMON GOOD OF ALL.

Those who advocate CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION for the dairy farmers are working for the best interests, not only of the dairy farmers, BUT OF YOU FOLKS IN THE CITIES, TOO. For by CO-OPERATION, the dairy farmers are able to GUARANTEE the GREATEST POSSIBLE protection for your milk supply. At the same time it will mean a return of prosperity for the dairy farmer who will, again, spend in cities and towns, creating jobs for city workers—increasing each community's wealth.

Short Time Credit; 1934 Model

By H. R. Varney

New York State College of Agriculture

THIS is the open season for new models. Every year we are surrounded with phrases such as "floating power," "knee action," "streamline," "more miles per gallon," "greater power," and "more beautiful than ever" from the automobile manufacturer. The new models are by no means confined to automobiles. We have new model washing machines, hats, mousetraps, and garbage pails. It is probably a good thing. Without change there can be no improvement. It is not surprising that in this period of rapidly changing conditions we should have changes in our credit facilities.

Farming, due to its very nature, requires a considerable amount of short-time credit. Much of the expense of growing any crop must be borne several weeks or even months before any return can be expected. This is even more true today when farming is on a more commercial basis with one or a few crops grown for sale than it was when farming was on a self-sufficing basis. Then there was little need or demand for short time credit. What need there was was met by buying "on time" or borrowing from relatives. The lenders were well acquainted with the borrowers and required little security if they thought the borrowers were good risks.

As the need for credit increased, the number of banks increased. They acted as credit stores or clearing houses collecting the surplus money in small amounts from many individuals and loaning it to farmers and other business men. As they specialized in the credit business they were able to furnish it at a lower rate than the storekeepers, most of whom had to get the credit, which they extended to their customers, from the banks. Studies made by the New York State College of Agriculture show that store credit costs on the average a little more than twice as much as bank credit. An increasing amount of short time credit was obtained from the banks. The banker did not know the borrower as well and was not as well acquainted with his conditions as had been true of the lender in the earlier period and so required more security in all cases. In many cases the borrower was required to take an annual farm inventory and file a credit statement. Even if he was not required to do so it usually helped his credit standing to do this.

We are now getting into the third phase, that of obtaining short time or "production credit" through federal agencies. The 1934 model short time credit picture differs in some important details from any previous one. Let us take a look at it. Extremely low prices for farm products together with a drastic decline in the general price level resulted in restricting or closing many commercial banks. A smaller number of rural banks and conservative lending policies will limit the amount of short time credit available from banks for the crop year 1934. Credit from merchants and dealers will probably be no more plentiful and no easier to get than last year.

The various federal loaning agencies that were in operation this past year are being consolidated under one head. The seed loans and crop production loans that were available last year through the United States Department of Agriculture will probably not be available this coming year. The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation will

probably discontinue making loans in the near future. Funds from the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks will become available to farmers through local agencies known as Production Credit Associations. These associations will be established during the coming winter and spring to serve areas of one or more counties. Ten or more farmers eligible for loans may make application for an association to the Production Credit Corporation at Springfield, Massachusetts.

To establish his eligibility for these

loans it will be necessary for a farmer to take a farm inventory and fill out a credit statement. At the same time bank examiners are requesting that banks have a credit statement from the borrower before making loans of any size. More and more banks are requiring credit statements from all borrowers.

The farm inventory and credit statement is thus rapidly becoming a necessary first step in obtaining short time credit. In addition to this it tells you just what you own and what you owe and how much you got ahead during the past year. It can be completed in half a day once a year and in proportion to the amount of time required tells you more about your farm business.

(Continued on Page 16)

Harness at lowest cost

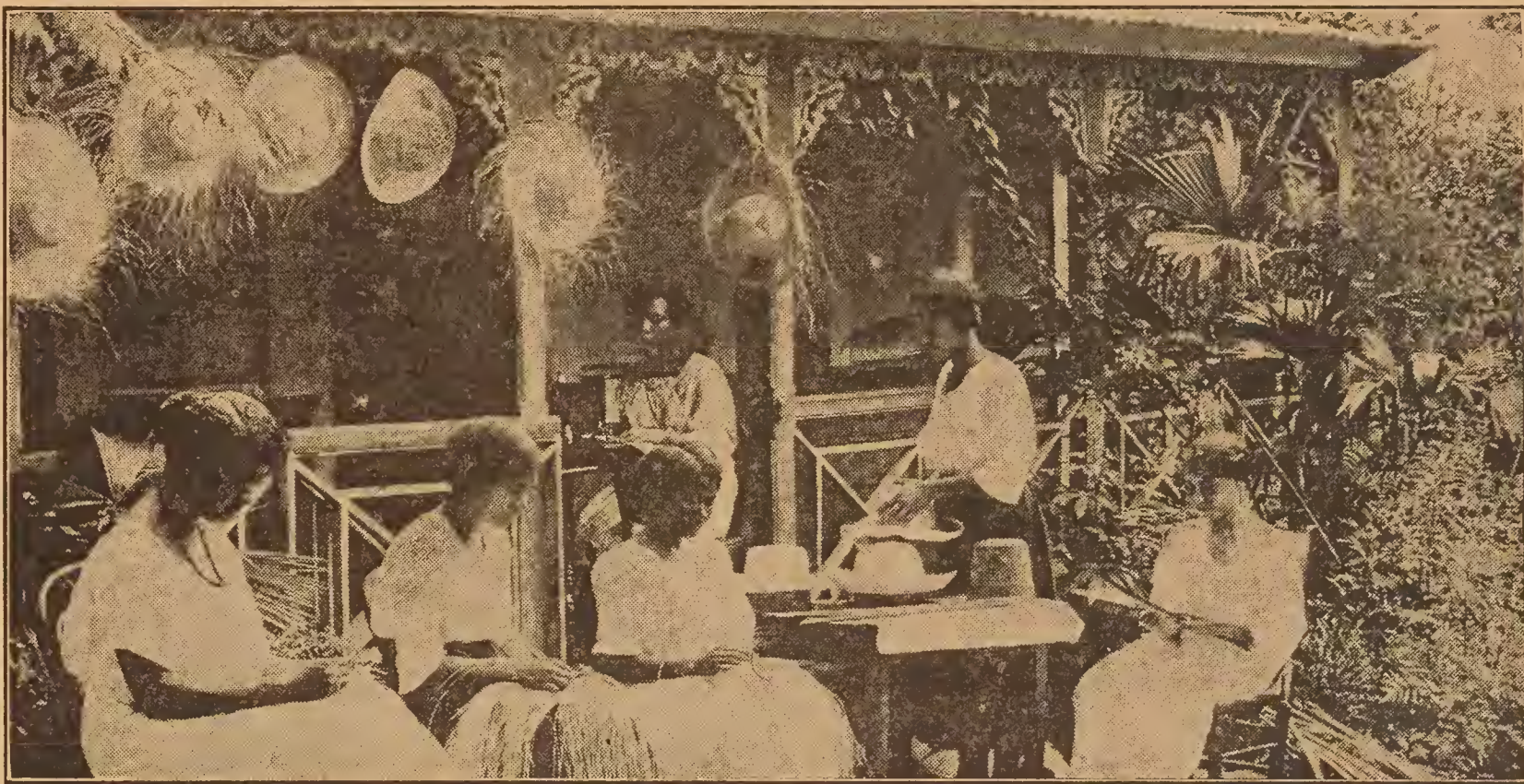
per year of service—that's the famous Walsh No-Buckle. FREE copy of 1934 Harness Book shows new improved models... New LYNITE ALUMINUM HARNESSES... New Special Value Adjustable Collar. Don't wait for prices to go up. Write today.

Walsh

HARNESS COMPANY
Dept. 1 Milwaukee, Wis.

INVENTORS

Time counts in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-A Adams Bldg., Washington, D. C.



Where do Panama hats come from? No, not from Panama, but from Jamaica. We'll see them when we stop at Kingston.

Second A.A. Winter Cruise to the Golden Caribbean

HAVE you ever stood at the rail of a fine, spacious liner, with the band playing in the music room, and your friends waving you Bon Voyage from the dock as you slip down New York harbor, bound for the Spanish Main? If you have, you know what a wonderful experience it is and will want to do it again. If you haven't — there's a treat in store for you.

Readers of the American Agriculturist know that arrangements are now being made for another tour of the Caribbean ports this Winter on the sumptuous S/S CALAMARES, one of the finest liners of the Great White Fleet. The itinerary has been changed so that new ports are offered — even for those who enjoyed our cruise last year. You have our word for it — this trip is 19 days and nights of sheer delight.

March 3rd is the Lucky Day

On Saturday noon, March 3, 1934, a congenial crowd of American Agriculturists will be aboard the sumptuous S/S CALAMARES as she slips down New York harbor and passes in review before the great skyscrapers of lower Manhattan. Plan to be with them for you are off on a 19 day trip to Kingston, Jamaica, pride of the British West Indies; thence down to the Panama Canal, into three charming seaports of Colombia, South America, back to Havana, Cuba, and then home again. You

will be the guests of the greatest farmers in the world — the United Fruit Company — whose far-flung acreage in Central and South America, with its modern agricultural system, will certainly make your trip well worth while from that point alone.

The Cost is Low

In keeping with its policy of rendering a complete service to its readers, the American Agriculturist will handle all the details of the trip. There's only one cost involved — and that has been held down below any figure that you could enjoy as an individual. Once this is paid there need be no worry about shipboard expenses, shore expenses, hotel expenses, taxicabs —

or any charges that usually confront the traveler.

Can You Afford to Miss This Trip-of-a-Lifetime?

You'll see orchids at Jamaica, the greatest artificial lake in the world in Panama, dungeons and sea walls 400 years old in Colombia, magnificent buildings and sights in festive Havana.

And all the while your floating home, the S/S CALAMARES, will afford you every comfort, convenience and luxury that could possibly be desired by discriminating passengers cruising southern waters. The coupon is below. Fill it out at no obligation and let us give you such facts and details about the cruise.

American Agriculturist Tour Editor,
415 Lexington Avenue, New York:

Please send me booklet giving full information about the American Agriculturist Caribbean Tour. This does not obligate me in any way to take the tour.

Name

Town

R. F. D. County State

You might also send the booklet to the following who may be interested in taking the trip:

Name Address

Name Address

Name Address

Name Address

The Editorial Page

Prices Talk Louder Than Statistics

BEFORE the Administration began its program of purchasing gold at prices which have gradually been raised, a good many bankers and economists maintained that there was no relation between the price of gold and the general price level. Since the program has been in operation, these same bankers and economists are digging through the statistics to prove that it is not working. "Anyway," they say, "what advance there has been in prices is due to other causes and not to gold prices." Perhaps this is a case where "the wish is father to the thought."

Well, if bankers want statistics, here are some. In the November issue of "Farm Economics," published by the New York State College of Agriculture, Professor Pearson points out that from February 1 to November 1 gold prices advanced 60.2 per cent, and that during the same time the average price paid to farmers for all farm products increased 51 per cent. Prices paid to farmers for wheat advanced 120 per cent; corn, 109 per cent; cotton, 75 per cent; beef cattle, .3 per cent; and hogs, 26 per cent.

Few people, if any, believed that the price of any one farm commodity would increase in exactly the same proportion as the price of gold. Neither could they logically believe that the adjustment between farm prices and prices of things which a farmer buys would be immediate. However, forgetting figures for a moment, the thing that convinces eastern farmers that the program of gold purchases which the Administration has been following is right is more money in their pockets. In this case prices talk louder than statistics.

Reduce Milk Production by Eliminating TB

AT a meeting of farm leaders at Washington on December 22nd, a proposal was endorsed for Congressional action to establish a \$200,000,000 fund to help finance a production adjustment program for the dairy and beef industry. This sum would be used to supplement proceeds from a processing tax, presumably on butter.

The meeting in Washington followed closely on the heels of several important developments. First, was the resignation of George Peek, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which was followed in a few days by that of Dr. Clyde King as head of the dairy section. Chester C. Davis is the new Administrator of the Agricultural Act, and J. H. Mason, general manager of the Des Moines Cooperative Dairy Marketing Association, has been appointed as acting chief in Dr. King's place.

The second event of importance was the abandonment by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the plan whereby the Dairy Marketing Corporation was purchasing butter for the relief of the needy.

A third event of some significance is the termination by Secretary Wallace of the milk marketing agreement which has been effective in the Chicago area since August 1st. Considerable dissatisfaction has also been reported from some parties affected by the Boston and Philadelphia milk marketing agreements. In the New York Milkshed a committee of New York City dealers are working to bring about a reduction in the minimum prices to producers set by the New York State Milk Control Board. A more detailed account of these recent important events will be found in this issue on Page 11.

It is too early to predict whether or not Congress will provide a fund as suggested to help finance a production control program. There

are, however, two conclusions which seem to us inevitable. The first is that some form of production control must be put into effect and put into effect with all possible promptness if any attempts to secure more favorable prices for milk are to be successful. The second is that the fair, reasonable and sensible way to use any fund for the control of production, whether it come by appropriation of Congress, from a processing tax on butter, or a combination of both, is to follow the suggestions made by us on Page 1 of the September 30th issue of American Agriculturist, suggestions which have also been made and endorsed by others interested in the welfare of dairymen.

We repeat and emphasize that the way to reduce production is, first, to eliminate every dairy cow that is tubercular; second, to eliminate from dairy herds cows having Bang's abortion; and, third, if necessary to reduce production further, to send to the butcher, within a reasonable time, every boarder cow.

Wise Administration of Public Works Needed

SOME complaints have come to us about the administration of the Public Works program.

First, say our readers, not enough care is taken to be certain that the unemployed who are hired are really unemployed, and that they need help. The second objection is that wages paid are, in many cases, too high, tending to make farm help dissatisfied and, in some cases, actually causing farm help to give up their jobs for the more attractive one which seems easy to get.

The idea of public works in times like these is right. The hungry must be fed and it is much better for those who are in need to have a job, than it is to have them get relief without work. The administration of a public works program is a difficult task, and it would be too much to expect that it should work perfectly. We urge, however, that all possible care be taken to see, first, that the men hired are not only in need, but that the most needy ones get preference; second, that wages paid are not above the going wage in the locality. This is fair, and will do much to avert criticism of the Public Works program. Incidentally we trust that a fair share of the available money will be used in improving farm to market dirt roads.

Would Eliminate Starlings

THE annual meeting of the Monroe County Farm and Home Bureau Association, held at Rochester on December 7, called attention to the large damage that is being done by starlings. Because of their rapidly increasing numbers, the Association called upon the State to cooperate in the destruction of starlings and the removal of protective legislation for these more than worthless birds.

Not much can be said for the starling, and a lot against him. It is a comparatively new problem. The birds were imported from Europe and have not been in this country very many years. They increase rapidly in number, they destroy a large amount of fruit and grain, and because they are disagreeable and quarrelsome, they drive away good birds.

Better Farm Prices Will Help Everybody

WE have just had a visit with a New York City friend who told of the rather disheartening experience of watching several hundred school children stand in line for the free lunch given by the school authorities. It was

Monday, and few of these children had had much of anything to eat since the Friday before. They were so ravenous for food that, with great difficulty, they were kept in line to await their turn.

Our friend said that the raising of milk prices by the State Milk Control Board has greatly increased the problem of securing enough milk to feed these hungry children.

We pointed out to our city friend that dairymen, too, were having their difficulties and that if the cities were to continue to get any milk, farmers must certainly be paid more than 2 cents a quart for it.

It is also true that there are 30,000,000 members of farm families in the United States. If these families can receive better prices for their products, so that they can begin to buy supplies and equipment for the farm and the farm home, it will do more than anything else to start the wheels of industry running again. Then city folk will be employed and the number of hungry children will decrease.

A Small Task Worth Doing

WE ask you not to put this issue aside until you have read about the "1934 Credit Model" on page 3. Note that the writer ends his message with a word on inventory and credit statements. American Agriculturist heartily endorses the inventory drive sponsored by the N. Y. State College of Agriculture and State Bankers' Association, which is now in full swing. It's a definite step forward. If more of us had been required to file inventories a few years back, we would not have gone in debt way up to our necks—at least not without knowing where we stood.

Whether or not you plan to borrow money in 1934, you are bound to be better off if you take a farm inventory at the first of the year. It may show that you are in better shape than you thought. We hope it does.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of the great failings of most of us is that we overlook the simple, obvious, and plain common-sense way of solving our problems. The right solution is often the simplest one. Would be Farm Relievers and Hard Times Doctors please note:

Among a party of Bostonians who spent some time in a hunting camp in Maine were two college professors. No sooner had the learned gentlemen arrived than their attention was attracted by the unusual position of the stove, which was set on posts about four feet high.

The circumstance afforded one of the professors immediate opportunity to comment upon the knowledge that woodsmen gain from observation.

"Now," said he, "this man has discovered that heat emanating from a stove, strikes the roof, and that the circulation is so quickened that the hut is warmed in much less time than would be required were the stove in its regular place on the floor."

But the other professor ventured the opinion that the stove was elevated to be above the window in order that cool and pure air could be had at night.

The host, being of a practical turn, thought that the stove was set high in order that a good supply of green wood could be placed under it.

After much argument, they called the guide and asked why the stove was in such a position. The man grinned. "Well, gents," he explained, "when I brought the stove up the river I lost most of the stove pipe overboard, so we had to set the stove up that way so to have the pipe reach through the roof."

From the A.A. Mail Bag

Milk Production Control--Taxes--Posting--Weather--Oleo

BEING a farmer and very much interested in farmers and their problems and in contact with them every day, I am presuming to accept your invitation for correspondence on the problem of milk production control.

First, let me say that I agree with Jared Van Wagenen Jr.'s quotation that, "The government governs best which governs least." And, the second is like unto it, namely, that farmers do not want anything *done for them*. They want to do it themselves. In other words, they "play checkers" and move according to conditions.

The eradication of TB, though it has caused hardship to some individual farmers, has in the main been a fine thing for the dairy industry. The eradication or control of abortion, if it does not bankrupt the state, will be an even greater advance. The third part of your program the farmers, I believe, do not approve of. They do not need to be *paid* for getting rid of the boarder cow. All they want is what she is worth; leave out all processing taxes on milk and milk products. Let the farmers take care of their own surplus. Then the boarder cow will automatically disappear in an orderly manner. No smart farmer is going to milk a boarder cow and keep the milk home just for the cow's company. He knows her value is really only beef value and as soon as he realizes it is her milk he is keeping home, he will get rid of her.

I am going to venture the assertion that if all the cows in New York State were blood tested today, tomorrow morning, New York City would think there really was a milk strike.

K. W., N. Y.

Thoughts On This Posting Problem

I have posted my farm this season for the first time. Many owners of posted lands would readily give permission to reputable parties if they were to come and ask, but obviously it is not practical for a hunter to contact a dozen different farmers before he can begin his excursion. On the other hand, some folks feel that in as much as the pheasants have lived on their strawberries, sweet corn, etc. all summer, they ought to get financial consideration when city hunters come out and shoot birds fattened on the farmers' crops.

Here is a plan, the principle of which I believe is used in part in some other states. I would like to see it tried out here in New York. Let the Conservation Law be amended so as to permit groups of five to ten land owners whose farms taken together would form a continuous area of say 1,000 acres more or less, to form such area into a game preserve, and naming a "commissioner" to have charge of the preserve. This commissioner might be anyone in whose judgment and integrity the group had confidence. It would be his duty to issue written permits to those who wished to hunt within the preserve, charging an agreed upon fee for each permit issued.

Each district would have posting signs at the usual forty rod intervals around its outside borders, with the name and address of the commissioner plainly inscribed. No signs would be needed on line fences inside the preserve, thus cutting the cost of posting very materially. The commissioner would be under no obligation to issue permits to those whom he considered unreliable or careless. In case of depredations, the commissioner's records would make it comparatively easy to trace the culprits.

I think the present practice of issuing, combined hunting and fishing licenses should be discontinued. Make it possible to get each one separate at a fee of \$1.25, or \$2.25 for both if purchased at once. By the time a man pays \$2.25 for the license, and then has to pay the farmer a fee on top of

that, it makes the cost of the pheasant pretty high.

To my mind the above plan has several marked advantages over the present system. Land owners would have something to say as to who may and may not hunt on their property. They would get some return for the wild life which their lands have supported. In fact they would, in many instances, be encouraged to actively promote the development of wild life. The hunter would be secure in the exercise of his

are the ones who complain the most about the price of milk.

I think the Milk Control Board has done a good job since it has been formed.—B. G., *Esperance, New York.*

The "Flop-Over" Rake

I am asking as a favor if you can tell me about the date at which the early horse-drawn wooden revolving hay rakes were used, and if one in fairly good condition has any value in a collection of



MRS. ADDIE DEAN, Chatham, N. Y. and her brother Lester Snyder of Harlemville, N. Y., who are the two remaining members of a family of 12 children—seven sons and five daughters born to Joseph Snyder and Harriet McIntosh Snyder on the old homestead known as the "Cakeout" on the highway connecting Harlemville and North Hillsdale. Two of the children died when infants. Of the ten brothers and sisters who lived, eight passed the age of three score and ten. Delia, who was Mrs. Aaron Minkler, died at 32. Henry died at 71, Alexander at 68, Frank at 72, and Adam at 86. Elizabeth who was Mrs. Allan Waas died at 81; Tammy C. who was Mrs. Philip Van Tassel, at 79; and Margaret, who died as the result of burns received in her home, died at the age of 85. The remaining living sister, Mrs. Addie Dean is 72 years old, and Lester Snyder, the surviving brother, is 83.

The mother and father of this large family lived to be 83 and 82 years old, respectively. After their marriage in 1831 they bought the "Cakeout" where the family was reared. The sons and daughters all settled within "horse and buggy" distance of the homestead except Elizabeth (Mrs. Allan Waas) who moved to Newark, N. J. Several years before her death, however she and her husband returned to the family locality.

Few families can boast of a record of longevity such as the Snyders hold.

privilege to search for game on a definite and adequate area.—C. M. C., *Barker, N. Y.*

Suggests Tax Limitation

No better way to lighten the load of taxation on real estate has come to my notice than that of Ohio where they have limited the rate to 15 mills.

In addition to the above, all property excepting Federal should be removed from the exempt list. This should also relieve the situation of those who desire to make needed improvements but fear a tax raise. It also would greatly encourage people to own their own home, the fear of heavy taxes being removed.

The results seem very apparent. If you agree with these ideas, just spread the printer's ink and the people will support you.—H. H. L., *N. Y.*

Those Who Complain

I want to express my opinion of any farmer who sells his milk and buys butter substitutes. If the farmer does not help his own business, who does he expect will? I have been in the dairy business over 30 years, and worked for dairy farmers ten years before that.

We have used a lot of butter as there have been from three to twelve in the family. I expect you would find that those who use butter substitutes

early American agricultural implements.—E. J. C.

I am glad to be able to give you some fairly definite information regarding the "flop-over" rake. It was invented by one Moses Pennock who lived in Pennsylvania and it appeared first about the year 1826. Crude an implement as it now seems, it was an immeasurable advance over the hand rake, and it rapidly overspread the country and was made by thousands. It held its own pretty well for half a century, but about the time of the Civil War it began to be supplanted by the iron tooth, dump rake, at that time referred to as a "sulky rake."

I do not know how valuable these rakes are. We have one in the Museum at Syracuse that is in pretty good condition.—Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Taxes Then and Now

In a box, stored away, I found some old letters dated around 1850. One of these written to my father in 1853 by W. L.—of Sweden, Potter county, Penn., enclosing five dollars, requested father to pay his tax on a farm that he owned here in southern Chenango county. He thought the tax must be about that amount. This interested me for I know that farm quite well. It had 125 acres and was a pretty good farm with really good buildings that are at this day in pretty good condition. I looked a little further for I knew of a tax list of 1850 that is still

carefully preserved. The 1850 list gives the farm of 125 acres and its assessed value at \$500, the tax being for that year \$3.75. Presumably the tax was thought to be exorbitant for that has always been the general belief.

To follow up the subject a little further, I looked up the original purchase price for that farm in 1802. It was bought from an early settler whose records do not appear, but with another bit of land adjoining making the total purchase 185 acres and the cost then \$800. On the farm in 1802 were two log houses and something of a barn, and this 125 acres might have been considered something near six hundred dollars, but I have no idea what the assessed value may have been. Land values went down badly soon after 1825 but I do not know how soon there was some advance.

Now following the same 125 acres along I came across the assessment and tax in 1908, quite a jump in time but didn't find what was between. Then the assessment had advanced to \$2200 and the tax was \$17.86, but of this \$5.50 was for highway purposes, leaving \$12.36 to compare with the tax of \$3.75 of fifty-eight years earlier. Really this is not a bad jump for that time. Going further however I find that the assessment in 1932 was \$3300 and the tax something over ninety-six dollars. Here is some jump in twenty-four years. Of course, this tax included school as well as roads, neither of which were included in the tax of 1850. Possibly there was some school tax in addition then, but the road tax had to be worked out by each man or paid for at one dollar a day, doubtless about five dollars. If one were to make closer comparisons, perhaps the big jump might be during the past dozen or fifteen years.—H. H. L.

Railroads Have Duty to Public

Your recent editorial, "The Short Sighted Railroads," told the truth so accurately and to the point that I wish it were possible for it to be placed in large type on the desk of every railroad official.

Perhaps they might wake up and realize the importance the railroads play, not only in transportation, but in the progress of civilization, both socially and economically. My imagination goes beyond anything I can picture as to the great possibilities ahead were the railroads efficiently managed by the youth of today who could realize not only the duties to a few stockholders, but to the public they serve, which is far more important.

—C. W. S., *N. Y.*

Predicts a Mild Winter

I find from living on a farm in a rural district and being a guide and woodsman for sixty-seven years that the feathers on a partridge, the fur on a skunk or muskrat and the husks on corn are due to weather conditions that have passed.

I find, to tell the weather in the future, keep watch of tree toads and night crawlers and you will know more about it than you will by watching the wild geese fly high on a foggy morning.

I predict a very mild winter.

—D. E. S., *Vt.*

One Pitcher Not Enough

We fully appreciate all you are doing for the dairy farmer.

Your pledge sure is a fine thing for many farmers to sign although for our family it was necessary to increase the amount on the pledge so that the family could continue on their regular allowance.

We have never been able to buy a pitcher large enough for one meal. Our daily allowance is about eight quarts unless we need more, then we take out extra. Twenty five pounds of but-

(Continued on Page 9)

Starts Plants with Electric "Griddle"

WHO ever thought seeds would be planted on a griddle to get their start in life? Husted Myers, a market gardener living near Albany, N. Y., recently told a WGY audience that he had decided to experiment with electric heat in starting seedlings last spring and found the results wholly satisfactory.

He constructed a "griddle" in one end of his greenhouse. It consisted of a temporary bench which was later removed. After building the bench he placed two by fours lengthwise to support the flats and keep them from injuring the cable. The flats were 16" by 24" and the two by fours were placed so that the ends of the flats rested upon them. The spaces between were then filled with sand and the heating cable placed on the sand.

Mr. Myers, as well as a good many of the rest of us, has always had great difficulty in germinating pepper and egg-plant seeds, sometimes fussing over them for three weeks before they would come up. Last spring he sowed

ed by electricity were all up while the flat on the pipes had not even started to sprout. This flat was then placed on the electric heat and in four days the seedlings were all up nicely.

The soil temperature was maintained at 85° until the plants were up. As soon as they were removed another lot of flats was placed over the heat. Mr. Myers stated that last March was an unusually cold month with little sunshine, so that it was necessary to run the electric heat almost constantly. The heat cost him about 17c per flat. This seems high at first glance but when we find that he transplanted from 800 to 1,200 seedlings from each flat and had the finest lot of plants in his experience and was able to secure some of the big money on several crops this year, we agree with him that the electric "griddle" is a wonder.

Catch the Codling Moth "Napping"

Now is a good time to get ahead of the codling moth for he is in the full-grown worm stage and will be found in cocoons under loose flakes of bark, in crevices on the trunk or larger branches of the tree, in partially decayed wood, in the coarse, dried stems of the larger weeds, and similar places.

First, scrape the loose bark from the trunks and larger branches. Destroy the scrapings by all means. If they are left in the orchard they make ideal quarters for cocooning. Trash under the trees such as broken baskets, pieces of wood pruned from the tree, and old basket pads make ideal hibernating places for the codling moth. They also like to spin their cocoons in old stubs of branches left on the tree in pruning. Branches should be cut as close to the tree as possible.

Pruning is another way to help control the codling moth. Trees should be open at the top so that all parts are readily covered with spray material next season. Early spraying makes later spraying less important.

Then there's the old tree in the fence row—destroy it, for the moths will not be content to stay in it. Clean the packing sheds thoroughly. Moths sometimes leave apples as they are brought in from the orchard, and spin cocoons in crevices in walls, posts, boxes, or crates. Next spring they return to the orchard. You can't afford to let the codling moth get ahead of your fruit.

Soil "Tells" On Apples

According to T. E. LaMont, of the New York State College of Agriculture, soil is one of the most important factors that affect the income of apple growers. In one section of Niagara County apple growers on Dunkirk soil averaged to have a labor income of \$451, while those whose orchards were on Clyde soil averaged a minus \$24 income.

There are a good many other interesting and valuable conclusions on costs and returns from producing apples given in bulletin No. 565, recently published by the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Orchardists who would like a copy, can secure it by

dropping a line to the American Agriculturist, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

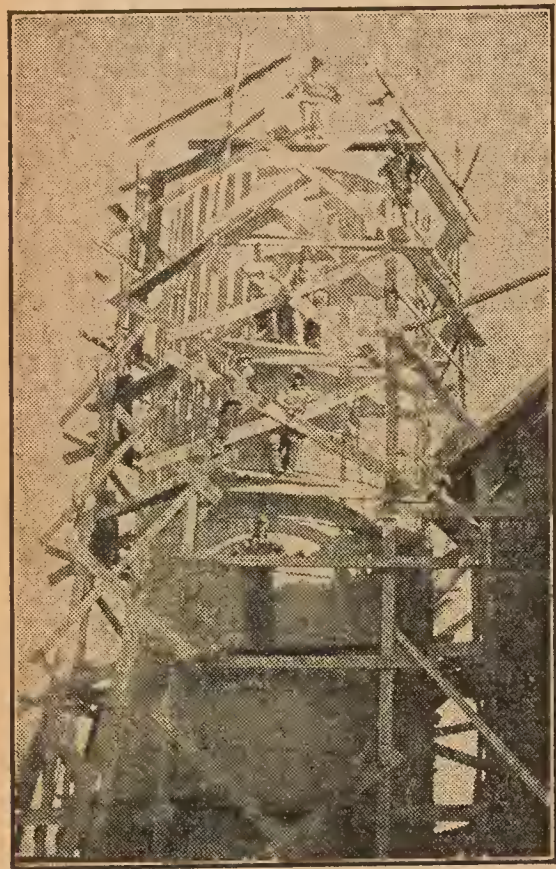
1934 Residue Tolerances Announced

A lead tolerance of spray residue on fruit to be harvested in 1934 is set at 0.019 grain of lead per pound of fruit. The tolerance of 0.01 grain per pound

It is hoped that by the end of the 1934 season the various lines of research now under way will enable the industry to meet a tolerance of 0.014 grain per pound the following year and, perhaps, to eliminate lead entirely as is now being done in vegetables."

Why and How Do You Prune Apple Trees?

Winter is the time for pruning apple trees. Because prices have been lower, fruit growers have watched



The above picture was sent in by C. H. Reynolds, Brook Farm, Montgomery, N. Y., who had this 14' by 36' silo erected on a 6 ft. cement foundation last Fall. On Oct. 6th, when the picture was taken, Mr. Reynolds had two silos already filled and this one was more than half full. His late-planted corn was still in good shape after several hard frosts.

pepper seed on March 21 and on March 28 he had the best stand he has ever had. Just so with his egg plant—he sowed them on March 2 and on March 8 they were up. Tomato seeds were through the ground in four days.

Not satisfied to say the electric control was better than hot water, Mr. Myers sowed a flat of tomato seeds and placed it over the heating pipes alongside of the house, to compare with some he had sown on the "griddle." The seeds were all sown on March 21. On March 25 the flats heat-



This 20x40 ft. concrete stave silo on the farm of Henry Jones at Deansboro, N. Y., replaces two silos that were blown down last summer. Mr. Jones has a smaller silo which he uses in summer to feed 75 head of purebred Holsteins.

established for flourine and for arsenic are to remain in force in the 1934 crop. The official notice states: "In the absence of a commercially feasible lead arsenate substitute it is evident that despite the most effective washing method a material amount of fruit will not meet the tolerance of 0.014 grain lead per pound. Accordingly, a tolerance of 0.019 grain lead per pound of fruit is announced for the 1934 crop."

Personal Experiences

EDITOR'S NOTE: Who has a better laboratory for personal experiment than farmers? Some times our experiences are costly—sometimes amusing and inexpensive—sometimes they save us hours of hard labor. Let's share them with each other. No matter how old your story may seem to you, it will be new to some one else. Just a short paragraph will do—but send it in. We pay the usual rate for every one we can use. Address American Agriculturist, 415 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C.

Loosening Frozen Silage

A very efficient and inexpensive device for removing frozen silage from the silo walls may be made from a steel shaft 4½ to 5 feet long and about an inch in diameter. Heat the end and flatten the end on an anvil, making a blade about three inches wide.

Another excellent tool for this purpose can be found already made in a narrow tiling spade. The best method, however, is to keep the silage from freezing tight to the walls by keeping

costs very closely and many have been pruning less than they did a few years ago.

What has been your experience? When and how often do you prune, what do you try to accomplish by pruning, and what have your results been?

Write us your experience in about 500 words. We will print as many of the letters as space permits, and will pay \$1.00 for all those we use.

the silo tightly closed, loosening the silage from the walls and rounding it in the middle, and then keeping heavy sacks or old carpet or rugs piled around the walls to hold in the silage heat.

Holding Cow's Head for Dehorning

"In dehorning I put a halter on the animal and fasten it into a stanchion. I then place a steel barrel in the feed manger in front of the cow or calf, tie the halter rope short to the middle of a bar or strong stick about four feet long, hook one end of the bar under the manger and pry the other end down until the cow's neck and lower jaw is pulled tight across the barrel. In this way the animal's head can be held motionless and two men can handle even a large cow easily."—R. S.

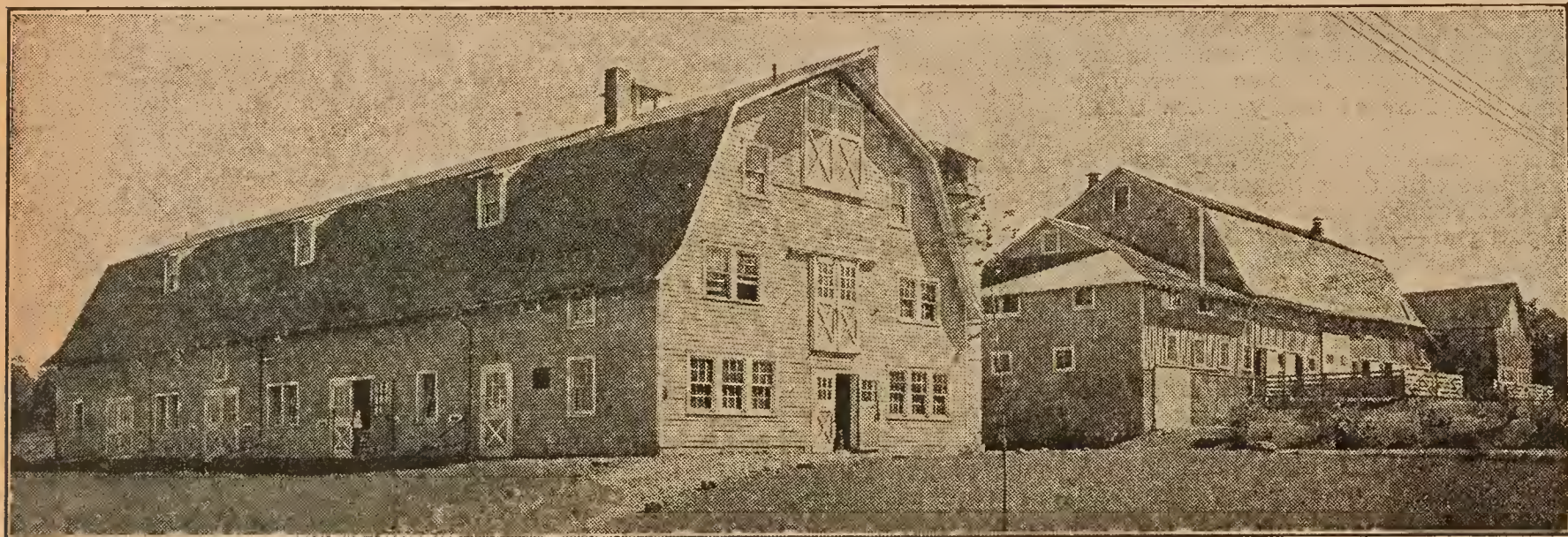
Don't Crowd the Fire

Stoves and furnaces should be amply large for the space they are to heat. We find that a small fire that must be forced by poking and shaking is wasteful both of fuel and energy, and a good deep bed of coals that does not require an open draft at all times is much more economical. Also an overheated stove or furnace deteriorates rapidly and the depreciation and repairs will cost several times as much as for one of the proper size so the fire need not be forced.—J. W.

Old Rubbers May Be Vulcanized

Rubbers, overshoes, gum boots, hot water bottles, etc. may be patched or vulcanized much the same as automobile tubes and casings. Often the emergency tire repair outfit in the automobile contains everything needed and the work can be done at home. If the article is otherwise good or the break comes on the sole or where the material bends, it may be vulcanized for a few cents at the nearest garage.

—A. W. M.



Sheep barns at the N. Y. State College of Agriculture. The one on the left has a capacity of from 200 to 250 sheep and lambs in addition to an office and several store rooms. The barns at the right are older than the others and were originally equipped for dairy cows. They have been remodelled inexpensively and are used for experiments on feeding sheep and lambs. Sheep breeders who plan to attend Farmers' Week will be interested to visit and inspect these barns.

Feed does make a Difference

A dairyman tells how the Purina Program has eliminated breeding and udder troubles. And a poultryman convinces his neighbor that Purina does produce a superior egg.

TWO YEARS ago Clyde Horton of Eden, New York, was feeding his own dairy mixture but was having a lot of breeding and udder troubles. After talking to other men who were feeding Purina, he ordered a carload and gradually changed his herd over to 20% Cow Chow. Since that time he has had no abortion and no udder trouble. Recently having a lot of corn and oats on hand, he decided to supplement the mixture with corn and oats. It was not long before one cow had udder trouble. The herd was put back on straight Purina and the trouble vanished.

Mr. Horton says the thing that impresses him most about Purina is that he has no lost quarters and has equal or better production on a smaller amount of feed. The young stock get Purina Calf Chow and at six months are put on Bulky-Las and corn and oats. The dry cows get ground oats and Bulky-Las, half and half, a pound of the mixture per day for each hundred weight of animal.

The interesting thing about the Horton herd is that they have no pasture. The cows are kept in the barn the year 'round. They get silage,



CLYDE HORTON knows that the Purina Program has made a big difference to him. He buys Purina in carload lots.

mixed timothy and clover hay and Purina every day in the year. Milk is sold as Grade A Raw, which requires that it have less than 30,000 bacteria. At the last test the milk contained 10,000 bacteria c.c. Recent butterfat tests on the milk delivered have been 3.9.

The News of Purina Quality Eggs is Spreading

Alvin Burroughs of Harpursville, New York, told us a most interesting story about the eggs his father's birds are producing on the Purina All Mash system. A neighbor did not believe feed could make a difference on the interior quality of eggs. So Mr. Geo. Burroughs, Alvin's father, proposed they break eggs from both farms in saucers. They did, and the eggs told the story. The Purina eggs had shells which were unmistakably harder, whites considerably firmer and less watery and the yolks stood up in better shape. The neighbor went home convinced.



ALVIN BURROUGHS with some of his Purina eggs.

More and more Eastern farmers are finding out that feed does make a difference. If you are not already a Purina feeder, we respectfully suggest that the Purina program might make a difference for you, too, in 1934.



PURINA MILLS, BUFFALO, N. Y.



TO MY FRIENDS:

I dare you to follow me on some
THRILLING ADVENTURES
IN
1934

But who can adventure far without Health? Will you be ONE of a great group to start our Daring Year with a simple Physical program? If so I will guarantee you better health.

■ ■ ■

TOMORROW morning when you first get up—don't wait until Sunday morning or Monday morning—but tomorrow morning, stand in front of a mirror, take a good look at yourself, straighten up, raise your hands, raise your shoulders, raise your chest, raise your abdomen, higher, HIGHER, stretch a foot taller if you can. Then look yourself straight in the eye and say:

"Look here, body, you're going on a great Adventure in 1934. If you are weak I won't get anywhere. If your tummy is out of order I can't do a good job. How can I smile if a lot of pains are jabbing you? So straighten up, body-o'-mine. Stand Tall. Keep Healthy. We've a big year ahead."

■ ■ ■

OF COURSE, just telling your body to be strong isn't enough. You must help. Maybe you, my farmer friend, are eating too much. Eat wisely, eat moderately. You, Mrs. Farmer, maybe you are just a nibbler. Eat more and balance your diet. You school-teacher-friends-of-mine quit eating and drinking the things that disagree with you. You growing boys and girls, plenty of good cereals, fresh milk and cream build sturdy bodies. Men and women of all walks of life, stand up straight and give your vital organs a chance to work. Did you ever see a Slouch get anywhere?

■ ■ ■

HOW ABOUT regular exercise—walking, riding, anything to give you a glow? I'm a physical crank. I do some of everything. Setting-up exercises five minutes morning and night. How I hate 'em. I do them regularly because it's cheaper to pay for Health than to pay doctors. Anybody who wants health badly enough can have it. Then aim for it. Aim for excellence, rosy cheeks, firm muscles, a quick step, an alert bearing. Knock down every obstacle that stands in the way. Health is priceless but you can buy it with a price.

THERE WILL be plenty of 1934 men who will approve any physical program I submit. They will say "Yes" and then do absolutely nothing about it. We are facing a year of Changes, which must be matched by a crusading spirit. But whoever heard of a Crusader starting out without being physically fit? Protect that strength you have. Add to it. Follow your own Health Program. Win with a glow.

Radiant Health is my first Dare for our 1934 Adventure. I Dare You to be Strong.

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices,
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

By—Paste this on your mirror. Repeat every day for a week.

What a Line-Up!

... Every One a Home-Run Profit-Maker for Livestock and Poultry Feeders



No. 1-A

(Above) The No. 1-A is an unusually low-priced hammer mill—with approximate grinding capacity of from 1500 to 4200 pounds of shelled corn an hour.

No. 1-B. (Middle)

Although small in size the new No. 1-B is a giant in capacity, grinding from 3500 to 9700 pounds of shelled corn or from 4000 to 11500 pounds of wheat an hour... and other grains and roughages in proportion. Its big capacity and low price make it the real hammer mill bargain of the hour. The No. 1-B is equipped with an auger and a blower fan.

No. 2. (At right) McCormick-Deering Roughage Mill No. 2 is a big mill, equipped with roughage self-feeder and hopper for small grain. Roughages and small grain can be ground separately or in combination. An ideal mill for use where large quantities of feed are to be ground.



IN the new line of McCormick-Deering Mills *VALUE is just as real and just as apparent* as it has always been in the popular No. 1-A hammer mill. But the line is longer. There are now three separate mills—all tried and proved in

daily use throughout the country. Every farmer with livestock or poultry to feed should have one of these efficient mills. The McCormick-Deering dealer will show you how it will solve your feeding problems. Catalog sent on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and at 92 other points in the United States.

McCORMICK-DEERING

HAMMER MILLS ROUGHAGE MILLS



Pritchard's Scarlet Topper

HARRIS SEEDS

GROWN IN THE NORTH

Seeds grown in the North produce earlier crops and better yields. This has been proven over and over again. That's why so many successful market growers use Harris' Seeds which are grown near the Canadian border and are by far the best to use in the Northern States. This is especially true of our varieties of Squash, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes, Peppers, Melons, Beets, Cucumbers, etc. SEND TODAY FOR THE FREE HARRIS CATALOG profusely illustrated in color—and with accurate descriptions, enabling you to buy vegetable and flower seeds direct at growers' prices.

If you grow for market ask for Market Growers' and Florists' Wholesale Price List.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc. R. F. D. 24, Coldwater, N. Y.

1934 CATALOGUE now ready

ROUGH ON RATS

Unbeatable Exterminator

of RATS, MICE and BUGS

Used the World over for many generations.

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Manufactured by E. S. WELLS, Chemist.

AVOID ALL SUBSTITUTES



With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

Marketing Agreements

THE Agricultural Adjustment Administration is not concerned exclusively with cotton, wheat, corn, milk, and the corn-hog situation. Mr. Jesse Tapp is in charge of the Special Crops section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and many marketing agreements affecting vegetables are in the making. The vegetable growers and shippers of southern California have an agreement, which we understand, has been approved at Washington and which is practically ready to go into effect. The potato buyers and shippers are working on a similar document, and we understand Florida tomatoes are under consideration. Some basis of understanding among Florida, California, and New York on celery has been suggested. Cannerys are working on agreements for the crops in which they are interested.



Paul Tapp

Growers Should Have a Voice

The important point in matters of this sort, from the grower standpoint, is that the people who produce these crops have a voice in the shaping of plans. We believe that marketing agreements have material possibilities of usefulness, being on a voluntary basis and not involving government price-fixing or hiring people not to grow crops. Of course, there are plenty of difficulties in making them effective. When agreements are developed by dealers, processors, or others than producers, there is, certainly grave danger for growers. We understand the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture is watching the cannery pea agreement, and that they have corresponded with growers in this state.

Before marketing agreements go into effect, there is opportunity for hearing open to any who are interested. At the same time to have an effective voice a group must be organized.

Codes and Agreements

There has been a good deal of confusion regarding codes and marketing agreements. There are codes under both NRA and AAA, but under the latter, codes are concerned with manufacturing and distribution, rather than production. Codes include, among other things, control of wages and conditions of labor. We understand there is little talk of making such restrictions for agriculture. Thus, there is a clear-cut distinction between codes and marketing agreements and the latter type of understanding is the sort that applies directly to production. At the same time, the codes governing the fertilizer, insecticide and fungicide, lumber, produce dealer and many other trades have a bearing upon production conditions and should be watched with care.

Container Costs Under Code

The Boston Market Gardeners' Association learned some time ago that the proposed code for the lumber industry would likely result in approximately doubling the price of the Boston bushel box. The matter was taken up with the code authorities at Washington. Word was received that no action would be taken without a hearing, of which announcement would be given, and in the meantime box prices have risen but slightly.

This action illustrates the need for growers and their organizations to watch the countless situations constantly arising which directly affect their interests.

No local association can act until some individual notes the situation. No local association is working with full

Burpee's Special Seed Offer

30¢ Value for only 10¢

A special advertising offer to enable more people to learn the quality of Burpee's Guaranteed Seeds. For only 10 cents you may have your choice of any three of the following packets (regular 10 cent size):

VEGETABLES: Red Giant Radish; Red Ball Beet; Nettle Gem Muskmelon; Gold-in-hat Carrot; Wayhead Lettuce; Purple-top White Globe Turnip.

FLOWERS: Giant Mammoth Zinnias, Mixed; Fordhook Favorite Mixed Asters; Giant Snapdragons; Burpee's Sweet Peas; Bedding Petunias; Annual Larkspur.

Any three of these packets for only 10 cents postpaid (regular price 30 cents). Selection may be made only from this advertisement. Not more than three packets to any one customer. Write us your choice.

Garden Book Free

This great Garden Guide describes all best flowers and vegetables. Many illustrations. Planting information. Burpee's Guaranteed Seeds at last year's low prices. Write for your free Book today.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
894 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia

Burpee's Seeds Grow

Strawberries PAY



Allen's 1934 Book of Berries is full of dependable information, valuable to every Strawberry grower. It features DORSETT and FAIRFAX, the new Royal Quality Berries from the U. S. Dept. of Agr. Common sense methods and these better varieties mean profits for you. This Book tells how. Write today for free copy.

The W. F. ALLEN CO.
170 Market St., Salisbury, Md.

Maule's Fragrant PETUNIAS

3 kinds, all colors—Bedding dwarf mixed, Balcony large-flowered mixed, also new variety Star of California; all 3 only 10¢—send today! Get Maule's Seed Book, prize flowers, vegetables—tested, guaranteed seeds. WM. HENRY MAULE
577 Maule Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Write today FOR THIS FREE BOOK



TREES, VINES AND PLANTS for Spring Planting—Our New Catalog for spring 1934 now ready. Wonderful assortment of Apple and Peach Trees, all the new and better varieties—Pear, Plum and Cherry trees, grown especially for the commercial orchardist and home owner. Small fruits of all kinds. Millions of Strawberry plants including Fairfax and Dorset.

Beautiful Shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery and roses. Catalog free, BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, Box 0, Princess Anne, Maryland

VICKS Sensational GIFT

3 glorious new flowers, all easy to grow—get 1 pkt. of each free with your 1934 order. Giant Hybrid Scabiosa, all colors; Rare Art Shades Calendulas; Golden Glean Double Nasturtium. Don't miss this most sensational offer ever made by Vick! Write today for Vicks Garden Guide free. JAMES VICK
303 Pleasant St., Rochester, N. Y.



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Assured with our strong Super-Quality plants at low prices. Valuable illustrated Berry Book tells all. It's FREE. WRITE NOW. Rayner Bros. Box 7, Salisbury, Md.

RASPBERRY PLANTS and FRUIT TREES

Buy this year at WHOLESALE PRICES. Also Strawberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Shrubbery and Roses. Cat-Jog Free. Write. F. C. Stahelin & Son, Box P, Bridgman, Mich.

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C.E. Brooks, inventor of the Automatic Air Cushions which bind and draw the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. Noobnoxious springs or pads. No salve or plaster. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Beware of imitations. Never sold in stores nor by agents. Write today for full information sent free in plain, sealed envelope. H. C. BROOKS 748-H State St., Marshall, Mich.

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Here is an ideal policy—planned especially to fit your needs. It is backed by a strong, conservative company having the highest Life Insurance Company rating—already serving thousands of satisfied policy holders.

Facts about this sound, economical insurance are Free.

Write us today.

Agents: We seek connection with Progressive agents in a few good territories still open. Our representatives will be glad to discuss details.

**FARMERS & TRADERS
LIFE INSURANCE CO.**
Room 408-A
State Tower Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.

effectiveness unless it calls to its assistance the resources of the leading agricultural organizations of state and nation.

The relation between vegetable production on the one hand and the government control organizations, NRA and AAA on the other, will be discussed at the Buffalo meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association.

Vegetable Growers to Gather
at Buffalo

The annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association will open at the Hotel Statler, in Buffalo, at 6 P. M. January 16, with a meeting of the Board of Directors, which includes the executive committee and representatives of all locals. At this time business matters will be considered, with special emphasis on national organization and the situation with reference to NRA and AAA, as applying to vegetable growers. Associations that have not yet affiliated are welcome to send representatives at this time.

The program on January 17 and 18 will be headed by Dr. H. D. Brown of Columbus, Ohio, Secretary of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, who will speak on organization, from local to national; Dr. E. G. Misner, of Cornell University, will present the results of the first detailed survey embracing a large number of vegetable farms; R. L. Gillett of the State Department at Albany will speak on fuller grower use of government crop reports; Charles Hickmons of Buffalo is to present the commission man's side of vegetable distribution, while E. S. Foster of Ithaca will discuss relations between the farm bureau and the vegetable grower. The chain store problem will be discussed by Thomas F. Cauley of the Danahy-Faxon stores in Buffalo.

A. G. Waldo of Canastota is President of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, and L. H. Gasper of Geneva is Secretary. Copies of the Association Bulletin containing detailed program and premium list may be had on request to the latter.

Furrow Irrigation

There has long been reason to believe that Eastern vegetable growers have neglected the possibility of furrow irrigation and that Western growers have not made full use of the overhead system. Each has its limitations, and the very rapid evaporation of spray in dry air would be quite a problem in the far West. Furrow irrigation is dependent, rather largely, upon the grade of the land, but it may be employed where there is more of a slope than would ordinarily be imagined. Also, water may be led into rows which may follow the contours with a slight drop. In the far West, grading in preparation for irrigation is fairly common, but it is expensive and can only be employed where the soil is uniform to a considerable depth.

E. C. Bradley of Crown Point, N. Y., has made use of surface irrigation with a considerable degree of success. He has a three acre pond on higher land and he has graded a considerable area of a very deep silt soil. He applies the water between the rows. He gained his experience in irrigation while ranching in Idaho a number of years ago. His vegetables are largely sold at a roadside stand.—Paul Work.

FROM THE A. A. MAIL BAG

(Continued from Page 5)

ter will last us nearly a month. (We do not allow oleo in the house).

We are starting in Cheese Week with 30 pounds. (Probably won't eat this all ourselves but have some fine neighbors that might help us).

—L. V., N. Y.

No Cheaper in the End

I have read many good articles about oleomargarine in your paper. Since I have been on the farm, which is eight or nine years, I have noticed the difference between the eaters of oleomargarine and butter eaters. People who eat oleomargarine save a few pennies, but they spend a good many dollars on doctors' bills every year.

There is no substitute in the world equal to butter.—W. L., N. Y.

TO OUR FRIENDS
A PROSPEROUS
1934

FOR YEARS Molasses Products Corporation has excelled in serving the feeders in this territory through those feed manufacturers whose high integrity has led them to include only the best quality ingredients in their products. This experience has brought us many cherished contacts and friends, to whom we extend the cordial wishes of the New Year.

MOLASSES is an unseen ingredient in a mixed feed, but that does not mean it is unimportant. Molasses has a double value for livestock feeding. In addition to its high energy value, its palatability improves and makes possible greater utilization of other feeds with which it is used.

A GOOD MOLASSES makes any good feed better. What is a good molasses? It is made from the sugar cane in the production of raw sugar (not the refining process) and should contain more than 50% of total sugars. It should have a sweet taste and a nut brown color. But above all else it should be shipped by a responsible party. We hope our friends will say, "Then a good molasses is like that supplied by Molasses Products Corporation." For those are standards we have always lived up to.

A HAPPY & PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!

Molasses Products Corporation
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Extra PROFITS right around you

Everyone buys when you show our full line of Government Inspected, First Quality Fruit Trees, Raspberries, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, etc., at bargain prices. Highest commissions paid each week. Become our local District Superintendent. Engage sub-agents, handle repeat customers. We supply complete Salesmanship and Landscape Course, plus our big Free Sales-Maker Outfit. You start to earn a big pay check the first week without previous experience. Write today for particulars.

KNIGHT & BOSTWICK,
Nurserymen and Landscape Architects,
Dept. 471 Newark, New York.

ISBELL'S NEW Seed Annual **FREE**

ISBELL'S SEEDS

Your Garden will produce better quality vegetables and finer flowers—at no greater cost—when you plant **ISBELL'S Northern Grown Seeds**. Write today for a copy of **Isbell's Seed Annual**—it is brimful of useful information—over 400 true-to-nature illustrations—28 pages in natural colors. Tells how and when to plant. Quotes direct-from-grower prices on flower, vegetable and field seeds. It's Free. Write today.

ISBELL SEED COMPANY, Seed Growers
171 Mechanic St. Jackson, Mich.

SEED OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive Oats in cultivation, 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 42-44 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Get our exceptionally low prices for 1933. You should by all means try these Oats. Also Barley, Soy Beans, Seed Corn, Alfalfa, Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed and Binder Twine. Write for catalogue, samples and prices.

THEO. BURT & SONS, BOX 85, MELROSE, OHIO

STRAWBERRIES MAKE MONEY

Stahelin's new Strawberry Book for 1934 shows all the new and old varieties and tells all about each. **DORSETT, FAIRFAX, GEM** (Marvelous new Everbearing) **STAHELIN'S ORIGINAL MASTODON** AND **PREMIER**. Full line of Raspberry plants, Blackberries, Grapes, Shrubbery and Trees. Catalog Free.

F. C. Stahelin & Son, Box 20 Bridgman, Mich.

MEN WITH FARM EXPERIENCE WANTED IMMEDIATELY

in unassigned territories. Work full or spare time selling farmers Gunson's famous tested seeds. Big demand at present prices. No investment necessary. Excellent cash commission paid weekly. Act quickly.

L. P. GUNSON & CO., Seedsmen since 1888
31 Ambrose St., Rochester, N. Y.

HARBIN LESPEDEZA. Grows on sour, worn-out land of northern states. Great soil builder. Information free. **E. D. LEACH, Ceres, N. Y.**

FOR SALE—All kinds of used fruit and vegetable packages in first class condition. Including bushel and half bushel baskets, egg cases, apple crates, etc. Also new empty packages, liners and caps. Write for Prices.

MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, Inc. 232 West St. New York City, Morgan Ave. & Scholes St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Both Warehouses Open Day and Night.

1934

The "Astringent" Arsenate of Lead year

ORCHARD BRAND
POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD WITH ASTRINGENT

ORCHARD BRAND
SPRAY and DUST Materials
MADE IN U.S.A.

For a Profitable Spray Program Start by Using

ORCHARD BRAND LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION or OIL EMULSION 83
for your dormant applications followed by

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—"APPLE DRITOMIC" or DRITOMIC SULPHUR WITH STANDARD or ASTRINGENT ARSENATE OF LEAD

WHAT "Astringent" Lead did for others last year, it will do for you. Its record of superior performance is clear.... Its greater efficiency means a more certain protection of your apple and pear crop—and the packing of a maximum of quality fruit next fall.... Use it as recommended in "Cash Crops" and the Orchard Brand Spray Schedule AND EXPECT RESULTS!

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PROVIDENCE, BUFFALO, PHILADELPHIA, CHARLOTTE, ST. LOUIS, MONTEZUMA (GA.), BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, ATLANTA, PITTSBURGH, SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Send me your Astringent Arsenate of Lead folder.

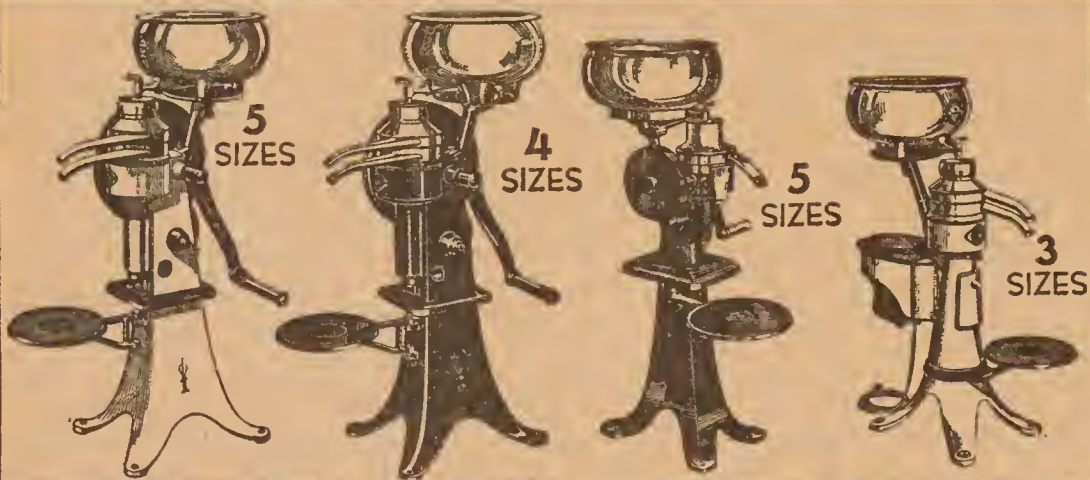
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A Size and Style for Every Need and Purse



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The World's best cream separators	Exactly like Golden Series, except a few non-essentials.	The World's best low priced separators	First all electric cream separators

Then Start Easy Payments

MARCH FIRST

TO help cream producers who are badly in need of new separators we are making an unusual offer.

Your De Laval dealer is authorized to extend terms to you so that you can get your new De Laval Separator *now*, for a small down payment; and then use of it without a cent of cost until March 1st, when you start easy payments. And these payments are easy; as little as \$1.00 a week—so that the separator will pay for itself.

No one can afford to use a badly worn, cream-wasting separator or lose butterfat by wasteful hand-

skimming, when a new cream-saving De Laval can be bought on such easy terms.

There never was a time in the 56 years of De Laval leadership when users could obtain so much value as in the De Laval of today. There are four complete series of De Laval to choose from, providing 17 different styles and sizes for every need and purse.

In skimming efficiency, ease of operation, length of life, beauty of design and finish, nothing can compare with a De Laval.

See your De Laval dealer, or write nearest office below.

**SEE-TRY
and BUY a
DE LAVAL
SEPARATOR
for as little as
\$1.00 A WEEK**
Liberal trade
allowances on
old separators.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
600 Jackson Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale Street



Herd Infection

If your cows fail to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have udder trouble or shortage of milk write us. No obligation. Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows. **Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co.** Box 197 - Waukesha, Wis.

CHEWING, Smoking or Cigaret Tobacco, 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10, \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and Box 5c Cigars Free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. **FARMERS' ASSOCIATION**, West Paducah, Kentucky.

HINMAN

"THE MILKER OF TODAY"

Price and performance will satisfy you on this new pipeline, rubber-lined cup, Milker. Write for complete details. **HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO.** ONEIDA, N.Y.



GOLDLEAF—Guaranteed Satisfactory chewing. 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Smoking 5 lbs. .75c; ten \$1.25. Pipe Free. **CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS**, Sedalia, Ky.

WANTED TO BUY Old bags. We pay good prices. Write for price list. **MONROE BAG CO.**, 43 Vienna St., Rochester, N. Y.



With the A. A.
Dairyman



Dairy News Briefly Summarized

A NUMBER of recent events are of vital concern to dairymen. Here is a brief summary of them given in approximate order of happening:

George N. Peek, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, has resigned, and Chester C. Davis has been appointed as the new Administrator. Shortly thereafter, Dr. Clyde King, Chief of the dairy section, tendered his resignation, and J. H. Mason, general manager of the Des Moines Dairy Marketing Corporation, was appointed to succeed him. These resignations followed rumors of disagreement within the Department of Agriculture as to the correct policy to follow in administering the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It is anticipated that the new heads will be more liberal and progressive.

Secretary Wallace, effective January first, terminated the milk marketing agreement which has been effective in the Chicago area since August 1st. It should be made clear that the Secretary had no alternative in the matter. The agreement provided that it should be terminated at any time that 75 per cent of the producers or distributors made such a request. The request was made by the Chicago Pure Milk Association, representing 75 per cent of the producers, so the agreement was terminated effective January 1st, 1934. The original agreement gave farmers \$1.75 per hundred for Class 1 fluid milk. Later it was amended at the request of the Pure Milk Association and provided for an increase to \$2.10 per hundred for fluid milk.

Neither is everyone around Boston and Philadelphia backing fully the milk marketing agreements in those areas. Around Philadelphia a new association of dairymen has been formed which has been putting some stumbling blocks in the path of the Interstate Producers' Association, and recently a hearing was held on the Boston milk marketing agreement when several changes in the agreement were proposed.

Butter Purchasing Plan Modified

Perhaps the event of most far-reaching importance was the order discontinuing the operations of the Dairy Marketing Corporation. For some weeks this corporation has been buying surplus butter, and has thereby maintained a butter price which has approximated 24 cents for top grades. This corporation purchased approximately 40,000,000 pounds of butter, but production continued heavy and consumption low, and there was no appreciable lowering of the surplus over figures of last year. On December 16th Secretary Wallace wired the Dairy Marketing Corporation terminating the agreement whereby butter was purchased to be turned over to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to

be distributed to the needy. Following this announcement, butter prices hit the toboggan for several days, but have recovered somewhat, quotations for 93 score butter at this writing, (December 30,) at New York City being 22½ cents. Some butter for relief purposes will be purchased by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

Another immediate result was a statement by the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation which, to put it mildly, expressed great dissatisfaction with the failure of the Administration to continue the purchase of butter, which, they charge, resulted in a 7 cent decline on 92 score butter, and 2½ cents in the price of cheese. This organization charged that Secretary Wallace pledged a fund of not less than \$30,000,000 to improve prices, and that the termination of the program left that pledge far from being fulfilled. It was further charged that there had been undue delay in the actual distribution of the butter to the needy on the part of both federal relief and local relief agencies.

The statement further pointed out that on August 17th the organization had pledged support of a production control plan. Later a plan was suggested to include the elimination of diseased dairy and beef cows, saving the home market for American dairymen, prohibiting dairymen from production of milk on land taken out of production by control programs, and taking sub-marginal lands out of production.

Butter Producers Will Be Heard

Among other things, the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation requested that milk marketing agreements for fluid milk establish a specified retail price for milk and its products. In commenting on this Secretary Wallace states that the department should use its powers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act to lift farm prices not distributors' prices. Said the Secretary, "The Department of Agriculture owes to the man who milks the cows the duty of working out a program that is sound as between milk and butter. It is not our duty to enforce fixed prices to the consumer."

It seems certain that butter producers are to be heard in any future plans for price or production control. For example, Eastern dairymen have felt that fluid milk from Western states should not be allowed to come into Eastern cities. Now Western butter producers take the position that surplus milk around the Eastern markets should not be manufactured into butter to compete with the product of Western dairymen who depend upon butter for their income.

A conference of farm leaders was called by Secretary Wallace at Washington on December 22nd. In anticipation of a request that Congress provide a fund to help finance production

(Continued on Opposite Page)

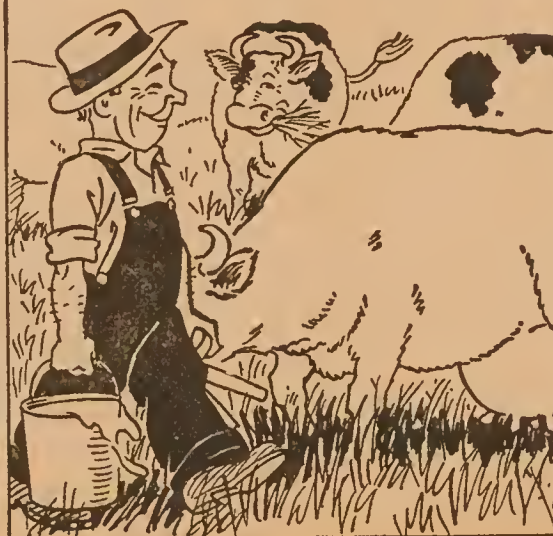
IF — YOU DON'T FEED YOUR COWS, DOWN GOES PRODUCTION, AND YOU'RE LICKED!



IF — YOU FEED THEM ONLY BOUGHTEN FEEDS, UP GO YOUR EXPENSES, AND YOU'RE LICKED!



BUT — YOU DON'T NEED TO BE LICKED EITHER WAY. FERTILIZE YOUR PASTURES AND HAVE GOOD GRAZING FROM FROST TO FROST.



TOP-DRESS YOUR PASTURE ONCE IN FIVE YEARS WITH 200 POUNDS OF AMMO-PHOS* HIGH-ANALYSIS FERTILIZER PER ACRE.

EACH SPRING OF THE INTERVENING FOUR YEARS, TOP-DRESS WITH 200 POUNDS OF GRANULAR AERO CYANAMID PER ACRE —

AND YOU WILL PRODUCE A LARGE PART OF YOUR ADDITIONAL FEED AT ABOUT HALF OF WHAT IT WOULD COST YOU TO BUY IT.

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. AND PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES



AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Manufacturers of Aero Cyanamid and Ammo-Phos

535 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cyanamid is NITROGEN plus LIME

control, Secretary Wallace wired the governors of leading dairy and beef cattle states and some members of Congress, asking their opinion of such a fund of \$200,000,000. The conference went in record as in favor of the proposal, which, it is expected, would be supplemented by processing taxes on butter and possibly other dairy products. Beef cattle, of course, are not listed by the Agricultural Adjustment Act as a basic commodity, and some legislation would be required before they could be so listed. A good many Eastern dairymen will believe that such a fund for production control should be first used to remove tubercular animals from dairy herds. This is a job that has been started and needs to be finished. The fund, of course, will be used for the payment to dairymen of indemnities on tubercular animals.

Move to Lower New York Prices

In the New York Milkshed a dealers' committee has approached Charles Baldwin, chairman of the Milk Control Board, asking for a hearing to consider lower milk prices to producers. The committee claimed that it is impossible to prevent bootlegging of milk and cream from Western states so long as the prices fixed by the New York State Milk Control Board are so much higher than prices in the West. The committee also contended that cheaper milk coming into the New York City market from nearby states threatened to deprive New York dairymen of their share of the fluid market. Chairman Baldwin asked the dealers to withhold their request until after conferences on dairy matters at Washington had been completed.

Sentiment among New York State dairymen for continuing the Milk Board another year is quite universal. It is reported that the Milk Board, if the proposed New York marketing agreement is not made effective soon, will ask for increased powers tending to enable the Board to keep milk from other states out of the New York City market unless paid for at the same price required in New York State.

A cow weighing half a ton uses about three and one-half tons of air a month and drinks about one and one-half tons of water.



WGYP Farm PROGRAMS

Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 4:40 daily except Saturday; Bill Robbins, 12:55 daily, except Saturday.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8

12:35—"Winter Care of Farm Machinery," H. S. Pringle.

12:45—"The Home Today," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9

12:35—"An Inside Look at the Outlook Report," A. L. Shepherd.

12:45—New York State Department of Education.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10

12:35—"Synthetic Sunshine,"

12:45—"A Visit About Books and Reading," (Country-side Talk), E. R. Eastman.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11

12:35—"Fruit Growers Will Have Their Pow-wows," A. B. Buchholz.

12:45—"It Pays to Sell Together," Webster J. Birdsall.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12

12:35—"The Stallion Law," Dr. J. G. Willis.

12:45—"Family Fun," Miss Mary Pozzi.

8:30—WGYP Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13

12:32—WGYP 4-H Fellowship, "Cashing in on the Canned Crops," Schenectady County 4-H Clubs.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15

12:35—"Microbes in Clover," Professor J. H. Barron.

12:45—"Sunshine Under Your Roof," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16—

12:35—"What Farmers Think, and Why," E. S. Foster.

12:45—New York State Department of Education.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17

12:35—"Electricity at the Work Bench,"

12:45—"The Light That Failed," (Country-side Talk), Ray F. Pollard.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18

12:35—"Two Trips a Day to the Feed Bag," F. R. Smith.

12:45—"Fighting Bovine Tuberculosis with Cleanliness," Dr. E. T. Faulder.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19

12:35—"Inviting the Customer to Buy," Miss Jesse Mary Hill.

12:45—"Massachusetts Plays—and How," Miss Mary Pozzi.

8:30—WGYP Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20

12:32—WGYP 4-H Fellowship, "Putting the Pair on Parade," Delaware County 4-H Clubs.



Yes, it's DRIED BEET PULP....and *do they like it!*

THE impatient cow shown above is getting three pounds of Dried Beet Pulp twice a day instead of 30 pounds of corn silage. And it is fed dry, just as it comes from the sack; or cows can be fed six pounds of Dried Beet Pulp daily instead of 10 pounds of hay. If silage and hay are plentiful, Dried Beet Pulp can be used as part of the grain ration in the place of corn, oats, bran or barley. It blends wonderfully with cottonseed meal, gluten feed, brewer's grains and linseed oil meal.

Dried Beet Pulp improves any ration. One reason is that it makes the ration more palatable. Cows are eager for its root-like flavor. The picture is proof of this. For Dried Beet Pulp is the whole, nutritious, succulent sugar beet, minus the sugar and water—the only vegetable feed in commercial form—"June Pasture the year round." It also makes the ration more easily digestible. Keeps indefinitely. Low in cost. Ask your feed dealer about Dried Beet Pulp. He has it or can get it quickly.

Dried Beet Pulp makes good litter for poultry

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan



**Buy Now—
Save Money!**

Grange Silo

Slowly, but surely, "codes" are forcing prices up all along the line. Our present prices—still low—are piling up many early orders. Wise silo-minded men will investigate. NOW, the real values, exclusive features, of Grange Silos.

Ask about ALGER ARCH miracle!

Also new money saving Reliner! Get prices and Circular A now.

Wood Stave—Concrete Stave and Tile Silos. Also Tanks and Reliners

GRANGE SILO CO., Red Creek, N.Y.

**108 YEARS
OF
UNINTERRUPTED
DIVIDENDS**

Open a Savings Account BY MAIL

In this Mutual Savings Bank. Operated under strict Massachusetts laws. We have no stockholders to share in profits. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open accounts, deposit your savings, or withdraw your money by mail. \$1 opens an account. Interest paid on accounts of \$3 or more. Accounts can be opened in one name or as a joint account in two names. Banking by mail with us is safe, easy, quick, private.

Write for folder "Banking by Mail"

INTEREST BEGINS 15th EACH MONTH

**Institution for Savings
in Roxbury**

2345 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Value When You Go To
PHILADELPHIA

**600 ROOMS
BATHS**

A ROOM and
A BATH
For TWO and
A HALF

\$250 SINGLE WITH BATH
\$400 DOUBLE WITH BATH

**HOTEL
PENNSYLVANIA**
39 1/2 AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA

MAKE STEADY INCOME

Selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and auto owners on long credit. You receive one-half the profits—paid weekly. No investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of \$35.00 to \$60.00 weekly interests you—write quick. **SOLAR PRODUCTS COMPANY,** Dept 12, Cleveland, Ohio.

CATTLE

Purebred Shorthorn Bulls, 10 to 16 months. Red, white and roan colors, from dual purpose prize winning stock. Descriptions and prices on request. **WM. J. BREW & SONS,** Bergen, N. Y.

WANTED—Fresh, and nearby, young Registered Holsteins, accredited. Give full details and lowest cash price. Might consider entire herd. **BOX 1,** care of American Agriculturist.

FOR SALE One serviceable yearling Ayrshire bull and bull calves, sired by Strathglass Ichabod. Accredited herd. **J.R. TEETZ,** Gloversville, N.Y.

HORSES

FOR SALE Carload farm chunks, good colors, young ages, fat and gentle, harness-broke. **FRED CHANDLER,** Chariton, Iowa.

DOGS

FOR SALE: Dogs and Pups, Beagles, Springer and cocker Spaniels, Red Foxes and Raccoons. **MYRL H. PIERSON,** Groton, N. Y.

SWINE

Reliable Pigs for Sale!

Our quality shall be maintained but prices are lowest ever quoted for this high grade stock.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester

8-9 Weeks old \$2.50

CHESTER WHITES \$3.00

Will ship C.O.D.—no crating charge.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass. Box 83

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

8 to 10 wks. old @ \$2.50 each

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL,

Russell Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

PIGS 8-10 wks. old \$2.50 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows 8 weeks old \$3.00 each.

WALTER LUX

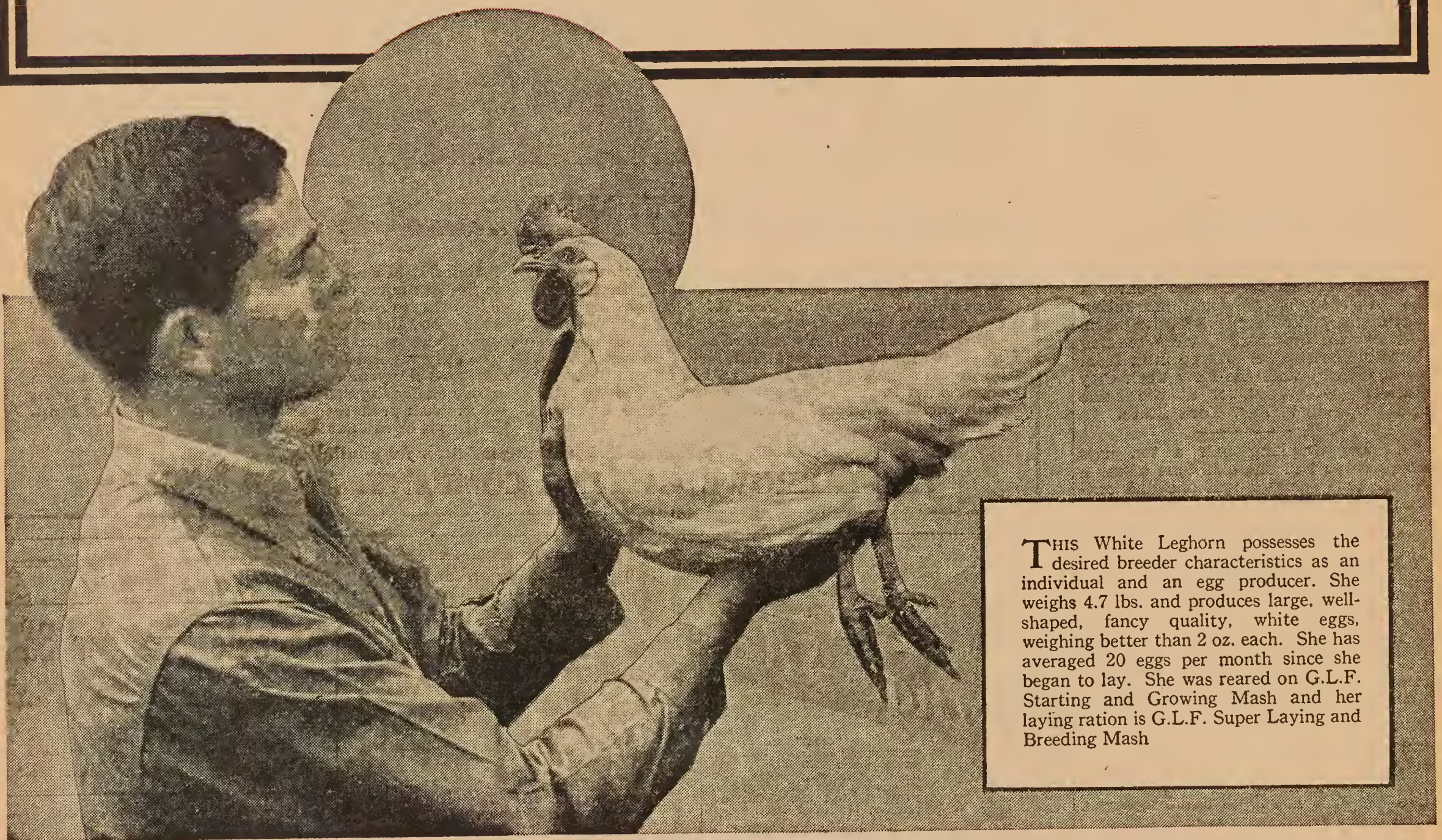
388 SALEM STREET, WOBURN, MASS. TEL. 0086

Time Well Spent

Time taken to read the advertisements in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**

Breed for Egg Quality FEED to Maintain It



THIS White Leghorn possesses the desired breeder characteristics as an individual and an egg producer. She weighs 4.7 lbs. and produces large, well-shaped, fancy quality, white eggs, weighing better than 2 oz. each. She has averaged 20 eggs per month since she began to lay. She was reared on G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash and her laying ration is G.L.F. Super Laying and Breeding Mash

EASTERN poultrymen are becoming more and more "egg quality conscious." Of course, the care and handling of eggs after they are laid has much to do with the rating of these eggs when they reach the market, but the fundamental factors of egg quality are inherited and are therefore breeding problems. Egg size, weight, color of shell, shape, and to a large extent, interior characteristics are inherited and the foundation of egg quality depends upon selecting the breeding flock rigidly for these factors. Good feeding and management enter into the production of quality eggs only after the layers have shown that they inherit the ability to produce the desired type of eggs. Poultry breeders who can

show these qualities in their flocks have found increasing and profitable markets for their chicks.

FOR THE BREEDING FLOCK— SUPER LAYING AND BREEDING MASH

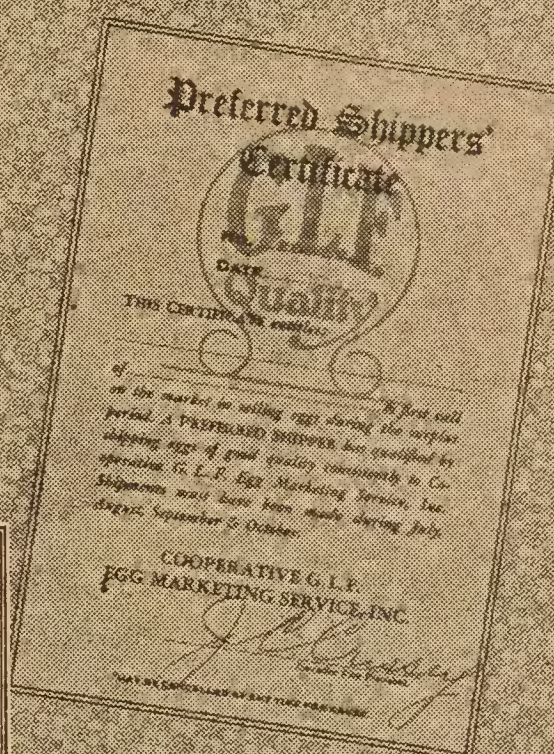
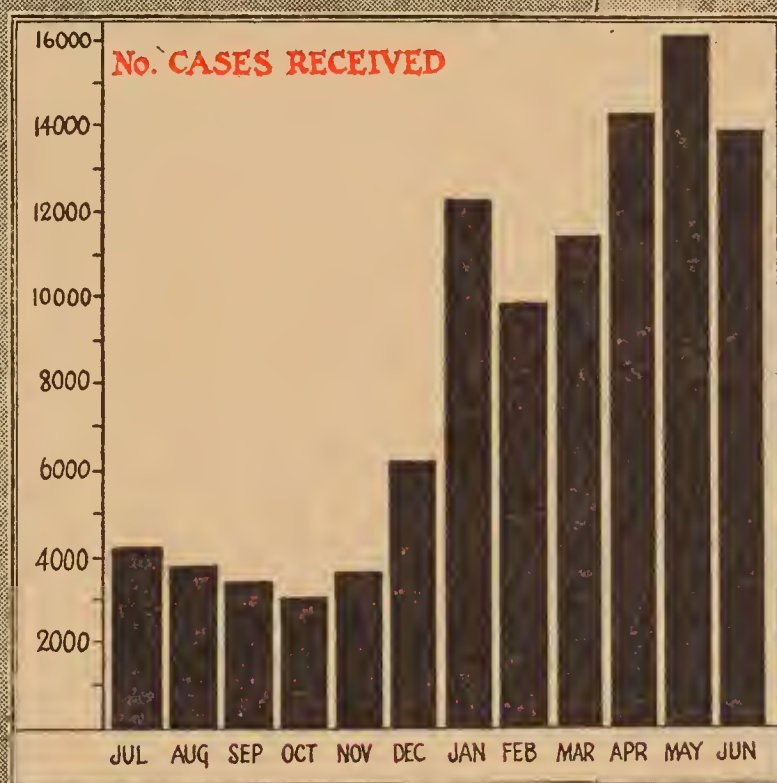
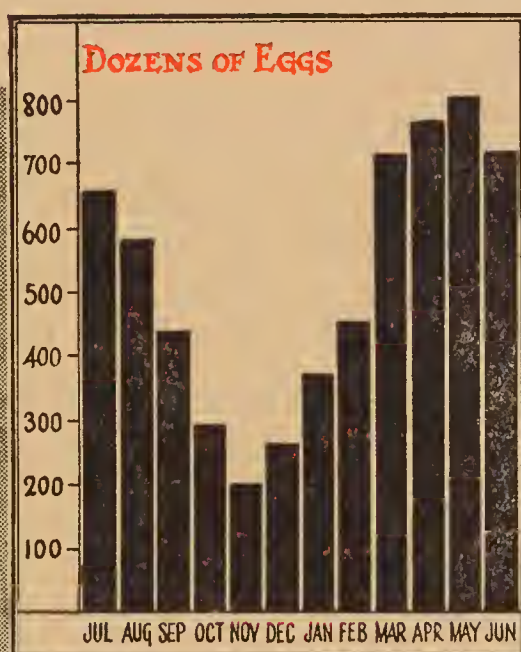
For high hatchability along with heaviest egg production and maintenance of flock health, this mash is complete when supplemented with G. L. F. Scratch Grains. It is built to meet the most severe conditions of modern poultry management, including year 'round confinement. All the vitamins, proteins, energy-yielding, and egg-producing feeds required are built into this mash. Poultry breeders have found this feed a big help toward a successful hatching season.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED, ITHACA, NEW YORK

"Preferred Shippers" are Regular Shippers

This certificate has been issued to those producers who have shipped eggs regularly and have maintained high quality standards.

The Chart below, to the left, shows the average production of a 500 bird flock by months throughout the year. The larger chart shows the monthly receipts of eggs at Coop. G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service, Inc., 190 Duane St., New York City, for the past year. Contrast this with the average flock production. Low receipts from July to November and excessively high receipts from January to May make an unbalanced output to our trade, build excessive surpluses during the spring season, and make us short of supplies during the summer and fall.



DURING the two years that G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service has been in operation at New York an increasing number of poultrymen have voluntarily become regular year around shippers, marketing all their eggs through this service. Other egg producers have been occasional shippers, in many instances sending only the surplus production for which they did not have a market.

For efficient operation your G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service should receive a regular volume of eggs. When few eggs are received, the buyers are disappointed and go elsewhere. When irregular, large shipments are received and a surplus is created, returns to shippers are disappointing. The large number of poultrymen who voluntarily send their eggs the year around in proportion to flock production make possible orderly marketing and greatest returns to producers. To encourage this group of shippers they have been designated Preferred Shippers. Eggs received from these producers will be sold first. Provision has been made so that poultrymen may, under various conditions, easily qualify as Preferred Shippers by conforming to one or more of the following classifications.

(1) The producer who ships to the G. L. F. the year around, but because of hatching in the surplus period, ships few eggs then, but more during the deficit period. (2) The consistent shipper for whom we are able to secure a special customer. (3) The larger producer who ships us all his eggs consistently the year around. (A quantity classification.) (4) THE SMALLER PRODUCER WHO SHIPS US ALL YEAR AROUND CONSISTENTLY. (MUST HAVE AT LEAST 500 BIRDS TO BE ABLE TO SHIP 2 CASES WEEKLY DURING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.) (5) The producer with 300 to 500 birds who ships us the year around as long as he has eggs, but has none to ship during a period of 4 to 6 weeks during September and October. (This group also includes a loyal producer who might sell his old birds or have a flock go into an early moult.) (6) The producer who sends us all his eggs from September 1st to July 1st, but has a local high-priced market during July and August. (We do not lose volume seriously until September 1st).

Number 4 is the largest group. They are the most desirable shippers. We can render them a greater service. They make up the vast majority of the producers in this territory. They have sound farm programs, for their poultry flocks usually supplement other farm activities. They can ship good quality because they can ship at least twice a week even in the deficit period.

In selling eggs for the Preferred Shipper first to the best advantage, we protect this regular shipper against surpluses created by those who use the service only occasionally. However, those who have never shipped, or who have shipped only occasionally, may qualify another season by conforming with the requirements of any one or more of the 6 groupings.

Build your G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service with regular shipments.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED, ITHACA, NEW YORK

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

The New York State Milk Control Board has announced minimum prices to producers for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone for December, as follows:

Class 1, (fluid milk)	\$2.23*
Class 2A	1.55
Class 2B	1.75
Class 2C	1.45
Class 2D	.845
Class 2E	.845
Class 3 (evaporated milk, etc.)	1.23
Class 4A (butter)	.795
Class 4B (cheese)	.77

*Base price without freight differential.

Prices for Class 1, 2A, 2B, and 2C will continue until further notice of change. Prices for other classes will be figured at the end of the month.

* * *

November Prices

(Dairymen's League)

The following are the net pool prices, (cash plus certificates amounting to 7 cents a hundred) paid producers for November 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone: Class A, Volume Differential Plants \$1.64 Class B, Volume Differential Plants \$1.62 Class C, Volume Differential Plants \$1.58 Non-volume Plants \$1.52

The November price is 11 cents above the October price.

(Sheffield Producers)

The price to Sheffield producers for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone for November is \$1.92, with usual freight, grade and butter fat differentials. The Sheffield price is 17 cents higher than for October.

The Dairy Situation

Milk production in the New York Milkshed around the first of the year is reported as higher than last year, while around the holiday period, as is usual at that time, demand fell off considerably. On page 10 of this issue, you will find a statement of recent dairy developments which will interest you.

A study of milk and cream consumption since 1927 shows a gradual falling off in the consumption of milk. Milk consumption is now about 90 per cent of what it was on the average in the corresponding period from 1927 to 1930, while cream consumption has fallen off even more drastically to a point below 80 per cent.

The three important things to watch are,—first, the possibility that a Federal production control program may be put into effect. In our opinion the best way to do this would be to eliminate bovine tuberculosis. Second, some authority is needed to keep out of the New York City market milk which is purchased in other states below the prices set by the New York State Milk Control Board. Third, any adjustment on prices for milk and dairy products, or any production control program, should be fair to Eastern producers of fluid milk as well as Western dairymen.

Prices

Prices for farm products after advancing a little for November, have slipped back a bit to about the September to October level. The purchasing power of farm products, which is the important thing, was 61 per cent of pre-war in mid-November, compared with 49 per cent last February and 52 per cent in November a year ago.

However, a thing we should not forget is that these are U. S. figures, and that farmers in New England and other Eastern states, due largely to nearness to markets, are in a much more favorable position.

Farm Economics for November says that from February to November, 1932, gold prices advanced 60.2 per cent, while during the same period the average prices paid to farmers for all farm products increased 51 per cent. In October farm

prices in New York State averaged 85 per cent of pre-war figures, and averaged 50 per cent higher than last February.

The ideal is that in the restoration of the price level, prices paid to farmers for farm products as well as prices for other basic commodities, should advance more rapidly than the general price level. Retail prices of food and the cost of living should lag. This should bring about an equitable relationship between prices the farmers receive, and the prices the consumers must pay. An idea of this can be obtained from figures recently published in Farm Economics. Complete figures are available for October showing that in relation to pre-war prices, farmers received 15 per cent less than pre-war prices. At the same time, living costs averaged 35 per cent above pre-war, distribution costs, 50 per cent above pre-war, and retail food prices, 12 per cent above pre-war.

Butter

The announcement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture terminating the agreement with the Dairy Marketing Corporation which had been buying butter for the relief of the needy, caused a sharp break in butter prices, sending them down to as low as 18c for higher-than-extras, following which there was some improvement up to 21c on December 28th. Retail prices were also lower, tending to improve consumption and lower butter production.

The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that on December 23rd storage holdings of butter totaled 123,390,000 pounds, as compared to 24,372,000 pounds last year, or more this year by over 99,000,000 pounds.

The December 1st cold storage holdings of cheese totaled 85,800,000 pounds, which was 22,700,000 pounds more than on December 1st a year ago, and 13,500,000 pounds more than the five-year average.

There is this winter in the U. S. per animal unit 19 per cent less grain and 9 per cent less hay available than the average of the past five years. The yield per acre for six important grain crops was the lowest since 1901. The yield is 961 pounds per acre, and during the past 68 years there have been only six years when per acre yields were as low.

It is probable that this will result in the marketing of a large number of animals, which will be an unfavorable factor in determining prices for meat animals. It is expected that feed prices will be high, relative to prices of most livestock and livestock products.

Eggs

We have an unusual situation in the egg market right now. The government's program for the purchase of 12,000,000 dozens of storage eggs for relief purposes naturally increased the demand for storage eggs. There has also been some shift to storage eggs among consumers, and as a result eggs are coming out of storage very rapidly. This has resulted in some slump in demand for nearby fresh eggs, but looking ahead it will help the situation because it removes from the market to a large extent the shadow of very heavy cold storage holdings.

In addition to the improved storage situation, some of the favorable factors for the next few months are: There is likely to be a general rise in the commodity prices; the rather large program of public works will increase buying power and demand for eggs. Already there seems to be some improvement in consuming demand. The factors are not all favorable, however. Dealers who stored eggs last spring lost money, so they will not be so fast to jump in again next spring. There may be less demand for hatching eggs, which will mean that there will be more eggs put on the market.

For the near future, the situation will depend very largely upon the weather. At this writing it is cold enough so that a drop in production is certain to result.

It is estimated that the carry-over of storage eggs on January 1st will be about 700,000 cases. Receipts at four markets up to December 23rd were the lowest for that period since 1929.

The long-time outlook for poultry is good. The New York 1934 Agricultural Outlook says:

"Poultry has in the past paid relatively well on New York farms and probably

Recent Prices at N. Y. S. Egg Auctions

Grade	Po'keepsie	Buffalo
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.....	25½-30	24 -26
N. Y. Fancy Lge.....	30 -	25½-26½
Producer's Lge.....	20 -20½	
N. Y. Fancy Med.....	22½-25½	
N. Y. Gr. A Med.....	21 -26	20 -24
Producer's Medium.....	16 -	18 -
N. Y. Gr. A Pullet.....	19½-21½	18 -19½
N. Y. Gr. A Pewee.....	17 -18½	16 -17
Brown Gr. A Lge.....	26 -30	
Brown Gr. A Med.....	21½-25½	

will continue to do so over a period of years. During the past 18 years the poultry enterprise has returned an average of 51 cents per hour for time spent on it by cost account farmers in New York. These farmers are better than average. However, in only three years out of the last eighteen, (1917, 1931 and 1932) has the poultry enterprise failed to return these farmers at least 30 cents per hour of labor."

The December Crop Report

Potatoes: The Federal December 1st crop report decreased the expected potato crop slightly, putting the figure at 317,143,000 bushels, which is 11 per cent short of the crop harvested in 1932, and 15 per cent below the 1931 crop. It is the smallest potato crop for the country as a whole since 1925.

The New York State forecast is 24,600,000 bushels, as compared with a little better than 28,000,000 bushels for the past two years. The Maine crop is slightly higher than last year, but smaller than 1931. The Pennsylvania crop is very little smaller than a year ago.

In the New England states and Canadian provinces 29,514 acres of certified seed potatoes have passed final inspection, as compared with 29,802 a year ago, and 45,141 two years ago.

Apples: The commercial apple crop estimate was reduced 2 per cent below the November 1st estimate, making the commercial crop 10 per cent less than that harvested last year and 26 per cent below the 1931 crop. However, the total crop is estimated at 25,739,000 barrels, as compared with 27,592,000 in 1932, and 34,592,000 in 1931.

The New York crop is estimated at 3,200,000 barrels, compared with last year's crop of 4,550,000, and the 1931 crop of 3,900,000.

Other Crops: The December 1st report for New York State for buckwheat was 2,046,000 bushels, as compared with 2,458,000 bushels in 1932. The New York State bean crop promises 1,403,000 bushels, as compared with last year's crop of 1,425,000 bushels.

Tame hay in New York is 4,576,000 tons, as compared with 3,878,000 tons a year ago. Silage corn production this year is 3,186,000 tons, as compared to 3,582,000 tons last year.

The cherry crop was 11,000 tons, compared with 26,000 in 1932.

The 1934 Pig Crop

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates a decrease of 8.4 per cent in the number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1934. The reduction in the Cornbelt states is 6.3 per cent, while the reduction in the North Atlantic states averages 10.4 per cent, with New York showing a reduction of 5 per cent. According to the estimate there are 19,000 sows in New York State farrowing between December 1st, 1933, and June 1st, 1934.

Hay

Following are quotations at New York for December 28th:

Timothy—No. 2, \$16.00 to \$17.00; No. 3, \$14.50 to \$16.00; Shipping, \$13.00 to \$14.50. Clover Mixed, \$14.00 to \$17.00; Second Cutting Alfalfa, \$21.00 to \$23.00; First Cutting Alfalfa, \$15.00 to \$17.00.

Meats and Livestock

On December 28th country dressed veal calves were quoted at 8c to 9c for prime; 6c to 7c for good; and 4c for small.

Country dressed lambs brought \$5.00 to \$6.00 per head for fancy; \$3.00 to \$4.00 for poor to good.

Roasting pigs brought 19c to 22c a pound.

Veal calves were quoted per 100 pounds at \$7.25 to \$7.75 for prime; \$4.50 to \$6.75 for common to good; \$2.25 to \$4.25 for culls and small.

Choice lambs brought \$8.00 to \$8.50 per 100 pounds; medium to good, \$5.50 to \$7.75; culls, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Choice ewes brought \$2.50 to \$3.50; common to good, \$1.25 to \$2.25.

Heavy bulls brought \$3.40 to \$3.75; heavy cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Hogs brought \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Produce Market Notes

(Special to American Agriculturist from Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Potatoes: Trend of the potato market was upward toward the first of January as a result of light shipments reported during the cold snap; stormy weather, and low temperatures, together with holiday conditions, almost stopped shipments from many northern producing sections and daily car loadings were only about half the recent volume at times. There were few haulings in such districts as northern Maine and western New York. There was moderate demand for stock from warehouse storage and prices in both districts advanced, reaching top of \$1.38 per 100 pounds at Presque Isle and above \$1.25 in the Rochester (New York) district. Jobbing prices in eastern cities showed an advancing tendency, with prevailing range of \$1.75-\$1.90 per 100 pounds on Maine Green Mountains, and tops above \$2 on Long Island stock. Pennsylvania potatoes were quoted at \$1.50-\$1.60 in various eastern markets.

Onions: The slightly upward trend shown in the onion market throughout most of December was well sustained to the end, despite the rather slow trade during the holiday season. Cold weather had a stimulating effect on the price range, supplies at hand being moderate in all markets. New York yellow onions followed an eastern jobbing range of \$1-\$1.30 per 50 pounds. Demand was slow in western New York producing districts and market was dull at \$1.10 per 50 pounds.

Carrots: Sales of carrots were reported at steady prices in New York, ranging 80-85 cents per bushel and near \$1.10 per 100 pounds, compared with 90 cents per 100 pounds for unwashed stock in western New York, and bulk shipments from that section at \$16 per ton. Output of western New York carrots for the season is a little less than that of last season.

Cabbage: Prices of northern cabbage remained about steady in most city markets, despite the slightly downward tendency on new southern stock which is expected to be in larger supply during January. Pittsburgh still quoted tops of \$60 per ton for bulk cabbage of Danish varieties but prevailing jobbing range in the East and Middle West was \$45-\$55. Red cabbage reached \$60 in New York. Boston and Baltimore quoted New York Danish cabbage at \$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 pounds at the end of December. Sales at eastern country shipping points were around \$45 per ton and growers in the Rochester (New York) district were receiving higher prices, around \$40, but some hesitated to sell at the advance.

Apples: Trading in apples is light in producing sections and city markets but prices are well maintained and averages higher because quotations are mostly for cold storage stock. Rhode Island Greenings brought \$1.30 per bushel from cold storage, and Baldwins \$1.15. Dealers were not attempting to push sales of Baldwins at this time, expecting a better outlet later in the winter. Some sales for future delivery are reported in western New York for export trade, Ben Davis ranging \$3.10-\$3.25 per barrel. Eastern markets quoted some tops above \$1.75 per bushel for McIntosh. General jobbing range for standard varieties and packs is firm at \$1-\$1.65. Staymans brought \$1.25-\$1.65 in Philadelphia and Washington.

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Dec. 30, 1933	Dec. 23, 1933	Dec. 31, 1932
BUTTER			
93 score	21¼-22¼	18¾-19¾	23¾-24¾
92 score	21 -21½	18½ -	23¼ -
88 to 91 score	17¼-20	16¾-18¼	-23
Lower Grades	15¾-16¾	15¼-16¼	
CHEESE (N.Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	11½-12	11½-12	14 -
Fresh average run	11 -	11 -	12½-13½
Held, fancy	13 -17	13 -17	16 -18
Held average run			14 -15
EGGS			
White			
Best nearby open market offerings	25¼-26	25 -25½	34 -35
Commercial Standards	23½-24	23 -23½	32 -33
Mediums	21 -22	21 -22	31 -32
Lightweights, Ungrades			31 -32
Pullets	20 -20½	20 -20½	30 -30
Pewees			
Brown			
Best	28½-29	25 -25½	33 -34
Standards	26 -27	22 -23	31½-32
Duck			
N. Y. State	-21	-21	
POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	-17		12 -16
Fowls, Leghorn	-15		11 -15
Chickens, colored	-17		11 -16
Chickens, Leghorn			11 -12
Broilers, colored	20 -24		10 -18
Broilers, Leghorn	-21		14 -16
Pullets, colored	-20		15 -19
Pullets, Leghorn			14 -15
Roosters	-10		10 -11
Capons	-26		20 -24
Turkeys, hens	-27		-20
Turkeys, toms	-24		14 -16
Ducks, nearby	-14		11 -16
Geese, nearby	-14		-10
GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (May)	.83¾		.44¾
Corn (May)	.50½		.26½
Oats (May)	.36½		.16¾
Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.02½	1.01¾	.62¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.63¾	.62¾	.40
Oats, No. 2	.48	.47¾	.25¾
FEEDS (At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	24.50		12.75
Splg Bran	17.50		11.00
l'd Bran	19.50		13.00
Standard Mids.	17.50		10.75
Soft W. Mids.	21.00		14.00
Flour Mids.	18.50		13.00
Red Dog	19.50		13.00
Wh. Hominy	21.50		14.50
Yel. Hominy	21.50		13.50
Corn Meal	25.00		14.50
Gluten Feed	22.70		15.10
Gluten Meal	29.70		20.00
36% C. S. Meal	25.00		16.50
41% C. S. Meal	26.00		17.50
43% C. S. Meal	27.00		18.50
34% O. P. Lin Meal	37.50		21.00
Beet Pulp	22.00		

(No Report Received)

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Farm News from New York

Dean Ladd Heads Debt Conciliation Committee

Some time ago, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., then Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, got in touch with the governors of the various states suggesting that they appoint committees to be known as Farm Debt Conciliation Committees. The thought was that these committees might act as Boards of Arbitration between farmers and creditors in cases where farmers were obviously unable to meet their indebtedness.

Governor Lehman of New York asked Dean C. E. Ladd, chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Commission, to organize such a committee and become its chairman. After investigation, Dean Ladd reported that there was need of such a committee in at least six New York counties and possibly more. Dean Ladd has proposed the following as members of the state committee:—E. R. Eastman, of New York, editor of the American Agriculturist; Otis Thompson, of Norwich, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, of the New York State Bankers' Association; Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., of Lawyersville, well-known speaker and contributing editor of American Agriculturist; James Roe Stevenson, fruit grower and Master Farmer of Cayuga; Dr. Van Hart, of the Department of Rural Economics and Farm Management, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.

This committee is to have the authority to appoint county Farm Debt Conciliation Committees in counties where in the judgment of the state committee there is such a need. month of the present contest, the average number of eggs laid by each bird totaled 39.2. This compares with an average of 38.8 eggs for the same period in last year's contest. The White Leghorns in the test will no doubt step out in front when they get a break with warmer weather.

Agricultural Society to Meet Jan. 17 at Albany

One hundred and two years ago this winter in the city of Albany, was founded the New York State Agricultural Society. Never during all the intervening years—in Peace or in War—in good times or bad—has it failed to hold its Annual Meeting. Included in its membership have always been the outstanding farmers of the state and the "Transactions" of the Society as published from year to year have constituted a history of agricultural progress from decade to decade. It was for many years the only statewide agricultural organization.

Surely this ancient Society has enjoyed a long and honorable career and now it is pleasant to record that the years have brought to it not declining prestige and inactivity, but rather, a new awakening to vigorous life. Two years ago it celebrated its Centennial with appropriate and dignified observances and now on Wednesday, Jan. 17, it will hold its 102nd annual meeting. According to immemorial custom the forenoon and afternoon sessions will be held in the Assembly Parlors at the Capitol. The Society's annual dinner will take place in the Ball Room of the TenEyck Hotel.

At the daytime sessions current agricultural problems will be discussed by several men who are widely known in agricultural circles. The speakers will be Judge Berne A. Pycke, former Commissioner of Agriculture; H. E. Babcock, President of the G. L. F.; Henry S. Manley, Chief Counsel for the Department of Agriculture and Markets and also Counsel for the Milk Control Board; Dr. U. P. Hedrick, Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, and Hon. William I. Myers, Governor of the Federal Agricultural Credit Administration.

The Presidential address will be delivered by Hon. Fred L. Porter, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, and it is expected that he will discuss Current Agricultural Legislation in New York.

The annual dinner in the evening will be a "New York State Farm Products Supper." Only New York farm products will be served and the menu will be modeled after the great Thanksgiving or Christmas feasts of a century ago. It is promised that this will be a most abundant and satisfying meal served amid beautiful surroundings. Recognizing the spirit of the times, the price will be only \$1.25 per person—a price made possible only by the fact that the food is contributed by the various cooperative organizations of the state.

At the dinner the speakers will be Mr. Jerome Barnum, Publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard; Mr. Frank Gannett, Publisher of the Gannett newspaper chain; Hon. George Fearon of the Senate, and (as always) the Governor—His Excellence Herbert H. Lehman. As no other occasion of the year this annual dinner has come to be regarded as the official voice of New York State Agriculture. The Society invites all its friends to attend both the day time sessions and the evening dinner.—Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

16% of Dairy Cattle Have Bang's Disease

Sixteen per cent of the dairy cattle in New York have Bang's disease or infectious abortion. This disease usually kills the calves before they are born, cuts down the normal flow of the cow's milk, and sometimes kills the cow. Occasionally the germ causes undulant fever in people.

Dr. Birch, head of the Experiment Station of the New York State Veterinary College at Ithaca, states that not all calves from infected cows are born dead, and in such cases he recommends that the calf be kept away from the uninfected members of the herd for at least one month after weaning.

The New York State Veterinary College with its twelve regional laboratories is working with local veterinarians and at present they are testing 3,500 cows in fifty-two herds. The State Department of Agriculture and Markets is also supervising the testing of herds for Bang's disease.

New Sanitary Milk Code Voted

A new grade of raw milk to be designated as "Grade A Raw," is one of the mandates of the Public Health Council which met on Dec. 15 and amended Chapter 3 of the State Sanitary Milk Code. The grade of milk now labeled "Grade A Raw" will become "Grade B Raw." Specifications for the new grade will be (1) bacterial count not exceeding 10,000; (2) bacterial counts weekly; (3) laboratory examination of bodily discharges of new milk handlers; (4) veterinary examination of herds quarterly; (5) herds free from Bang's disease; (6) cap covering the pouring lip of the bottle; (7) permits to be issued only on certification of an authorized representative of the

State Commissioner of Health, after investigation, that the conditions and the local facilities for supervision and enforcement warrant.

The two existing grades of pasteurized milk are to continue, a few requirements having been added for "Grade A Pasteurized." In cities and incorporated villages having a population of 15,000 or more, all milk other than "Certified" and the new "Grade A Raw" must be pasteurized. After July 1, 1935, "Grade B Raw" milk will have to be from herds free from Bang's disease. In a plant approved for selling milk of the higher grades, milk scoring under the requirements for such grades shall not be received. After January 1, 1935, no raw milk shall be bottled in a plant in which pasteurized milk to be sold in a city, is pasteurized. These exacting amendments do not take place until July 1, 1934; some of them not until later.

Membership Shows Gain in Farm and Home Bureaus

A twelve per cent gain in membership is reported to date by the State Farm Bureaus and ten Home Bureaus show gains in membership over 1933. As of December 21 thirty-seven Board of Supervisors had made appropriations for conducting the Farm Bureaus in 1934. The following counties showed membership gains: Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Essex, Genesee, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Niagara, Onondaga, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Steuben, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, and Wayne.

Production Credit Starts

Mr. Arnold of the Farm Credit Administration reported recently that more than 170 Production Credit Associations had been granted charters in 14 states. The 38 associations will be allowed to extend approximately \$10,000,000 in short term credit to farmers for crop and livestock production. The loans are usually made for periods ranging from three months to a year with the interest rate at 6 per cent in most sections. The rate varies as the sale price of the debentures of the Intermediate Credit Banks varies. A small charge is made for the inspection of security presented by the borrower. An explanation of how the Pro-

duction Credit Associations function appears on page 3 of this issue.

Schoharie Cows Lead

In 59 New York dairy-herd-improvement associations reporting for November, 3,583 cows of the total of 27,521 qualified for the monthly honor roll by producing either 1,200 pounds of milk or forty pounds of butterfat.

Five of the honor-roll herds were in Schoharie county, and one of the five had the highest production for the state. James Youman's herd of thirty purebred Holsteins averaged 1,334 pounds of milk and 53.4 pounds of fat to the cow. Owners of the four other Schoharie herds which made the November honor roll are: Cecil Guernsey, East Cobleskill; Leonard Hayes, Howe's Cave; Morgan Myers, Barnerville; and Elliot Springstead, Cobleskill.

Reports from 46 associations show that 481 cows were sold during the month because they could not pay their way. Of this number, 144 cows, or almost one-third, were removed because of low milk production.

Meetings This Month and Next

Jan. 12—Holstein Ass'n, Cortland.
Jan. 17—N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Albany.
Jan. 17-18—N. Y. State Vegetable Growers, Hotel Statler, Buffalo.
Jan. 19-20—Empire State Honey Producers' Assn., Syracuse.
Jan. 23-25—State Nurserymen, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.
Jan. 24-25—Empire State Potato Club, Hotel Rochester, Rochester.
Feb. 5-10—New York State Grange, Lake Placid.
Feb. 12-17—Farm and Home Week, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.
Feb. 13-14—State Dairymen's Association, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.
Feb. 14—N. Y. Livestock Breeders' Ass'n, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

Reds Still Ahead

The pen of single-comb Rhode Island Reds from Flying Horse Farm, South Hamilton, Mass., led all breeds in the Western New York Egg Laying Test at Stafford for the eleventh week ending Dec. 16. The 67 eggs produced during the week rated 68.60 points. Another pen of Massachusetts Rhode Island Reds was second with 61 eggs, scoring 63.65 points. Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns from New Paltz placed third. The pullets at Stafford this year are making better records than their predecessors in the first and second laying tests did. On November 30, at the close of the second

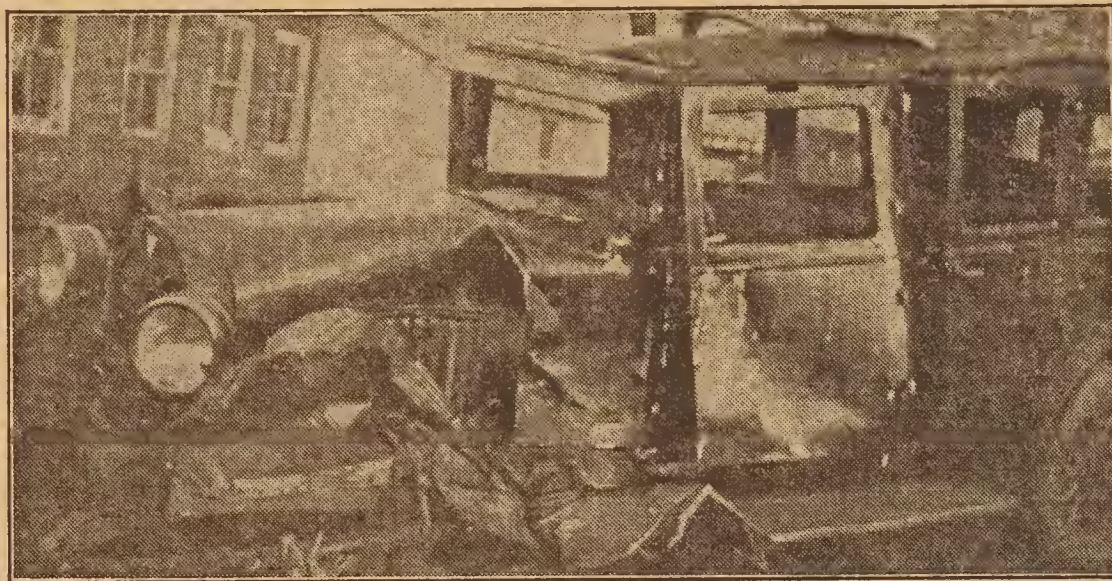
E. F. Dibble Dies

E. F. Dibble, of Honeoye Falls, died recently at his Florida home after about a year of poor health. He was born at Lima, N. Y., 67 years ago and early in his life became active in farm organizations. In 1891 he started a seed industry at Honeoye Falls which developed into a large operation. For two years he served as President of the Farmers' Alliance. Mr. Dibble was one of the Associate Editors of the Rural New Yorker, a State fertilizer inspector, and a lecturer at Farmers' Institutes.

The Tax on Hogs

Hogs used entirely on the farm where they are raised, are not subject to taxation, but any farmer who sells pork or pork products to anyone, even a neighbor, is required to pay the tax. The tax, beginning January 1, is \$1.50 per 100 pounds on a live weight basis, and February 1 it will be raised to \$2.00. That will be fairly easy to figure if you are selling a whole hog, but if you are selling lard or hams, then you have to apply what is called a "conversion factor." For example, instead of paying, after February 1, 2 cents a pound tax for lard, you will have to pay 2.2 cents. For sausage, on the other hand, you will only have to pay 1.6 cents.

The tax is payable to the Collector of Internal Revenue in your district, and your postmaster will tell you where he is located. From him you will be able to secure regulations telling you exactly what tax you are required to pay, or drop a note to American Agriculturist and we will see that you get the information. The important thing is that you do not need to pay a tax so long as you use the pork and pork products on the farm.



\$1,000 Paid to Widow.

Mr. Albert Stults of Cranbury, N. J., died on October 15 from a fractured skull, received the day before when his automobile was hit by a bus. With the help of the American Agriculturist the facts of the case were collected and sent to the claim department of the North American Accident Insurance Company, which forwarded a draft for \$1,000 immediately. This amount was due his family because he had continued his "dollar a year" accident policy.

Expressing her gratitude for the service, Mrs. Stults wrote American Agriculturist:

"I wish to thank you for your kindness in helping me with the insurance my husband had with American Agriculturist, and also the courteous way in which Mr. Noel has served us at this time.

"I can praise this insurance for its reliability and its promptness in settling the claim."

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HONORS at 1932-33 laying contests. Hunterdon Co., N. J., Kerr R. I. Red hen, 270 eggs. . . Vineland, B. R. pen, average 211.2 eggs, leading hen, 261 eggs. . . Passaic Co., W. Leghorn pen, 243.8 eggs per hen, leading hen, 279 eggs. . . Storrs, Conn., W. Leghorn pen, 266.1 eggs per hen, leading hen, 292 eggs. R. I. Red pen, 264.5 eggs per hen, leading hen, 295 eggs. . . Central N. Y., W. Leghorn pen, 245 eggs per bird. . . Georgia, R. I. Red pen, 240.2 eggs per bird, B. Rock pen, 206 eggs per bird, W. Leghorn hen, 280 eggs in full year. . . From such a laying ancestry Kerr's 1934 Chicks are produced. All breeders, individually handled, banded and blood-tested for Pullorum disease (B. W. D.) by the agglutination method. Write for free Chick Book and early order discount offer.

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BARRON STRAIN White Leghorns, Importers, annually from Barrons Farm in England. Baby Chicks—hatching eggs and breeding stock. **TWIN BROOK FARM, Newville, Penna.**



"Nearby Markets for

A New Year Dawns

THERE is always something psychologically favorable about a new year. It seems as if a reckoning was made at the end of the old year and all old accounts are settled. I have the feeling that I have a new opportunity ahead of me. This always incites me to do bigger and better things and I put more "pep" into my job.

We, as a nation, and as people of the world, have been through three tough years. Farmers were hit first and hardest. Poultrymen were the last group of farmers hit. I firmly feel that, as a nation and as a world, we are well past the storm center and are definitely heading toward calmer water. The "Skipper" at the helm of our nation (and he is at the helm) has shown such desire to right matters, such courage in the face of much petty criticism from the passengers and even some of his "Petty Officers" that we would show ingratitude if we don't at least say "O. K., Mr. Roosevelt, I'm pushing with you and not against you." That's not politics, that's social science, economics, or plain Christianity, whatever you want to call it.

The farmer was the first and hardest hit by this thing we call a depression, or deflation of prices. The farmer should be the first to recover and I think he will. The poultryman was hit later than most other farmers. He may be the last to recover. I hope not.

A Little Review

Looking back just a little bit, we, as poultrymen and associates of poultrymen, can now definitely see some changes which have occurred around us. We can see the first real important cooperative egg marketing association established in 1922. The Pacific Egg Producers can look back upon eleven successful years of service to the Pacific Coast poultry keeper. Here in the Northeast, we are sorry to have to look back at one big failure in cooperative egg marketing, The Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association. However, we have learned much from that experience, so that it takes some of the sting out of it.

We can now look back upon nineteen cooperative egg marketing organizations which are selling eggs by the auction method. They have done much for our egg producers. We can look at a cooperative egg marketing organization in New York City, which, while it is really still suffering from growing pains, and has much to accomplish, is now the largest receiver of "Nearby" eggs in New York.

We can see the refining of the egg marketing process. We now see very little of those miscellaneous, poorly graded, terrible looking cases of eggs on our market. We see the producer rewarded for the pains he takes in producing and marketing a fine article.

We see a definite trend toward better and cheaper merchandizing of eggs, because of better quality, better grading and standardization. The producer is getting more of the consumer's dollar as this trend continues.

Looking Forward

I have often made the statement that farmers are at present the most rapidly progressing people in this country. I'm sticking to that story.

I have seen egg producers respond almost unbelievably to information on the science of egg marketing and dependable advice on how to improve their application of this science.

We have a big job cut out for us yet, but the Northeastern poultryman is in the best position to tackle it: with the proper equipment and finish on top of the heap when the referee blows the whistle and decides which team will carry the ball.

We must all think along the lines of merchandizing our eggs. Good merchandizing cuts costs and returns more to the producer.

The foundation of good merchandizing is the production and handling of eggs on the farm. Then the transporting agencies must improve their handling of this perishable product and keep their costs low. Next the wholesale egg dealers must learn to think of eggs as a commodity which must be handled fast and cheaply, and the more eggs are standardized the easier it will be to accomplish this. Finally, the retail dealer must think of eggs as a very salable commodity on which a legitimate profit only should be taken and a rapid turnover effected.

Then we will have a house in order and one in which we can all live peacefully. All hands must co-operate to accomplish this. That's a good New Year's Resolution to keep.

Happy New Year

It is my sincere wish that all egg producers find 1934 a happy and satisfactory year.

I shall try to give you accurate and honest information in this little column of mine and, if you get at least a few helpful ideas out of it, I will feel amply rewarded.—**J. C. Huttar.**

Short Time Credit; 1934 Model

(Continued from Page 3)

ness than any other form of account. It is also a very valuable thing to have in case of fire.

This is Farm Inventory Week. About 20,000 New York farmers think they cannot afford to omit taking an annual farm inventory. Can you?

(Note: Farm inventory books may be obtained from any County Agricultural Agent or rural bank.)



"Aw, shucks, boss, a guy who's been out o' work three years can't get into the swing of it in a couple of days."—**JUDGE.**

Nearby Poultrymen

A Dairyman Can Become a Good Poultryman

ANYONE driving past the farm of Mr. W. H. Plankenhorn, set down among the rolling hills of Delaware County, New York a few miles from Walton, would think, if he gave the matter any attention at all, that Mr.



L. E. Weaver

Plankenhorn is a dairyman. He would see the very large dairy barn and, if the day was favorable, the herd of 40 or more Holsteins in the barnyard. He would scarcely notice the three poultry houses overshadowed and partly hidden by the big dairy barn. Yet, after a visit to the place in the company of Mr. Warren, the assistant county agent, I concluded that Mr. Plankenhorn is my idea of a good poultryman. I reached that conclusion because he gets results, and because of the way he gets them. His houses are anything but fancy, and some of his methods are not exactly according to the usual rules, but on the twenty-first day of November immediately after a spell of zero weather the old hens were still laying at a 50% rate and fully a third of them had not even started to molt. To be able to keep the flock in production late into the fall is one of the best marks of a good poultryman, I believe. The pullets were laying even better.

It was about 10 o'clock and I noticed where wet mash had been fed in the troughs. I mentioned this and Mr. Plankenhorn said "yes, I feed it every day, and I feed it in the morning. I suppose that I ought to feed it at noon, but I can't always be there at noon, and you can't have one person feeding one time and another at other times, and they've got to be fed at just the same time every day. So I do all the feeding myself and I feed the wet mash in the morning, and it seems to work out all right."

I asked if he had any sickness among his birds. He said that just a few days before, during the cold snap, he had noticed several pullets that showed signs of having colds. So he had taken them out and put them in a pen by themselves in a dry place where they soon got over it. He had also put a disinfectant in the drinking water.

These two incidents give a clue, I think, to the high egg production. Mr. Plankenhorn knows chickens. He watches them and has learned what can be done with them and what can't

be done. How many men who have been dairymen all their lives would have the patience, or would take the time to catch up a half dozen sniffling pullets out of a big flock?

Mr. Plankenhorn is like most other poultrymen in that he is inclined to give the feed more than its share of credit. He told how much better his production is than it was two years ago before he made a change in feed. I asked him if he had the same kind of stock at that time. "No", he said,—"it was different stock." These yearlings that are laying so well now, I got as chicks from a man who had a cross of two high producing strains. The pullets came from the same place this year." He went on to say that if he had found the same combination of stock and feed when he started keeping poultry six years ago that he has today he would have been many dollars ahead now.

When he told me that Mrs. Plankenhorn is responsible for getting the chicks off to a good start I figured that that was another clue to the present good results—well grown, vigorous pullets. A woman can usually do a better job of growing pullets than most men can.

* * *

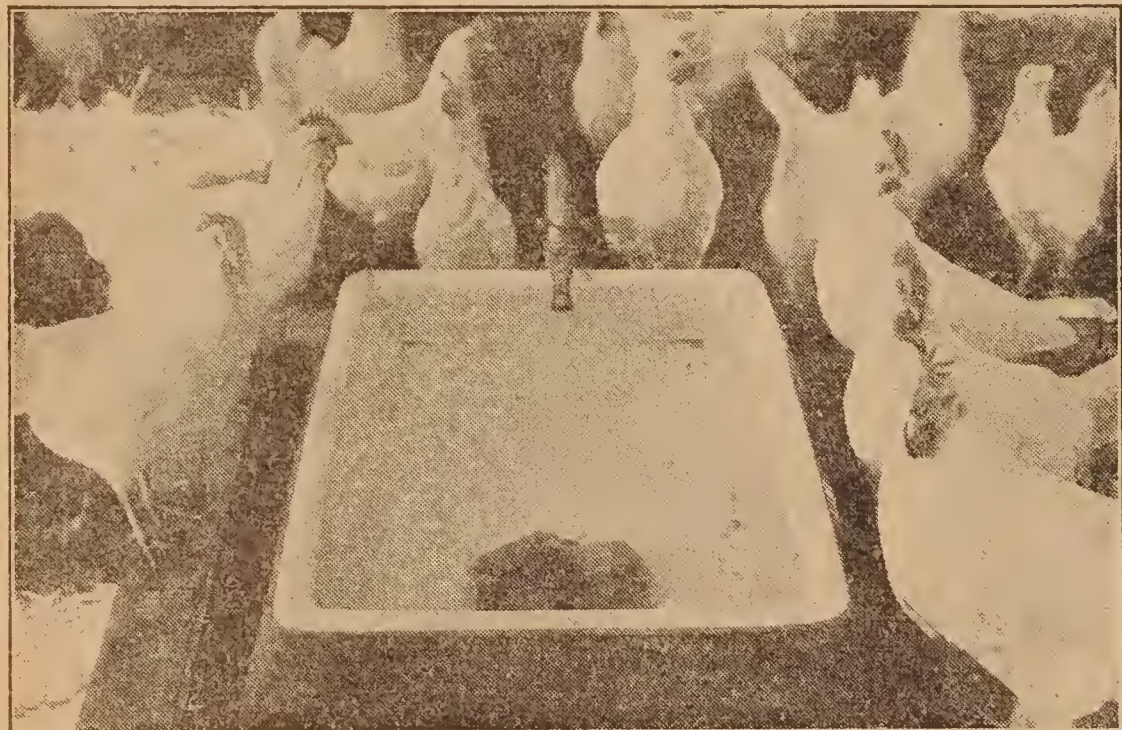
The Gizzard Works Fast

The Rowett Research Institute in Aberdeen, Scotland kept food away from some fowls for 24 hours and then gave them food mixed with barium sulfate. This material is neither harmful nor nutritious, but makes it possible to watch the progress of the food through the digestive tract by the aid of X-rays.

It was found that the first food eaten went directly to the gizzard without pausing in the crop or the true stomach (the proventriculus). The food reached the gizzard in 14 seconds. In some cases food was finely ground and passed on into the upper loop of the intestine in one minute after being swallowed. The coarser materials stayed in the gizzard much longer. As a rule the gizzard contracts about three times a minute and discharges food into the intestine about once a second. Twenty-six hours was the longest time required to empty the digestive system.

—L. E. WEAVER.

Laying hens need a constant supply of drinking water. They suffer more when deprived of water than if they run out of feed. Chickens refuse to drink their normal amount if the water is too cold.



Here is how one ingenious poultryman solved the water problem. This is an ordinary sink put on a concrete base. A small stream of water runs into it continuously, and an overflow pipe takes care of the waste. It is easy to clean, and, running continuously, does not freeze easily.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

WHEN we advertise "Quality Chicks" we mean chicks that will please. Chicks that will bring the buyer back for more, and will bring orders from his neighbors.

We aim to have every shipment of our chicks a good advertisement for Hall Brothers.

Now here's real **proof** of the quality of Hall's Chicks. We have had 22 years' experience, and 1933 was our **BEST YEAR YET!** We have had to add another Quarter Million capacity to the four hundred thousand we had, giving us 650,000 incubator capacity for 1934; we have had to build another new building 39 x 81 ft.; we have added to our staff Mr. E. S. Walford, for 5½ years up to last October Assistant Extension Poultryman at Conn. State College. We enter on the new season better equipped to serve you than ever before, and more than ever convinced that

QUALITY CHICKS PAY

Whatever sort of chicks you are considering buying this season, or wherever you think of buying them, don't place your order until you have seen and read Hall Brothers' 1934 Catalogue! It's different—not at all the usual type of hatchery catalogue. You won't find any "bunk" claims in it, for one thing. We've honestly tried to tell the **TRUTH**, the **WHOLE** truth, and **NOTHING** BUT the truth. Here's what one poultryman has written us:

"Must say you put out a very nice attractive Catalogue and looks like you people try to tell the truth instead of stringing a big line of fake stuff which most hatcheries have an awful habit of doing in the last several years."

RHODE ISLAND REDS	BARRED HALLCROSS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	WHITE HALLCROSS
WHITE LEGHORNS	HALLCROSS PULLETS ONLY
BARRED ROCKS	(Guaranteed 95% pullets)
WHITE ROCKS	HALLCROSS COCKERELS ONLY
WHITE WYANDOTTES	(Guaranteed 95% cockerels)
EXTRA PREMIUM CHICKS	

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with **NO REACTORS FOUND**. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

We Ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery. Tel. Wallingford 645-5

Special Discount For January Orders!

Hall Bros.

POPLAR HILL FARM
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HILLPOT Quality CHICKS

Quick Maturing—Heavy Layers
Proved Profit Makers Over 20 Years
Leghorns—Rocks—Reds

Master Bred Strains. BARRED ROCKS: Thompson—Holterman—Bishop Strains; S. C. W. LEGHORNS: Hollywood—Tancred—Oakdale Strains; R. I. REDS: Tompkins—Knickerbocker Strains.

Breeders blood-tested for B. W. D.
Day Old—3 Wks. Old Chicks

Be sure to get our big new poultry book, sent free, before you buy. Discount on low 1934 prices for amazingly high quality.
W. F. HILLPOT, 129 Milford Rd., Frenchtown, N. J.

BUY HUBBARD FARMS New Hampshire Reds
Our winter hatched chicks assure your profits. Every breeding bird officially State Blood Tested by Agglutination Method. For 16 years we have bred for a balanced bird, and these fixed characteristics: Freedom from B.W.D.; outstanding vigor; fast, uniform growth; rapid full feathering; and early maturity make them ideal for broilers. Large egg size and heavy production insure profits in layers. Genuine Hubbard quality comes only from Hubbard Farms. Accept no substitutes. Our business has been built on truthful advertising and honest, fair dealings with the poultry public. You can order direct from us with full confidence you will receive chicks exactly as we represent them. Every chick, our own strain. We have full control of all breeding work. 8,000 birds on our own farms. Hatches every week. Hubbard Farms guarantees full satisfaction on every order. Send for prices and 1934 catalog describing our stock, farms and breeding program. **HUBBARD FARMS, Box 218, Walpole, N. H.**

CHICKS BIG. ENG. WHITE LEGHORNS OF "KNOWN QUALITY."

Lowest Prices. Full Details Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 14, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS —Discount For Early Orders. State Accredited Bloodtested Chicks. 18 best breeds. Shipped C. O. D. Write for LOW PRICES. **LONE ELM HATCHERY, Box 202, Nokomis, Illinois.**

ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, LEGHORNS, \$6.50.
100 Hatching Eggs \$4. V. FREY, York, Pa.

SEX and LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED in ALL PULLET OR ALL MALE SuperXcross CHICKS

Know what you get—don't pay pullet-prices for males. Superior Sex-Linked Hybrids are money makers in all-broiler or all-layer production.

SUPERIOR PUREBREDS
Barron English Leghorns and 11 Other Leading Breeds produced by practical poultrymen. All breeders bloodtested for B. W. D. with stained Antigen under Missouri state permit.
NRA FREE CATALOG explains guarantees; how we breed, cull for type and increased egg production; show performance records of 200 to 300 egg strains.
LOW PRICES . . . SEND POSTCARD TODAY!
Superior Hatchery, Box 211, Windsor, Mo.

THORNWOOD'S FINEST BLOODED CHICKS

CASH PRIZES OF 600 DOLLARS
will be given away by THORNWOOD POULTRY YARDS to 1934 customers. BIG FIRST PRIZE of \$125 and 62 other CASH PRIZES.
Send this ad with name and address for NEW 21st Annual Catalogue and Price List which gives all details of Contest.
We Operate the Largest Incubators in the World. Thornwood's Finest Blooded Chicks have no superior.
Dept. 211 Thornwood Poultry Yards, Crandall, Ind.

20th CENTURY Baby Chicks
Their BIG EGG YIELD known to thousands. All chicks from finest, purebred, BLOODTESTED flocks. Shipped in Feed-O-Boxes . . . means FREE STARTING BROODERS FOR YOUR CHICKS! Send for book and low prices.
Write for catalog Today!
20th CENTURY HATCHERY
Box R NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

POULTRY Poultry Raisers!
MAKE MORE MONEY from poultry this year. Read Poultry Tribune for all the newest ideas on feeding, culling, housing, marketing, etc. Every issue filled with practical, money-making ideas. Five years for \$1.00; one year trial subscription 25c; in U. S. A. **POULTRY TRIBUNE, Dept. 60 Mount Morris, Ill.**

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

TO STOP A COLD QUICK

—Treat it in the First or
Dry Stage!

A COLD is nothing to treat lightly. It may end in something serious. A cold is an internal infection—keep that in mind. It is an infection that usually passes thru three stages.

The first—the Dry stage, the first 24 hours. The second—the Watery Secretion stage, from 1 to 3 days. The third, the Mucous Secretion stage.

The 4 Effects Necessary

The thing to take upon catching cold is Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine. It is expressly a cold remedy and it does the four things necessary.

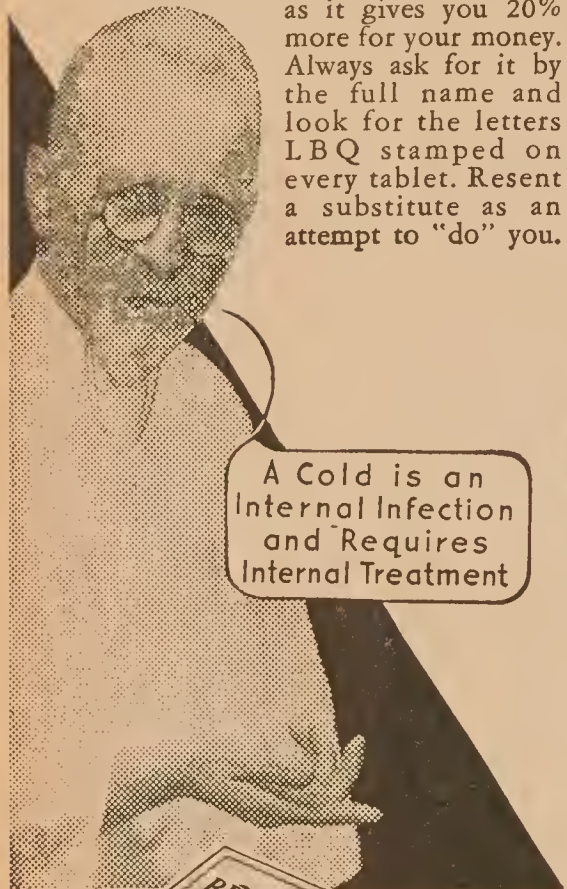
First, it opens the bowels, gently, but effectively, the first step in expelling a cold. Second, it combats the cold germs in the system and reduces the fever. Third, it relieves the headache and that grippy feeling. Fourth, it tones the system and helps fortify against further attack.

This is the treatment a cold requires and anything less is taking chances.

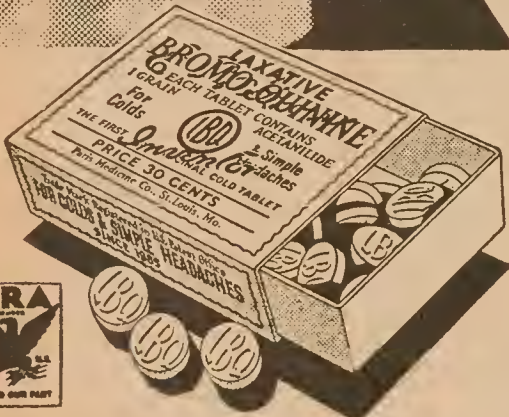
Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine is utterly harmless and perfectly safe to take. It is, and has been for years, the leading cold and gripe tablet of the world. That testifies to its safety as well as efficacy.

Now—20% More for Your Money

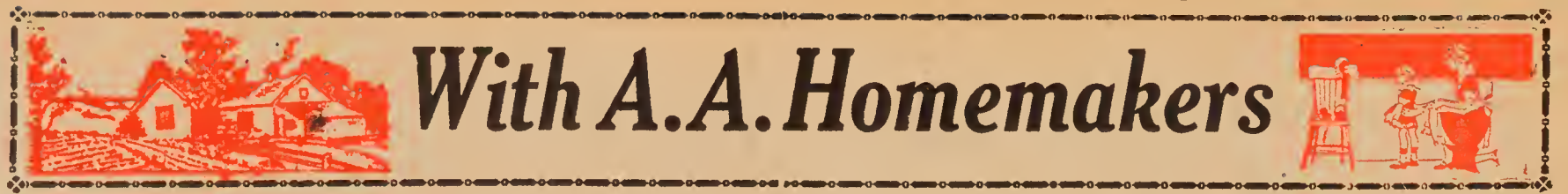
Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine comes in two sizes—30c and 50c—and is sold by every drug store in America. Buy the 50c size as it gives you 20% more for your money. Always ask for it by the full name and look for the letters LBQ stamped on every tablet. Resent a substitute as an attempt to "do" you.



A Cold is an
Internal Infection
and Requires
Internal Treatment



**GROVE'S LAXATIVE
BROMOQUININE**



With A.A. Homemakers

Some "Different" Ways to Use Canned Vegetables

JUST now, when the farm woman must depend upon stored and canned vegetables for that important feature of the daily menu, there is a distinct challenge to her resourcefulness to make them as attractive as they deserve to be. Oftentimes she has to struggle with a prejudice against vegetables on her husband's part. I know of several cases where this is a real problem, especially where there are children who may get "notions" from the grown-ups. It makes for better health to eat as great a variety of food as possible, and it handicaps a child to start life with the idea that he can't or won't eat this or that food.

If some of these prejudices were traced back to their origin—and we might have to go back a generation or two to find the cause—the chances are that they originated partly from poorly prepared, and, therefore, unappetizing and uninviting vegetables.

Watery, soggy, overcooked vegetables are the chief offenders along this line. Now there are certain cardinal rules about cooking vegetables that should be observed if the final outcome is to be satisfactory. Some of these rules are: 1. Put vegetables on in boiling water. 2. Wait until partly tender before adding salt. This prevents hardening of the tissue by the salt before the heat and water have their chance to soften it. 3. Use just enough water to prevent scorching, except for strong-juiced vegetables, such as onions, cabbage and cauliflower which need an abundance of water. 4. Stop cooking when the vegetable is tender, and drain off the water. This water may be mixed with butter and used as a dressing over the vegetable, but if the vegetable stands in it, a soggy, flavorless dish is the result. If the vegetable has to be kept hot for a time, do so over hot water, after the juice has been drained away. Cauliflower and cabbage, because of their tendency to develop undesirable flavors upon long standing, are better off if taken off the stove entirely and reheated over water when wanted.

The inability to digest cooked cabbage is usually caused by overcooking. When cooked in plenty of water, with the lid off the saucepan, drained and served as soon as tender enough to be pricked easily with a fork, cabbage has a delicate, delicious flavor much in contrast with the powerful, odoriferous thing it can be if handled the opposite way. Boiled, chopped fine, seasoned with salt, pepper and butter, such cabbage is a pleasing addition to the menu. Incidentally, butter is best when added at the end of the cooking process, as cooking destroys its flavor to some extent. One of the favorite ways of combining cabbage is given below, because milk adds greatly to the food value of the vegetable. It is called.

Seven-Minute Cabbage

1½ qts. shredded cabbage 1 cup cream or rich milk
2 cups milk
3 tbs. melted butter Salt
3 tablespoons flour Pepper

Cook the cabbage in the 2 cups hot milk for two minutes. Add the cream or rich milk, and the blended butter, flour and seasonings, stirring constantly. Cook for five minutes, and serve at once. This method gives a cabbage that is crisp and delicate in flavor and color.

But this article intends chiefly to deal with use of vegetables which have been canned, string beans, green peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, asparagus and the like. Because canned vegetables have been so thoroughly cooked already, about all they need is the thorough boiling for five minutes in their own juice, no water added, to guarantee against danger from botulinus poisoning. By using the juice in which the vegetable was canned all the mineral salts are conserved, instead of going down the sink drain, as they once did. Canned vegetables should be seasoned just as fresh vegetables are, with the exception of salt which is added

MRS GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT
Household Editor, American Agriculturist

during the canning process and therefore must be allowed for.

Because tomatoes are so important from the health viewpoint, we give them first place.

Tomato Juice Cocktail

2 cups tomato juice Salt to taste Juice of ½ lemon

This is a mild mixture which can be given to children as well as adults, for any meal. For those fond of the more pronounced flavors, a bit of grated horseradish may be added, and perhaps a sprinkle of white pepper, but these should not be included if children are to have the juice.

Scalloped Tomatoes

Put a layer of canned tomatoes in the baking dish, a layer of coarse bread or cracker crumbs, dot with butter, season with salt and pepper to taste. Allow two level tablespoons of sugar to each quart of crumbs and seasonings until the dish is as full as desired; the top layer should be crumbs which will give a crisp, brown finish to the dish when cooked in the oven.

Corn and Tomatoes Scalloped

Mix together in a good-sized baking dish one pint of cooked corn (or canned), one pint of chopped tomatoes, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful pepper, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and one tablespoonful of sugar. Spread one cupful of bread crumbs over the mixture, dot with small pieces of butter and bake in a moderate oven one-half hour.—Mrs. R. C. DeL.

Corn Chowder

Cut fat salt pork into small pieces. There should be about one-third cupful.

Heat this pork in the frying pan. Add to it one small onion, finely chopped, and stir until the onion is browned. Add two cupfuls diced potato, two cupfuls corn, and four cupfuls boiling water. After the potato is a little tender, add two teaspoonfuls salt and one-half teaspoonful pepper and cook until vegetables are soft. Then add two cupfuls milk, two tablespoonfuls butter and one-half cupful fine cracker crumbs.—Mrs. R. C. DeL.

Baked Canned Corn

2 cups canned corn 4 tablespoonfuls milk
2 eggs, well beaten 4 tablespoonfuls cream or
1 tablespoonful butter evaporated milk
2 teaspoonfuls flour 1 teaspoonful salt
Bit of cayenne

Blend all ingredients thoroughly. Pour into a buttered baking dish, and set into a pan of hot water to bake until a knife point inserted in the middle will come out clean.—Mrs. C. R.

Croquettes of Canned Peas

Cook a can (quart) of peas in their own liquor until soft, drain and mash into a paste, with a teaspoonful of melted butter. Stir the paste into a cupful of thick white sauce, made in the proportion of 4 tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour to a cup of milk. Add a beaten egg, season with salt and pepper. Let stand until cold and stiff. Shape into small croquettes, dip first in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs. Set in a cool place for an hour, then fry in deep fat until they are a delicate brown.—Mrs. R. C. DeL.

String Beans, Southern Style

To two quarts of string beans allow one teaspoonful salt, one scant teaspoonful sugar and three medium slices of salt pork. Cover with boiling water and cook
(Continued on Page 21)

Favorites of the Season's Modes

JUNIOR DRESS PATTERN No. 2852 is highly appropriate for the younger set. It is chic, with its shoulder interest and smart straight lines of the skirt. Bright red rabbit's hair woolen made the original, but plaided woolen crepe, wool jersey, or faille crepe would be very suitable. The pattern comes in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Size 15 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting.



2852



2945

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2945 is another prize for the junior or small woman. The original was charming in bottle green woolen, self-fabric bow finishing the high neckline, and an amber belt buckle. Rust or brown is good for outdoor wear, while for indoors peacock blue, copper or Chinese red crepe silk would be more in keeping with the occasion. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3067 has everything that the matron wishes for an afternoon or dress-up dress. It has style, yet is not extreme. The original was lovely in blackberry faille crepe with a touch of silver metal cloth at the neck and at the wrists. The pattern can be had in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.



3067

TO ORDER: any of these patterns, write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. (15 cents for each pattern). Add 12 cents additional for copy of our new Spring fashion catalogue. Address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



IF you buy the flour for your home, you should know the truth about flour value . . . You can not buy intelligently without **FACTS**. Below are listed facts that should serve to guide you.

HOW MANY CAN YOU ANSWER?

1. What makes the biggest difference in flour quality?

ANSWER: Wheat. The finest mill cannot produce a quality flour from poor wheat. Better grades of wheat bring higher prices only because that kind of wheat means better baking results.

Occident Flour is milled from the most carefully selected grades of premium wheat.

2. Can I tell the difference in flour quality by comparing different kinds side-by-side?

ANSWER: No. Baking is the only real test. Then you can plainly see, feel and **TASTE** the difference in the finished product.

That is why Occident Flour is sold on an outright money-back guarantee. We invite you to compare Occident with any other flour in this way. If you do not agree that it is definitely better, your dealer is authorized to return the full purchase price.

3. How can I measure value?

ANSWER: By the cost per baking. You will find that you get more loaves from a higher quality flour. So the larger production means lower cost per baking.

Occident flour is guaranteed (on a money-back basis) to give you not only better baking, but more loaves per sack than you have ever had from any other flour.

4. What is gluten?

ANSWER: Gluten is the elastic "binder" in flour that permits dough to rise or expand when in sponge form or in the oven. This "binder" seals in the oven-fresh flavor—keeps bread fresh and palatable. Fine gluten (and a good quantity of it) means that the dough can expand properly, resulting in a large, delightfully-flavored and finely-textured product.

Here again the answer is in wheat quality. Premium grades of wheat have more and better gluten. That is why Occident Flour is milled from this kind of wheat. It means better baking results.

5. Are special recipes required for Occident?

ANSWER: No. You can use the recipes you have been accustomed to, but we suggest using more liquid than the recipe calls for. This means, of course, that you will have more dough—and you will get more baking from the same amount of flour.

This fact proves the economy of Occident. While the cost per sack is higher, the cost per baking is lower.

6. How can I be sure of getting flour value?

ANSWER: Specify Occident. You get a flour milled from better wheat by a better process. You get a flour that means cost saving for everything you bake. Above all, you get a flavor that draws compliments for your baking.

All grocers offer Occident on a money-back guarantee. If you do not agree that Occident is better than any other flour you have ever used, your grocer will return the full purchase price.

RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING CO.
General Offices Minneapolis, Minn.

OCCIDENT FLOUR

"COSTS MORE - WORTH IT!"



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432 Security Building, Minneapolis.
Please send me, without charge, copy
of your booklet "Baking Made Easy."

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"Baking Made Easy" contains
200 tested recipes
for every baking need.

Bride of the Wilderness

By Francis Lynde

While on a prospecting trip, John Craig's horse is drowned in a river and all his supplies lost. Soon he discovers a cabin and a girl who says she has been kidnapped.

Next day the girl disappears and he finds her senseless and apparently drugged. He revives her and with her help recovers his rifle. They discover that they are being watched, and when they approach the cabin they find it occupied by a man with a gun.

That night John surprises and overpowers the watcher but returning to Jean's hiding place finds her missing. He later locates her in a tent guarded by one of the outlaws. By quick thinking he succeeds in rescuing her.

After Jean relates her experiences, they go back to the cabin which they find unoccupied. Craig proposes that they start a hike to the nearest railroad point.

Before they get started a man appears in the clearing. After an exchange of shots, the man approaches and John and Jean, hoping that he will leave them, feign death. To remove evidence of his crime, the man sets fire to the cabin and John surprises him, knocks him senseless and puts out the fire.

An airplane passes over the cabin and lands some distance away. John secretes himself near the path hoping to get some information that will be of help.

They had stopped while they were still under cover of the wood and were apparently reconnoitering the cabin to try to determine if it had an occupant.

"Looks deserted," said the younger man. "Something queer about this, I'll say! No sign of Bart or Shorty or Miguel—though you'd say they must have heard the plane come in—and now the girl seems to have dropped out. Maybe she's inside, but don't show yourself if you can help it. There's no need of having her put any of our faces in her rogues' gallery."

The rat-faced man made the approach to the cabin, circling to keep out of sight until he could creep up and look through the open window. When he returned it was to say:

"Nobody home, but she ain't far away, I reckon. There's dishes on the table, and the place looks like it'd been lived in."

"Then she's around somewhere. Let's have another look."

This time the two crossed to the cabin together, but they went no farther than to the open door to look in. What they said when they came again within earshot of Craig's hiding place proved conclusively that they had not marked the hole through the roof over the side tier of bunks and had not noticed the bullet punctures in the door which was opened back against the wall.

"As you say, she can't be very far away," the younger man was saying. "It isn't so very long since she cooked and ate a meal in the shack; the stuff on the table shows that. It's time for another meal now, and she'll likely show up by the time the paymaster

comes."

At that he fell to cursing the three caretakers. "They need cleaning—all three of 'em!" he spat out viciously. "They had their orders, and they were not 'maybes' either. They were to keep out of the girl's sight, and one or another of 'em was to stay by the cache out yonder, day and night. Instead of that, we find the shack unlocked and a case of dope standing out right in plain sight, where anybody, even the girl, could stroll in and see it and guess what it is! I suppose we'll find 'em over at the tent on the river, sleeping up after a night with the cards and the booze bottle. Come on over there with me and you'll see what I'll do to the damned liquor hogs!"

"But say, how about His Jigs—the duck that's coughin' up the dough for this 'side-line,' as yuh call it? He'll be sailin' in here any time, now, won't he?" asked the one who looked like a slum-bred bandit.

"He can wait for us out at the field," snapped the other. "Or, if he's in too big a hurry to wait, Lander is flying him and he can point out the way and shoot him over here. He bargained for that, didn't he—that he was to see the girl alone?"

"Yeh; and he didn't tell me why, but he didn't fool me none, neither. He's goin' to pull the brave-man rescue stunt, and if the skirt don't fall for it, she's liable to wish she had."

They were moving away in the direction of the landing field. Craig waited until both footsteps and voices had faded into silence before leaving his listening post to return to the girl. In the glade of the spring behind the cabin he was startled to find that the hulking body of the big man was gone.

His first thought was that the man had recovered sufficiently to again become a factor in the temerarious situation; but a hurried search, farther along in the mountain-foot wood, reassured him. The big man had evidently regained consciousness, in part at least; enough to enable him to crawl away from what probably appeared to his befuddled brain as a dangerous neighborhood. But when Craig found him shortly, he was stretched out again, either unconscious or in a stupor that was no less disabling.

Relieved to find that his fear was groundless, Craig climbed to the place where he had left the girl. When he appeared she questioned him eagerly.

"I saw them come and go," she said. "What did they do?"

He told her circumstantially what the two men had done, and what he had overheard of their talk, adding: "So it seems that there is another plane expected, bringing somebody who stipulates that he shall see you alone. Would this be your guardian?"

"Coming here in an airplane?" "Never in this world! If you knew him, you wouldn't ask. It's all he'll do to trust himself in a car, with the carefulest driver he can hire."

"Ah, nervous, is he? But if he isn't the man they are expecting, who would you say it would be?"

"It's much more likely to be Howie—the son he's been trying to force me to marry."

At this, a great light broke in upon Craig.

"Of course!" he agreed. "I might have known, from what the rat-faced fellow said. He is coming to give you your final chance to marry him before you are turned twenty-one—and coming to play the part of a heroic rescuer! Do you want the chance?"

Her answer was emphatically unequivocal.

"I'd rather stay right here in this horrible wilderness until I rot! But John—there is one thing that I do want. Did those men say he was coming here, alone—that he wanted to see me alone?"

"That is what the rat-faced man said."

"All right; if it's Howie—and it can't very well be anybody else—he shall have his wish! When will he be here?"

"Any time, so they said. I suppose the two planes started out together; anyway, he is coming in a plane, because they said a man named Lander is piloting for him."

"When he comes, I want you to hear what he says—and what I say. Is that asking too much?"

"You know it isn't. I'll be with you; or at least, near enough to be within hearing. I am glad you want me."

For a little time they sat together on the big rock, watched the sky and listened for sound of another airship. In due course they saw the two men who had visited the cabin emerge from the wood, cross to the landing field and go on beyond it toward the tent camp on the river bank in the great bend.

"That is going to set a pretty definite limit to our time," Craig remarked. "They will find the wounded Mexican in the tent, then the hue and cry will be raised with a vengeance! I hope that storm off yonder is not delaying the man we are waiting for," pointing to the cloud bank which was now completely obscuring the summits of the southern range.

As if timed with punctilious accuracy to speak to Craig's hope, the drone of another airplane began to echo from the heights above them. A few seconds later, they had placed it speeding in from the south. As it circled over the landing meadow, Craig named it for his companion.

"One of the fast, up-to-the-minute monoplanes, with a Whirlwind motor. Say!—that's the ship we want to steal! It can run rings around that biplane. If those pirates will only give me half

a chance—"

She smiled up at him. "You blessed old Berserker! You'd tackle anything that came along down the big road, wouldn't you? Me, I'll be weepily thankful if we can manage to sneak away in either of the planes, though I don't see yet how it's going to be done."

"Nor I," he admitted. "I only know that it is going to be done." Then: "Two of them getting out of the monoplane, and one of them is pointing over in this direction: that will be the pilot showing his passenger how to reach the cabin. . . . But, see here! What's become of the biplane?"

It was a moment or two before they located it, and when they did, they saw that, while they had been watching the approach of the newcomer, it had been taxied around to the farther side of the timber islet—probably, so Craig suggested, to leave the landing field free for the monoplane. Then, as the two standing beside the lately arrived airship separated:

"Here comes the man who stipulated that he was to see you alone, Jean! If you still want to meet him, we'd best be getting down to the cabin and setting the stage. All I'll ask is that you'll make it snappy. We want to get action before the two who have gone over to the tent camp come running to turn in the fire alarm. I don't want to have to kill too many of them to make the get-away."

CHAPTER XIV

THE DEVIL AND HIS DUE

When they had descended to the cabin, Craig drew up one of the three-legged stools to place himself just inside where he would be at hand without being seen, while the young woman took her seat on the log doorstep with her hands clasped over her knees.

"You are quite sure you want to meet this fellow who is coming?" Craig said, after they had sat for a few minutes in silence. "Because, if you don't, I'll be mighty glad to do the honors of the occasion, you know."

"Yes, I want to meet him," she returned firmly.

"All right; if he turns out to be the man you are expecting him to be, I'll keep hands off—up to a point."

"What is the point?"

"That will come out. If he sets out to bully you, you needn't expect me to sit here and do nothing! You wouldn't, would you?"

She looked around at him with the little grimace that he loved to see.

"I'm not tying any string to you, John, dear. If it's Howie, and you reach the point where you feel as if you'd like to slap his wrist and say, 'Naughty, naughty!' I shan't interfere."

He grinned happily at that. In all the fierce excitements and perils of the past few circlings of the clock hands,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

TO BREAK A HORSE OF CRIBBING

Buckle a strap fairly tight around his throat. When he arches his neck and tries to "crib" his manger the strap will choke him and make him stop.



EDWARD PETRONIUS HAD A FINE MARE—THE TONIEST HORSEFLESH I'VE SEEN ANYWHERE SHE CUT FANCY CAPERS AND DID CLEVER THINGS LIKE STEPPING A CAKEWALK AND DANCING IN RINGS.

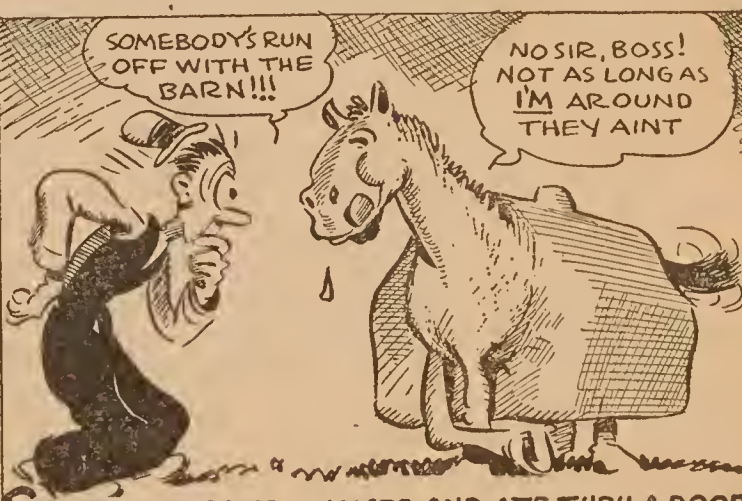
Rub the manger with red pepper or cover it with metal. Mix 4 oz. sulphate of iron and 4 oz. saltpeter and feed 1 level teaspoonful of it at noon.



THIS HOSS WAS SO CLEVER THAT ONCE WHEN SHE SAW OLD ED TAKE HIS STAR PLUG AND BITE OFF A CHAW SHE TRIED TO DO LIKEWISE WITH PIECES OF WOOD AND STARTED A HABIT THAT WASN'T SO GOOD.

Give one level tablespoon night and morning of this condition powder:

1/2 lb. GENTIAN, 1/2 lb. BAKING SODA
1 drachm ARSENIC, 1/4 lb. POWDERED NOX VOMICA



SHE CHAWED UP HER MANGER AND ATE THRU A DOOR IN NO TIME SHE GNAWED A BIG HOLE IN THE FLOOR—ED HAD A FINE HORSE IN HIS BARN, AS WE SAID, HE HAS A NICE BARN IN HIS HORSE, NOW, INSTEAD.

Champion Bread-Maker to be Named at State Grange Next Month

More Prizes to Be Awarded

WHAT a lot of fun the American Agriculturist—Grange Bread Making Contest is turning out to be! We have reports from 145 Subordinate Granges giving the names of the winners in their contests and also the reports from 21 Pomona's. There are more to come. Otsego, Genesee, Orange, and St. Lawrence Counties have reported the largest number of Subordinate Grange contests per county. Let's see who is the best bread maker in the State!

Two more prizes will be awarded to winners than were originally announced. The first prize is \$25. in cash, the second, \$10. in cash, and the third, a three year subscription to American

baker of the bread, her address, her county, and her Grange.

Who Will She Be?

Who will be the best bread maker in the State? Subordinate Granges reported that their contests were interesting and entertaining—Pomona Granges say that the interest is becoming still keener. So there's no question but that the State Contest will be exciting!

These are the names of the county winners received to date.

County	Name
Cattaraugus	Mrs. Flossie Babcock
Cayuga	Mrs. S. H. Dildine
Chenango	Mrs. E. J. Mundy
Clinton	Mrs. Ralph Dodds
Dutchess	Mrs. Clifford Buck
Erie	Mrs. Frank Clark
Essex	Mrs. Marjorie Pereau
Genesee	Mrs. Alta Strong
Greene	Mrs. Charles Moore
Jefferson	Mrs. Ruth Andrus
Madison	Mrs. Lynn Hatch
Otsego	Mrs. Arthur McClintock
Oneida	Mrs. Jennie Day
Ontario	Mrs. George Hay
Orange	Mrs. Robert Taddicken
Rensselaer	Mrs. Edward Miller
Schuyler	Mrs. C. E. Beach
Seneca	Mrs. W. C. Martin
St. Lawrence	Mrs. Glen Sheldon
Tompkins	Miss Elizabeth Bogardus
Wayne	Mrs. Arthur J. Wilson

With a little time
And a little thought,
You can get a little rhyme,
Or at least you ought.

But if you cannot do it,
Pray do not cry,
You are not the only nitwit,
For neither can I.

—John Robert Eastman.

Agriculturist. Only County winners will compete in the State Contest. If, however, only one Subordinate Grange in a given county held a contest, the winner of the Subordinate, in that case, is eligible to enter the State Contest.

Service and Hospitality in Charge

The Chairman of the Service and Hospitality Committee in each county has been asked to assume the responsibility of arranging for the judging of the bread at Pomona contests and of sending the names of winners in to the American Agriculturist.

Loaves of bread will be sent to the Hotel Marcy at Lake Placid in case the winner does not plan to attend the State Grange Session, and take her bread with her. The bread will reach Lake Placid not later than February 7 and will be judged by a Committee of three. Each loaf will bear a number and be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name of the



TWIN SWEATER NO. B538-39 is quite the vogue just now, and those who enjoy knitting have a double pleasure before them. There is the blouse, or pull-over type of sweater, and there is the jacket or cardigan type, the two making up a lovely set which any one should be proud to own. The models were made of Bear Brand Shetland floss, taking 7 balls for the blouse and 9 balls for the jacket. This floss is available in colors Lavender green, tan, wood brown, rust, cardinal, Delft blue, and of course, in black and white and most of the pastel shades. Price 30 cents per ball. Instructions included with floss, or if ordered separately, ten cents per copy. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

If your county is not listed, ask the Chairman of your Service and Hospitality Committee to communicate with us.

Some "Different" Ways to Use Canned Vegetables

(Continued from Page 18)

until the water is all absorbed. If canned beans are used, probably the water will not have to be replenished, but if fresh beans are used, fresh hot water would have to be added during the cooking.

White Sauce for Vegetables

A medium white sauce is a wonderful help in providing variety for beans, peas, asparagus, and the other canned green vegetables. The proportion is two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour to the cup of milk. Melt the butter in a saucepan, blend in the flour until it is smooth, season with salt and pepper, add the milk and cook until thick, stirring constantly. This sauce may be made up in quantity, as it will keep several days in cold weather; then it is ready for many different dishes.

Asparagus Fritters

1½ cups flour ¼ cup milk
½ teaspoon salt 1 egg
3 teaspoons baking powder 1 cup cooked asparagus, cut in small pieces

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add milk gradually, then the beaten egg. Stir the asparagus into the batter. Drop by spoonfuls into deep fat, cook to a delicate brown. Drain and serve with a cheese sauce. This is made by dissolving grated cheese into the medium white sauce, as given above.

Buttered Crumbs for Vegetables

Toss lightly 1 cup bread crumbs into ¼ cup melted butter and brown slightly. A spoonful of these crumbs on each serving of cooked spinach, beans, or practically any vegetable is a great addition, both in looks and flavor.

Bride of the Wilderness

(Continued from Page 20)

it had stirred him to the depths to see how, in the most trying of the experiences, through which they had passed, she was never more than momentarily beaten down; never losing the courageous resilience that enabled her to rebound and come up smiling, even as she did now, with what might prove to be the most unnerving of the experiences just ahead.

After a wait in which the minutes passed on leaden wings, Craig got up and went to the open window. As he reached it and looked out, he saw the monoplane's passenger—a full-fledged,

stockily-built young man, still wearing a leather flying coat and a helmet with goggles pushed up over it—enter the clearing and quicken his pace to a stumbling run to the cabin door. By the time Craig had slipped back to his seat on the stool beside the door, the newcomer was pouring out his story volubly, passionately, to the young woman who had risen to face him.

"You've never done me simple justice, Jean—you know you haven't!" he was insisting. "No matter what I have said or done, you have always been ready to put a wrong twist on it. For the better part of two weeks I've been doing everything I could think of, or that money could help me do, to dig out the mystery of your disappearance. And at the last, it was only by the merest fluke, and the bribing of one of the confederates of these bootlegging kidnapers, that I found out where you were and the way to get here."

Craig stole a cautious glance around the door jamb and saw the girl was smiling scornfully as she said:

"You haven't forgotten how to tell a smooth lie, have you, Howie?"

"You don't believe me—when I'm right here to prove it, and to take you away with me? That is, if you don't hold me so long that some of these law-breakers will find me and shoot me full of holes!"

She shook her head.

"No; I don't believe one word of it, Howie! You've never, in all your life, told the straight truth to anybody; you don't know how. I know, as well as you do, that you have nothing to fear from these 'law-breakers,' as you call them. They are your hired men, and they showed you the way to this valley."

"My dear girl! You don't know any such thing; you know you don't!"

(To be continued next issue)

A small boy may keep dry and warm at play if he wears a pair of waterproof overalls, made from his father's old raincoat, over his play-suit.

Two light layers of clothing are warmer than one heavy layer.

Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

Big Saving! No Cooking! So Easy!

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It takes but a moment to prepare, and costs very little, but it positively has no equal for quick, lasting relief.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with granulated sugar syrup, made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils and children love its taste.

This simple mixture soothes and heals the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, the most reliable healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

Mother's Favorite for Baby's Daily Bath Cuticura Soap

Refreshing and Soothing

Price 25c. Sample free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 135, Malden, Mass.

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There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



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THE current quarrel between the Republican members of the New York State Assembly and the Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, Mr. Macy, reminds me of a remark made to me not long ago by a prominent New York State farm leader. This man said: "I have been trying to be a Republican for the last twelve years but each year something happens which keeps me from voting the ticket."

I have an idea that there are thousands of other citizens, particularly in up-state New York, who feel the same way. These voters were born Republicans, but the influence of inherited party ties, as I pointed out two weeks ago, no longer binds. The result is an ever increasing body of independent voters. Personally I think this is a healthy development.

Is Macy Right?

Concerning Mr. Macy's charge that the New York State Republican Assembly is controlled, through certain of its officers, by public utilities, I have no basis for judgment. Certainly public utilities are far-reaching in their influence. You find their officers and representatives in positions of influence everywhere you go. One of their favorite positions seems to be that of trusteeships on the Boards of Universities. Bank Boards are also a favorite roosting place for utility magnates. They are likely to dominate Chambers of Commerce and like civic bodies. So it is not to be wondered at if they have also tried to influence legislative groups like the New York State Assembly. Whether they have succeeded or not to the detriment of the people of the State is surely a question worth probing.

Do We Want A Dictator?

When it comes to the methods which Mr. Macy employed and when it comes to his own record, the big body of independent voters, of whom I am proud to be one, may well question him also.

Practically my only personal experience in politics came during the several years I was a member of the Republican-controlled Council of Farms and Markets which in New York State chooses the Commissioner of Agriculture. This is supposed to be a non-partisan body. For several years, despite the fact that its membership was composed almost altogether of Republicans and Independents, it so operated. During this period Berne A. Pyrke was Commissioner of Agriculture. Then Mr. Macy, some two or three years ago, began to come into power in Republican party circles.

The first I ever heard of him, beyond reading his name in a paper, was when one of his political errand boys called on me and ordered me, as a member of the Council of Farms and Markets, to attend a meeting and remove the Commissioner of Agriculture. When I asked the reason for such action I was

told plainly that Commissioner Pyrke was too friendly to Roosevelt, who was then Governor of New York State and that he did not use his department to strengthen the Republican party in the State. Since there were no charges of inefficiency, I and enough other members of the Council to make a majority, refused to obey the orders of Mr. Macy. We succeeded in holding out for over a year despite a lot of pressure and some entertainment. Finally, however, with the cooperation of certain Republican leaders in the Legislature, Mr. Macy succeeded in building a Council of Farms and Markets, a majority of whom would take orders from him.

This Council then, acting on Mr. Macy's orders, held a meeting and ousted Mr. Pyrke. I did not attend the meeting, in fact, never had formal notice of it, and I resigned soon after rather than remain a member of a body presumably non-partisan and capable of doing its own thinking but which so far as the majority was concerned, apparently took its orders.

A Heartless Act

Regardless of whether or not the present New York State Commissioner of Agriculture is as good or better than Pyrke, and I personally think Commissioner Baldwin has done very well with some very difficult situations, the record so far as Mr. Macy is concerned is clear cut. As Chairman of the State Republican Committee he demanded and finally secured dictatorial authority over the New York State Council of Farms and Markets. As soon as he had this authority he threw out one of the most conscientious and able officials ever in the

employ of New York State without a shadow of justification.

It may be that certain leaders in the Legislature whom I have known for years to be the type of men who would not be parties to such ruthless action are also refusing to bend their knees. Having had personal experience with Macy in operation, I wonder. In the meantime, the Republican party in New York State continues to be a sorry spectacle as do both the major parties in a number of other states.

Under such conditions, it would seem that the wise course for a farmer is to be independent and, lacking better leadership than is now available, to reserve his political support to any party until he votes, that is, of course, unless he wants to be a Justice of the Peace.

* * *

Chicken Thieves Continued

I find that it is bad policy to promise anything on this page that I don't deliver. For example, when I reported about my chickens being stolen I said that I might sometime write up how the theft was handled by the Sheriff and the State Police.

Now I have a letter from a subscriber who writes:

"Mr. Babcock stated in his page a few weeks ago that he had had some fowl stolen and that some time he might write about the way the state troopers and the sheriff handled the situation. I wonder if his experience has been similar to that of some of my neighbors. There have been three or four instances of hen thievery in this section within a short period. The authorities have been notified in each case but to date no thieves have been found. This thieving has been done mostly in small farm flocks."

Well, when I discovered my loss I called the Sheriff's office. The first time there was no one in who could



talk. The next time I reported my loss I was told that "there was quite a lot of chicken stealing going on and that they would be glad to keep my loss in mind." So far as I know that is what has happened.

With the State Police it was different. When I called them it was on the eve of the locality's biggest football game. Yet Corporal Kelly offered to come right out. As soon as the crowd at the football game had been handled his assistant did come out though he had been on duty for hours. He went over the situation very carefully and considered all the aspects. Two days later he called again.

In about a week Corporal Kelly called and presented his findings to date. He had well laid suspicions but no actual proof. He put it up to me to decide the next move. Rather than wrongly accuse an innocent party I said to do nothing.

The point I want to make clear, however, is that the State Police had moved promptly, decisively, and in my judgment with considerable intelligence, to retrieve my loss.

Furthermore I feel that a basis was laid for protecting me in the future. I'm glad the Sheriff "has me in mind." I'm also glad we have our efficient State Police.

* * *

Prices Now and Then

L. G. Glover of Richmondville, N. Y., is authority for the statement that there was an article on gold in the American Agriculturist of 1863 (page 328). In comparing commodities of that date with the present Mr. Glover compiles the following rather startling information.

Commodity Prices		
	1863	1933
Butter	19-23c	18-24c
Cheese	12-16c	13-17c
Eggs	21-22c	24-33c
Fowl	10-14c	10-12c
Wheat	\$1.45-\$1.75	81-99c
Beef	\$5.75-\$6.75	\$2.50-\$3.75

* * *

A Problem

In building my new barn I so designed it that all the hay for feeding purposes was to be stored in the silo and one large bay. To get as much alfalfa as I shall need for feed into this space I shall have to chop it.

Since my neighbor's barn got on fire last summer and since I have opened my silo, I'm not so sure about chopping hay as I was. But like the "boy on the burning deck," I've got to make up my mind at least by next June. In the meantime I'm on the lookout for first hand evidence like the following from Alvin Rothenberger of Lancaster, Pa., who writes as follows:

"In '32 we cut about 80 tons of alfalfa, clover, soy bean hay into our barn. During the last season we did not have as much to cut, but both crops went in dryer than usual. On my brother's farm he has cut all the hay raised the last three seasons with good results. I believe, however, that the silo will be the future building to store this crop."

The Massachusetts State College has just published a bulletin on school lunches which is available free of charge. Miss May E. Foley is the author. The bulletin suggests many different menus and recipes for dishes that may go in the school lunch. Write to the Massachusetts State College at Amherst, Mass., and ask for a copy of Leaflet 73, "The Good School Lunch."

American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of English Pound Sterling in Dollars.	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	R. F. C. Price of Gold.
Before going off Gold Standard			20.67	
May 2	124/8	3.895	24.28	
(The President put an embargo on gold to meet interest payments on American obligations held in foreign countries.)				
May 29	123/3	3.99	24.59	
(The House voted to suspend the gold clause in all contracts.)				
June 30	123	4.275	26.29	
(President Roosevelt stated that the United States refuses to stabilize the dollar until prices have risen further.) (The President made the statement for the general policy of stabilizing all prices.)				
July 3	123/1	4.475	27.54	
(The price of gold reached the highest premium, and on the same day the stock market and commodity markets reached their highest levels.)				
Oct. 22	President announces policy to buy gold.			
Dec. 11	127	5.0925	32.34	34.01
Dec. 12	126/4 1/2	5.0575	31.96	34.01
Dec. 13	126/1	5.04	31.77	34.01
Dec. 14	126/1	5.12	32.28	34.01
Dec. 15	126/7	5.1125	32.36	34.01
Dec. 16	126/4	5.12	32.34	34.01
Dec. 18	126/9	5.15	32.64	34.06
Dec. 19	126/9	5.14	32.57	34.06
Dec. 20	126/9	5.095	32.29	34.06
Dec. 21	126/2	5.075	32.02	34.06
Dec. 22	126/3	5.1025	32.21	34.06



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Troopers There in Seven Minutes

“ON Sunday night about 10:30 o'clock I was awakened by an old car going by the house and I got up and looked out of the window. It went up the road to the next neighbor's, turned around and came back and stopped and put off the light (as it only had one) a short distance from my barn. I still watched it and finally saw what looked like a man going in my milk room. I got dressed as quickly as I could, and got my gun and stopped the man just as he was getting back to the car. I told him to stop, which he did, and asked him what he was doing in my barn. He said he wasn't in the barn. After looking a little closer I found that there were four men in the car. I told them not to move, called back to the house to my wife and told her to tell the hired man to get up and go to the next neighbor's and call a State Trooper. In about 7 minutes he got there. After questioning the men one of them owned up to going in the milk room and getting some milk, so the trooper took them and locked them up. The next day we took them before the judge and he gave all four of them a 6 months' suspended sentence.

I thought I would write and tell you about such an instance as it might help to put some others on the lookout for such people.”

EDITOR'S NOTE: Too many people have too little regard for others' property rights. We are glad to note that the

trooper lost little or no time getting on the spot and we feel sure if under similar circumstances everyone will act with the same precision and alertness of this subscriber it will soon put a stop to this night marauding.

New York Milk Producers Protected

I sold milk to a plant in Pennsylvania and it went to a New York City dealer. I have not received a cent for the milk delivered. Is there any way you can help me get this money?—*Maryland Subscriber.*

This is an interesting case because it brings out a condition with which many New York State dairymen are not familiar. The New York City dealer to whom our Maryland subscriber refers is licensed and bonded in New York. This protects New York State milk producers because if the dealer refuses to pay, his license is revoked and the bonding company is called upon to make good. However, this does not protect dairymen in other states, and there is no way to force payment except to start legal action.

Some dealers go outside of New York State for milk because they can buy it for less money than they could buy it under prices set by the New York State Milk Control Board. As a result, the amount of milk coming into New York City is increased, and more milk produced by New York State dairymen has to be used in the manufacture of by-products, such as butter and cheese. This situation is one important reason why a good many people feel that a federal milk code is very necessary for the New York milk shed.

Ship Eggs in Haste—Repent at Leisure

Some time ago I shipped two crates of eggs to Ben's Dairy, of Woodside, Long Island. I received pay for one case, but not for the other.

Ben's Dairy is not a licensed and bonded commission man. The express company has proven delivery. Ben's Dairy have not replied to four letters written to them. The man in charge is always out when we call.

Subscribers should check very carefully on the reliability and reputation of receivers before they ship them any eggs. The A. A. Service Bureau will gladly give you a report.

Roundabout Charity

I am writing in regards to men, sometimes women, who are coming around saying that they are agents sent out by the State to sell products to get money to care for children that are in the State orphans' home. They state that the profits they make on these products are turned over to the State orphan home. Do you know if these men are turning this money into the State, or are they keeping this money for themselves.

The State is in no way responsible for the agents mentioned. We know in the past that one or two concerns selling through agents have turned over to an orphans' home a very small percentage of their profits so that they could truthfully make statements such as our reader reports. However, in our opinion, that is a very round-about way to be charitable, and we are not at all in favor of it.

One way to check up on it would be to inform the nearest state trooper and have him investigate to see whether or not they are living up to the law.

“You have straightened out the problem and I thank you most heartily! “We will show our appreciation by telling those who are not subscribers of your helpful and interesting paper about the many problems you have solved for us.”—*Mrs. M. E. T., New York.*

Service Bureau Claims Settled During December, 1933

NEW YORK

Miss Bertha Bodine, Oakfield.....	\$ 2.44
(Partial pay for cream)	
Mrs. Ira Myers, Howes Cave.....	3.98
(Payment of claim)	
Mrs. Chris Grimm, Oakfield.....	2.40
(Pay for cream)	
G. H. Vorce, Carthage.....	7.79
(Refund on unsatisfactory mail order)	
Wesley A. Daniels, Chaumont.....	784.80
(Adjustment on claim against stockbrokers)	
L. S. Croft, Vega.....	34.72
(Refund on unsatisfactory radio)	
Mrs. John Alvord, Earlton.....	4.55
(Payment of claim)	
Richard Pritchard, Lee Center.....	51.04
(Adjustment of milk account)	
Howard W. Morse, Silver Creek.....	20.00
(Adjustment of complaint against telephone company)	
John Lee, Hale Eddy.....	3.00
(Refund on unsatisfactory mail order)	
W. J. Wallace, Arkport.....	7.20
(Partial payment on celery)	
Guy H. Eddy, Johnsonville.....	195.65
(Pay for milk)	
Chester N. Freer, Kerhonkson.....	125.00
(Adjustment of claim for automobile damage)	
Mrs. Glenn Martin, Delevan.....	22.00
(Adjustment of claim for sales commission)	
Frank Anderson, Weedsport.....	13.50
(Refund on unsatisfactory mail order)	
Mrs. Howard J. Wright, Fort Ann.....	1.00
(Refund on unfilled order of portrait)	
Frank Van Hooser, Dansville.....	9.10
(Adjustment of complaint on radiator)	

PENNSYLVANIA

T. H. Lauer, Carrolltown.....	65.00
(Refund on unfilled order of pullets)	
Ellis J. Terrell, Galilee.....	12.00
(Refund on unsatisfactory dog)	
Mrs. Della Cokely, Montrose.....	40.00
(Pay for damage to horse)	
Mrs. Edna M. Ayers, Troy.....	25.00
(Credit allowed to adjust claim against hatchery)	

VERMONT

Fred Inesnel, Middlebury.....	13.12
(Pay for eggs)	

TOTAL.....\$1,443.29

Complaints Settled Where No Money Was Involved

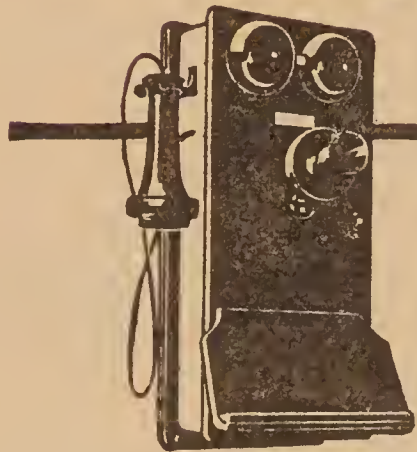
NEW YORK

Gus Noss North Branch.....	
(Replacement on pigs)	
Victor E. Mullin, Mannsville.....	
(Replacement on rose bushes)	
Mrs. Cora Chappell, Hannibal.....	
(Order of nursery stock filled)	
Mrs. Beulah Murdock, Brier Hill.....	
(Partial adjustment of magazine subscriptions)	
Mrs. Clinton J. Predmore, Lodi.....	
(Refund on unsatisfactory order)	
Mrs. Chas. A. Gay, Franklin.....	
(Magazine subscription adjusted)	
Mrs. B. R. Hunt, Canastota.....	
(Magazine subscription adjusted)	
Dell Bellinger, Forestport.....	
(Adjustment of complaint)	
Charles Dimon, Berkshire.....	
(Adjustment of complaint on egg cases)	
Gerald Miller, Schenectady.....	
(Mail order procured)	
Mrs. John B. Sears, Horseneads.....	
(Pay for eggs)	
N. J. Dickinson, Fort Edward.....	
(Partial adjustment of complaint)	
W. D. Robertson, Ghent.....	
(Adjustment of complaint)	
George Comstock, Newport.....	
(Partial adjustment of magazine subscription)	
Oris J. Dezell, Lisbon.....	
(Mail order procured)	

CONNECTICUT

May Goodwin, Willimantic.....	
(Adjustment of magazine subscription)	

Profitable ways to use the Telephone



RECENTLY, a great many farmers were asked how they used the telephone. Here are some of the answers:

From Greenville, Illinois

— I use the telephone to find

a market for my produce before I leave home with it.

From near Oklahoma City — I sold on the highest hog market in thirty days because I inquired about the market before I shipped.

From Conneaut, Ohio — I use the telephone to keep close tab on the spray schedule.

From Yakima, Wash. — I use the telephone to call the weather bureau when there is danger of frost.

From Birmingham, Ala. — I telephone the county agent when I'm in need of some special information.

And many of them said: We wouldn't think of trying to get along without the telephone. It is useful in so many ways and at times so vitally necessary.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

NATIONAL

on farm lighting!

SAVES YOU MONEY

- Increases the efficiency of your lighting. Ask your dealer for National in the RED DRUM. Write us if he cannot supply you.

FREE—"The Story of Carbide" interesting, illustrated booklet. Sent on request.

NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORP.
Lincoln Building New York, N. Y.

CARBIDE

FARMERS WANTED

to qualify for steady Government Jobs: \$105 - \$200 month. Common education. Valuable information Free. Write, IN-STRUCION BU-REAU, 395 St. Louis, Mo.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

FUR DRESSERS and TAXIDERMISTS

Send for Catalog

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560 Lyell Avenue Rochester, N. Y.

Other men have read and profited by our free book, "Profit Protection." Fully explains many interesting points to inventors and illustrates important mechanical and electrical principles. With book we also send free "Record of Invention" form. Prompt service, reasonable fees, deferred payments, thirty-five years experience. Avoid risk of delay. Write immediately to:

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for farm and home lighting plants. Replaces any type of lead battery now being used. Requires less care. Non-Acid, Odorless, Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional notarized guarantees, 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature. SEE JAY BATTERY CO., 83 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

Edison

Power-Light Plant Storage Batteries, Non-acid, odorless, Long Life, Fully guaranteed. All sizes. Bargains in complete generating plants, motors, etc. Free interesting literature. B. Hawley Smith Co., 35 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

\$10,000 PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENT and SICKNESS

For Only \$10. year No Dues or Assessments

Men, Women, 16 to 70 Accepted
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION
Policy Pays

\$10,000 for loss of life, hands, feet or eyesight. Many unusual protecting clauses. \$25 Weekly benefits, pays doctor and hospital bills. Covers Automobile, Travel, Pedestrian and many common accidents. Covers many common sicknesses including typhoid, jaundice, cancer, lobar pneumonia, etc., etc. Largest and oldest exclusive Health and Accident Insurance Company. Don't delay, you may be next to meet sickness or accident.

North American Accident Insurance Co.

E. C. Weatherby, Gen. Ag't., Ithaca, N. Y.

Name _____

P. O. _____

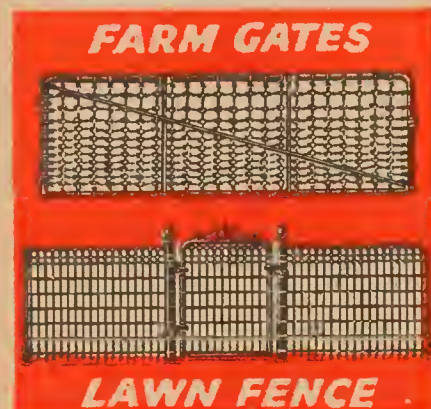
Age _____ State _____



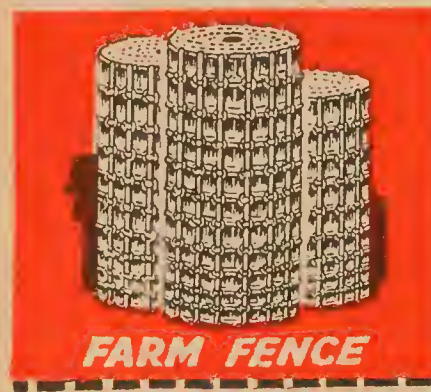
STEEL POSTS



BARB WIRE



FARM GATES



FARM FENCE

Don't Buy Fencing Until You Get My Factory Prices

Let me mail you my new 1934 catalog. Just send me your name and address on a postcard or use the coupon below. I want to show you *how to save money* by buying your fencing *direct from my factories*.

Over 1,500,000 customers are on my list now. They buy from Jim Brown for *these important reasons*. 1st, I save them money. 2nd, I guarantee the quality of everything I ship. 3rd, in 45 years my guarantee of satisfaction has never been broken. 4th, I give them *quick, dependable service*. 5th, *I pay the freight*.

My 1934 Bargain Book offers the biggest selection of fencing in the world, more than you could find in 50 stores. I have exactly the size and style fencing you want.

SUPER QUALITY FOR 45 YEARS

For nearly half a century the name of Jim Brown has stood for **BETTER QUALITY**. For example, every rod of my fencing is made of **COPPER STEEL WIRE**. The greatest laboratories in the country have proven that copper steel outlasts non-copper steel at least two to one! Besides, my fencing is still further protected with **Hi-Test** pure zinc galvanizing. It is guarded against rust inside and out! It's no wonder that Jim Brown Fencing has records of 15, 20, 30 and even more years of service. Isn't that the kind of fencing you want? Especially when it costs you **LESS MONEY!**

JIM BROWN PAYS THE FREIGHT

The prices quoted in my catalog are **DELIVERED** prices. There's no freight for you to pay. You know exactly what my prices are without guessing about delivery charges and without risking overcharges or overpayment. Jim Brown pays the freight — please remember that when comparing my prices.

WRITE FOR MY NEW BARGAIN BOOK—NOW!

In addition to Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire and other fencing requirements, my catalog saves you a lot of money on Roll Roofing, Metal Roofing, House and Barn Paint, Baby Chicks, Brooders and other Poultry Supplies, Stoves, Harness, Engines, Feed Grinders and many other farm and home needs.

I believe my catalog will save you at least \$50 to \$100 on your purchases this year, depending on your needs. It costs you only a penny postcard or a stamp to get my book. Surely you want a copy, if only to make sure you do not pay more than my prices for the goods you need. I want every reader of this paper to have a copy of my 1934 catalog. When you see how much my prices save you, I am sure you'll join my big group of 1,500,000 customers. Mail postcard or coupon—NOW.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE COMPANY

Dept. 3073

Cleveland, Ohio

Memphis, Tenn.



THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 3073, Cleveland, O., Memphis, Tenn.

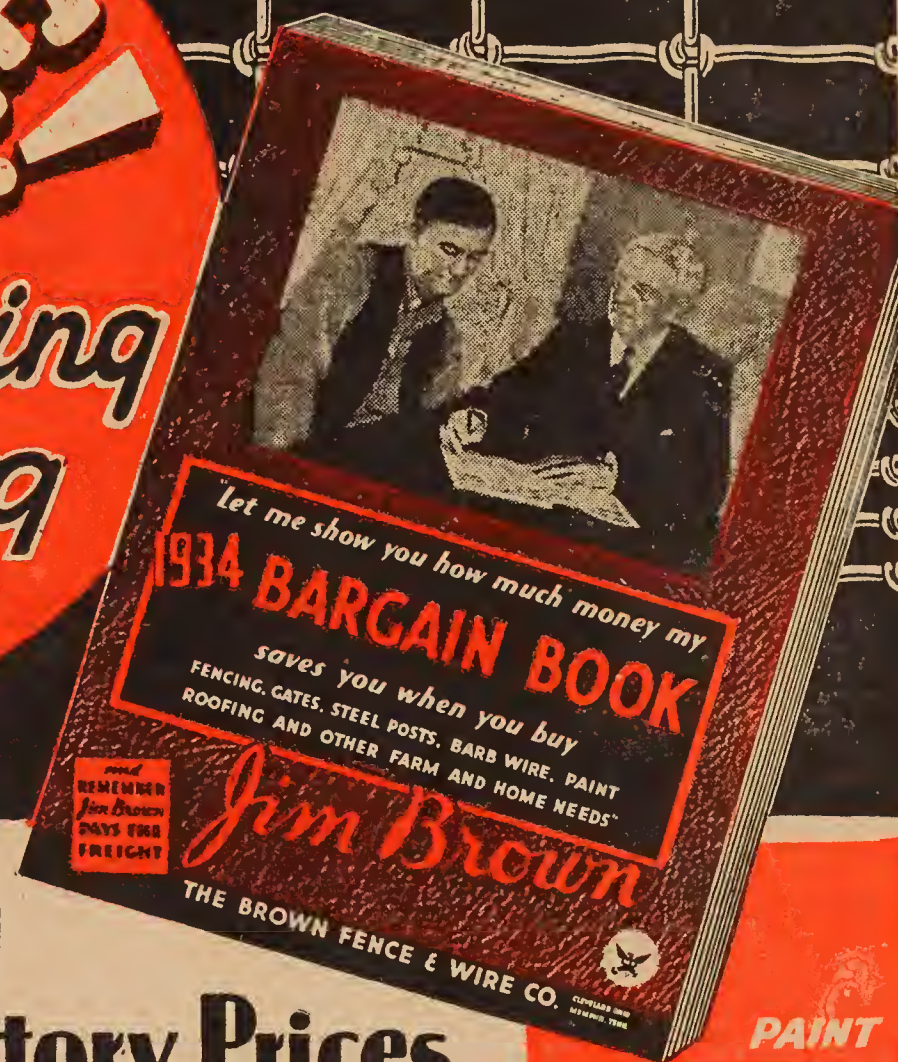
Please send me Jim Brown's New 1934 Bargain Catalog.

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D. State.....

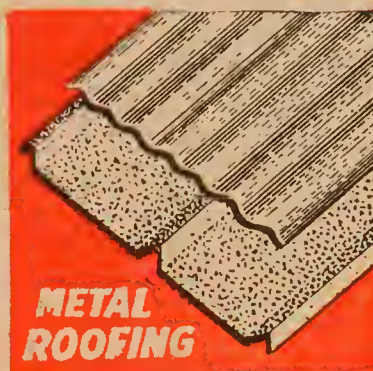
(Address Factory Nearest You)



PAINT



ROOF SAVER

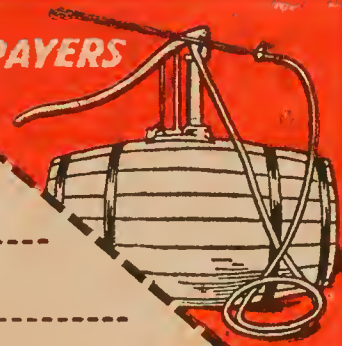


METAL ROOFING

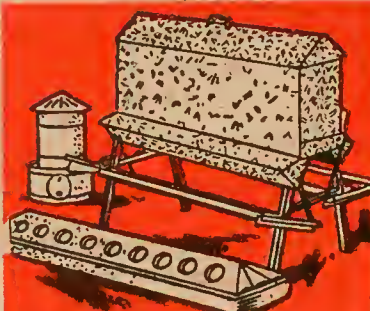


ROLL ROOFING

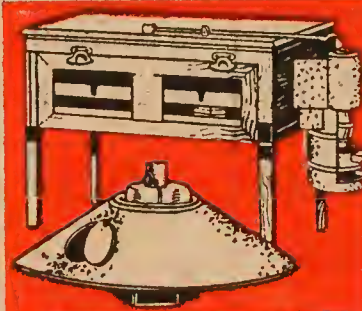
SPRAYERS



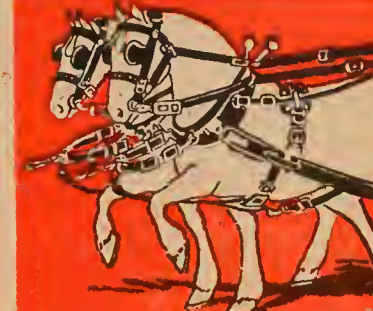
POULTRY FEEDERS

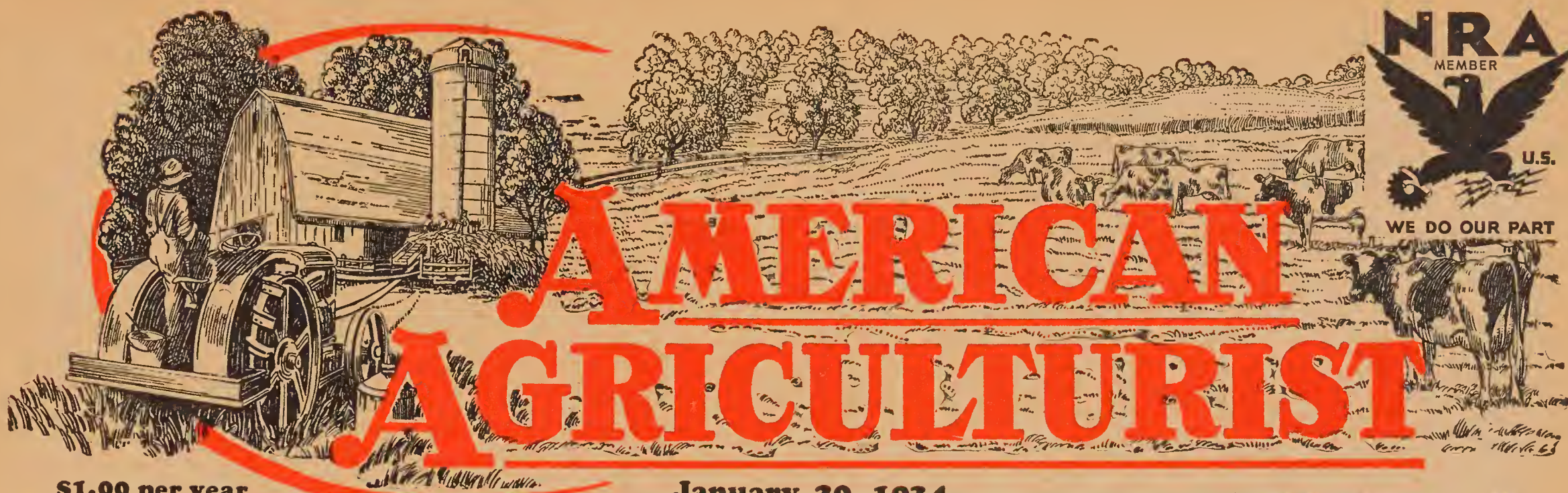


POULTRY SUPPLIES



HARNESS





\$1.00 per year

January 20, 1934

Published Every Other Week

A.A. Marches Forward Under New Management

It is our privilege now to make one of the most important and far-reaching announcements in the recent history of agriculture in this section, a change which will intensely interest every farm family in the northeast. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., now Secretary of the United States Treasury, has sold American Agriculturist to a group composed of Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, publisher of the Gannett Newspapers; E. R. Eastman, Editor of American Agriculturist; E. Curry Weatherby of Ithaca, Circulation Manager of American Agriculturist, and H. E. Babcock, of Ithaca.

The law requires that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot hold a majority interest in any corporation or business. That reason, coupled with the fact that Mr. Morgenthau as Secretary must devote every moment to the exacting duties of his great position, made it both necessary and advisable for him to sell American Agriculturist.

Mr. Morgenthau purchased this publication in the spring of 1922. He asked E. R. Eastman to come with him as Editor in October of the same year, and a short time later, E. Curry Weatherby and many of the present staff were added.

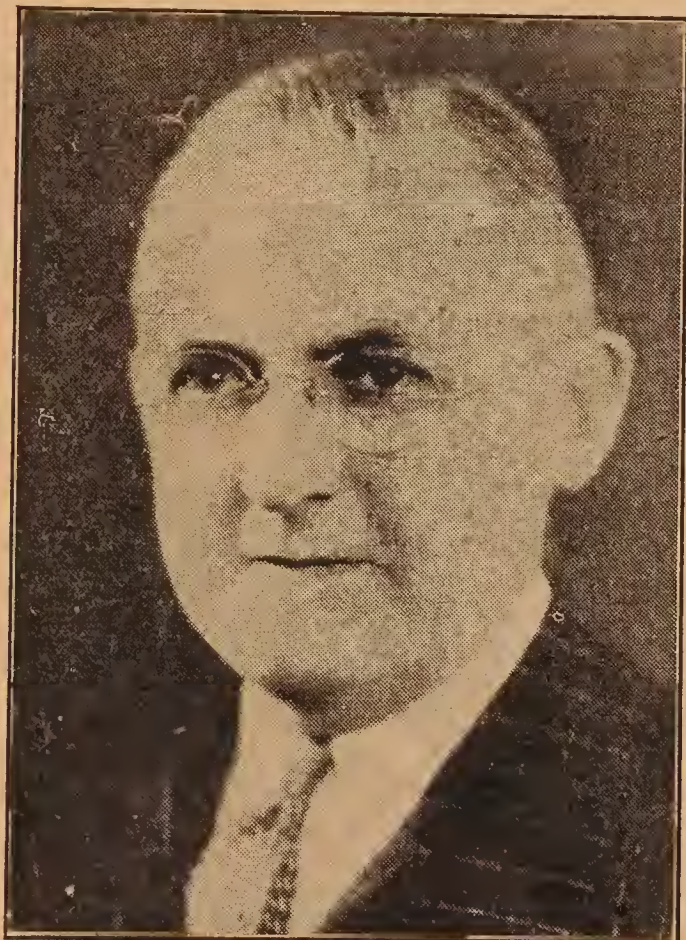
When Mr. Morgenthau took over American Agriculturist it had a long and honorable history, since it was founded in 1842, working for the farmers of the northeast, but it had declined greatly. Both circulation and advertising had fallen off, and about all there was to American Agriculturist was its good name when Mr. Morgenthau acquired it. Under his management, aided by his associates, the paper grew almost by leaps and bounds. In the past 11 years circulation has nearly doubled; so have the confidence and enthusiasm of our readers. Our people soon realized that about the one and only principle which guided the policies of American Agriculturist was the determination to make it of the greatest possible help to the farm people of this section.

So it is with great enthusiasm that the new group takes up the work of this great publication to carry it on even to greater heights as a leader in the fight to bring more profit and happiness to every farm home in this section.

We are especially fortunate to have as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the new management of American Agriculturist, Mr. Frank E. Gannett, publisher of all the Gannett Newspapers covering almost every section of New York State. No one can read any of the Gannett newspapers without being impressed with the constructive policies and principles which guide Publisher Gannett and all of his associates. His newspapers are run in the interests of their readers. There is not a streak of yellow journalism in any of them. Their policy toward agriculture has always been helpful and constructive.

Let us cite just one example. Mr. Gannett himself and all of his newspapers have been untiring in creating public sentiment for refutation and an honest dollar. The great influence of the Gannett papers and their Publisher has been no small factor in convincing President Roosevelt and his ad-

(Continued on Page 10)



Above—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., now Secretary of the United States Treasury, publisher of American Agriculturist from May, 1922, to December 31st, 1933.

Left—Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the new Board of Directors of American Agriculturist. Mr. Gannett is the well-known publisher of sixteen New York State newspapers.

Right—E. R. Eastman, President and Editor of American Agriculturist under the new management. Mr. Eastman has been the editor for eleven years.



The Real Source of Cooperative Strength

ON January 27th, 822 Dairymen's League Locals in six states will hold their Annual Meetings for the election of local directors and officers for another year. The members of these locals are the forty-eight thousand dairy farmers who are members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Membership of each one of these locals will run from one hundred to four hundred. In other words, around each one of these membership units there are from one hundred to four hundred League homes and League farms. These local units constitute the home communities of League membership. In these communities and in these locals are threshed out from day to day the problems of the Association, both general and local.

Out of these locals up through district channels to the directors come the general policies of the organization. *THIS IS THE SOIL WHERE THE WHOLE COOPERATIVE STRUCTURE IS ROOTED AND WHICH FURNISHES ALL THE STRENGTH AND COOPERATIVE POWER WHICH THE ASSOCIATION CAN HAVE.* All the authority vested in the League Board of Directors and Executive Committee originates with the forty-eight thousand members of these 822 locals covering the Milk Shed. Every exercise of power or authority by the officials of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is an exercise of power given by these forty-eight thousand members on the farms in these 822 local communities.

On Saturday, January 27th, these locals select their own leaders through whom they will express themselves during the next year. These meetings more than anything else illustrate the democratic or representative character of the Association. This exercise of individual interest and responsibility transmitted to leadership in the districts and in the central organization is the secret of all the success the League has achieved.

President Sexauer will broadcast an important message to members at 1:00 P. M., the time of the annual meetings on Saturday, January 27th.

The broadcast will be over stations KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.; CRCT, Toronto, Canada; WOR, Newark, N. J.; WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., and will begin at 1:00 P. M. You are cordially invited to listen in.

Fruit Growers Show Optimism at Rochester Meeting

WITH larger attendance, more exhibits and a spirit of optimism that was missing a year ago, the New York State Horticultural Society conducted its 79th annual meeting and exhibition at Rochester, Jan. 10 to 12. On every hand was heard the comment that the program was one of the best in recent years. Substantially reflecting this, as well as the better conditions in the industry, a good gain in new members was reported by Albert E. Weirich, chairman of the membership committee.

Codling moth control, washing of fruit, elimination of old orchards and type of packages seemed to catch the most interest. The severe outbreaks of codling moth in the state during the past two years, with resulting spraying and spray residue problems, had the growers on edge to thoroughly air this subject. Going far afield, the society sought the best obtainable authority and brought Dr. R. L. Webster of the Washington State Experiment Station at Pullman to Rochester to tell what the Northwest had done in the matter.

Doctor Webster said the western states had been combating codling moth for a decade or more, and that the answer seemed to be in more sprays, more gallons per tree and stronger spray solutions. This built up the deposit of lead or arsenate on the apples, he said, which in turn called for thoroughly progressive methods in washing and cleaning the fruit. Results obtained in the West indicated that New York is on the right path, but that it must apply the remedial measure with a generous hand.

S. W. Harman, entomologist at the Geneva Experiment Station, reviewed the codling moth development in New York. He pointed out that conditions during the past season were unusually favorable. With every month from April to September above the average in temperature, the moths had the best chance in years to multiply. There were more eggs, incubation periods were shorter and the second brood much larger. Four-fifths of the damage was done by the second brood, Mr. Harman said.

P. J. Parrott, vice-director of the Geneva station, was in charge of the codling moth forum. He said the outbreak had been most serious in the state at a time when growers had little money to spend for spraying and when federal officials undertook to be unusually severe in enforcing spray residue restrictions. A washing machine built by Cornell University was one of the centers of interest in the exhibit halls. This was built when it was found there were only three washers in the state in 1932. Cornell followed its own ideas, experimented and produced the machine at a cost of \$100 for materials. The average grower could build such a machine, provided he had good mechanics available, but opinion of those who gathered around it was that for the packing house it would be more satisfactory to obtain a commercially built machine, because

of the service and parts replacements which could be expected from reliable manufacturers.

Ernest R. Clarke of Spencerport was in charge of a forum on removal of undesirable varieties and old orchards. Considerable sentiment was expressed for some form of compulsory control or elimination of old orchards that are breeding places for diseases and insects that attack the trees of good growers. Opinion voiced was that owners of such orchards were as much beyond the pale as persons who would allow disease to breed unchecked in a community.

In his annual address, President E. G. Cowper of Newfane, suggested that some means be found to employ CWA labor on removal of old orchards. He said this was a small request for New York fruit farmers to make, because CWA wage scales made it difficult for farmers to obtain help at wages they could afford to pay. He said farmers being property owners and taxpayers were not eligible for welfare aid, but that they helped to pay CWA labor and could rightfully ask for some such project.

J. L. Salisbury, of Phelps, president of the Ontario County Farm Bureau, was elected president to succeed Mr. Cowper.

The boys' department continued to show growth in exhibits and in number of boys attending. Work in this department is in charge of Prof. L. H. MacDaniel of the State College of Agriculture, and W. Jack Weaver of the State Education Department.

Frank E. Gannett, publisher of The Gannett Newspapers, was the speaker at the boys' dinner, attended by some 400 persons. In an informal manner he mentioned his own experiences as a farm boy and said the opportunity facing young farmers today was greater than ever, provided they kept in mind this was an age of specialization and made the most of opportunities. He said New York fruit growers had nothing to fear from the competition of the Pacific West, because the freight rates on fruit from that section were five times as much as from Western New York. With this great advantage, he thought New York ought to be able to win and retain its rightful place in the great consuming markets of the East.

Dr. U. P. Hedrick, director of the Geneva Experiment Station, was toastmaster at the dinner. As usual, Secretary Roy P. McPherson was in charge of the show and wore a broad smile when he tabulated exhibits in comparison with a year ago.

The State Council of Agriculture and Markets met in Rochester Thursday morning and at noon were luncheon guests of Mr. Gannett. In the afternoon the councillors attended the meeting and exhibition of the Horticultural Society.

Lumber is bought in the United States by about forty different log scales. In New York there is but one official scale.



"I know it's a mirage—but that's all right. I can't swim anyway!"—JUDGE.

FORD V-8 TRUCK PRICES REDUCED

New lower first cost has now
been added to low cost of operation
and low cost of maintenance

NOW for the first time an 8-cylinder, 75-horsepower truck is available for as little as \$500. The Ford V-8 that has proved itself in actual service—proved its power, speed, stamina and economy.

Economy of operation and up-keep is one of the outstanding features of the Ford V-8 engine. Most "8's" have been big engines, designed for use in heavy, expensive units. But the Ford V-8—compact, simple, easily and inexpensively serviced—has shown that high power can be had at very small cost. The records of thousands of owners establish remarkably low figures not only for gasoline and oil consumption, but for service and repairs. It is the most economical Ford engine ever built.

The new low prices add another important economy factor. Today, more than ever, the Ford V-8 is the logical truck to help your business show a profit. The nearest Ford dealer is ready to help you select the Ford unit best suited to your business.

V-8 Truck—131½-inch wheelbase

	NEW LOW PRICE	REDUCTION
Chassis	\$500	\$36
Stake	665	36
Platform	650	26
Std. Panel	750	26
De Luxe Panel	780	31

V-8 Truck—157-inch wheelbase

	NEW LOW PRICE	REDUCTION
Chassis	\$520	\$46
Stake	730	36
Platform	690	36
Std. Panel	860	36

V-8 Commercial Car—112-inch wheelbase

	NEW LOW PRICE	REDUCTION
Chassis	\$360	\$10
Pick-up	470	10
Std. Panel	550	10
De Luxe Panel	565	15
Sed. Delivery	565	5

Prices f. o. b. Detroit. Front bumper now included as standard equipment on 131½-inch and 157-inch wheelbase.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY



The Editorial Page

The Eastern Farmer Asks for Some Action from the A. A. A.

FOR months it has been fully recognized that little further progress could be made in stabilizing dairy markets in the New York milk shed until some action could be secured from the Agricultural Administration in Washington on some uniform plan for all of the states in the milk shed. The New York State Milk Control Board has done a splendid job in stabilizing the markets, resulting in a rise of milk prices to farmers. Those prices are now nearly double what they were last spring when the Milk Board began to operate. But the trouble is the New York Milk Board has no way of controlling the milk situation in other states which supply the metropolitan market.

All kinds of efforts have been made to bring about cooperation but so far without much result. It is a national and not a state problem.

Realizing this, representatives of the entire milk industry of all the states in the New York Milk Shed worked out and agreed upon a code or plan for marketing milk in this territory, and took the plan to the Agricultural Administration in Washington for approval. That was months ago, and in spite of the fact that the markets here are again unstabilized and are fast getting out of control again, no action can be had from Washington. Now, as you will note from the article on the next page, another plan has been submitted to Washington.

We are not passing upon the merits of these plans. That is not the point. If the proposals are not right, let the Agricultural Administration say so and give us something that is. The main thing is to get some kind of plan going immediately even if only of a temporary nature, that will stabilize this market and prevent milk prices to farmers from going down again.

While we are on this subject we would like to point out that while the farmers of the West and the South have received many millions of dollars in Federal aid, not a single penny has come to eastern agriculture from the A. A. A. so far as we know, except to a few grain growers.

Farm leaders of this State have been innumerable times to Washington to ask that there be some consideration given to the problems of eastern agriculture. We will admit that those problems are not so acute as they have been for the farmers in the West and the South, but it is also a fact that the East pays a greater share of the Federal taxes, and from that standpoint alone our farmers are entitled to some consideration. Our farmers have asked for loans to start two great central farm markets, one at Albany and one at Syracuse. Result: no action. We have asked that the Federal government, with all of the millions that it is appropriating for other farmers, take this opportunity of wiping out TB among dairy cattle by paying dairy-men indemnities for condemned cattle. Result: no action. We have asked for a loan and help from the Federal government to erect two much-needed buildings on the State Fair grounds at Syracuse, buildings that can be made self-supporting and repay the loans. Result: no action.

America's New Secretary of the Treasury

NO man can work on the same job with another for more than ten years without knowing what that man really is, both as to ability and character. I had that privilege in my association with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the new Secretary of the Treasury, while he was publisher and I editor of *American Agriculturist*.

Very few men that I have known equal Henry in ability. He makes mistakes as we all do, but

A Better A.A. Than Ever

SOMEONE has said that there is nothing permanent in the world but change.

Certainly that is true of the present changing times. But while the ownership of *American Agriculturist* has changed, its staff and its fundamental policies to aid the farmer to more profit and happiness have not changed.

We of the new management and staff are all enthusiastic at the new opportunity that has now been given us to make this farm paper completely indispensable to every farm home in the East. Read the announcement on page 1. Then watch us and help us grow in working for you.

in the thousands of decisions that I have seen him make I never knew him to put his own interests above the common good nor to do anything mean or small. He always has been and is still intensely interested in the welfare of the farmer and his family. Henry's generosity with his associates and his saving sense of humor have endeared him to his friends who know him well and especially to us of the A. A. staff.

You can understand, therefore, how we who have worked with Mr. Morgenthau are so pleased at his advancement, and so confident that he will go down in history as one of the great Secretaries of the Treasury.—E. R. Eastman.

Protect the Rural Mail Service

POSTMASTER GENERAL FARLEY reports that he has saved \$93,000,000 in his Department in spite of the fact that receipts have dropped off many millions. That is a fine record. We are all in favor of economy, and there are no doubt many places in the administration of the great postal system where large savings can be made.

But there is no real economy in ham-stringing the rural free delivery mail service. It is possible, no doubt, to lengthen routes and to decrease the number of rural carriers, but farmers and their organizations should guard jealously any decrease in efficiency of the R.F.D. service. It is a vital part of country life.

Spend No Money for Reclamation

AS you know, the Federal government is starting a large public works program with a view toward creating wide employment to start rolling the wheels of better times. Among the various groups that have sent delegations to Washington with a view of borrowing funds for public works is the National Reclamation Association.

We understand that nearly a hundred million dollars have been secured for various reclamation projects. If this is true, we emphatically protest. What nonsense, what inconsistency, for one branch of the government to plow under thousands of acres of growing cotton and other crops, while another department spends millions of dollars to reclaim land, some of which will be used for agricultural purposes!

Small Farms but Great People

“YOUR editorials in the November 11 issue were mighty good and to the point. I noted especially the one about a fair deal to the small farmer and the one on temperance.

“On the little farms down here in Maine where I live, great men have been raised as well as

small crops. People may not have lived high at their tables, but they live high in their minds. They have but little but it is enough to live on and life sweet and content marks their days. It is better by far than the life led by those who exist in city tenements and who have nothing but uncertain wage envelopes to depend upon.”—F. W. O.

We believe that most farmers, even in these hardest of times, will say “Amen!” to the above sentiment.

To Drive Racketeers Out of New York Markets

THE appointment of W. F. Morgan, Jr., as Commissioner of the Bureau of Markets of the new Fusion Anti-Tammany Administration in New York City is encouraging to all farmers who use these great metropolitan markets. We have often commented in these columns about the graft, the racketeering, and the unfair intimidation by truckers which has been a source of irritation and loss to farmers for many years. Heretofore, it has seemed impossible to do very much about it because apparently the Tammany Administration itself was indifferent, but now the new Mayor, LaGuardia, says he is going to drive graft and unfair dealings from these markets, and he backs his promise by the appointment of a Market Commissioner who is a capable and experienced cold storage company president, and who has been active for several years in trying to break up racketeering in the markets.

Better Do It Now

JUST a note to remind you that the *American Agriculturist* cruise to the West Indies, Panama Canal, and South American Ports is going to be a popular excursion. Let me urge every one of you to place your reservation right away. We can't add on another coach at the last minute as is done on rail excursions, and it will be far easier to cancel a reservation late than it will be to make one.

At noon on Saturday, March 3rd, we set sail from Pier 9, New York City. Fill out the coupon on page 21 and send it to the Tour Editor. If you have some friends who are not readers of our paper, but to whom you would like to extend this special offer, we will be pleased to have you do so, but tell them to correspond with the Tour Editor at once so that they won't be disappointed.

Eastman's Chestnut

HERE is a good story from Mr. Sheldon E. Brink, instructor of vocational agriculture at Walton, Delaware County, N. Y.

“During the course of a visit with relatives at Bridgeport, Conn., in August, we pulled up one morning in front of a roadside stand on the outskirts of the city. It was about the time sweet corn began to be offered at these places, and we noticed that there were two huge piles, one at either end of the stand.

“‘How much is corn this morning?’ we inquired of the fourteen year old boy who greeted us.

“‘Twenty-five cents and forty cents a dozen,’ was his answer.

“As far as we could see from the car there seemed to be no difference in the corn on either pile, so again we asked, ‘What is the difference?’

“‘With mixed emotions, we heard the boy reply (with a perfectly straight face), ‘Well, in the forty cent corn you will find a worm now and then, and in the twenty-five cent corn you will find a worm in every ear.’

“Can you beat that? Incidentally, we had string beans for dinner!”

Milk Control Board Presents Plan to Prevent Lower Milk Prices

AN important hearing on the milk situation in the New York Milkshed was held at Albany on Tuesday, January 9th. The hearing was called by the New York State Milk Control Board for the purpose of getting the opinions of producers, dealers and representatives of the consumers on a plan designed to prevent a serious decline in milk prices in the near future. A drastic drop in milk prices is believed to be inevitable unless some course of action can be agreed upon and put into effect in the near future.

One of the pleasant surprises of the hearing was the appearance of Governor Lehman in person, who spoke briefly, pointing out the seriousness of the situation and pledging his assistance.

The Governor said in part:

"We might just as well face an unpleasant situation courageously and look the facts in the face. I feel it my duty to say to you, gentlemen, that I am deeply apprehensive with regard to the milk situation in this state unless we can secure federal cooperation in the working out and the administration of the problems of the several states that go to make up the New York milk shed.

Code or Inter-State Agreement

"That cooperation must come either through the adoption and enforcement of a code or through federal approval of an inter-state compact between the State of New York and contiguous states.

"If we do not receive that cooperation, I can see only increased competition between the producers, price-cutting and an almost complete inability of any state to limit production of milk and milk products."

Telling of his efforts to prod the Washington administration into action of a proposed milk marketing code that has been hanging fire since last August, the Governor said:

"I have felt so deeply concerned about this situation that some time ago I asked Dr. Carl E. Ladd, dean of Cornell University, and C. R. White of Ionia, both members of the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission, to go to Washington to lay the situation before the federal authorities.

"They are in Washington again today at my request in the hope and expectation that they will be able to confer with the responsible federal officials and, I hope, lay the matter even before the Chief Executive of the nation."

Milk from Other States

The hearing came as the result of an increase in the amount of milk shipped into New York from other states. Under the law the Milk Control Board has the power to set prices paid to New York state producers for various classes of milk, but the Board has not been able to prevent dealers from purchasing milk in states other than New York and New Jersey on terms more advantageous to them and bringing that milk into New York City in increasing volume, a situation which seriously threatens the present price structure in the metropolitan area.

Another underlying cause was the growing impatience over the delay on the part of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in approving or disapproving a code for the New York Milkshed, which has been in the department at Washington for several months.

A few days before the hearing the Milk Control Boards of New York and New Jersey met in New York City to consider effective ways of meeting the situation and arrived at a tentative agreement.

What is this plan proposed at the Albany hearing? Before discussing it, let us say that it deserves your most careful study and thought. It is fairly well agreed that the support of Secretary Wallace and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is essential to the successful operation of the plan. Copies of the plan already have been presented to Secretary Wallace and to

Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials, and, as already noted, Governor Lehman has pledged his help in securing this federal cooperation. This cooperation might constitute a licensing by the Secretary of Agriculture of milk dealers, as provided under the Agricultural Adjustment Act passed last May.

In this connection recent changes in the personnel in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and along with these changes an apparent change in policy, are of interest. Secretary Wallace has stated in no uncertain terms that it is not the duty of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to enforce fixed prices to consum-

of the total at the Class 1 price and for the balance at the Class 2 price.

It is proposed that the new plan be administered by a joint milk control board, with a chairman appointed by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, and an administrator named by the Joint Milk Control Board, to be approved by the Secretary. The plan is to be financed by a deduction of 1 cent for each 100 pounds of milk from the price paid to dairymen, and an equal amount from the dealer.

The two provisions of the plan likely to receive the greatest discussion from dairymen are the one to control production, and the one to equalize payments to producers. As frequently



Delivering milk to a consumer in Colombia, South America. We have no figures on the per capita milk consumption there, but we are willing to stake our reputation that it is a lot less than in the United States.

The American Agriculturist tour to the West Indies and South America, which leaves New York City, March 3rd, on the Steamship Calamares, will visit Colombia on Monday, March 12th, when we will have an opportunity to see and study how people live there. If we are on the streets at just the right time, we may see a duplicate of the above scene.

We will be glad to send a booklet explaining the entire trip to any reader who is interested. Just drop a postcard to the Tour Editor, American Agriculturist, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

ers, but that the Department should use its powers to lift farm prices rather than distributors' prices.

To Maintain Price to Producers

The new plan is designed to maintain prices now paid to dairymen without any immediate increase in retail prices. Restriction of interstate shipments by maintaining the same prices throughout the Milkshed is contemplated, as well as an equalization of prices paid to dairymen. The plan provides for production control by limiting the amount of milk in the higher priced class to 90 per cent of the amount delivered by a dairyman in the corresponding months of 1932 and 1933. The proposed plan reduces the present number of classes of milk from 9 to 3, and allows only dealers equipped to manufacture surplus milk to report such milk.

How Prices Will Be Set

Under the new proposal dealers will pay prices set by the Joint Board. Class 1 milk will be milk for consumption in fluid form; Class 2 will be milk separated for cream to be consumed as cream, to be used in the manufacture of ice cream, cheeses of the soft type and in the manufacture of plain condensed milk; Class 3 is all other milk. The Joint Board will set the prices for Classes 1 and 2, and the price for Class 3 is to be figured on a formula based upon milk quotations for evaporated milk, American cheese and butter. If the plan becomes effective dealers handling less than 15,000 forty-quart cans of milk in any month will pay for at least 75 per cent

stated in the past, the staff of American Agriculturist feels that the logical way to control production is to put on an intensive campaign to clean up bovine tuberculosis, a task which needs to be done anyway. However, putting the proposal made at the Albany hearing into effect would in no way interfere with a vigorous TB eradication program. It has been repeatedly stated by the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as by others, that any program designed to increase the price of any farm product must be accompanied by some production control program.

The Production Control Program

The proposed plan is that each producer whose dairy is approved by state or municipal health departments to supply fluid milk should be assigned a quota which will be 90 per cent of the average quantity delivered in the corresponding months of 1932 and 1933. Where such records are not available, and in exceptional cases, the Joint Board will decide on a quota. Any producer who delivers more milk than his established quota will be paid for that milk at a price to be determined by the Joint Board, not to exceed the Class 3 price. The idea back of this proposal, as we understand it, is that it will be unprofitable to produce milk at Class 3 prices, and, therefore, dairymen will reduce production down to their established quotas.

The section of the proposed plan dealing with equalizing prices is so important that we are reproducing it in full as follows:

"At the end of each month each dealer receiving milk from producers or from a

cooperative association of producers will report to the Administrator the quantities and utilization of milk received at each plant, and the total value including all differentials, also the total quantity of quota milk and excess milk received. The Administrator will calculate the base average price to be paid for quota milk and excess milk, and each dealer will pay his producers in accordance with those prices and the specified differentials at a time and in a manner to be determined by the Joint Board. Except as otherwise provided by the Joint Board, each dealer who pays for quota and excess milk a total amount less than its value in accordance with the class prices, will pay the difference to the Fiscal Agent. Dealers other than those exempted from equalization payments, who pay for quota and excess milk a total amount greater than its value at the class prices, will receive the difference from the Fiscal Agent. Producer-dealers, who buy no milk and who never handle a total of 20,000 pounds of milk per month, shall not be required to participate in equalization contributions and payments."

The plan contains a provision whereby the Joint Board may exempt dealers who buy milk from a cooperative association from joining in the price equalization program just explained if the price equalization is assumed by the cooperative association. There is also a provision that dealers buying from a cooperative may be relieved of paying the 1 cent per hundred for administrative expenses, which is to be deducted from the pay to producers on the condition "that such cooperative association performs substantial services for its producer members in furtherance of the purposes of this plan."

Producers Oppose Lower Prices

Nearly a thousand people, mostly dairymen, attended the hearing. One fact stood out above all others, namely that milk producers are in no frame of mind to listen to talk of lower prices.

It will be impossible to more than mention those who spoke at the hearing. Charles H. Baldwin, Commissioner of Agriculture and Chairman of the Milk Control Board, opened the hearing. Kenneth Fee, director of the Milk Board, Henry S. Manley, counsel, and Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., State Health Commissioner and third member of the Board, spoke and explained the proposed plan.

Dr. Leland Spencer gave an unofficial report as Milk Statistician for the Control Board. He stated that his work of determining the dealers' spread had gone a bit more slowly than anticipated, but he feels that the final report will be available by February 15th.

A number of dealers and dealers' representatives were present, the burdens of their claims being that the dealer's spread should be wider, as otherwise a considerable number of smaller dealers would be forced out of business.

Dr. Shirley Wynne, former Health Commissioner of New York City, recently elected president of the Greater New York-New Jersey Milk Institute, an organization of milk dealers in the metropolitan area, said: "If you increase the price to the consumer any further, you will cut down milk consumption in New York and other large cities of the State."

League President Says Price Too Low

Fred Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League, stated that milk prices to producers are still low. He suggested two possible solutions of the problem,—one a marketing agreement covering the entire New York Milkshed, similar to the one drawn up by the Committee of 18 and containing the essentials of price equity among producers, as well as equal opportunity to distributors, so that there would be competition among distributors for efficiency rather than a competition to see who could buy milk cheapest. The second solution could be put into effect

(Continued on Page 13)

Better Pastures for Dairy Cows

IN an article on Page 6 of the last issue I pointed out that the principal pasture problem on northeastern dairy farms is to produce more grazing of suitable quality for dairy cows at the particular time when more grazing is really needed. I pointed out further that, in addition to the usually recommended liming, fertilizing and re-seeding, three other things are necessary: (1) special provision for good early grazing before the June flush, (2) special provision to prevent waste during the June flush, and (3) special provision of a supply of supplemental grazing for the hot, dry period of slow grass growth after mid-summer.

For Good Early Grazing

Grass on fertile soil or fertilized with high-nitrogen fertilizer. If a soil is in a high state of fertility or fertilized early in the spring with a high-nitrogen fertilizer, good grazing will be available ten days to two weeks earlier than in average permanent pasture and there will be a relatively large amount of it. Let me cite a concrete illustration. In the spring of 1930 I made a test of this point in 19 pastures, using 55 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre. As an average of the 19 tests, an acre of fertilized pasture yielded 34 cow-days of grazing, and by so doing saved \$8.56 in barn feed expense, before unfertilized pasture was fit to graze at all.

That early grazing is one of the principal advantages of using nitrogenous fertilizers on pastures. Nitrogenous fertilizers not only produce large increases in yield but produce them at a time when more grazing is really needed—when every extra day of grazing saves a day of barn feeding expense.

In a similar comparison at Cornell

Of course, each cow can consume only 30 cow-days grazing in a month; so it is obvious that, with the usual rate of stocking of one cow to two or three acres of pasture, there is an excess of grazing in June, even with unfertilized pasture. That excess is mostly wasted, even though apparently consumed later on in the summer, as over-

ing most of its quality.

The only satisfactory solution of this problem, short of manger feeding, which is too expensive, is to supplement the permanent pasture with some crop which will produce good grazing in mid-summer and later. Crops which are extensively used for this purpose, listed in what I believe to be



This completely fertilized pasture at Cornell University yielded 60 cow-days grazing per acre before the adjoining lime-phosphate treated pasture yielded any grazing. And every day of grazing before the normal "turning-out" time saves the expense of a day of barn feeding.

ripe, stemmy, left-over grass is of very little value for milk production.

The best solution of this problem so far offered is to cut down the size of the permanent pasture, preferably by turning a part of it into mowable fields, to an acreage which will not be excessive for June; then divide that acreage into three separate pastures

the usual order of their value and economy, are: second and third crop alfalfa and alfalfa-timothy mixtures; second crop clover and clover-timothy mixtures; oats—followed in favorable years with light grazing of seeding Sudan grass and millet, separately or mixed; first year sweet clover.

Now it is not necessary to tell me that all these things cost money. I have been running my own dairy farm for nearly 20 years and I know perfectly well that it costs money to feed a dairy cow, any way you do it. The virtue of the plan which I have outlined is that it costs less money and less labor than manger feeding whenever the natural pasture gets short, or the alternative, carrying the cows on a semi-starvation basis and getting little or no production.—John B. Abbott.

When You Sell Seed

What is the latest law affecting the selling of grass seed in New York State? Supposing a farmer raises some sweet clover seed and wants to sell it, what is the procedure he has to follow in offering it for sale.

FIRST of all, the seed law requires that all grasses and clover seeds offered for sale in this state must be labeled to show the purity and germination, date of test, and the name and address of the person offering such seed for sale. Therefore, if a farmer has sweet clover seed for sale, and it is re-cleaned and ready for distribution, he should very carefully draw a sample from each and every bag of the lot, mix it thoroughly and take a small portion (about one good handful from the well-mixed sample for analysis and test.

Now, the only seed laboratory in this

Make Boat Trip Reservations Early

THERE are several differences between a boat and a train. When considering the American Agriculturist trip to the West Indies and South America, which will leave New York City on March 3rd, an important difference to remember is that while it is easy, to add another coach to a train at the last moment, there is no way of extending the capacity of a boat. This makes it important to make reservations for the trip somewhat earlier than for a railroad trip.

If you wait until the last minute, we may be obliged, much as we would regret it, to report that space has all been taken. After all, you take absolutely no risk in making reservations early because should some unforeseen circumstance prevent your going, your cancellation will be accepted and your money returned.

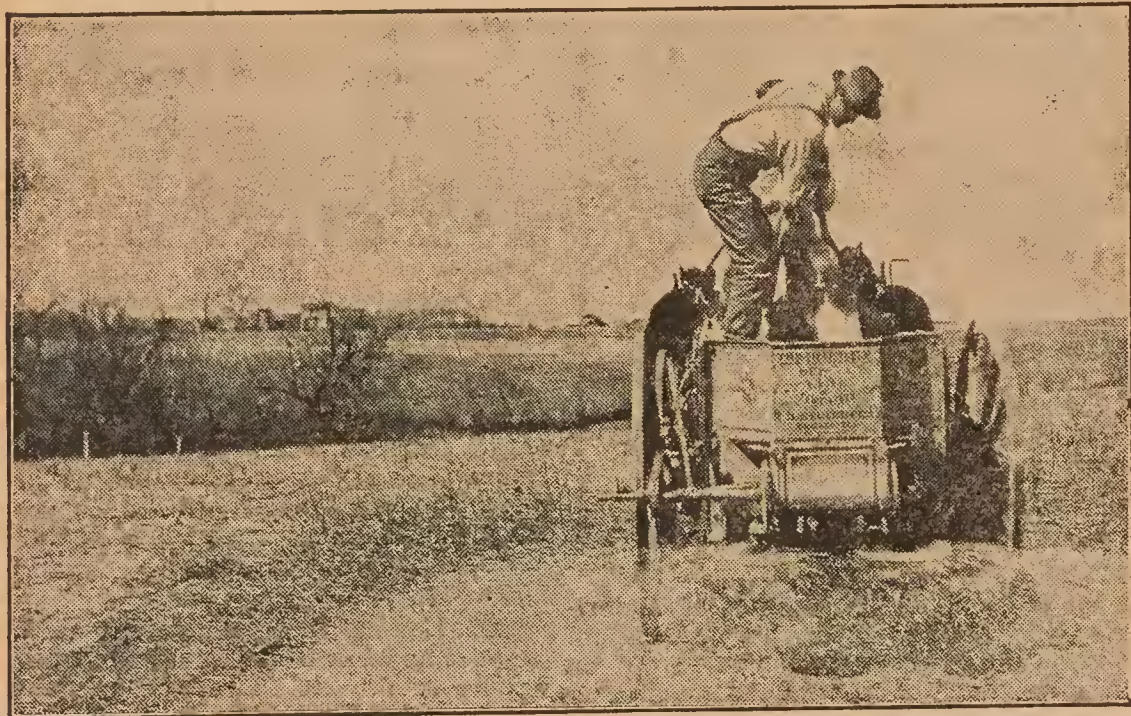
state is the one at this station. If he chooses to send it here for test, he should mail it to the Seed Laboratory, Experiment Station, Geneva, and the fee established by the law is 50 cents for a complete test. He can then properly tag the seed and sell it at will.

The farmer is exempt from labeling seeds under the seed law only when he sells any of the cereal grains such as barley, corn, oats and wheat, but he must have grown such seed on his own farm and the buyer must come on his premises and get the seed. Just as soon as he advertises it for sale, however, or takes it away from the farm, he becomes a vendor or dealer in the eyes of the law and he must then have analyses and tests made and completely tag the bags. We have found that even with the cereal grains, most farmers prefer to do this not only for their own protection, but that of the buyer as well.—M. T. Munn.

Adapted Seed Oats Scarce

The New York State College of Agriculture warns dairymen and farmers to make sure now of their seed oats for next spring. This year's crop was a poor one so that the varieties best adapted to New York State are going to be scarce next spring. Only about 15,000 bushels of certified seed, and 15,000 bushels more of commercially grown Cornellian and Ithacan varieties will be available. This total of 30,000 bushels is only one-fifth of the seed usually needed in the State. A farmer who plans to save his own crop for seed should have a germination test run soon. He may test his own, or he may have it tested at the laboratory of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. This testing service is free for the farmer who uses all of his seed for his own sowing. If the seed is to be sold, a small fee is charged.

Over-crowded apple orchards may be improved by cutting every other diagonal row.



On pastures that are not too rough, a distributor like this provides a quick way to apply fertilizer or lime.

University in 1933 the nitrogen treated pasture yielded about 60 cow-days of grazing per acre before the adjoining pasture treated with lime and superphosphate was fit to graze. This latter comparison illustrates an important point. The lime and superphosphate treatment, though often almost indispensable as a basis, will not produce really early grazing as compared with the same treatment plus nitrogen.

Winter wheat or rye, alone or with vetch. These crops will produce good grazing ten days to two weeks earlier than average permanent pasture. Ordinarily, however, they do not supply the most economical grazing because of the labor cost of producing them; but when the small-grain crops are worth as little as at present and are grown in the rotation anyway it may pay better to graze them off than to harvest them. And, incidentally, grazing them off is likely to result in better stands of clover and alfalfa than are secured when the small-grain crop is allowed to mature.

Prevention of Waste in the June Flush

As an average of 80 tests reported in my preceding article, unfertilized pasture yielded 27.1 cow-days grazing per acre in June. In the same series of tests, fertilized pastures yielded 48.6 cow-days grazing per acre in June.

of about equal carrying capacity and graze them in rotation in turn—a week on and two weeks off. By that plan of grazing the whole pasture can be kept in the vegetative, leafy stage like a frequently mowed lawn. At the same time, the rest periods eliminate the injurious effects of continuous close grazing and permit a sufficient volume of growth so that cows can fill up easily and quickly. By concentrating the entire herd on one-third of the pasture at a time, under-grazing and patchy grazing also are more readily overcome.

Any meadow land gained in the process of reducing the size of the permanent pasture to the average requirements for the first half of the season can be used to excellent advantage for the production of supplemental late summer grazing.

Supplemental Grazing for Mid-Summer and Later

An acreage which is right for the first half of the summer will not produce sufficient grazing for the same number of cows after mid-summer. Increasing the size or acre-yield of the permanent pasture is no solution of the problem as it results merely in increasing the June surplus. And a June surplus cannot be carried over into the latter part of the summer without los-



Last fall Clarence Fish, of Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, remodeled a basement, formerly a horse and cow stable, into quarters for 250 pullets. Fortunately it faced the south, thus providing plenty of light.

After All There Are Just Two Kinds of Milk!



Unprofitable Milk



Profitable Milk

AFTER ALL, there are just two kinds of milk...that which makes you money and that which does not. There may be little you can do just now about increasing your milk price, but there is something you can do about getting profitable or unprofitable milk.

There is always a smile for the cow that pays for her keep and then produces enough extra milk to make money for you. There is always a scowl for the cow that fails to pay her costs. Her's is unprofitable milk. Many unprofitable cows are only a short way below the Money-Making Line, and a good feed like Purina Cow Chow can change them from money-losers to money-makers.



Ask the Purina man about the new Purina 8-4-40 Feeding Plan. This is a feeding and management program for the 8 weeks dry period, the 4 weeks adjustment period and the 40 weeks production period. First developed on the Purina Experimental Farm, this program is doing much for Eastern dairymen to reduce breeding and udder troubles, to extend the milking life of the herd and to guarantee profits by making all milk profitable milk.

PURINA MILLS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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YOU!

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■ ■ ■

YOU CAN walk to San Francisco. You can go by car or train or fly. But you can't go without cost. If you have only a walking brain, then the cost will be small, but the time enroute will be long. If you take a bus or your own car, gasoline will add to the cost but you go more quickly. The new Trans-Continental Aluminum Train or the Tri-Motor Condors—palaces of the air—annihilate distance, but you pay for speed.

Everything costs. Pay the necessary price and you will go just as far in Brain development as the price you pay.

TONIGHT when you are in bed, have a little talk with your Subconscious mind. I'm only a business man; so I don't know much psychology. But I do know that many of my problems are solved in my sleep. I've been told to set my subconscious mind like an alarm clock on some particular thing that has been bothering me. Curious about that subconscious mind. It works while we sleep. Many times with the dawn of morning, there is a dawn of some brand new solutions to that knotty problem.

Try it out. If it works occasionally, then you are the gainer.

■ ■ ■

ONE MORE THING. Tell that willing mind of yours just before you go to sleep that tomorrow morning immediately when you awaken that it must command your body to hop right out of bed, beginning the day with a purpose. Now look out. Unless you are Boss, then Mind is likely to say, "Roll over Body. We'll have just another wink of sleep." If you yield, then your mind has failed to score. Mind must be absolute BOSS. How can you make it so?

■ ■ ■

MOST PEOPLE seem to find it hard to think. If you look in the mirror and wrinkle up your brow in a determined way, and center on some one thing to be accomplished, you will start your powers of concentration. Bring that one thought back to consciousness many times during the day. Think all around it. Look at it upside down and from every angle. There are uncharted fields that you can make your mind explore. There are creative things that your mind can bring into existence. You don't need my program. Once you make up your mind no price will be too high for you to attain your ends.

■ ■ ■

If you haven't a definite reading program to fire your zeal for mental growth, read pages 40 to 57 in "I Dare You!"

WM. H. DANFORTH,

Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices,

898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

NOTE: The book, "I Dare You," written by Mr. Danforth out of his own business experience, is privately printed and distributed at \$1.25 per copy. All profits from the sale of this book go to the Cause of promoting leadership of Youth.

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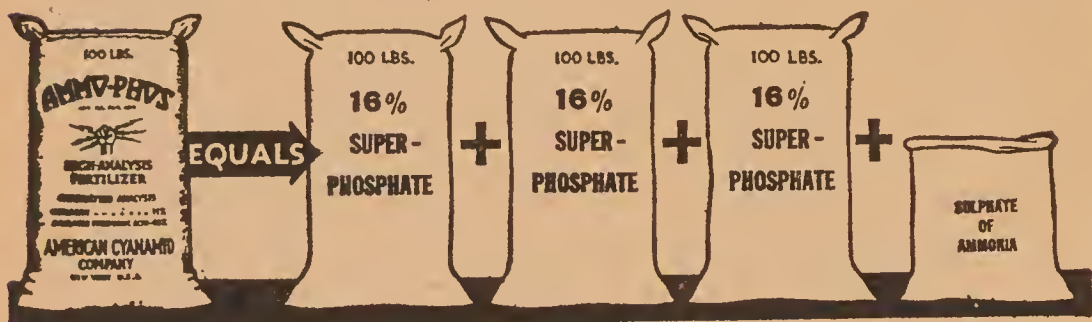
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ROLLING LIGHT or HEAVY LOADS



That's what this NEW IDEA wagon does for you. It's not a cheap farm truck. It is a finely built job that replaces your old style Wood Wheel wagon. Pulls easier under all conditions. Full Roller Bearing. All steel. No Blacksmith work needed. And at a price lower than a Wood Wheel Farm Wagon.

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER CO., Dept. 22, Syracuse, N. Y.

Independent Manufacturers — Established 1899. TODAY, PLEASE



HARRIS SEEDS

GROW THE BEST VEGETABLES

We specialize in growing the best early strains of Peppers, Beets, Tomatoes, Sweet Corn, Melons, Squash, etc., for gardeners whose seasons are short.

Harris' Northern grown seeds are outstanding for their vigor, earliness and high yield, and remarkable for their fine flavor.

The illustration shows our remarkable new early Pepper—Harris' "King of the North"—only 16 to cover top of this standard bushel basket.

Send for the new Harris' 1934 catalogue today. It will help you have a better vegetable and flower garden this year. If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardener's and Florist's Wholesale Price List also.

Joseph Harris Co., Inc., R. F. D. No. 25, Coldwater, N. Y.

Buy the Advertised Article!

You want to get full value for every dollar spent. That is natural—all of us do.

You will find it pays to buy standard, trademarked goods. Let The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising columns serve as your shopping guide. They contain the latest information regarding farm machinery, household helps, work, clothing and other merchandise of interest to farmers.

The American Agriculturist Advertisers Are Reliable



With the A. A.
**FRUIT
GROWER.**

Pruning Information

Pruning apple trees seems a simple job, yet plenty of trees offer mute evidence of past errors. Among them might be mentioned too severe pruning, especially of younger trees, and a tendency to clear out the center of the tree rather than to take out smaller branches near the outside.

However, this is no attempt to give complete directions for pruning, but rather to point to some sources of information. If you would like to have one or more of the following bulletins, drop us a postcard, and we will request the stations publishing them to send you copies:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 181, "Pruning," published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Bulletin No. 186, "Pruning Fruit Trees," Connecticut State College of Agriculture; Bulletin No. 254, "The New York Apple Orchard," and Bulletin No. 233, "The Young Apple Orchard," both published by the New York State College of Agriculture; Extension Circular No. 109, "Training the Young Apple Tree," published by the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture; Extension Bulletin No. 60, "Pruning Young and Bearing Apple Trees," published by the New Jersey State College of Agriculture; Extension Bulletin No. 34, "Orchard Practice in New Hampshire," published by the New Hampshire College of Agriculture.

The New York State College of Agriculture also publishes the following bulletins, which contain some information on pruning: Bulletin No. 246, "Cherry Growing in New York"; Bulletin, No. 208, "Peach Growing in New York"; Bulletin No. 203, "Important Considerations in Pear Production."

Bracing Weak Trees

Fall or winter is a good time to brace any fruit trees having crotches which may split in a heavy wind storm. It is even possible, in some cases, to repair small trees where splitting has already started.

Rather than to hold the branches together by passing wire entirely around the branch, it is much better to use screw eyes screwed into the branches, that need to be braced, and then wire them together with wire about the size of telephone wire. Where three or more branches need bracing, a ring can be placed about midway between the branches and wire run from each branch to the ring.

Spraying for the Budmoth

The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station recommends lead arsenate or nicotine about the middle of July or the first of August to control the summer brood of Budmoth caterpillars.

At the same time a caution is needed for growers who are not planning to wash their fruit as this spray may result in excessive spray residue.

Three pounds of lead arsenate or one pint of nicotine should be used in 100 gallons of spray material, or a combination of both materials is used. The spray to be effective must be applied with considerable force. Bulletin No. 609 of the Geneva station gives detailed directions for applying the spray.

New Potato Bulletin

During the long winter evenings, potato growers will find much of interest and value in a new bulletin by F. L. Underwood,—Bulletin No. 568, Costs and Returns in Producing Potatoes in New York in 1929.

The conclusions are drawn from actual records on potato farms all over the state. It gives costs of different operations and shows why some potato growers make more profit than others.

If you would like a copy of this bulletin, drop a line to the American Agriculturist, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

**Isbell's Seeds
are Dependable**

Your garden will produce better quality vegetables and finer flowers when you plant

**Isbell's Northern
Grown Seeds**

Why risk a season's effort on seeds you are not sure of, when **Isbell's Dependable Seeds** are available at no greater cost.

Isbell's Seed Book tells you about seeds and how to grow quality vegetables, flowers and farm crops. Profusely illustrated in colors and from actual photographs. Write for your copy today.

ISELL SEED COMPANY
Seed Growers Since 1878
172 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.

Our New Seed Book →

FREE MAIL 1¢ POST CARD TODAY



TREES, VINES AND PLANTS for Spring Planting—Our New Catalog for spring 1934 now ready. Wonderful assortment of Apple and Peach Trees, all the new and better varieties—Pear, Plum and Cherry trees, grown especially for the commercial orchardist and home owner. Small fruits of all kinds. Millions of Strawberry plants including Fairfax and Dorset.

Beautiful Shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery and roses. Catalog free. **BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES**, Box 0, Princess Anne, Maryland

**STRAWBERRIES
MAKE MONEY**

Stahelin's new Strawberry Book for 1934 shows all the new and old varieties and tells all about each. DORSETT, FAIRFAX, GEM (Marvelous new Everbearer) STAHELIN'S ORIGINAL MASTODON AND PREMIER. Full line of Raspberry plants, Blackberries, Grapes, Shrubbery and Trees. Catalog Free.

F. C. Stahelin & Son, Box 20, Bridgman, Mich.

**MEN WITH FARM EXPERIENCE
WANTED IMMEDIATELY**
in unassigned territories. Work full or spare time selling farmers Gunson's famous tested seeds. Big demand at present prices. No investment necessary. Excellent cash commission paid weekly. Act quickly.

L. P. GUNSON & CO., Seedsmen since 1888
31 Ambrose St., Rochester, N. Y.

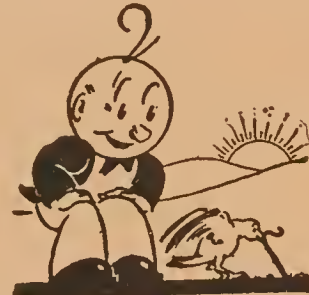


STRAWBERRY

PROFITS Assured with our strong Super-Quality plants at new low prices. Valuable illustrated Berry Book tells all. It's FREE. WRITE NOW. Rayner Bros. Box 7, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—All kinds of used fruit and vegetable packages in first class condition. Including bushel and half bushel baskets, egg cases, apple crates, etc. Also new empty packages, liners and caps. Write for prices. **MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, Inc.**, 232 West St., New York City, Morgan Ave. & Scholes St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Both Warehouses Open Day and Night.

HARBIN LESPEDEZA. Grows on sour, worn-out land of northern states. Great soil builder. Information free. **E. D. LEACH**, Ceres, N. Y.



ANSWER THE "ADS"

LIKE the early bird that gets the worm, you'll get the bargains if you answer the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST promptly. Don't lay the paper aside until you have read them thoroughly. The opportunity to buy at a big saving may be at hand. Don't miss it. **ACT NOW!** Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when you write.

Burpee's Special Seed Offer

30¢
Value for only
10¢

A special advertising offer to enable more people to learn the quality of Burpee's Guaranteed Seeds. For only 10 cents you may have your choice of any three of the following packets (regular 10 cent size):

VEGETABLES: Red Giant Radish; Red Ball Beet; Netted Gem Muskmelon; Gold-inhart Carrot; Wayhead Lettuce; Purple-top White Globe Turnip.

FLOWERS: Giant Mammoth Zinnias, Mixed; Fordhook Favorite Mixed Asters; Giant Snapdragons; Burpee's Sweet Peas; Bedding Petunias; Annual Larkspur.

Any three of these packets for only 10 cents postpaid (regular price 30 cents). Selection may be made only from this advertisement. Not more than three packets to any one customer. Write us your choice.

Garden Book Free

This great Garden Guide describes all best flowers and vegetables. Many illustrations. Planting information. Burpee's Guaranteed Seeds at last year's low prices. Write for your free Book today.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
895 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia

Burpee's Seeds Grow



With the A. A.
Vegetable and
Crop Grower

Inexpensive Sash Greenhouses

An inexpensive sash greenhouse has several advantages over hot beds for starting vegetable plants. C. H. Nisley, of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, says that the ideal combination for growing good plants is a greenhouse and a cold frame, the latter allowing the plants more room to develop and become thoroughly hardened before they are transplanted.

It is not necessary to have an expensive greenhouse. One can be made of hot bed sash. Some of the advantages are that heat can be furnished more economically than by hot beds using manure, inside temperatures can be controlled more easily and work inside is not interrupted during stormy weather. Heat, moisture and ventilation can also be controlled much more readily, and the larger air space between the plants and the glass means less danger of damage from frost during the cold weather.

Lime for Club-Root

Where cabbage and cauliflower are likely to be damaged by club-root, lime is almost a necessity. However, rather than to put on hit-or-miss applications, you will save money by having a soil test made. Your County Agent will make it, or have it made for you. The advantage of such a test is that it prevents over-liming, which may actually lessen the yield. It also saves money because it is important to apply more than is needed.

It is important to put the lime on as early as the land can be plowed, and as soon as it is dry enough to permit thorough mixing of the lime with the soil. The ideal is to get it worked in deeply, but not to plow it under because that will put it too far away from the roots of the plants when they are young.

Promising New Vegetables

Paul Work one of American Agriculturist's contributing editors, suggests that the following new varieties of vegetables are worthy of a trial:

Carrots:—Perfection, Imperator, and Tendersweet. Each of these varieties is of the longer type that is now popular for bunching, he said. They combine fine interior color with high quality.

Tomato:—Delicious, a variety with a smooth, round, red fruit.

Pepper:—Prolific Sweet, a new pepper similar to the Worldbeater type, but full in form and thicker in flesh.

Sweet Corn:—F-1 hybrid inbred strains, including Stowell, Country Gentleman, Golden Cross Bantam, and Kingcross Bantam.

Watermelon:—Klondike, a California variety of medium size, oblong, dark green, and of fine quality. It has matured satisfactorily at Ithaca for the past three seasons.

These varieties have shown marked promise in the experimental plots of the college during the 1933 season, and some of them have been under observation for two or three years.

Storing Cabbage

The freezing point is the best temperature for storing cabbage, and even then there was a shrinkage of 10 per cent after a three-months period. Experiments made by the New York State College of Agriculture show that at 40 degrees F., the loss in three months was 15 per cent, while at 50 degrees F., the loss was about 50 per cent.

They also tried keeping it at lower temperatures. At 30 degrees, two degrees below freezing, there was little injury after a month, but after being stored at 20 degrees F., they were a complete loss after three days.

Strawberries PAY



Allen's 1934 Book of Berries is full of dependable information, valuable to every Strawberry grower. It features DORSETT and FAIRFAX, the new Royal Quality Berries from the U. S. Dept. of Agr. Common sense methods and these better varieties mean profits for you. This Book tells how. Write today for free copy.

The W. F. ALLEN CO.
170 Market St., Salisbury, Md.

VICKS Rochester ASTERS

The largest, most gorgeous glo. 3 choice colors, rose, white, and purple. 1 pkt. of each (value 60c) for just 10c! Send dime today! Ask for Vicks free Garden and Floral Guide. America's oldest seed house and foremost Aster specialists. JAMES VICK
304 Pleasant St., Rochester, N. Y.

SEED OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive Oats in cultivation, 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 42-44 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Get our exceptionally low prices for 1934. You should by all means try these Oats. Also Barley, Soy Beans, Seed Corn, Alfalfa, Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed and Binder Twine. Write for catalogue, samples and prices. THEO. BURT & SONS, BOX 85, MELROSE, OHIO

Maule's 3 Radishes

Regular 10c-pkts., all 3 for price of 1! Seeds of the 3 finest varieties from the "old reliable" seed house all postpaid for just a dime! Red Sparkler, white-tipped; long white leicte; largest round red, the Maule. Ask for Maule's Seed Book free. W. M. HENRY MAULE, 578 Maule Bldg., Phila., Pa. GET THIS BOOK FREE

STOVER-SAMSON WINDMILLS

Are self-adjusting and self-oiling. Bearings guaranteed 10 years. STOVER PUMP JACKS in worm, compound and double gear types for all size pumps. STOVER ENGINES are made in sizes and types for every farm use. GET OUR FREE BOOKS That tell about farm water systems, capacities, how to change old style mills to self-oiling, etc. Just send card to—STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO., Freeport, Ill., Dept. 33A

Time Well Spent

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad." be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST

1934



The "Astringent" Arsenate of Lead year

For a Profitable Spray Program
Start by Using
ORCHARD BRAND
LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION
or **OIL EMULSION 83**
for your dormant applications
followed by
BORDEAUX MIXTURE—"APPLE DRITOMIC" or DRITOMIC
SULPHUR WITH STANDARD OR
ASTRINGENT ARSENATE OF LEAD

WHAT "Astringent" Lead did for others last year, it will do for you. Its record of superior performance is clear.... Its greater efficiency means a more certain protection of your apple and pear crop—and the packing of a maximum of quality fruit next fall.... Use it as recommended in "Cash Crops" and the Orchard Brand Spray Schedule AND EXPECT RESULTS!

CLIP THE COUPON

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK
PROVIDENCE, BUFFALO, PHILADELPHIA, CHARLOTTE,
ST. LOUIS, MONTEZUMA (GA.), BALTIMORE, CHICAGO,
ATLANTA, PITTSBURGH, SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Send me your Astringent Arsenate of Lead folder.

Name.....
Address.....

IT'S WHAT HAPPENS HERE THAT COUNTS



The Widest Feed Range—the Finest Wide Spread—

The Oliver Superior Spreader has the widest feed range of any spreader built—4 to 28 loads per acre! This wide Feed Range—and the Oliver Wide Spread Hammermill Beater—lets you spread the load just as your land needs it to get full fertilizing benefit. And the Oliver Superior is spring mounted—on straight steel sills—it will last...



OLIVER

PLOWMAKERS FOR THE WORLD

See your Oliver Dealer or check the tools that interest you on the coupon below and return it to OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT SALES CO., 13 Verona St., Rochester, N. Y., 1420 Mayflower St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Name.....
R. D..... City..... State.....

 <input type="checkbox"/> 28-44 Tractor <input type="checkbox"/> 18-28 Tractor <input type="checkbox"/> Row Crop Tractor <input type="checkbox"/> Orchard Tractor	 <input type="checkbox"/> Manure Spreader <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Spring Tooth Harrow <input type="checkbox"/> Spike Tooth Harrow	 <input type="checkbox"/> Gang Plow <input type="checkbox"/> Sulky Plow <input type="checkbox"/> Tractor Plow <input type="checkbox"/> Disc Harrow
--	---	---

PAPER YOUR HOME

You can paper the average room with high grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90 cents — by buying at lowest prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.

90¢
PER ROOM

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 76 Philadelphia, Pa.

RASPBERRY PLANTS and FRUIT TREES

Buy this year at WHOLESALE PRICES. Also Strawberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Shrubbery and Roses. Catalog Free. Write. F. C. Stahelin & Son. Box P Bridgman, Mich.

YARN

All wool rug yarns only \$1.15 lb. Other yarns at amazing bargain prices. Samples and knitting directions FREE. H. A. Bartlett (Mfr.) Box R, Harmony, Maine.

Rolls Developed. Two beautiful double-weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone Prints, 25c each. RAYS PHOTO SERVICE, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

SHERMAN'S GARDEN, FLOWER, FIELD SEEDS. Send for our new descriptive catalog. Free. THE F. A. SHERMAN CO., Inc., Albany, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

A.A. Marches Forward Under New Management

(Continued from Page 1)

visors that there could be no recovery from the depression until our monetary system has been reorganized.

Mr. Gannett will bring to American Agriculturist his advice and judgment acquired from a successful lifetime in the publishing business.

E. R. Eastman will be President of the new corporation and will continue as the Editor. Mr. Eastman's constructive editorial policies and his personality are too well known in almost every farm home in the East to need further emphasis here. His whole life has been devoted to work for the profit and happiness of the farmer and his family.

Not too much can be said for the fine job Curry Weatherby has done in building the circulation of American Agriculturist to pretty nearly double its former size, and maintaining it almost up to the high level mark in spite of the hard times. Curry is a farm boy; his sympathies are all with farmers and their problems, and this, together with his unalterable belief that the harder the times the more the farmer needs American Agriculturist, has enabled him to maintain the cir-

ulation.

Few men are better known and loved in the northeast than H. E. Babcock of Ithaca, who will be a member of the Board of Directors. Since he has been writing his page, "Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff," in American Agriculturist, hundreds of letters have been received showing how eagerly all of you look forward to Mr. Babcock's writings. Under the new management Mr. Babcock's associations and contributions to American Agriculturist will, of course, continue.

One of the things of which American Agriculturist has a right to be proud is the long term of service of many of its employees. For example, Miss Elizabeth G. Campbell, who now will be the Treasurer and Comptroller of American Agriculturist, has been with the paper in charge of its finances for more than 20 years.

Other members of the staff who have helped to make American Agriculturist the great institution that it is will also continue in their present positions. H. L. Cosline, whom all of you know either personally or through his writings, will remain Associate Editor. Mr.

Cosline has had a large part in making you want to be a regular reader of American Agriculturist. Every one of our women readers will be pleased to know that Grace Watkins Hockett will still write and edit the American Agriculturist Household Department. Mrs. Hockett was born in the country, graduated from a Home Economics college, and before coming to American Agriculturist several years ago had experience as County Home Bureau Agent in New York State. She still lives in a farm community on Long Island.

Irving W. Ingalls, who is our successful and efficient Advertising Manager, and his assistant, Warren Jennings, Fred W. Ohm, who is Manager of our large printing plant at Poughkeepsie, which prints more than 160,000 copies of every issue of American Agriculturist, Victor E. Grover, who has charge of the circulation records of American Agriculturist and makes certain that you receive every issue of the paper without mistake, and Miss E. W. Covert, Manager of the A.A. Service Bureau, will all continue to do their part to make American Agriculturist a helpful farm paper.

We should not forget to mention that the success of any institution or organization depends to a very great extent not only upon the leaders whose names you see frequently, but upon the rank and file of its workers. This is true of the staff of American Agriculturist. Both the workers in the headquarters office in New York, at Poughkeepsie, and our representatives in the country, have always put the good of American Agriculturist and the success of the job it is trying to do above their own selfish interests, and we know that this spirit of cooperation for the good of the farm cause will continue.

We wish it were possible for every one of our readers and friends to have attended a conference this morning just before this was written in the A.A. office, so that you could have seen the determination and enthusiasm to make American Agriculturist even more than it has ever been *your farm paper*. Every policy will be decided solely upon whether or not it will help agriculture. We recognize too that we cannot carry on the work of this publication without your help and full cooperation. So we appeal to you to read every issue with the thought that if it is not right we want to make it so, and therefore we welcome your criticisms and your suggestions.

**With
American Agriculturist
Advertisers**

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this column at regular intervals we plan to give you worthwhile news about the products of our advertisers. Many commercial companies conduct valuable experiments, sometimes publish bulletins giving worthwhile information, and at times there are new products which are real news. Such information you will find here under the heading "With American Agriculturist Advertisers."

Growing mushrooms is no rapid road to wealth. There is, however, a great deal of interest in this crop, and *Peter Henderson & Company*, 35-37 Cortland Street, New York City, have summarized cultural directions for mushrooms and will send these directions on request.

The *Barrett Company*, who manufacture Arcadia Nitrate of Soda, tell how one farmer made a good canvas cover for his truck by using the moisture-proof bags in which Arcadia Nitrate of Soda is packed. This is certainly killing two birds with one stone.

The *Cooperative G. L. F. Egg Marketing Service* of New York City, put in a bid on supplying 40,000 cases of storage eggs to government agencies for relief purposes. The bid was accepted, and the *Egg Marketing Service* has been busy candling, putting in cartons and distributing these eggs to central stations.

Apple growers have their problems. Pests must be controlled to insure quality of product, yet fruit must be put on the market without excess spray residue. The *General Chemical Company*, of 40 Rector Street, New York City, has a folder giving information about astringent arsenate of lead, which they will

(Continued on Opposite Page)

If a Million Families Decide to Have Beef for Dinner!



That means four million appetites calling for beef. The demand for beef would be active.

That would be good news for producers. They could sell their livestock to supply that demand.

But it's not quite so simple as that. *There are important links in the chain of Supply and Demand.*

The consumer wants beef at a price he can afford to pay. And the price he will pay for dressed meat governs what producers can get for their livestock.

There are times when demand exceeds producers' supply—and the price rises. In contrast—as during this fall—large receipts of cattle and hogs over-supply the market, and prices decline.

For more than fifty years, Swift & Company has served in linking the Supply and Demand together. Neither Swift & Company nor the Meat Packing Industry can control supply; they cannot manipulate demand; they cannot fix the price of meat.

It is the business of Swift & Company to buy livestock, for cash, from producers. And what Swift & Company pays producers is governed by what Swift & Company can get for the meat and by-products.

Swift & Company delivers dressed meat, speedily and economically, to the thousands of retailers, and it must sell quickly while it is fresh.

Swift & Company's profits, over a period of years, have averaged less than one-half of a cent per pound from all sources.

**Swift & Company**

In daily contact with more than 35,000 consuming centers of meat, poultry and dairy products

With the A. A. FARM MECHANIC



Using Snow Plows With Tractors

WE do not have plans or blueprints for making snow plows for use with farm tractors in clearing snow from country roads, but several of these are on the market. A medium sized tractor with the ordinary lug equipment will handle a small snow plow under ordinary conditions; but is not as good as a track type tractor with the same power, since the wheeled tractor will fail for want of traction, will slip off grades and into ditches much worse, and can very easily mire down if the ground is soft underneath. We should be glad to hear from any of our readers who have worked out satisfactory snow plow attachments for tractors.—I. W. D.

Picking Dollars from the Junk Pile

Whenever the cost in time and material for repairing an old machine, added to the cost in time and lost crops due to inefficient work becomes more than the interest and depreciation on a new machine, the old one should be discarded. But by this we do not mean throwing the old machine into the fence corner to rust and rot amidst weeds and briars, and thus be an eye-sore and a nuisance to work around.

Rather the discarded machine should be taken apart on rainy days and odd times, and every part saved which is likely to be of future use. All bolts, nuts, ball and roller bearings, washers, screws, keys, cotter pins, rivets, and so on should be taken off and oiled and put into cans or boxes where they can be easily located. Singletrees, double-trees, clevises, rings, chains, etc. should be hung on nails where they can easily be seen. Rollers, shafts, pulleys, gears, ratchet lever, and so on are likely to be just what the farmer wants for his home-made equipment; Rods and light bars make good concrete reinforcement. Pipes, angle bars, and other frame material often come in handy. Disks make good fence post anchors. In fact, the farmer who does much shop work can utilize almost any part of an old machine except large and irregular castings, and these should be sold to the junk man when a considerable amount accumulates.—I. W. D.

Making Good Equipment Better

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering has been experimenting on the distribution and placement of commercial fertilizers in an effort to find the best method of application. Manufacturers of machine distributing fertilizer are using the results of the experiments in manufacturing planting equipment.

For New England where much silage corn is cut by hand, implement manufacturers are putting on the market a low-cutting hand tool, designed to help control the European corn borer. Also some farmers are building a low-cutting, one-horse silage harvester which the bureau has designed.

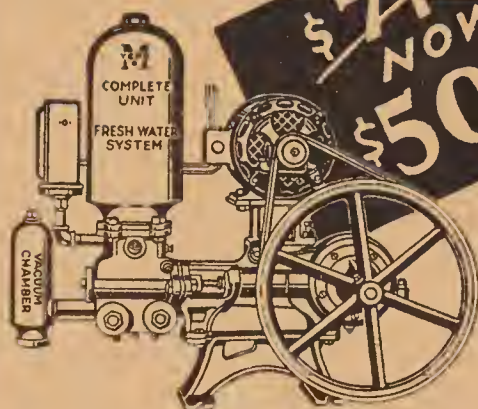
With A. A. Advertisers

(Continued from Opposite Page)

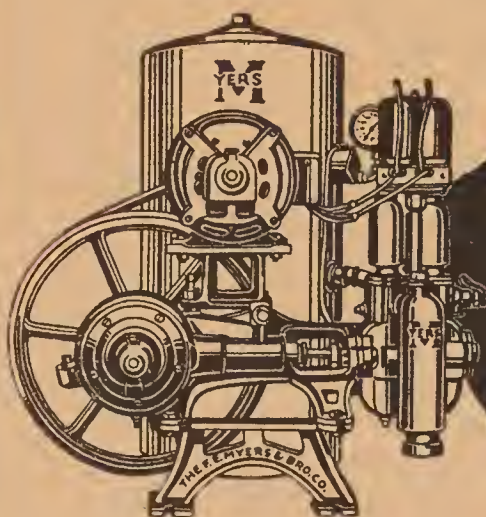
be glad to send upon request. The more information you get the better job you can do on spraying your orchard.

A most unusual advertising feature is found in the column, "I Dare You," appearing each issue on Page 7. While Mr. Danforth is interested in selling feed, he is even more interested in "folks." If you have not been reading his column, you have been missing something helpful. Mr. Danforth will be glad to have your suggestions as to how he can make it better.

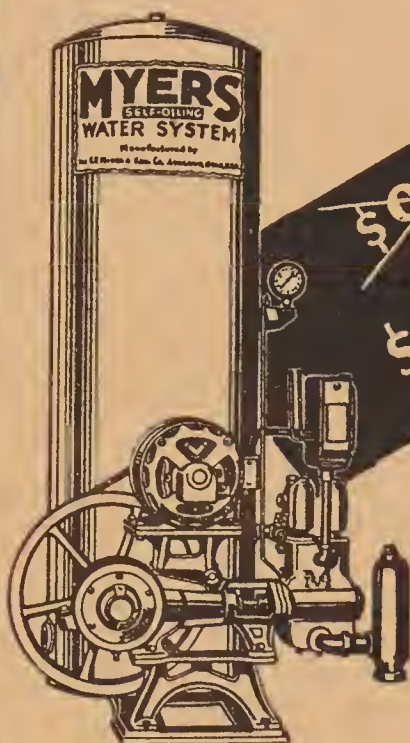
Addis E. McKinstry has been elected to succeed the late Alexander Legge as president of the International Harvester Company. Mr. McKinstry was born on a farm in Ohio in 1870, and started working for the International Harvester Company when he was sixteen years old.



926AM, 250 gallons per hour . . . \$50.50
925AM, 340 gallons per hour . . . \$54.50



927AM, 250 gallons per hour . . . \$60.00
928AM, 340 gallons per hour . . . \$64.00
929AM, 500 gallons per hour . . . \$102.00



906AT, 250 gallons per hour . . . \$67.00
909AT, 340 gallons per hour . . . \$71.00
901AT, 500 gallons per hour . . . \$110.00
902AT, 750 gallons per hour . . . \$125.00

A SMASHING CUT in PRICES

on

MYERS

SHALLOW WELL

WATER SYSTEMS

Complete—Ready to Install
—No Extras to Buy!

HERE is a challenge to every farm and home in America that does not yet have running water! Myers water system prices have just been so drastically reduced as to make it possible for every farmer to have running water this Spring—in the kitchen and bath, the barn, the feed lot and for fire protection.

At these amazing new prices that shatter all previous figures, you cannot afford to say, "I'll wait a little longer." Now—today—is the time to see your Myers dealer or write us direct for complete information.

The same FINE QUALITY and PERFORMANCE
The same POPULAR SIZES and CAPACITIES

These Myers Water Systems need no introduction. They are not new, cheap, untried units quickly built to meet a market, but are the same regularly catalogued, "precision-built," time-tested MYERS systems that thousands of farmers have learned to know and trust.

Look at the illustrations and the prices! Think of the benefits that you can now have for so little money! Weigh them against the wasted time and drudgery of pumping and carrying water by hand! There can be but one answer—BUY A MYERS NOW at these extraordinary low prices.

Send Today for this FREE MYERS Catalog

and see these and many other fully automatic, self-oiling shallow and deep well systems in size range from 250 to 10,000 gallons per hour. Talk to your Myers dealer without delay. The coupon below is for your convenience. Mail it at once to

THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO.
185 Orange Street, Ashland, Ohio
"Pump Builders Since 1870"

Send your Free Water System Catalog and name of the nearest Myers dealer.

(PG 34)

Name _____

Address _____

LET US
TAN YOUR HIDE
FUR DRESSERS and TAXIDERMISTS
Send for Catalog
THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY
560 Lyell Avenue Rochester, N. Y.

HOMES WANTED

There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CIDER

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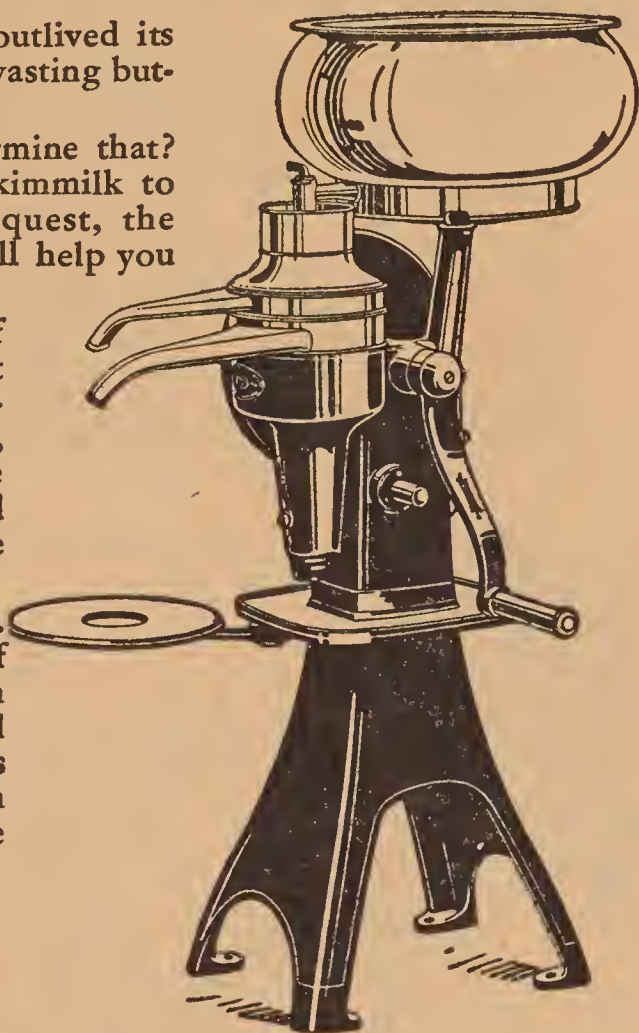
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With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



About Three Chautauqua County Breeders

By Fred B. Morris

Assistant County Agent Leader of New York

THE Chautauqua County Farm Bureau dairy committee terminated its first year's Better Bull campaign with a dairy tour. They had been arranging events, mailing letters and bulletins and planning exhibits all year. At a meeting of the committee a year ago, they were determined that the subject of better cattle breeding wouldn't "get cold" for a spell, anyway, if they could help it. And so they have been at it every month ever since. Selling bulls? No, but doing an excellent job of teaching the principles of better dairy cattle breeding under the leadership of Chairman Ben Pringle, the two county agents, Bullock and Huckle and with the help of Prof. Brownell at Cornell. Attention was attracted to the program at the County Fair by the exhibition of about the "scrubbiest" bull you ever saw tied in a stall with a placard over it reading, "The Most Expensive Animal in Chautauqua County." But I must tell you about that tour, and those three dairymen.

The Clayton White farm was the first stop. Clayton, who is President of the Farm Bureau, was sort of blinky-eyed and grinning from ear to ear. (They had just put the 1934 Farm Bureau membership campaign over the top the night before and that may have accounted for his facial expression). He was glad to have us come, 150 of us, to see what he had been doing, and I didn't blame him. He had a fine bunch of Guernsey cows that he had bred up from an average of 223 lbs. of butterfat in 1917 to 356 lbs. in 1932. In 1921 the production was 281 lbs.; in 1926, 309; 1927, 318; 1930, 345. Aren't those interesting figures?

How He Did It

He had grade cows in 1917; he bought a few purebreds in 1920; he has been in a cow testing association continuously since 1917, and he has always purchased the best bulls he knew how to buy and he has made his selection of calves to be raised on the basis of records. A few records of the cows show that he is using good judgment. Cow A—308 lbs. of butterfat; daughter, 504 lbs.; B—516 lbs. of butterfat; daughter, 530; C—340 lbs. butterfat; daughter, 454 lbs.; D—382 lbs. butterfat; daughter, 434 lbs. With those records both for the herd and the individual cows, it is quite evident that the bulls were influencing the inherited ability of the heifers to produce. As Prof. Brownell pointed out, the thrifty appearance of the horses and cattle on the farm were indicative of good care, feeding and management, but it was the breeding program that made the 356 lb. cows. They had to have that ability to produce *bred in them*.

Then we went up the west side of Chautauqua Lake to Ben Pringle's. I've been contacting dairy committeemen in this State the last five years, but Ben Pringle stands out alone when it comes to original thinking. Down at the barn we saw 23 Holstein cows tied comfortably with an ingenious Pringle chain, and heavily bedded down. They looked "milky." They looked contented and knowing Ben like I do, I knew they were contented. Ben told us he had been breeding Holsteins for 30 years. He always picks his sires on the basis of *yearly and family records*. Twenty years ago he started buying bulls with his neighbors in order that he might have the best at less cost. He has kept records continuously for 20 years and did advanced testing for 5 to 6 years. His present sire, a son of Will Roben's proven sire, King Ormsby Ideal, is increasing the production of the daughters over the dams and the dams are some of the best cows he ever owned, which increases one's opinion of the bull. (Continued on Opposite Page)



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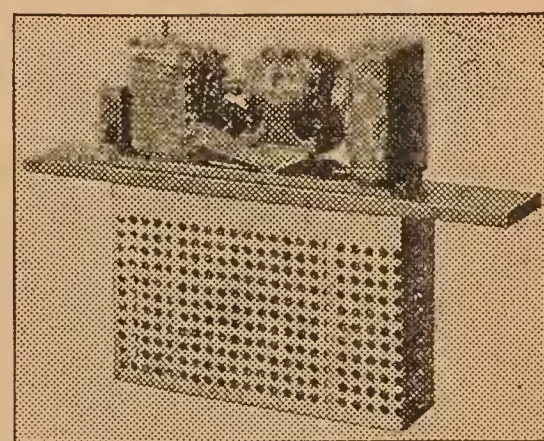
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(Continued from Opposite Page)

Pringle always raises a surplus of cattle to sell. He manages to have an abundance of good pasture and plenty of after math or "rowen" as they say in New England. At this point Ben launched into an enthusiastic explanation of his system of roughage farming. He comes pretty close to following Babcock's idea of all-grass farming. He is following a system which the Farm Bureau will discuss with many dairy farmers this coming year. Briefly, his plan is to keep the wet, heavy fields on the farm, that are difficult to crop, in pasture. He top dresses them with manure and superphosphate and cuts a crop of hay (which he calls poor man's alfalfa) in early June. He show-

President Sexauer to Address Local League Meetings

ON January 27th, eight hundred and twenty-two Dairy-men's League Local Associations will meet to transact business and to elect directors and officers. Of these local Dairy-men's League Associations, 626 are in New York State, 161 in Pennsylvania, 18 in New Jersey and 17 in New England.

One of the features of these 822 meetings will be a radio broadcast at 1 P. M., the principal part of which will be a message to members from Fred Sexauer, president of the Association. The stations broadcasting this message are,—WOR, of Newark; KDKA, of Pittsburgh; WGY, of Schenectady; CRCT, of Toronto.

It is expected that local meetings will have a radio installed, and will take time during the meeting to listen to President Sexauer's message.

ed proven sire in 1917. As Mr. Cowles was talking I couldn't help but think of the fine contributions he had made in improving the breed and in making better bulls and dairy cattle available to the trade.

His son, Harold, very modestly told how he was carrying on with his father. His task of selecting bulls that will maintain or increase the average butterfat production of the herd is a task for a premier breeder and Harold talks and acts like he is equal to the task. It is fairly easy to increase a 250 or 275 lb. average but to ever maintain a 542 lb. average calls for skill and keen judgment. Prof. Brownell read us the records of the proven bulls of the Cowles' herd. The first increased the production of the dams from 365 lbs. to 425 for the daughters; the second (18 pairs) from 478 lbs. to 557 lbs. and the third from 514 lbs. to 542 lbs.

It was an inspiring tour. Prof. Brownell was exceedingly forceful in his short talks emphasizing the importance of a breeding program based on sound principles of breeding being taught through the campaign plan. Fifteen county Farm Bureaus are now engaged in Better Bull campaigns with over 1,200 enrolled cooperators. Much credit for the fine work of bringing sound breeding principles to these dairymen must be given Prof. S. J. Brownell, the county agents and the dairy project committeemen who are planning and executing the programs.

Federal Aid Promised in New York Milk Situation

Governor Lehman announced on January 12 that he had received assurance from the Secretary of Agriculture and the head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that Federal cooperation would be given promptly in stabilizing the milk situa-

tion in the New York metropolitan area. This assurance was conveyed to the Governor by the representatives he sent to Washington: Dr. Carl E. Ladd, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University; Mr. Charles White, President of the Farm Bureau Federation, and Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., as a member of the State Milk Control Board.

The Governor's representatives were given assurance by the Federal authorities that a plan for dealing with the milk situation in the New York Milk Shed would be drafted immediately; that a public hearing would be called in New York City within the next ten days; and that it was hoped Federal action would be made effective at an early date.

Milk Control Board Presents Plan to Prevent Lower Milk Prices

(Continued from Page 5)

if farmers not now members of the Dairymen's League would form an organization or association which could actually sell the milk for its members and hold the surplus off the market. It would then be possible for the Dairymen's League and such an organization or organizations to form an overhead sales corporation which could distribute the fluid sales between the various cooperatives in proportion to their volume of production.

Arthur Clark, Warner, N. H., increased the average production of his 12-cow herd by 4,000 pounds of milk in the last five years as a member of the Merrimack county dairy herd-improvement association. His herd averaged 10,970 pounds of milk and 397 pounds of butterfat per cow last year, and he had the lowest feed cost of any one in the association.

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FOR SALE Carload farm chunks, good colors,
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ness-broke. **FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.**

ed us some of the hay which he said had two good qualities; namely, palatability and high protein content. He pastures the fields the remainder of the summer. He grows some corn but no small grains. I imagine he fertilizes the corn heavily and grows it on the same land year after year. Hope some of you readers will comment on this plan.

The bull that was recently proven on the Pringle farm indicates the quality of sires he and his neighbors select. The dams averaged 412 lbs. of butterfat which Prof. Brownell said were good cows in any man's language and the eight daughters from the bull averaged 440 lbs. of butterfat. The crowd scared about 1 can of milk out of the docile cows with a spontaneous hand clap when Prof. Brownell stated that Mr. Pringle still held the honor of having bred more class leaders of the Holstein breed than any other dairyman in New York State.

The third and last stop was at the farm of George Cowles & Son. Here we saw a beautiful string of purebred Holstein cows and a group of promising looking calves and yearlings. The present herd sire for which a new bull pen and outdoor yard was being built is a 4 year old son of Man O'War and a mighty fine individual, as you would expect. His calves were a typy looking lot, too-mighty promising. Mr. George Cowles held his listeners' attention with a brief story of his experiences as a breeder. The first purebred bull he purchased with Ben and Jim Pringle and luckily he was a good one. He told how he drove all over the county working with the Farm Bureau back in 1917 to organize the first cow testing association. They have tested continuously since that year. He said they always bought bulls from the outstanding and reliable breeders. He and Mr. Pringle both gave much credit for their early success and enthusiasm for better breeding to James Phelan, a bachelor who lived at Forestville—a name that is familiar to the older Holstein breeders and to residents of Chautauqua County. He also mentioned Mr. Gleason, whom he had worked with cooperatively and from whom Mr. Graves at the government farm at Bellville had bought the first government own-



Yes, it's DRIED BEET PULP....and *do they like it!*

THE impatient cow shown above is getting three pounds of Dried Beet Pulp twice a day instead of 30 pounds of corn silage. And it is fed dry, just as it comes from the sack; or cows can be fed six pounds of Dried Beet Pulp daily instead of 10 pounds of hay. If silage and hay are plentiful, Dried Beet Pulp can be used as part of the grain ration in the place of corn, oats, bran or barley. It blends wonderfully with cottonseed meal, gluten feed, brewer's grains and linseed oil meal.

Dried Beet Pulp improves any ration. One reason is that it makes the ration more palatable. Cows are eager for its root-like flavor. The picture is proof of this. For Dried Beet Pulp is the whole, nutritious, succulent sugar beet, minus the sugar and water—the only vegetable feed in commercial form—"June Pasture the year round." It also makes the ration more easily digestible. Keeps indefinitely. Low in cost. Ask your feed dealer about Dried Beet Pulp. He has it or can get it quickly.

Dried Beet Pulp makes good litter for poultry

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

The New York State Milk Control Board has announced minimum prices to producers for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone for December, as follows:

Class	Price	Differential
1	\$2.23	.04
2-A	1.55	.04
2-B	1.75	.04
2-C	1.45	.04
2-D	.70	.04
2-E	.70	.04
3	1.14	.035
4-A	.65	.0186
4-B	.705	.0172

Prices for Classes 1, 2-A, 2-B and 2-C will continue until further notice of change. Prices for other classes will be figured at the end of the month.

* * *

December Prices

(Dairymen's League)

The following are the net pool prices, (cash plus certificates amounting to 7 cents a hundred) paid producers for December 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone: Class A, Volume Differential Plants \$1.58 Class B, Volume Differential Plants \$1.56 Class C, Volume Differential Plants \$1.52 Non-volume Plants \$1.46

The December price is 4 cents below the November price.

(Sheffield Producers)

The price to Sheffield producers for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone for December is \$1.87, with usual freight, grade and butter fat differentials. The Sheffield price is 5 cents lower than for November.

Butter

A complete story of the latest developments in the dairy industry will be found on Page 5 of this issue. At New York City the milk and cream situation is unsettled and weak. Demand has been low and there has been a great deal of milk and cream brought into the state from states where prices to producers are lower than they are in New York State.

On January 12th a report states that contracts have been approved by the Federal Emergency Relief Corporation which will move 4,500,000 pounds of storage butter for the relief of the needy unemployed.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives which, if passed, which it probably will not be, will put an absolute embargo on the importation of dairy products into the United States, as well as an embargo on eggs and poultry products, oleomargarine, coconut oil and cottonseed oil.

Cold storage holdings of butter in 35 cities on January 12th were 99,707,588 pounds, compared with 15,170,651 pounds a year ago.

Since our last report butter declined in price, higher-than-extras going down to 19 cents on January 3rd, but since that time there has been a gradual but fairly steady improvement.

Receipts of butter at New York during 1933 were 290,448,551 pounds, nearly 9,000,000 pounds more than the previous year. The following states are in order of volume of shipments to New York—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas and Wisconsin.

It is significant to note that New York State manufactured over twice as much butter in 1933 as in 1932. Pennsylvania showed an increase of 30 per cent, and Vermont 4 per cent. Several of the Mid-Western states showed decreases, the decrease in Wisconsin being practically 11 per cent. There are two angles to be considered. The first is that butter production in New York State has increased the price per 100 pounds of milk received by dairymen. The second one is that butter makers in the West are complaining because New York butter is adding to the butter surplus.

In 1933 U. S. production of oleomargarine reached a total of 219,042,832 pounds.

Cheese

Receipts of cheese at New York in 1933 totaled 59,850,194 pounds, which was 1,-

300,000 pounds less than receipts in 1932. Wisconsin led all states in cheese shipments, followed by Illinois, New York, Michigan, and Minnesota.

While 1933 receipts were less than 1932, they were larger than 1931, 1930 and 1929. Cheese receipts from New York State in 1933 were only half as heavy as they were in 1929, but Wisconsin had more than made up the difference.

Eggs

In spite of storage holdings which are being reduced rapidly, and in spite of rather limited offerings of nearby fresh eggs, the market has stayed only steady around the last of the week of January 12th. Prices at New York dropped about 3 cents during the first week in 1934. Cold storage holdings in 26 principal cities on the 12th were 443,959 cases, as compared with 56,682 cases on the same day a year ago. Storage holdings on Jan. 1, were considerably below the five year average for that date.

Receipts of eggs at four principal markets from January 1st to 6th were 145,072 cases, compared to 113,910 cases a year ago. Receipts for the week were the largest since 1929. Some of these were shipments of storage eggs from interior points, and receipts of fresh eggs were estimated as about average. Egg receipts at New York City for 1933 were slightly higher than 1932, but somewhat below the five-year average.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the number of laying hens on farms for the entire country on January 1st was just about the same as it was on January 1st, 1933. About 1 per cent fewer hens and pullets of laying age were on hand December 1st, but there was more than the ordinary number of late-hatched pullets, which would be in production by the first of the year. Turn to page 16 for a discussion of the 1934 outlook.

Recent Prices at New York State Egg Auctions

Grade	Albany Jan. 12	Poughkeepsie Jan. 12	Smithtown Jan. 5
N. Y. F'cy lge.....	25 1/2-29 1/4	26 -29	24 -28
N. Y. Gr. A lge.....	24 -29	23 3/4-28 1/2	23 -28
Producer's large.....	23 -		
N. Y. F'cy med.....	21 -22 1/2	23 1/4-25 1/4	
N. Y. Gr. A med.....	20 3/4-24	21 1/4-24	20 -23
Producer's med.....	19 1/4-21		
N. Y. Gr. A pullet.....	19 -20 1/2	19 1/4-21 1/2	18 1/4-20
N. Y. Gr. A peewee.....	20 -	20 -	17 -
Br. Gr. A large.....	23 1/4-27	25 -27	26 1/4-27
Br. Gr. A medium.....	21 -22	22 -24	

Prices

We have said a number of times that improvement in the farm situation depends on a more rapid increase in the prices received by farmers than in prices paid by them. Unfortunately, the latest figures, those for December, do not show such a trend. In December New York State farmers received 83 per cent of pre-war prices for farm products. In November they received 87 per cent, four points more. The average prices received by New York farmers in December were 27 points higher than they were last February, and 22 points higher than they were a year ago. Chickens, eggs and beef cows are the only New York products which brought lower prices than December 1932. At the same time, farmers are paying more for things they buy. In December they paid 18 per cent more than pre-war, while a year ago they were paying 3 per cent more than pre-war.

New York farmers are still in a better position than those in other sections. While New York farm prices were 83 per cent of pre-war in December, United States farm prices were only 68 per cent of pre-war. In December five New York products were considerably higher than the average, namely, potatoes which sold for 117 per cent of pre-war; apples, 122; milk cows, 123; lambs, 91; wool, 133. On November 1st, the last figure given for milk, the index was 84, one per cent above average.

Poultry

New York State poultrymen will be interested in the results of a hearing which is being held in New York City January 14th on a proposed code of fair competition for the live poultry industry in New York City. The code contains a sizeable list of fair practices, which, if adopted and enforced, will, we believe, result in returning to farmers a higher percentage of the price the consumer pays for poultry. Just as an example, one practice listed as unfair is that of feeding poultry very heavily on the day of arrival for the purpose of increasing their live weight.

While a large proportion of live poultry comes in from the Mid-west, returns to Eastern poultrymen are important and are determined largely by prices on this larger volume of freight shipments.

At this moment the live poultry market shows some improvement, but the situation may be entirely different by the time this reaches you. Receipts have been fairly light, partly because farmers hesitate to sell prospective laying hens at this time of the year.

Hay

Hay prices at New York are a bit bet-

ter than they were at our last report. On January 12th receipts were reported light and the market in a firm position.

Timothy No. 1 brought \$19.00 to \$20.00; No. 2, \$18.00 to \$18.50; No. 3, \$16.00 to \$17.00; Shipping, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Clover Mixed, \$15.00 to \$17.00; Second Cutting Alfalfa, \$21.00 to \$23.00; First Cutting Alfalfa, \$15.00 to \$17.00.

Meats and Livestock

Following are quotations for country dressed meats on January 12th:

Veal calves—Prime, per pound, 9 to 10 cents; common, 6 to 8 cents; small, 4 to 6 cents.

Hot house lambs per head, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Roasting pigs, per lb. 10c to 15c.

Livestock

Veal calves per 100 pounds—Prime, \$7.25 to \$7.54; small to good, \$3.75 to \$7.00.

Lambs,—Choice, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium to good, \$5.75 to \$8.25.

Steers—Prime, \$5.00 to \$5.35; poor to good, \$3.50 to \$4.75; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Cows, \$3.35 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.75 to \$4.35.

Potatoes

Potato prices advanced rather sharply during the cold snap we had about the last of the year, and in spite of liberal shipments, advances have been maintained fairly well. Maine potatoes advanced from 10 to 30 cents per 100 pounds to a point nearly double last year's prices. Presque Isle, Maine, reported sales as high as \$1.48. Shipments from Maine the first week in the new year were lighter than normal, yet shipments from that state for the season were about 5,000 cars ahead of last year. Up to the end of the year, Maine had shipped 17,789 cars, compared with 12,727 cars a year ago.

Apples

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports a rising trend in prices for standard apple varieties in late December and early January. The demand was rather slow in producing sections, prices rising apparently in sympathy with advances in other lines of produce.

During 1933 up to December 28th the United States had exported to the United Kingdom 279,000 barrels and 920,000 boxes of apples, as compared with 783,000 barrels and 1,288,000 boxes in 1932.

In the same period Canada shipped 1,569,000 barrels, and 1,558,000 boxes, as compared with 712,000 barrels and 1,424,000 boxes in 1932.

The Newark Milk Company Injunction

A victory has been won by the New Jersey Milk Control Board for the South Jersey dairymen who have been laid off by the Newark Milk Company. On January 8, Vice Chancellor Leon Berry, granted the Milk Control Board a temporary injunction against the Newark Milk Company, which enjoins them from buying milk outside of the state at a lower price than they pay New Jersey producers under the Board's regulations as well as selling milk below the Board's minimum prices. In his decision, Mr. Berry also set January 16 as the date for the defendant concern to appear before the Court to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Unpaid Milk Bills

It is of particular interest to dairymen to learn that the Court has specifically demanded that the Newark Milk Company show cause why it failed to pay the Board's full price of \$2.23 per 100 pounds and why it failed to pay for the milk it purchased before laying off the farmers. Judging the decision handed down by Vice Chancellor Berry in an impartial manner the New Jersey dairymen have every reason to feel certain that they are going to get a fair deal on this matter.

Hog Tax \$1.00 Until February

In a recent issue we stated that the processing tax on hogs would jump to \$1.50 beginning January 1st and that it would go to \$2.00 on February 1st. Now word comes from Washington stating that the processing tax will remain at \$1.00 per hundredweight, live weight until February 1st. The tax is payable to the Internal Collector of Revenue in your District but it is important to remember that you do not need to pay a tax if the pork and pork products are consumed on the farm.

Farm Products Show Jan. 22-26

Through these columns Secretary Duryee and the State Board of Agriculture extends an invitation to every resident of the state as well as those in neighboring states to attend the Farmer's Week programs. The dates are January 22-26 inclu-

sive. Copies of the complete program may be secured by writing the Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

Farmers Get \$11,000 for Wheat

New York State farmers have received a total of \$11,000 in payment for wheat and in consideration of their cooperation in the wheat acreage reduction program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Jan. 13, 1934	Jan. 6, 1934	Jan. 14, 1933
BUTTER			
93 score	19 1/4-20	18 3/4-19 1/2	20 3/4-21 1/2
92 score	-19	-18 1/2	-20 1/2
88 to 91 score	17 1/4-19	17 1/4-18 1/2	19 1/2-20 1/4
Lower Grades	15 1/2-16 3/4	15 1/2-16 3/4	
CHEESE			
(N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	12 -12 1/2	12 -	16 -18
Fresh average run			
16 -17	15 -17	13 -14	13 -
14 -15			12 -
EGGS			
White			
Best nearby open market offerings	23 1/2-23	23 1/2-25	29 -29 1/2
Commercial Standards	22 1/2-23	22 1/2-23	28 -
Mediums	20 1/2-21 1/2	20 -21	27 1/2-
Lightweights, Un'grades			
Pullets			
Peewees			
Brown			
Best	26 -26 1/2	26 -26 1/2	29 -
Standards	23 1/2-24	23 1/2-24	27 -28
Duck			
N. Y. State	21 -	21 -	
POULTRY			
Fowls, colored		14 -16	13 -15
Fowls, Leghorn		12 -14	12 -18
Chickens, colored		13 -16	13 -13
Chickens, Leghorn		-11	10 -18
Broilers, colored		10 -22	14 -16
Broilers, Leghorn		15 -20	17 -20
Pullets, colored		9 -10	20 -23
Pullets, Leghorn		10 -22	12 -18
Roosters		17 -19	12 -14
Capons		-12	12 -17
Turkeys, hens		-9	12 -13
Turkeys, toms			
Ducks, nearby			
Geese, nearby			
GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (May)	.87 3/4	.84 3/4	.47 3/4
Corn (May)	.52 5/8	.51 1/2	.27 1/4
Oats (May)	.38 1/4	.37	.17 1/4
Cash Grains (At N. Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.04 1/2	1.01 1/2	.66
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.66 3/4	.65 1/4	.40 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.49 3/4	.47 1/2	.26 3/4
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo) N. Y. Dept. of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	25.00	13.50	
Sp'g Bran	18.00	12.00	
H'd Bran	20.00	14.00	
Standard Mids.	18.00	11.50	
Soft W. Mids.	21.50	14.50	
Flour Mids.	19.00	13.00	
Red Dog	19.50	13.00	
Wh. Hominy	22.50	15.00	
Yel. Hominy	22.50	13.50	
Corn Meal	25.50	13.50	
Gluten Feed	23.20	15.50	
Gluten Meal	30.25	20.75	
36% C. S. Meal	26.50	17.50	
41% C. S. Meal	27.50	18.50	
43% C. S. Meal	28.50	19.50	
34% O. P. Lin Meal	37.50	21.50	
Beet Pulp	22.00	19.00	



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 4:40 daily except Saturday; Bill Robbins, 12:55 daily, except Saturday.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22

12:35—"Air Conditioning the Hen House," Professor L. E. Weaver.

12:45—"Pasty - A One-Dish Meal," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23

12:35—"What Vegetable Growers Do in the Winter," Clarence Johnson.

12:45-New York State Department of Education.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24

12:35—"Systemizing the Water Supply."

12:45-Countryside Talk, "Agriculture of the Orient," Professor Bristow Adams.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25

12:35—"Seed Potatoes Must Have Good Parents," E. M. Root.

12:45—"Invisible Plant Enemies," P. M. Eastman.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26

12:35—"The Cow Takes An Examination," Dr. J. J. Regan.

12:45—"Canning the Fatted Calf," Mrs. Florence Stackpole.

8:30-WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27

12:32-WGY 4-H Fellowship—"Dad Can Take It From the Kid," New York State 4-H Club Office.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29

12:35—"Book Clubs for Rural Readers," R. A. Polson.

12:45—"Larlor Gardens," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30

12:35—"Cooperation Among Insects," K. D. Scott.

12:45—"Do Schools Meet the Needs of the Children," B. H. Belknap.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31

12:35—"Damping the Drafts in the Barn."

12:45—"What's the Use?" (Countryside Talk), W. C. Smith.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1

12:35—"Pasture for My Cows in February," C. S. Denton.

12:45—"Another Day, Another Dollar," H. S. Manley.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

12:35—"Reports from Byrd's Guernsey Farm, R. F. D. No. 1, Little America," Elsworth Bunsen.

12:45—"A Sure Cure for Meat," Miss Ruth Jones.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

12:35—"The Second 4-H Inning at the Fruit Growers' Outing," Greene County 4-H Clubs.

PRODUCTIVE 30-COW DAIRY FARM. State highway, Genesee County. 297 acres excellent loam, 192 tillable. 8-room house, electricity, telephone. 60 ft. dairy barn. modern stable. \$8,500. Long term easy payments. Free circular. **FEDERAL LAND BANK**, Springfield, Mass.

\$700 Secures 50 Acres

5 Cows, bull, horses, machinery, vehicles, corn, oats, potatoes, hay and vegetables included if settled soon; on macadam highway, good farm land, fruit, stream, pleasant 7-room home, 12-cow barn. \$2,800 Complete. \$700 down; picture pg 34 big illus. catalog. Free. **STROUT AGENCY**, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

WANTED Farm stocked with cows or hens, showing good income, fertile soil, good buildings, must be in New Hampshire. Write description, cash price. **BOX 202, Concord, N. H.**

WANTED TO BUY Old bags. We pay good prices. Write for price list. **MONROE BAG CO.**, 43 Vienna St., Rochester, N. Y.

J. P. Sauer & Company, Inc., 293 Washington Street, New York City. Commission Merchants since 1885. Fruits and Vegetables.

New York Farm News

Make Your Reservations for Master Farmer Banquet

The Sixth Annual Master Farmer Banquet will be held during Farm and Home Week at the State College of Agriculture as has been the custom for the past several years. The date is February 15th and the place is Willard Straight Hall.

Barring unexpected happenings, Governor Lehman will be present to present the medals to New York State Master Farmers of the Class of 1933, as well as 4-A medals to eight young people—2 Boy Scouts living on farms, 2 4-H Club members, 2 High School students of Vocational Agriculture, and 2 members of Juvenile Granges.

So far as the capacity of Willard Straight Hall will permit, the banquet will be open to the public. Reservations can be made now by sending \$1.50 for each ticket desired to American Agriculturist, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Farm Bonds Guaranteed

As we go to press hearings are being conducted on a bill before Congress to guarantee the principal of \$2,000,000,000 in farm bonds. This measure came as the President's farm bond appeal and calls for amendment of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide responsibility by the government for the payment of the principal of, as well as the interest on, bonds issued. A bond on which both the principal and the interest are guaranteed puts such a bond on a par with Treasury certificates. By setting up a corporation to issue these bonds, the task of refinancing agricultural indebtedness is put on a self-sustaining basis.

Wynne Heads Milk Distributors

Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, until this year the Commissioner of Health of New York City was recently appointed President of the Greater New York-New Jersey Milk Institute, an organization composed of 80 per cent of the milk distributors who serve the New York Milk Shed. Dr. Wynne's appointment took effect at once and his job is to promote cooperation among producers, distributors, and consumers of milk.

Farm and Home Week Feb. 12-17

The Farm and Home Week Program at Cornell offers the usual varied and educational program with lectures, conferences and banquets. Prominent leaders are on the program including Governor Lehman, Dr. G. F. Warren, Dr. W. I. Myers, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and numerous others. Programs will be sent upon request.

National Farm and Home Hour

During the next two weeks the following features will be included in the National Farm and Home Hour which is broadcast each week day over NBC stations at 11:30 A. M., CST:

- Jan. 20—National Grange Program.
- Jan. 26—Conservation Day; Speakers: Dr. R. A. Pearson, pres. Maryland State College, "A Sane Conservation Policy"; Paul Redington, U. S. Biological Survey, "Biological Conservation Requirements."
- Jan. 27—Farmers' Union Program.
- Feb. 2—Conservation Day; Speakers: Dr. R. G. Tugwell, Asst. Sec'y of Agriculture, "Planned Conservation"; E. A. Silcox, U. S. Forest Service, "Conservation Fundamentals."
- Feb. 3—National 4-H Club program. 4-H speakers; U. S. Marine Band "Music We Should Know."

Cooperative Wins Out

Dissenters in the Long Island Duck Growers Marketing Cooperative are now all back as "good members" and there is complete harmony in the organization. Last summer some of the members felt they could sell their live ducks to better advantage by dealing with buyers through channels other than those provided by the Duck Cooperative. During the fall several court cases resulted between members, dealers, and the cooperative. In every instance the Courts sustained the Cooperative. This Long Island

Duck Growers Marketing Cooperative with its headquarters at Eastport, L. I. is the largest duck association in existence and it is gratifying to know that all is well in their "camp" again.

Master Farmer's Wife Dies

Mrs. D. V. Farley, of Goshen, New York, died Tuesday, January 9th, the funeral being held from the Farley home on January 12th.

Mr. Farley was one of the first Master Farmers to be named in New York State in 1928, and Mr. and Mrs. Farley attended the first Master Farmer Banquet in New York City.

The staff of American Agriculturist joins with the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Farley in expressing their sympathy to the family.

35 Counties in Bread Contest

At least 35 counties will be represented at the American Agriculturist—Grange Bread Making Contest to be held at the State Grange Session at Lake Placid on Feb. 6, 7, 8, when three prizes will be awarded to the winners. The first prize will be \$25 in cash, the second \$10 in cash and the third, a three year subscription to American Agriculturist. The county

representatives will be the winners of Pomona Grange Bread Making Contests who have previously been the winners of the Subordinate Grange Contests in the respective counties. Below is the list of county winners who will each enter a loaf of bread in the State Contest. Contestants will not be required to appear in person and it is expected that some of the bread will be mailed or sent by delegates to the Grange Session.

The County winners are: Allegany, Mrs. A. L. Middaugh; Cayuga, Mrs. Clarence Dildine; Cattaraugus, Mrs. Flossie Babcock; Chautauqua, Mrs. John Bell; Chenango, Mrs. E. J. Mundy; Clinton, Mrs. Ralph Dodds; Delaware, Mrs. Asa Porn; Dutchess, Mrs. Clifford Buck; Erie, Mrs. Frank Clark; Essex, Mrs. Marjorie Perreau; Franklin, Mrs. John Child; Genesee, Mrs. Alta Strong; Greene, Mrs. Charles Moore; Herkimer, Mrs. Geo. R. Charles; Jefferson, Mrs. Ruth Andrus; Lewis, Mrs. Arthur C. Wheeler; Livingston, Mrs. Fred Bradley; Madison, Mrs. Lynn Hatch; Monroe, Mrs. Ada Shaver; Otsego, Mrs. Arthur McClintock; Onondaga, Miss Florence Dixon; Oneida, Miss Jennie Day; Ontario, Mrs. George Hay; Orange, Mrs. Robert Taddicken; Oswego, Mrs. Jerome Cornwall; Putnam, Westchester & Rockland, Mrs. Clara L. Baxter; Schuyler, Mrs. Sam Love; Seneca, Mrs. W. C. Martin; St. Lawrence, Mrs. Glen Sheldon; Steuben, Mrs. A. B. Sharp; Sullivan, Mrs. Harvey Hill; Tompkins,

Miss Elizabeth E. Bogardus; Ulster, Mrs. Clarence Birdsall; Washington, Mrs. Richard Johnson; Wayne, Mrs. Arthur J. Wilson; Wyoming, Mrs. Ray Seirk.

Milk Strike Ended

Federal action was brought to bear in the recent Chicago Milk Strike and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration issued an announcement that it stands ready to issue whenever necessary a license to all distributors of milk in Chicago, calling for payment to farmers of \$1.70 per hundred pounds for Class 1 milk.

Gets High Honor in Dairy Club

Alice Reese, Fillmore, N. Y., was awarded the highest honor in Holstein Dairy Club work at the meeting of the State Association at Cortland on Jan. 12. This makes her State Champion Holstein Club member. Miss Reese became a member of the Allegany County Dairy Club in 1931 when 4-H Club work was introduced in that county. She was awarded high honors in 1932 and 1933 in the record book contest for all members of the counties and State.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

GANNETTISMS

From recent speeches by Frank E. Gannett are culled the following:

If we could only get the farmer on the right basis, the problems that confront our cities would melt away.

It is wrong to destroy crops when so many need the thing being destroyed.

Economists of standing tell us there really is no general overproduction, but a lack of purchasing power, of consuming power.

At last America has awakened and from now on we shall have something to say about the price of gold and will control our own monetary system.



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GANNETT NEWSPAPERS serve communities of widely different types in the mighty rural and urban empire embracing the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Variety is the keynote of this "Gannett Newspaper Land."

Here are published newspapers which are essentially home papers. The publishers and editors give first consideration to the welfare of their home areas.

Gannett Newspapers are unique in many ways. In no sense do the individual members of the group conform to a set plan, either in typographical appearance or in news and editorial content. Each has a job to do for its own community and it serves the mighty empire of which it is a part better by doing its job in the way it knows how.

This responsibility put up to each newspaper has been conscientiously discharged.

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"Must say you put out a very nice attractive Catalogue and looks like you people try to tell the truth instead of stringing a big line of fake stuff which most hatcheries have an awful habit of doing in the last several years."

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

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Proved Profit Makers Over 20 Years
Leghorns—Rocks—Reds

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Breeders blood-tested for B. W. D.

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State-Supervised

ALL BREEDERS CULLED, BLOOD-TESTED AND BANDED BY STATE OFFICIALS
New Jersey Certified Wh. Leghorns, also Barred Rocks, R. I. and N. H. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, and specially priced Heavy Mixed Chicks for Capons.
We are the largest producers of New Jersey State-Supervised Chicks.
Breeder's Quality at Hatchery Prices.
Send for our FREE Catalog.
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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

BASOM'S HOLLYWOOD'S
(Also direct importers of the Large Tom Barron Strain). Booking orders now for Feb., Mar. & Apr. Let us mail you catalog and photographs of our Farm & Breeding plant, they are free. A postal card will bring them.
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EDGEHILL STRAIN REDS

13 years Proportional breeding. 100% 1933 Mass. State Pullorum Tested. No reactors. Special offer: Chicks 10c, formerly 30c. Circular. Order now.
EDGEHILL POULTRY PLANT
Petersham, Mass. R.3. Edgehill—The Reliable Red-Proportion Bred.

BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

The kind that LIVE, LAY, PAY. Circular free.
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Baby Chicks
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98% Livability
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Cash refunded or chicks replaced; you are the judge.

30,000 Breeders—All Our Own Strain
100% State Blood Tested
3-lb. Broilers in 10 Weeks
Start Laying at 4 Months

At 6 Months, Pullets Weigh 6 lbs. and are in 50% Production of Extra-Large Eggs.

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Also Announcement of Early Order Discount.

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FREE RANGE CHICKS
Large type heavy producing Tom Barron S.C.W. English Leghorn breeders. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks at \$8 per 100; \$38.50 per 500; \$75 per 1,000. Chicks 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog Free.

Robert L. Clauser, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

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It Kills the Lice!

The function of a roost paint is to destroy the lice on your poultry. If it fails to do this, you lose—no matter how "cheaply" you buy it.

We ask you to judge "Black Leaf 40" by the results it gets for you. For a fraction of a cent per bird you can clean up your flock with "Black Leaf 40." It is reliable—It kills the lice.

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Careful research and Experiment Station tests proved positively that "Black Leaf 40" would do the work before it was ever offered as a roost paint. Therefore, you will not be disappointed if you use "Black Leaf 40." Be sure to get it from your dealer in original, full-strength, sealed packages. Write for free literature.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc. Louisville, Kentucky

RESULTS COUNT



"Nearby Markets for

Poultry in 1934

A FEW weeks ago I wrote a short article entitled "Let's Swap Jobs." In this discussion I tried to picture the problems which confront the good, legitimate egg dealer here in New York in marketing "Nearby" eggs. I did this with the hope that I might "get across" to some folks back on the land, that not all New York egg dealers are crooked. I also pointed out that some producers might change their ways just a little.

I immediately got some "Fan Mail" on the article. The tone of several of these letters was to the effect that there are two sides of the story and that I ought to present the producers side also. Believe me, I'd be tickled to death to do it. The only trouble is that very few of our city dealers read the American Agriculturist. So I was afraid it would be "love's labor lost."

What I am going to do, however, is to get the publisher of a market magazine into a corner one of these days and see if I can get him to publish such an article in his paper. When I succeed, I'll let you know and I'll tell you just about what I wrote.

Open Season on Prophets

Within the next two months the producers of eggs, milk, potatoes, veal calves and canning crops will be besieged with prophecies by good and only fairly good authorities on these topics as to what the new year has in store for them. Most of these are worth reading I think even though none of them will be 100% correct. Many of them, however, will contain much valuable information and some very sound advice. At least, in glancing through some of last year's prophecies I was alarmed at how close a few of them came to the facts.

I know of no prophet here in the New York Egg Market and yet I think this is the "front line" of the marketing of many agricultural commodities. I'm no prophet—get that straight—but I thought that the airing of some of the ideas which have been developing here would do no harm.

Market Winds are Blowing

So far as there being any cellar-cut opinion of the egg market, I don't know of any. As a matter of fact, a true report on the consensus of such opinion here would be "Cloudy and Warmer with variable winds and a little fog."

There are a few barometers registering, however, that bear the trouble of reading.

The almost past storage deal always plays a very important part in the coming year's egg market. After loading up the warehouses to the tune

of nine and a half million cases in August, 5% above the last 5 year average peak and 50% above the 1932 peak, we now have less than 400,000 cases left, which is only 50% of the 5 year average holding at this date. From what I have been able to gather from good sources the average loss to the holders was something around \$1.00 per case. This fact must be kept in mind, however, and that is that a large percentage of the 1933 storage eggs were forced into the warehouses by very low Spring egg consumption. Anyway, when you consider that most of these eggs went into storage at very low prices and yet the holders lost money, they won't be very anxious to speculate on storage eggs this coming year. I think that's good even though it will depress prices some this Spring.

Consumption has been much heavier during the last four months than a year ago. Retailers are real enthusiastic about egg consumption. Some operators of small chains of dairy and grocery stores told me that their holiday business was the best in ten years. Of course low prices have helped this. Everybody's talking about increased purchasing power, so I guess it must be so.

General indications are that receipts will be about the same as last year for some time. So far they are running very close. It is believed, however, that higher grain prices and low egg prices will cause lighter feeding of poultry and heavier marketing of hens. Anyway, if prices stay as low as expected this Spring, the hatch should certainly be smaller and we ought to have fewer eggs for the whole year. Reports from interior industrial centers indicate heavier consumption of eggs there which means that fewer will come East.

On the whole, Nearby territory has weathered this depression best so far as egg production is concerned. Another year of low Spring prices will affect the poultrymen of the Middle and Far West very much.

Better Feeling Than a Year Ago

If I can sense the feeling in the air, I would say that both buyers and sellers here in the market are not so dog-gone depressing in talking about the coming markets. I remember about this time last year. Everyone here seemed to try to outdo the other in telling how poor the market is going to be.

Now they talk somewhat the same, as a matter of habit, but they smile and joke about it. I even know of a few hats being bet that prices would be better this Spring than last. That seems a little risky, but I'm glad to hear people talk that way.

—J. C. Huttar.

How I Feed and Manage My Layers During the Winter Months

AFTER each cold or wet spell I look at the flock over more carefully than usual because a hen that has been just holding her own will usually go down hill quite rapidly in cold, wet weather.

As I walk through the houses scattering the scratch feed I notice in particular if any of the birds stand over to one side, or is slow in jumping off the roost. If there are, they will be the next ones to be culled out. Any hen that doesn't scramble to get her share of bright yellow corn isn't worth keeping. I scatter a 12 qt. pail of bright shelled corn to about 600 birds once a day simply to see how peppy they are.

I also pick out and put in a pen by themselves the ones that show signs of being driven away from the feeders or that they are not eating enough. To tempt their appetite I give them a wet mash of ground corn and oats in the morning along with a hopper full of dry mash. As soon as they are fed up and begin laying again, they are taken back where they belong.

As our chickens do not receive a material amount of range in the winter, we take other precautions to keep the yard clean and sanitary. The yard is covered with a layer of cinders and slag. A pit about 6 inches deep was first dug. In this pit a layer of cinders was spread two or three inches deep, an additional layer of two or three inches is added every month, and in this way the chickens do not come in contact with the filth, as the accumulation for that length of time will filter through the layer of cinders which has been added.

Two years ago we remodeled our poultry house into a straw loft structure by simply arranging the ventilating system, tacking woven wire on the 2x4's overhead and applying a good layer of straw in the loft. The difference was almost unbelievable. There was much wet weather but the house was always dry, the hens healthier, and the egg production began to increase.

(Continued on Page 18)

Nearby Poultrymen

Concerning Eggs for Hatching

1. Eggs will hatch well only when the ration that is fed to the breeding hens contains an ample supply of Vitamin G, also of vitamins A, B, D, and E.

2. Regardless of the way the hens are fed, their eggs will not hatch well, if the birds are not in tip-top physical condition.

3. Hatching power is inherited. In nearly every flock a few hens lack this power. An occasional male also lacks it.

4. As a rule hatchability decreases slightly as the hens grow older.

5. Eggs held at a temperature above 65 degrees will soon lose their power to hatch. Low temperatures (probably below 40 degrees) will also cause a lowering of hatchability.

6. Hatchability usually decreases in eggs when more than a week to ten days old, even though they are held at proper temperatures. Let us now discuss these statements in more detail.

Vitamins and Hatchability

The pursuit of the vitamins by the scientist knows no let-up. A long time ago it was discovered that vitamin B was really two vitamins. One of these kept the name of Vitamin B, the other is now Vitamin G. Recently it has been shown that Vitamin G is in reality still a complex lot of several factors. There are at least two and possibly three members of the group. So it is now called the "Vitamin G complex" until it can be untangled. One member of the complex is a growth-promoting factor and is of particular interest in connection with our topic because if it is not present in the egg the embryo grows only during a part of the hatching period and then dies. This factor is put into the egg by feeding it to the breeding hens. Dr. L. C. Norris, who has made an intensive study of the Vitamin G complex at the Laboratory of Poultry Nutrition, Department of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University, tells us that when we see a greenish-yellow color in the white of a freshly-opened egg, or when we see the greenish-yellow color in whey we are very probably looking at this growth-promoting part of Vitamin G. Dried liver is the richest known source of this substance. Next to that comes dried yeast, which contains less than half as much as dried liver. Dried milk products are one of

the richest practical sources of Vitamin G, while alfalfa meal and clover hay also carry varying amounts of the growth-promoting vitamin. A mash which contains seven to ten pounds of dried milk products in each one hundred pounds of mash and five pounds of leafy green alfalfa meal should supply the breeding flock with sufficient Vitamin G.

A pint of cod liver oil (not reinforced) containing 85 International units of Vitamin D per gram of oil* in each 100 pounds of mash, or a little more in case the birds are eating more grain than mash, will supply sufficient Vitamin D. More cod liver oil should be used if it is less potent than this. Practically all poultry rations carry all of the vitamins A, B, and E that are needed.

Physical Condition and Hatchability

Let an outbreak of fowl pox or of infectious bronchitis strike a breeding pen and production will drop off rapidly, and then slowly come back as the birds recover. Eggs saved for hatching during such a period of lowered vitality will hatch very poorly. Sudden cold spells sometimes have the same effect but it does not last so long. If for any other reason the vitality of the birds is lowered, hatchability will also decline.

Hatching Power is Inherited

In a breeding pen at the Massachusetts Experiment Station were seven hens and one male. Records were kept of individual birds. Eggs from three of the hens showed 100% fertility, and for the other four the fertility ran from 48 to 92%. In spite of this good fertility not a chick hatched except from one hen, and only a few from her.

The male was then replaced by another. No other changes were made. Fertility of the eggs incubated after the new male was put into the pen remained about the same, but all the hens now produced normal numbers of chicks. The trouble was obviously with the male. It should be emphasized that no question of vigor or activity is involved. Both of these males were vigorous and active. Both of them, particularly the first one, were able to fertilize almost every egg. The germ cells of the first male were lacking in the "gene for hatchability," or perhaps they contained a "lethal factor," something that killed off the chicks before they could develop to the hatching stage.

Fortunately such males are not very common. When several males are used in a pen the presence of such a male would probably not be noticed. It was also shown years ago, by the Connecticut Experiment Station, that the same thing is sometimes true of hens. By removing a small number of hens whose eggs hatched poorly the average hatch was greatly increased.

The Best Age for Breeders

Other things being equal (feed, management, physical condition, etc.,) eggs from yearlings and pullets will show no noticeable difference in hatchability. Hatching from pullets, however, is a questionable practice as a rule. There has been no opportunity to cull them for persistency of production, nor for livability of the birds themselves. Professor Dakan of Ohio attributes a part of the increased mortality in laying flocks in recent years to the practice of hatching from pullets.

This objection is very largely removed where pullets are being trap-nested. Their performance and physical stamina can be determined quite definitely before the hatching season begins.

Although hatchability declines slightly after the second year it may often be wise to keep the best of the older birds since this may aid in developing the very desirable trait of longevity in our flocks.—L. E. Weaver.

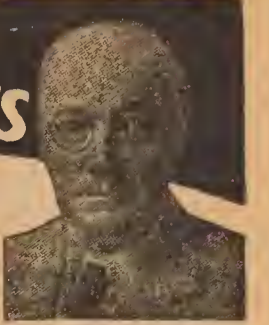


L. E. Weaver



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With the A.A.
POULTRY FARMER



(Continued from Page 16)

Our straw loft chicken house is now the warmest building on our farm during cold weather. It is also our coolest building during hot weather. (Most of the heat that pours through the roof does not get through the straw.)

—EARL KNEBEL,
 Dunkerton, Iowa.

Have Plenty of Feeding Space

In answer to "How to Feed and Manage Your Laying Flock During the Winter Months," I may have a few helpful hints for poultrymen. I have about 550 White Leghorns of the Barron strain this year.

Last year I had 250 hens. They were a little backward about starting to lay. I cooked small potatoes, well done, and after draining them well, I mixed egg mash (a good grade) with the potatoes and fed this while it was still hot. The results were surprising. In a few weeks my pullets were laying anywhere from 170 to 190 eggs a day.

One of the most important things in feeding hens is plenty of small hoppers. I had been in several poultry houses and nearly all used large hoppers that would hold a hundred pounds of egg mash or more at a time. They only filled the hopper when necessary. The hens had to jump from the floor on a stick about two feet from the floor to eat. In this way I believe a hen eats only when actually hungry.

I found that feeding troughs about seven feet long with "stops" on the sides (to prevent spilling of mash) and wires across the top about two inches apart, netted me more eggs. It was necessary to fill them three or four times a day. This frequent filling enticed or encouraged them to eat more frequently. Then again the mash was always on the floor where they could see it as they passed. Then of course I always keep plenty of fresh water, oyster shells and grit before them.

But I shall always believe that frequent feeding in hoppers that stand low on the floor, adds to the profits in more eggs.

—WILLIAM TOTTEN,
 Corning, New York.

Results of Recent Experiments

The Effect of Artificial Light upon Birds

It has been assumed that the increased egg production that results when fowls are given artificial light is due to the increased consumption of food that is made possible by the longer day. That this is not the whole story is indicated in a recent paper by T. H. Bissonnette of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. It was found that by exposing starlings to electric lights they were stimulated to sexual activity, but did not actually lay eggs. Dr. L. J. Cole at Wisconsin has induced mourning doves to mate and lay fertile eggs in the winter season by increasing the daily periods of light.

A suggested explanation of these results is that the additional light stimulates the activity of the pituitary gland which is located at the base of the brain and which secretes a hormone into the blood stream. When this hormone reaches the ovary of the bird it stimulates the ovary to increased activity, that is, to the production of egg yolks. Since the building of the yolks calls for more food the bird naturally consumes more.

This sounds like a logical theory and although it is not safe to assume that what is true of one or two species is necessarily true of all birds, yet it does look as though we may have had the cart before the horse. That is, to say that the hen eats more food because she is preparing to lay more eggs may be nearer the whole truth than to say, as we have been saying, that she lays more eggs because she ate more food.

—L. E. WEAVER.

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Bride of the Wilderness

By Francis Lynde

While on a prospecting trip, John Craig's horse is drowned in a river and all his supplies lost. Soon he discovers a cabin and a girl who says she has been kidnapped.

John finds that an attempt is being made to force the girl, Jean, to marry a man who wants to acquire her property.

After several successful encounters with a number of men left to guard her, an airplane appears one day and it develops that Jean's suitor is one of the passengers, presumably coming to rescue her and to plead his cause.

* * *

"But I do!" she countered, and now her eyes were snapping. "Two of your 'law-breakers' beat you to it; they were over here a little while ago and they talked when they didn't know anybody was listening. Don't you believe that you've ever made a fool of me for a single minute, Howie Gilmore; and don't be silly enough to think that I don't know the price I'd have to pay if I should go with you!"

The caught liar stepped back; his full-fed face darkened.

"That's your last word, is it, Jean?" he said, and his voice was thick with rage. "You refuse to go out with me and marry me?"

"I've told you, any number of times, that I despise you, Howie; that you make me sick! I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man left on God's footstool. Have I got to say it again?"

"All right!" he shot back hotly. "Now let me tell you what's going to happen to you! If you refuse to go with me, you'll be twenty-one tomorrow—and still unmarried! You know the terms of your father's will. If you cross the dead line, you will have locked the door on your legacy, and you'll get only what my Dad chooses to give you out of the income!"

"Is that all?"

"No! You've been running with a fast crowd, kicking all the decencies out of doors, saying and doing whatever came into the back part of your head and telling public opinion—the opinion of those you sneer at as old-fashioned—to go hang. There's a limit, my girl, and you've reached and passed it! Two weeks ago you dropped out of sight, leaving people to think whatever they pleased about your disappearance. When you're taken back—as you will be after tomorrow is crossed off the calendar—you can tell this kidnapping story until you are black in the face, and people won't believe it!"

"Why won't they believe it?"

"For a number of reasons: for one, for the way you've been living; for another, the fact that Jack Hammond, the fellow who has been sticking closest to you for the past few months, disappeared from the Bolton Ranch in the San Bernardinos at the time that

you did; and for a third, it will be your bare word against the world—there won't be a single witness that you can call on to back up your story!"

Craig, listening with mounting wrath, decided that the time had come for interference. But the young woman anticipated him.

"You swine!" she blazed, and the open-handed slap that went with the words cracked on the man's cheek like a miniature pistol shot. Before Gilmore could grab her, as he tried to, Craig had stepped in.

"Nothing like that!" he rapped out. Then: "If you don't want to take it lying down, peel that coat you've got on and put up your hands!"

"Say!—Huh—Who are you?" was the stuttering demand. Then, wheeling to face in the direction of the quarter-of-a-mile-distant monoplane, the stammerer shouted:

"Joe! Oh, J—"

It was another open-handed buffet that cut the shout for help short. And Craig gave it with such heartiness that it nearly took the shouter off his feet. In a mad frenzy, Gilmore spun around, stripped off the impeding leather coat, flung the goggled helmet aside, and rushed at Craig with his fists flying like the arms of a Dutch windmill in a gale. Craig side-stepped the rush and spoke again.

"You'd better cool down and do what you can, while you can, because your time is short. It's up to you to knock me out, if you're man enough. If you don't, I'm going to come just as near killing you as I can without having to stand trial for murder. And if you yell again for help, it will be murder."

It was a battle of a single round, with no referee to call "time"; with only the young woman to stand aside, looking on, as one may imagine, with mingled emotions. Getting hold of himself quickly after the first insane rush, Gilmore showed that he was not without some little knowledge of box-fighting. Craig had the longer reach, but his antagonist's stocky build and slightly greater weight were offsets; and in the sparring for an opening he proved to be much lighter on his feet than his rather shapeless build had led Craig to believe he could be.

With righteous wrath on one side and vindictive rage on the other, there was a good bit of punishment given and taken in the first few minutes. Craig, anxiously aware of the fact that his time was short if he was to make an attempt to capture one of the planes before the two who had gone to the tent camp should return to make the odds three or four to one, pressed the fighting. Gilmore's advantage, as the shorter and heavier man, lay in

body blows, and he used it vigorously, driving in for short-arm jabs to wind and heart, and taking the punishment from Craig's longer reach that went with them without flinching.

But in the long run—which, after all, was not so long as it might have been—Craig's outdoor life, clean living and hardy endurance turned the scale. By the time Craig was just fairly getting his second wind, Gilmore's breath was coming in labored gasps, the sweat was running down into his eyes, and the killing punch had gone out of the body blows upon which he was still trying to concentrate.

Realizing that time was fast pressing, and that his opponent's race was nearly run, Craig followed up his advantage, and what had been merely retaliatory punishment before, now became a studied process of disfigurement. Twice Gilmore, no longer light upon his feet, failed to guard his face and went down, though only to struggle up and ask for more with a stubborn gameness that bred something like respect in Craig for the man's fighting nerve. Yet even this did not shake his determination to even the girl's score against the scoundrel who, failing to hound her into marrying him, was proposing to set on foot a scandal that would follow her to her grave.

Craig's chance to end it came quickly. Scrambling to his feet from a third knock-down, Gilmore, his round face a battered mask of unsightliness, staggered groggily in for a clinch that would give him time to ease the agony of bursting lungs. As if she knew what was coming, the girl turned away and hid her face.

Craig, had only to step aside and swing for the loosely hanging jaw, and it was all over. The beaten man's teeth clashed together like the click of a steel trap, and for the fourth time he went down in a slack-jointed heap—this time to stay down.

CHAPTER XV

AN UNEXPECTED ALLY

Brief as this knock-out slugging match had been, Craig knew that the time it had consumed had made still more problematical whatever chance he might have of seizing one of the two airships. Upon the discovery of the wounded Mexican in the tent camp by the river, he knew there would be an instant search made, not only for the man's missing partners, but also for whoever had shot the Mexican.

While he was getting his breath and stepping into the cabin to recover the rifle, the girl bent over the unconscious loser in the slugging match to put the folded leather coat under his head and to loosen his collar.

"I'm sorry," Craig said, as he came out with the gun, "though only because it had to be done in front of you. He asked for it, you know!"

She nodded. "He has been asking

for it for a long time. But I can't quite forget that I've known him ever since I can remember. What shall we do with him? Is he going to die?"

"No, indeed; nothing like that! He's merely knocked out. If you're ready? We mustn't lose any more time."

Gilmore was beginning to stir as they were leaving. But Craig concluded that he was too well punished to be able to offer any effective interference for a time. Under cover of the wood, a straight course was taken toward the landing field; and where the cover thinned out, a hundred yards or so from where the monoplane was standing, Craig halted to make a quick appraisal of the conditions and the difficulties to be surmounted.

From this near-hand view of the field of action, it became instantly apparent that any plan of escape which might base itself upon the monoplane as the chief factor and means was handsomely frustrated. Something had gone wrong with the ground gear of the ship in making the landing; just what, Craig couldn't determine. But the pilot had one of the wheels off and was working on it.

"We're ditched here!" Disappointment was in Craig's whispered aside to the girl. "That fellow may have all the time there is in which to make his repairs, but there's one sure thing—we haven't any to spare for tinkering broken down machinery! We must try for the biplane."

It was the only alternative. But it proved to be a ruthless devourer of time. The only cover under which they could approach the biplane was that afforded by the timber islet itself; and to reach the islet, they had first to retreat to a distance which would offer at least a reasonable assurance that the monoplane pilot, busy with his repairing job, wouldn't be likely to notice them when they should cut across the open grassland.

The safe distance gained, they left the shelter of the wood and walked boldly toward their objective; and now Craig was glad that the girl, in her hiking clothes, might pass for a man if the monoplane repairer should happen to look around and see them. But the man had his back toward them, and Craig, who had been holding himself in readiness to fire if they should be discovered, lowered his rifle with a deep-drawn breath of relief when they reached the timber islet and took shelter within it.

"That's that," he said, as they began to work their way around to a point from which they could determine what was awaiting them in the field of the alternative. "If you had looked at me a minute or so ago, you would have seen a badly scared man. I was frightfully afraid I'd have to shoot that fellow at the monoplane before we could duck out of his sight."

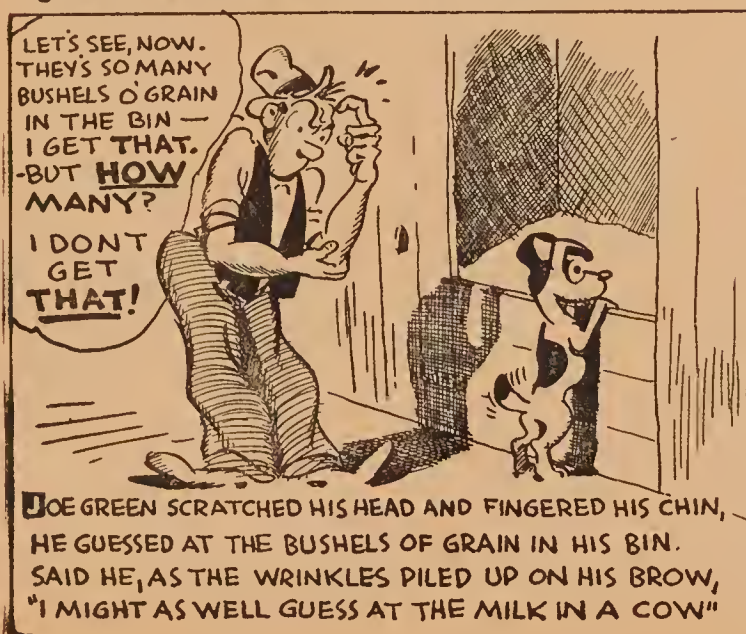
(Continued on Page 21)

TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF BUSHELS IN A BIN OR CRIB

1. SMALL GRAIN IN A RECTANGULAR BIN:
Length in feet times the width multiplied by the depth of grain. The result multiplied by .8 gives the number of bushels.

2. SMALL GRAIN IN ROUND BIN:
Multiply diameter in feet by itself; multiply that by depth in feet. The result multiplied by 5/8 gives the number of bushels.

3. EAR CORN IN CRIB:
Length in feet times the width times the depth. Divide by 5 for old corn or by 4 for new corn. Answer is number of bushels





With the A.A. Homemaker



A Contest to Make Farm Home Surroundings More Attractive

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT
Household Editor, American Agriculturist

ARTISTS may be able to get their work done by waiting for the inspiration, but most of us can accomplish more by going at it with some sort of system. When it comes to improving home grounds, a combination of the two, inspiration and systematic effort, seems to get the best results. It really does not matter much which comes first, the system or the inspiration, but of one thing I feel certain—when one begins planning how to lay out walks and lawn, where to place flowers, shrubs and trees, pretty soon he is alive with inspiration to get the job done and see how it looks.

This enthusiasm is a marvelous help, and yet it has to be controlled to the extent that it does not lead one to plant things in his haste that will only have to be pulled out later. A tree, or shrub out of place may spoil the picture altogether; it is far easier to change its location on a chart than after it has been planted, and far less damaging to the tree!

Furthermore, no matter how much one may love plants, unless he knows their habits and needs, he may do the very thing which will keep them from thriving. Right this moment I could take you to a small grove, composed partly of trees rare in this country, planted about 20 years ago by a man who had a fine enthusiasm, but no knowledge of the needs of the trees. He had them planted so closely that life has been a struggle for them; many have died outright, and the others have grown spindly or misshapen because of insufficient light. That is one example of what an enthusiastic amateur is apt to do, unless he is guided by some one who knows how to plan far enough ahead for the development of the plantings.

Here is another example which can

errors made by the uninitiated, and the best way to avoid them—and other mistakes even worse—is to have a trained person at least to help in making the plans. If one has a big place

be considered when making such a plan, but that is not to say that they are unimportant. No detail is unimportant when making up the home grounds design. For it is a design,



This is no picture of the berry patch, but this lovely garden was evolved from one within 18 months by Mrs. William Smith, of Orleans County, first prize winner in the State contest of 1933.

and plenty of money, then he can employ a landscape architect and let him have his way. But most of us, either from choice or necessity or both, have to resort to the next expedient, which is to get the trained person to help with the plans and then do the planting ourselves.

This means too that both nursery stock and native material will be used in the plantings. This involves the ability to recognize native shrubs as they grow in the woods, in addition to preparing them for the move by root-pruning or such special treatment as may be needed.

Popular interest has been growing of late years in making home surroundings more at-

worked out in living, growing materials.

Last year the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, the New York State College of Agriculture, The American Agriculturist, and Mrs. Henry Burden of Cazenovia, N. Y., co-operated on a project for improving home grounds. The Federation's Home

Grounds Improvement Committee, headed by Mrs. C. A. Torrey of Canandaigua, N. Y., drew up the plans and helped to interest home owners in making the improvements which many had wanted to do for a long time. Miss Lucile Smith and Mr. Donald Bushey, specialists on these subjects from the State College of Agriculture, gave illustrated lectures and made home visits for special suggestions to the property owners. The county home and farm bureaus and 4-H clubs were the local agents for carrying out the plans, and some of the results, even in so short a time were amazing. The accompanying illustrations, taken by Professor Bushey, show some of the changes and tell their own story better than words can do.

The project was in the nature of a contest, each county arranging for its own judges and prizes. The winners in the counties then became contestants for the state prizes which were provided by Mrs. Burden and American Agriculturist. Miss Smith and Mr. Bushey acted as judges for the state contest, the winners of which were announced at the annual meeting of the Home Bureau Federation at Syracuse.

Now the 1934 Home Grounds Improvement Contest is starting again in the counties where farm and home bureau and 4-H club committees elect it as a feature of their program for this year. If our guess is any good at all, the number of contestants will increase by leaps and bounds. In order to keep the enrollment within limits to be handled satisfactorily to all, the registration in each county has to be kept within a given number. It is such a fine chance to learn by doing something that most home-owners want to do any way. So often these things have to be done "by-guess-and-by-golly" that it is a real opportunity to make the improvements under the

(Continued on Opposite Page)



These "before" and "after" pictures show how an unattractive backyard view was screened by attractive plantings, at the advice of the landscape specialist. Many have the desire to make home surroundings more attractive, but need just a bit more information about flowers and shrubs and how to plant and care for them.



be seen anywhere. Evergreens are planted in front of the house without enough planning as to how high they are when full grown. A cedar which grows 20 to 30 feet high does not belong in front of a cottage window, yet the home owner who is over-anxious to fill in the bare places in front of his house may make just that mistake. Neither should entrance steps be so obstructed by shrubs that the unfortunate passerby gets her dress or stockings torn or a shower-bath if she happens to touch a branch after a rainstorm.

These are some of the commonest

attractive; more people have approached the matter with an idea of studying the whole layout and planting so as to make a pleasing picture when finished. Some objects are fixed, cannot be moved, such as the house, the old elm, the windmill tower, and so on. Then these fixed objects have to be reconciled to each other and to any new introductions by careful arrangement of the plantings. Many an architectural sin can be screened to some extent by the softening influence of shrub or vine.

There is not enough space to name all the different factors which have to

Both Smart and Useful

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2984, with its jaunty lines and trimness is as smart as can be. The original was of bright red woolen with a black suede belt and black buttons. The dress can be worn buttoned high at the neck if one wishes. Crepe silk in the new shades would be equally suited for this design, which can be had in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/8 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

2984



GIRL'S DRESS PATTERN NO. 3064 offers young girls some of the style points which they will like in their dresses for general wear. Blue woolen for the dress, with white pique for the collar and cuffs, and Scotch plaid for the tie, makes a delightful combination. Size 12 requires 2 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting and 1 1/8 yards of 4-inch ribbon for bow.

BLOUSE PATTERN NO. 3153 has a lot of snap and dash, along with the shirt-waist effect which is so popular just now. The little collar tucks inside the neckline and bursts forth in huge scarf ends which relieve the plain front. Almost any of the plain or printed silks, crepe satin or tie silk would go well. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/2 yard of 39-inch contrasting.



3153

TO ORDER: any of these patterns, write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. (15 cents for each pattern). Add 12 cents additional for copy of our new Spring fashion catalogue. Address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

(Continued from Opposite Page)
guidance of some one who is experienced and can steer away from unfortunate and costly blunders.
Those who do not know about it already should take it up with their county home or farm bureau manager or 4-H club leader, who can quickly tell if the contest has been organized in that particular county. Applications for entry have to be filed at the county office at once, as planting work ought to go forward as soon as season permits. The contest ends September 1st, after which judging will be done.

Aunt Janet's Corner

AFTER the New Year corner has been turned, I always heave a sigh of relief. Somehow, between the regular routine and the extra demands on time and strength that come in November and December, it seems good to be able once more to turn my attention to matters that are purely household and personal.

For this is the time when I sort of oil the gears and try to get started on the right foot for another growing season. In fact, I doubt if I ever could get through with any degree of satisfaction without this brief respite from the constant demands which press so hard when outside work begins.

It is the opportunity I need for looking over clothing, bedding, linens, draperies and the like, to decide what can be reconditioned or what must be replaced. Worn articles can be sorted over, the woolen ones for rugs, the linens and cottons separated, the useless parts trimmed off and discarded, and the rest folded and put away in a box or drawer ready for instant use.

Then there are those little special jobs which I love to do, but which have to bide their time. The chair that needs new upholstery, the bed pillows that must be renovated, the quilt quilted, the chiffon dress remodeled, clothes closets and bureau drawers "reorganized" and so on. Most of these are tasks which do not blend well with gardening or canning, or with the period when skies are sunny and friends are apt to drop in at any moment.

So the shut-in time has its advantages. Besides affording the opportunity for catching up with the odd jobs,

it is the natural season for a searching self-examination. It never hurts anyone to turn the cold, impersonal eye of a judge upon the inner workings of her mind and see where she has made a success or where she might do a lot better. No alibis, no excuses—it may be pretty discouraging!

But nobody ever got anywhere without having an ideal and a goal. It may not be possible to achieve it, but it adds zest to life to make the effort. So, good-luck to us all!

Aunt Janet

Bride of the Wilderness

(Continued from Page 19)

But luck was with him—and with me, too."

"You couldn't have shot him down in cold blood, John; you know you couldn't," she protested.

"I'd have had to do it; and, God knows, I didn't want to. We've scrapped along, this far, without committing murder, and if the luck will stay with us for a little while longer—

But here we are, and there's the biplane!"

They had come to the farther side of the timber oasis. Craig took the measure of the new situation. This time the conditions were unbelievably favorable. The biplane was headed away from the islet, with its nose to the wind—the precursor breeze of the higher-in-air disturbance creeping in from the southward—and its pilot was in the forward cockpit, slumped in the seat as if he were asleep or dozing. Craig lost no time.

"Stay here under cover and I'll go and get that fellow!" he directed tersely. "What is done after that will have to be done swiftly; you can see what's coming." And he pointed away toward the river-bend fringe of trees, out of which two figures, appearing as black dots in the distance, had just emerged. "We've got them on all sides of us now, and the next few minutes will tell the story for us, one way or the other. Be ready to do exactly what I tell you to do when the time comes!" (To be continued next issue)

Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home

No Cooking! No Work! Real Saving!

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in more homes than any other cough remedy, because it gives more prompt, positive relief. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle.

Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. Syrup is easily made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. This gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money, and it's a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

Instantly you feel its penetrating effect. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm, clears the air passages, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief in severe coughs.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its healing effect on throat membranes. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

ALL ABOARD!



2nd A.A. Southern Cruise



DON'T put it off until next year, or the next. You may not have a chance to go again. Spend nineteen days and nights afloat and ashore—visit 5 Caribbean countries and 16 different cities in Central and South America and the West Indies.

Remember the date—March 3rd. Leave the rest to us. As always, American Agriculturist will take care of every detail of the trip. One low initial cost covers everything, except souvenirs, postage, laundry, etc. On Saturday noon we wave goodbye to our friends from the Promenade deck of the ship and from then until the following Thursday we cruise down into the glamorous American Tropics. Plenty of fresh air and sunshine, wonderful things to eat and wonderful things to do. Soon the misty blue mountains of Jamaica loom up ahead. What an Island Jamaica is! Never have you seen land so incomparably fertile and such luxuriant growths of

bananas, sugar cane, mangoes, ginger, strawberries, and flowers.

On To The Panama Canal

No people appreciate the gigantic engineering feat of the Panama Canal as do farm folks. Here there will be electric "mules" pulling massive steamships through the channel, the great locks will open and close, and we will see the largest artificial lake in the world—Gatun Lake—maintained at a height of 85 ft. above sea level with an area of 164 square miles. Special automobiles will take us from Cristobal to Gatun, thence we will go by train and chair car across the Isthmus, with a launch trip on the Pacific side, and a luncheon at the Tivoli Hotel. This part of the cruise alone would justify the entire trip. But we have lots more to see. Sightseeing trips have been arranged at every stop.

Now, don't put it off. Send the coupon to the Tour Editor and make your reservation on the boat early.

Get Your Copy of the Spring Book Today!



Plan now for spring, while winter keeps you indoors. Forty-eight pages of fashions and patterns for every size, age and type make the American Agriculturist Fashion Book invaluable to the home dressmaker.

Brides are especially catered to in this newest fashion guide, with costumes and bridal array for any kind of wedding. And for every woman of any age is a special beauty article by a famous beauty specialist.

Get your copy now, and be prepared to greet the first spring blossoms with a frock as gay and as fresh as their own! Send 12 cents to Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

American Agriculturist Tour Editor,
415 Lexington Avenue, New York:

Please send me booklet giving full information about the American Agriculturist Caribbean Tour. This does not obligate me in any way to take the tour.

Name

Town

R. F. D. County State

You might also send the booklet to the following who may be interested in taking the trip:

Name

Address



NEWS that this paper has been sold probably does not surprise you. Naturally you are curious to know about the new owners. While there are announcements of these changes elsewhere in the paper I want to tell them to you in my own way.

Same Corporation

In the first place the paper will continue to be published by the same corporation—the American Agriculturist, Inc. What has been involved in the change of ownership has been the stock of this corporation. All the common stock of the American Agriculturist, Inc., is now owned by a group composed of Frank Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., E. R. Eastman, E. Curry Weatherby, and myself.

Frank E. Gannett

I have known Frank Gannett slightly for perhaps ten years, and well, for two years. He is a fellow trustee of Cornell University. A personal "dry" he has had both the character and the courage to back up his convictions even when it cost him money and influence to do so. Such men are needed in the farm field.

In the field of business Mr. Gannett's success as a newspaper publisher is too well known to make comment necessary. While most people will think of him as bringing to the paper publishing experience, financial strength, and the support of his sixteen daily newspapers, I welcome him as a personality—a leader you farmers need and will appreciate as you come to know him better.

E. R. Eastman

Ed Eastman has been my friend and yours for years. During the time I have known him I have often disagreed with Ed's head, never with his heart. There is no guile in Ed Eastman. Spiritually he has never left the farm. Four o'clock in the morning, freezing bedrooms, the warm dampness of cow stables, aching muscles, chapped wrists, the burden of debt, poverty, the discouragement of helplessness, these are as live and real to Eastman today as they are to you. Ed Eastman is a farmer who can write. You need him to write for you.

E. C. Weatherby

Curry has what, "it takes," to sell a farm paper and remember, the influence of a farm paper is, among other things, measured by its circulation. I've known him for years. He comes straight from the farm and like all farmers, is an eternal optimist. I like Curry because of what he doesn't do as much as what he does. I don't think he feels any great urge to "save the world," but as far as the American Agriculturist is concerned he takes one-hundred-per-cent responsibility for keeping up circulation and after all circulation is what gives fellows like Frank Gannett and Ed Eastman and even my humble self, influence. I can think of nothing more useless

Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff

By H. E. Babcock

than a newspaper without readers.

Myself

Personally, I am going along with the others in the publication of the American Agriculturist because I like to write. I've reached a point in life where I intend to do interesting work which will permit me to spend more time at home and on the farm. I haven't any particular desire to preach to you but I do believe that it is up to farmers to look after their own interests. I am equally sure that farmers' success in doing this will be measured by the intelligence and cooperation they bring to the job. Consequently I want to challenge you to think for yourselves.

I shall continue my policy of not caring whether you agree with me or not, (in fact it would be an insult to your intelligence as readers if you always did), but I shall try

so to write that you will read my page and that you will think about it when you're washing dishes and milking cows and visiting with your neighbors.

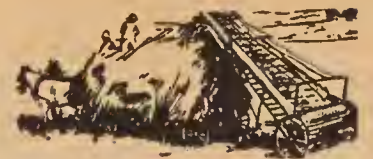
Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Quite properly the previous owner of this paper should have been treated at the beginning of this statement. I want to pay him a tribute. No President who was not a fool—and certainly Roosevelt is not that—would want to head his Treasury with a man who did not possess character, brains, and courage, coupled with unusual physical endurance. These are the qualities that identify Henry Morgenthau, Jr. In addition he possesses an integrity that cannot be challenged. I predict that he will make a great Secretary of the Treasury, that he will bring into the operation of that great division of our government an efficient



This is the picture of a real cow. Ollie Moore Pride, a 5 year old in the herd of Cornell University that made 18,930 lbs. of milk and 682 lbs. of fat on timothy hay for roughage last year. This year, ten days after freshening, she milked 105 lbs. of milk testing 4.98 per cent in one day. Some cow!

American Agriculturist Gold Prices					
Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of English Pound Sterling in Dollars.	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	R. F. C. Price of Gold.	
Before going off Gold Standard			20.67		
May 2	124/8	3.895	24.28		
(The President put an embargo on gold to meet interest payments on American obligations held in foreign countries.)					
May 29	123/3	3.99	24.53		
(The House voted to suspend the gold clause in all contracts.)					
June 30	123	4.275	26.29		
(President Roosevelt stated that the United States refuses to stabilize the dollar until prices have risen further.) (The President made the statement for the general policy of stabilizing all prices.)					
July 3	123/1	4.475	27.54		
(The price of gold reached the highest premium, and on the same day the stock market and commodity markets reached their highest levels.)					
Oct. 22	President announces policy to buy gold.				
Dec. 23	126/4	5.1125	32.29		
Dec. 27	126/5	5.10	32.24	34.06	
Dec. 28	126/3	5.0775	32.05	34.06	
Dec. 29	126/2	5.075	32.02	34.06	
Dec. 30	126/6	5.155	32.61	34.06	
Jan. 2	127	5.15125	32.71	34.06	
Jan. 3	127/6	5.12	32.64	34.06	
Jan. 4	127/6	5.1575	32.88	34.06	
Jan. 5	127/6	5.1075	32.56	34.06	
Jan. 6	126/11	5.1225	32.51	34.06	
Jan. 8	126/8	5.09	32.24	34.06	
Jan. 9	126/8½	5.0825	32.20	34.06	



cy that has not been approached by any other administration, that the rights of the common people will be safeguarded and protected, that the credit of your government and mine will be shrewdly, effectively, and courageously safeguarded. I repeat, Henry can have my pocketbook to run any time he wants it.

* * *

Chopped Hay

I really feel like apologizing for having more to say about chopped hay—but I can't help it, my mail is full of letters about it. So look for at least a column about it next issue. In the meantime, following is a report on the chopped hay I am feeding, by Professor E. S. Savage.

"Dear Ed:

Here is the analysis of your chopped alfalfa brown hay:

Moisture	3.4%
Ash	7.09%
Protein	16.29%
Crude Fiber	34.79%
Fat	1.77%
Nitrogen-Free Extract	36.66%

As you will note, the moisture is very low.

In Henry's "Feeds and Feeding" the average of 250 samples of alfalfa hay gives the moisture content as 8.6%. If you reduce the analysis of your brown hay to the same moisture content as an ordinary sample of alfalfa hay, you would have the following comparisons, with the average analysis in Henry's "Feeds and Feeding":

	Analysis Babcock Hay brought to moisture 8.6%.	Average Analysis 250 samples of alfalfa as given in "Feeds and Feeding"
Moisture	8.6%	8.6%
Ash	6.7%	8.6%
Protein	15.4%	14.9%
Crude Fiber	32.9%	28.3%
N. F. E.	34.7%	37.3%
Fat	1.7%	2.3%

By comparing these two analyses on the same moisture content of 8.6%, you will note that the analyses are practically identical. The difference between the average analyses and the analysis of your brown hay is no greater than the difference between the analysis of two different samples of alfalfa hay that you might pick up any time."

* * *

Resolutions

This is the season of "resolutions" by farm organizations. They will be passed by the hundreds during the next sixty days. Not one per cent of them will be worth the paper they are written on, either as an expression of farm sentiment or as a means of influencing legislation, at which most of them will aim.

Resolutions used to express the majority thought of a meeting. As such they were eagerly awaited by the press and usually printed in detail. Now "resolutions" in ninety-five cases out of a hundred merely confirm the ideas of the leaders of a particular organization which usually are already well known anyway.

This change has come about through the substitution of the backroom deliberations of a "resolutions committee" for open debate. Such a development of parliamentary procedure was probably necessary. I have no objection to it but I look over the productions of all resolutions committees, confirmed in the closing hours of a farm meeting by the hurried ayes of tired delegates for just what they are worth—not much!



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Eye "Doctor" Arrested in New Hampshire

IN the issue of December 9th, we mentioned a subscriber who had paid \$10.00 to an agent for glasses and who had never received them. We continued to investigate this and have found that the man is A. K. MacIver. The police authorities at Haverhill, New Hampshire, inform us that he was found guilty of practicing optometry without a license and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.00 and costs, and because he could not pay it, was committed to jail.

We see no reason for paying anyone in advance, and while there may be some reliable eye doctors who travel around seeing their patients, we would be inclined to be suspicious of anyone who followed this practice until we had checked up and determined his reliability.

Branching Out

We have a letter from the State of Indiana stating that the writer shipped several cases of eggs to E. M. Benford of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., for which he was paid with checks that have come back protested. Several times during the past few years we have reported on the failure of subscribers to get pay for eggs shipped to E. M. Benford. Apparently eastern shippers are checking up more carefully before they ship eggs, and the letter indicates that Mr. Benford is soliciting shipments from greater distances.

Watch for Mr. Edgar

"I bought a washing machine from a man who claimed to be an agent of the Interstate Furniture Company in Albany who gave his name as Charles Edgar. I paid him \$5 down and have a receipt for it. He promised the machine would be here the next Friday but I have heard nothing from him."

We took the matter up with the In-

terstate Furniture Company who reply that they have no agent by that name working for them, that apparently someone has obtained possession of an order book originally issued to a girl who cannot now be located. A description of the girl is that she is slim, has a dark complexion, southern accent, is about 5 feet one inch in height. They have no description of Mr. Edgar.

Proposition Misunderstood

"Some time ago my son wrote to the Robert More Company of Chicago for 20 packages of Christmas seals which he was to sell for 10 cents each. Then by sending the Company \$1.35 extra he was to receive a .22 cal. rifle as a premium. In a few days they sent him 20 more packages to sell before he would receive the rifle."

On checking up, it appears that the conditions on which premiums are awarded are stated in the literature. It appears, however, that a considerable number of people have misunderstood these conditions. We would not want to go so far as to state that the literature and advertising are deliberately misleading, but it would seem fair to expect that changes should be made so there would be no possibility of misunderstanding. This emphasizes again the necessity of careful reading of any proposition before accepting it.

More Promises

"My aunt sent \$2 in answer to an advertisement by the Atlantic Housewear Company, Atlantic City, N. J., for something to do at home. They promised it could be returned and the money refunded if she decided not to do it. She returned the garments requesting \$2 back, but received no reply. Since that time she has written several times with no answer."

This seems to be no different than dozens of other home work schemes

we have commented about in these columns. We do not know of any concern which offers work to be done at home charging an advance fee for it that we can recommend. It is practically impossible to control such home work schemes because they can be started on a relatively small capital, and if stopped by legal means, can open up again under a new name almost over night. The only way to control them is by refusal of the public to deal with them.

Not Protected by Guarantee

A number of subscribers have reported they have not received stock ordered from George B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, Mich., a former advertiser. We believe these complaints will be taken care of shortly, but we feel it only fair to tell subscribers that Mr. Ferris is no longer an advertiser and, therefore, subscribers will not be protected by our guarantee in any future dealings with him.

Bringing Home the Bacon

I received a check settling the case of eggs. I owe you thousands of thanks for saving me what money I did get. If it was not for your good work in my behalf I would never have got one cent.

As long as I live I will be a friend of the A. A.—R. H. L., New York.

* * *

I received your card also a card from the xx Co. saying they received the money and would send the gun.

I received the gun yesterday in good condition and thank you very much. I certainly appreciate your kindness.

—Wm. G. D., New York.

* * *

Recently we wrote you about a bill of ours amounting to \$44.00 and a half which we could not collect. Through your efforts we have received a check for that amount from the company. We thank you sincerely.—F. S., New York.

* * *

Received the soap shipped by the x x x Company via express.

I wish to extend my appreciation to the Service Bureau for its prompt and efficient efforts.—G. M., New York.

Extra PROFITS right around you

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Paid to December 1, 1933.....\$340,886.81
Paid during December.....6,275.67

Total.....\$347,162.48

Aloysius Hoffman, Arcade, N. Y.....\$ 2.14	Mrs. G. Bailey, W. Hopkinton, N. H..... 7.14
Struck by auto—injured face	Auto accident—injured
Mrs. Florence Burpee, Tilton, N. H..... 14.28	Mrs. Louise M. Bresse, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 20.00
Auto accident—bruises	Thrown from wagon—fractured ankle
Mrs. Bessie Johnson, Mt. Upton, N. Y..... 14.28	Charles Fugle, No. Java, N. Y..... 94.28
Auto collision—injured ribs	Auto collision—bruises, cuts, sprained leg
Lizzie Alexander, Hanover, Conn..... 130.00	Roy Webster, New Berlin, N. Y..... 50.00
Auto accident—fractures, sprains	Accident—injured scalp and knee
D. F. Putnam, Oneida, N. Y..... 120.00	Rose A. Choquette, Williston, Vt..... 100.00
Auto collision—cuts, injured ribs, bruises	Thrown from wagon—fractured ankle
Richard McDowell, Ellenville, N. Y..... 15.00	Max Karl, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 47.14
Buzz saw accident—teeth broken	Auto collision—injured shoulder, hip and back
Rollin Angier, Fitzwilliam Depot, N. H..... 50.00	W. B. Thompson, Est., Delhi, N. Y..... 500.00
Thrown from dump cart—injured shoulder, back	Struck by auto—mortuary
Ernest Phillips, Pavilion, N. Y..... 30.00	Amedee J. Dutile, Laconia, N. H..... 70.00
Struck by auto—injured back	Auto accident—fractured nose
F. W. Sherburne, Wells, Me..... 20.00	John Stricker, Waterville, N. Y..... 24.28
Wagon accident—injured ribs, bruises	Auto skidded into tree—injuries
E. M. Harvey, Barnet, Vt..... 20.00	Neva Angell, Durhamville, N. Y..... 71.43
Thrown from wagon—fractured bone	Auto overturned—fractured shoulder and hand
Clifford Perrin, Pine City, N. Y..... 30.00	Ethlene Y. Morehouse, Est., Garrattsville, N. Y..... 500.00
Auto accident—injured	Struck by auto—mortuary
Maude A. Bauer, Averill Park, N. Y..... 40.00	Nina Mower, Batavia, N. Y..... 28.57
Auto accident—cut hand, fractured foot	Auto collision—strains
Mary Parker, Savonna, N. Y..... 60.00	Samuel Ryder, Est., Mt. Sinai, N. Y..... 1000.00
Auto collision—injured	Auto collided with truck—mortuary
Katherine M. Kling, Flanders, N. J..... 70.00	Hazel Thomas, Vestal, N. Y..... 27.14
Auto collision—fractured leg	Accident—cuts, injured back
Mrs. G. Kaczinski, Bridgehampton, N. Y. 20.00	Auto overturned—fractured rib
Auto overturned—fractured rib	Mary H. Edmonds, Lisbon, N. H..... 20.00
Aaron Campbell, W. Monroe, N. Y..... 49.29	Auto collision—injured
Accident—injured	W. C. Burdick, Edmeston, N. Y..... 21.43
A. H. Stults Est., Cranbury, N. J..... 1000.00	Thrown from wagon—bruised, injured legs
Auto struck by bus—mortuary	Jessie A. Lambert, Pompanoosuc, Vt..... 14.28
Joseph Madura, R. 2, Goshen, N. Y..... 30.00	Accident—strained muscles, bruises
Auto collision—bruises	R. W. Bush, Jamesville, N. Y..... 20.00
Harriet A. Cooney, Liberty, N. Y..... 68.57	Auto collided with truck—cuts, injured hand
Auto skidded—fractured arm	Gerada Dusoier, Rochester, N. Y..... 4.28
G. S. Holmes, Danville, N. Y..... 45.71	Auto collision—cuts
Auto accident—fractured rib	Anthony Zabo, Ft. Johnson, N. Y..... 20.00
Robert Pickard, Tuscarora, N. Y..... 8.57	Auto collision—contusions, neck strain
Auto accident—cuts, injured wrist	Doris Clark, Vergennes, Vt..... 71.43
Ralph Gates, Brisben, N. Y..... 10.00	Auto collision—strained back and nerves, fractured arm
Auto skidded—injured arm and knee	Richard Howard, St. Johnsbury, Vt..... 40.00
Earl McGoff, R. 1, W. Danville, Vt..... 25.00	Accident—cuts, contusions, inj. mouth
Thrown from sleigh—sprained ankle, strains	William Thetford, Hensonville, N. Y..... 10.00
Irene Pelton, Fredonia, N. Y..... 80.00	Auto accident—injured
Auto accident—fractured knee and hand	Homer Wilcox, Genesee, N. Y..... 30.00
William Blum Est., Boonville, N. Y..... 500.00	Struck by auto—fractured skull
Struck by auto—mortuary	George Siebert, No. Franklin, Conn..... 11.43
John Ireland Est., Guilford, N. Y..... 1000.00	Accident—injured foot, back, shoulder
Truck accident—mortuary	
J. C. Drury, Woodsville, N. Y..... 20.00	
Thrown from dump cart—strained back	

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VARIOUS NUTRIENTS
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Chicks

INGREDIENTS	PROTEIN	CARBOHYDRATES		FAT	MINERALS			VITAMINS				
		Starch, Sugar	Fiber		Calcium	Phos- phorus	Salt	A	B	D	E	G
300# Wheat Bran.....	●●●	●●	●●●	●	—	●●	—	—	●●	○	●●	—
300 Flour Middlings.....	●●●	●●●	●●	●	—	●●	—	—	●●	○	●●	—
805 Yellow Corn Meal.....	●●●●	●●●●	●	●●	—	●	—	●●●●	●●	○	●●	○
100 Ground Oats.....	●	●●	●●	●	—	●	—	—	●●	○	●●	●
100 Soybean Oil Meal.....	●●●	●	●	●	—	●	—	—	●	○	—	●
140 Dried Skimmilk.....	●●●●	●●	○	—	●●	●●	—	—	●	—	—	●●●●
40 Dried Whey★.....	●	●	○	—	●	●	○	—	●	—	—	●●●●
100 Meat Scrap.....	●●	—	○	●	●●●●	●●●●	—	○	—	○	—	●
60 Fish Meal.....	●●	—	○	●	●●●●	●●●●	—	○	—	—	—	●●
40 Pulverized Limestone...	○	○	○	○	●●●●	—	○	○	○	○	○	○
10 Salt.....	○	○	○	○	○	○	●●	○	○	○	○	○
5 Cod Liver Oil.....	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●●	○	●●●●	○	○

2000# Starting and Growing Mash★★

● Indicates proportion of nutrient supplied by each ingredient.

— Contributes no appreciable amount.
○ Contributes none.

G.L.F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH contains, so far as is known, *everything* the growing chick can use. This chart shows how each ingredient is used so that the mixture will have an adequate supply of each factor. Until the chicks are old enough to need grain (4 to 6 weeks) this feed is *all* they need. They will grow best if you give them just this feed and water to drink. Supplements are neither required nor desirable. For battery or colony brooding, for producing broilers or growing pullets, this feed meets *all* requirements. Note the large amount of dried milk and dried whey used, which rank first as chick foods for growth, health, and disease resistance—

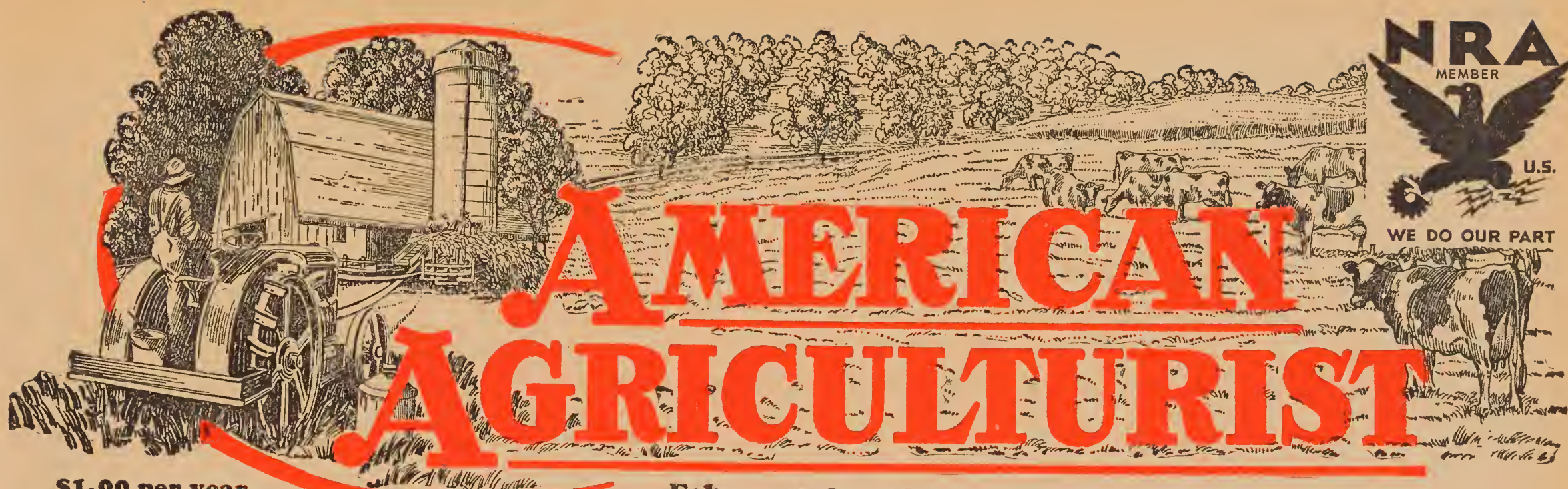
★ Dried Whey (milk sugar feed), because it contains a greater concentration of growth-promoting factors, may be used to replace dried milk in the ratio of 1 lb. of milk sugar feed to 1½ lbs. dried milk. In this feed 40 lbs. dried whey replaces 60 lbs. dried milk.

★★ G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash containing alfalfa meal is available for poultrymen who prefer it. The formula is the same as shown here except that 100 lbs. alfalfa meal replaces 100 lbs. wheat bran.

selected, high protein fish meal and meatscraps—freshly milled wheat feeds—flour middlings instead of standard midds—fancy yellow

corn meal (the entire kernel) rich in carbohydrates and Vitamin A—domestic soybean oil meal supplying vegetable protein of highest quality—cod liver oil reinforced in Vitamin D—and ground limestone to accurately balance the calcium and phosphorus content of the ration. Chicks like this feed—watch them eat it *and* grow. Use it and your feed costs will be as low as is consistent with good feeding practice. Have a supply on hand when your baby chicks arrive.

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February 3, 1934

Published Every Other Week

Americans Dare to Live

By Frank E. Gannett

EDITOR'S NOTE: We take pleasure in passing on to you the following article, which is in part the speech given by Mr. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors of American Agriculturist, at the recent annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society. You will agree, after reading this address, that it is one of the most interesting and common sense discussions that has yet appeared on the present economic situation, as it affects agriculture.

* * *

A SOUND agricultural policy would address itself to distribution and costs rather than to destruction of crops and restriction of production.

While I am whole-heartedly supporting and applauding President Roosevelt for his monetary policies, I cannot help but be doubtful of some other policies and activities. I do not see how we can build the nation back to prosperity by restricting the production of wealth on farm or in factory; surely not by destroying it.

It is an unsound policy from every viewpoint and I hope the President will call a halt to Secretary Wallace's program of arbitrary restricting of acreage, levying processing taxes, killing pigs and other livestock—in short, tying the hands of the American farmer, destroying his initiative and managing his affairs to the smallest detail.

I want to pay tribute to Dr. George F. Warren, economist of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, widely known to farmers of New York State.

I see great hope for the future in the managed dollar which President Roosevelt outlined in his special message.

The varying value of our dollar has been the cause of much of our distress and suffering. President Roosevelt has said he intends to bring the average price of commodities to a fair level, probably that of

1926, and then to establish a dollar which shall have the same debt-paying and purchasing power over a generation. Doctor Warren has shown how this can be done by changing the gold content of the dollar.

Few realize how great New York is as an agricultural state. In 1931 it ranked fifth in gross income from crop and livestock products combined. The state now ranks third in number of dairy cows.

New York's 159,806 farms have a capital investment of one and two-thirds billion dollars in lands, buildings and machinery. In 1930 these farms had more than two million cattle, nearly 10 million hens and over 320,000 horses.

No Overproduction

I cannot go along on any policy which condemns a large percentage of the population to indolence and lowers its standard of living. Instead, I would have all men free to create wealth in order that want and suffering may be wiped out and that the standard of living of all our people may be raised.

Prior to October, 1929, there was a scarcity of everything. Then over night a surplus developed because of the collapse in prices. Fading prices check buying, close our factories and our banks and bring disaster. Our surpluses are not a result of

over-production, but of under-consumption and inability to buy.

There seems to be a big surplus of milk and yet if every child in New York State had a quart of milk a day and every adult a pint a day, there would be no surplus of fluid milk in New York State except in three summer months when it could be easily absorbed.

There should be no over-production of clothing for the capacity of all the clothing plants in America is 20 million suits of clothes a year, while there are 40 million men and young men in the United States, who should have at least one suit a year.

Shortages Seen Likely

So with many other things. Economists tell us that if business were suddenly revived there would be shortages instead of surpluses with much of our food supply.

But how does the AAA view this situation? Instead of addressing itself to distribution and cost of these and other vital foods to the consumer, it experiments with cutting down their production and attempts artificially to raise prices, thus further checking consumption and depriving more and more people of necessities.

The Agricultural Administration is manned entirely by mid-west and southern executives, with the exception of Assistant Secretary Tugwell, who isn't a material factor, so far as farmers' affairs are concerned. These men in charge of the AAA over-emphasize the importance of such crops as cotton, grain and hogs. To control the surpluses of these crops, which I pointed out are really minor in importance, the AAA launches the whole nation into a policy which is entirely negative and

which does not get at the real problem, which is to make these supplies of food and clothing available to the people who need them.

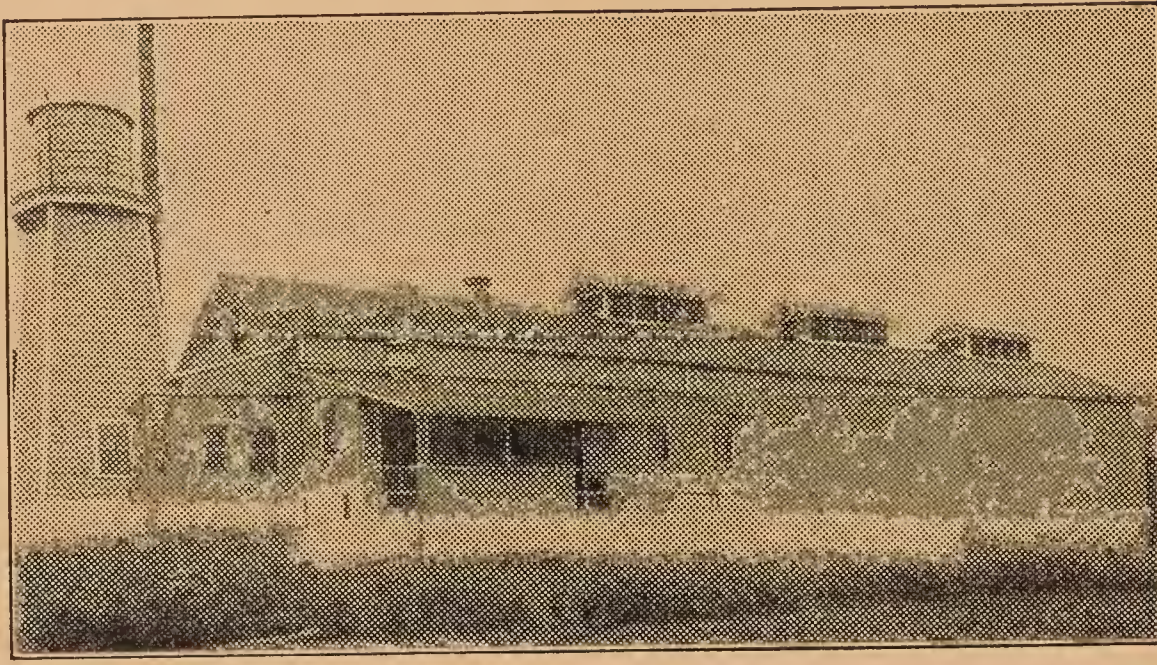
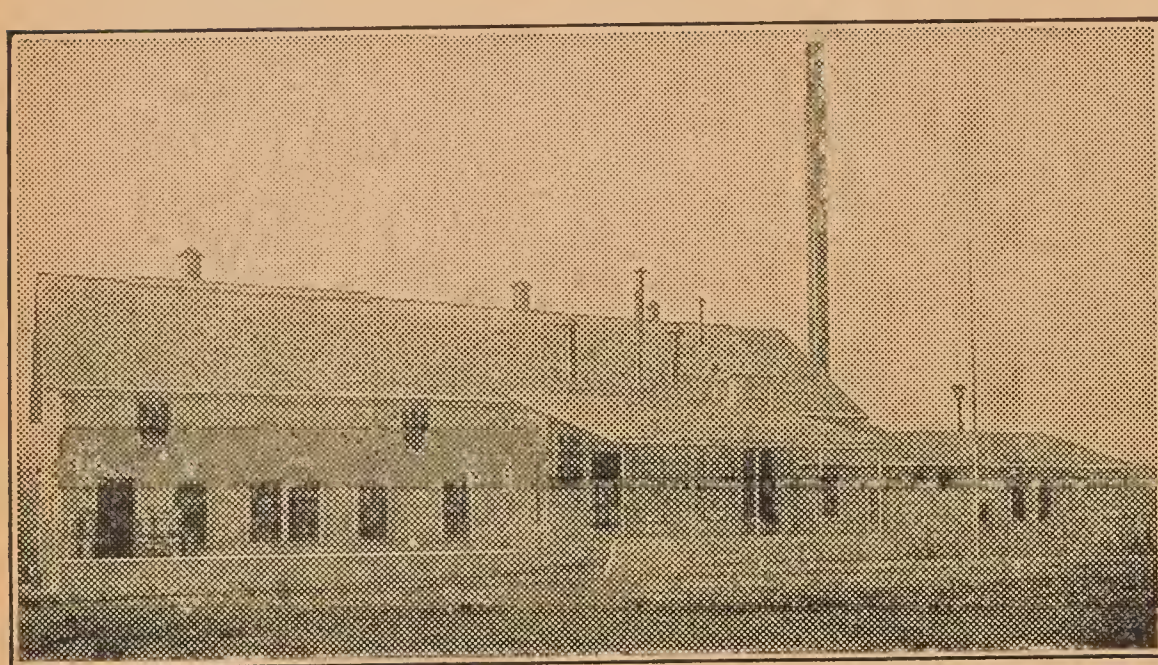
We are facing two situations which are hard to reconcile. On the one hand, we have sur-

(Continued on Page 19)



Mr. Frank E. Gannett and Governor Herbert H. Lehman. This picture was snapped at the speakers' table at the annual banquet of the New York State Agricultural Society.

Which one would YOU Prefer to Run?



These two plants have the same capital investment.

THIS plant was built to service a community of dairy farmers producing approximately 300 cans of milk per day.

This plant now has an average volume of only 100 cans of milk per day—due to competition among farmers and duplication of investments.

The costs of running this plant are:

Direct Expense

Labor	}	\$.1777 Cwt.
Fuel & Power		
General expenses & supplies		
Repairs & Maintenance		

Indirect Expense

Production Overhead	}	\$.2048 Cwt.
Container Depreciation		
Building & Equipment Depreciation		
Taxes & Insurance		
Interest		

Total Expense \$.3825
Cwt.

THIS plant also was built to service a community of dairy farmers producing approximately 300 cans of milk per day.

Today *this* plant still has an average volume of 300 cans of milk per day; because of good organization and absence of competition among farmers within the community.

The costs of running this plant are:

Direct Expense

Labor	}	\$.1160 Cwt.
Fuel & Power		
General Expenses & Supplies		
Repairs & Maintenance		

Indirect Expense

Production Overhead	}	\$.1411 Cwt.
Container Depreciation		
Building & Equipment Depreciation		
Taxes & Insurance		
Interest		

Total Expense \$.2571
Cwt.

It costs \$3,890.54 more per year to handle the 100 cans in plant No. 1 than it does to handle 100 cans in plant No. 2. Difference in volume is the answer.

A Bunch of Good Wishes

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are a few of the many nice letters we have recently received wishing American Agriculturist God-speed under new management. We express our appreciation for these good wishes to the writers of these letters and to the many business leaders and farmer readers for expressions of good will and continued support.

From: Herbert H. Lehman,
Governor of New York

I have learned with interest of your plans for the editorship of the *American Agriculturist* under the new organization.



The A.A. has for almost a century been a potent force in agricultural journalism. Under your editorship during the past decade, it has constantly and consistently made contributions to agricultural knowledge and to the solutions of important public

problems. It has been a great constructive force in the field of agriculture.

I want to extend to you my sincere good wishes in the new undertaking. May you have the best of success in your efforts to serve agriculture and to promote the public welfare.

From: Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury

I should like to extend to you and to your associates through you, my best wishes for the success of the A.A. under its new ownership and management.

I should not have been content in giving up my interest in the A.A. if I had not known that it was passing into the hands of men whose first desire is to render through it real service to American Agriculture and especially to the farmers of New York and neighboring states.

I congratulate Mr. Babcock and Mr. Gannett, as well as yourself and the other loyal workers who have been associated with me in the enterprise, in the opportunity that all of you have to do a great public service.

I feel sure that you are going to use this opportunity well.

From: Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture

Transfer of ownership of the *American Agriculturist* is an item of national importance. It is a pleasure to me to know that this strong champion of the farmer is to continue in such able hands. Under Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the A.A. was outstanding in its character, its intelligence and its vigor. I know it will continue to grow in influence.

From: W. I. Myers,

Governor, Farm Credit Administration
Please accept my hearty congratulations and good wishes for yourself and your associates who constitute the new owners of the A.A.



In spite of a long and honorable career, the American Agriculturist still retains the vigor of youth in fighting for those things that make for the welfare of agriculture. It has made great strides under the direction of the former publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Knowing the type of men who are associated with

you in this new venture, I have complete confidence that the A.A. will become a still more important factor in the promotion of better farm life in the northeastern states.

From: Charles H. Baldwin,
N. Y. Commissioner of Agr. and Mkts.

More and more we realize the need for a better understanding of the new and unusual problems, especially among our farm people. I can think of no better way of serving our fellow men than by giving true facts and constructive information to our people through a great farm publication such as the A.A.



The policy of the A.A. has always been along this line; when the announcement was made that Mr. Gannett was to be added to the group that had previously been interested in this paper, it was proof that this constructive policy would be continued and the A.A. made still more helpful.

I believe that you have a wonderful opportunity to render a real service, and I am confident that your policy will be to make the most of this opportunity.

From: C. E. Ladd,
Dean, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture

I want to extend to you and your associates my best wishes for the success of the A.A. under the new management. We value the *Agriculturist* as a fine cooperating agency in the field of agricultural education. You and your colleagues have always been close to the practical problems of the farm. Your understanding of farm conditions and your sympathy with all modern agricultural movements have made the A.A. a big influence in rural America. I am sure that the personnel of the new management insures a continuation and an extension of this fine, constructive, progressive work.

From: William B. Duryee,
N. J. Secretary of Agriculture

Please accept my best wishes for the success of the new era of A.A. With a background of long and honorable service to rural-minded people in the East, there is now the opportunity for even broader and more effective work. Journalistic leadership is essential to progress. All your many friends will join in saying Godspeed.

From: J. G. Lipman,

Dean N. J. Agricultural Exp. Sta.

Let me congratulate you and your associates on the responsibilities that you have assumed in connection with the publication of the A.A. The long record of the paper of honorable and fruitful service is ample reason for our thinking that it has many years ahead of it of inspiring leadership in the field of agricultural journalism.



Please accept my best wishes for your success.

From: Frank P. Graves,

N. Y. Commissioner of Education

I have read in the papers of the change in ownership of your publication. If Henry Morgenthau had to give up the A.A., I am glad it was acquired by a man of the experience and breadth of view of Frank Gannett. More than all, however, I am delighted that you have been made president of the company.

Hearty congratulations and best wishes for your happiness in the new work.

A superior FRUIT FERTILIZER

'AERO' Granular CYANAMID



BECAUSE—

- It feeds trees evenly throughout season
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- It holds leaves on entire summer
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- It improves color of fruit
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and Because—

- It is the only nitrogen fertilizer that carries hydrated lime to sweeten the soil.

ONE TON OF 'AERO' CYANAMID SUPPLIES 1400 POUNDS OF HYDRATED LIME IN ADDITION TO 440 POUNDS OF NITROGEN



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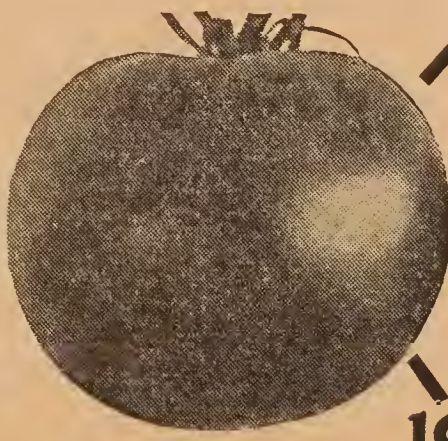
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1934 CATALOGUE now ready



Pritchard's Scarlet Topper

The Editorial Page

Business Is Looking Up

THE index figure for prices of commodities both agricultural and non-agricultural is about 104 for the present time, approximately 99 for a month ago and only 69 for a year ago. At this rate all prices will soon be double of what they were last year at this time. There are many other indications that both farming and business in general is very much on the mend. Representatives of *American Agriculturist* who come in contact with large firms dealing in farm supplies report that nearly everyone is optimistic, believing that the farmer is soon going to have money with which to purchase supplies and carry on business in a normal manner again.

The Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Land Banks have been immensely helpful in recent months in aiding farmers to obtain credit in re-financing farm mortgages. This farm credit work has given thousands of farmers new hope and optimism.

Milk prices in the New York Milk Shed are nearly double of what they were. The New York State Milk Control Board announces that New York State farmers received \$11,942,498.60 more for their milk during the last seven months of 1933 than they did during the same months in 1932. The average price per one hundred pounds of milk was 43c higher than during the same period last year. This is not saying, of course, that milk prices to farmers are high enough, but if a marketing plan of some kind can be worked out among the states of the New York Milk Shed and the Federal Government which will keep the market stabilized, we see hope of continued improvement in the dairy situation. The Agricultural Administration at Washington has been slow to the point of negligence in helping the dairy industry but there are signs now of action soon.

The best hope of all for improvement is President Roosevelt's recent announcement of a sound monetary plan, including devaluation and an honest dollar.

Gold Valuation and Reflation Win

THE recent announcement by President Roosevelt of the government's gold revaluation policy is a victory for agriculture and a body blow to hard times. The principles as outlined by the President were written into a bill which passed the House of Representatives by the great majority of 360 to 40. Both Republicans and Democrats voted for it. As we go to press the bill has been reported favorably by the Senate committee and will without doubt soon become a law.

The principles in this new monetary policy are almost exactly those advocated by Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell, *American Agriculturist*, many of the farm organizations and thousands of individual farmers. The new monetary policy includes first: the devaluation of the dollar to between 50 and 60 cents, and second: the calling in by the government all of the gold now held by the Federal Reserve Banks. This means practically all the monetary gold in America. Devaluing the dollar will result in the immense profit on monetary gold of nearly four billion dollars. Instead of allowing the banks to have this profit which comes from the result of government action the government itself will take the profit. A part of this great sum will be used as a stabilization fund to hold the value of the dollar to between 50 and 60 cents and to prevent the disastrous fluctuations of the dishonest dollar which have occurred in the past and which have caused both inflation and deflation. Our money will still be controlled by gold but there will be no gold in circulation. It will be held by the federal government. Under this new plan we will

manage the dollar and not allow the dollar to manage us. It will be our servant and not our master.

Devaluing the dollar to some point between 50 and 60 cents will enable individuals and business to pay their debts in about the same terms in which they were made. As these debts are greater in total than all of our national debt they never could have been paid without devaluation.

Dr. George F. Warren who more than any other man has been responsible for this new government monetary policy said the other day before the Senate committee which was discussing the proposed bill: "By cutting the gold content we can raise prices. Raised prices will make it easier for men to pay their debts. Business will start. Profits will accrue."

New York State Beautiful

IT is just as possible to plan and lay out a beautifully arranged state, city or county as it is to plan the lay-out of the buildings and grounds of a farmstead. Washington is a beautiful example of long-distance city planning and the striking roads and great parkways of Westchester County, New York, show what can be done with a county plan.

Instead of badly located parks serving only a part of the people, instead of poor roads following the winding trails of the Indians, instead of starving folk on worthless marginal land, why not set up a hundred year state plan, establish it as an ideal and then work every new road, park and forest, every improvement toward the fulfillment of that ideal.

That is what Governor Lehman had in mind the other night at the State Agricultural Society banquet when he said he proposed to establish a state planning commission which with free help from the federal government would work to find and set in motion a plan to make for us and our posterity a "New York State Beautiful."

For More Control of the Public Utilities

AFTER years of acquaintance with a large number of the representatives in both houses of the New York Legislature, we can say that we have never personally known a single legislator whose honesty we ever doubted. A great majority of the men you send to Albany are of the highest integrity and do their very best to protect and defend your interests.

That is true of the men now in the legislature who have recently been accused of being too close to the leaders of the great electric and gas companies, the public utilities. No one knowing these legislators would question their personal integrity, nor do we believe that the officers of the public utility companies are dishonest. Naturally they want to make their business a financial success and work hard to do so just as you or we would do in their places.

But there is no escaping the fact that both the utility companies and the legislature are on trial this winter. The public believes with some justification that rates are altogether too high. Many think that the utilities have been merciless in their charges at a time when the public was down and out and unable to pay. There is some evidence also for the belief that electrical progress on the farms is being held up because of the too high cost of current. Because the public is already excited by high rates and because of the recent publicity the people are closely watching the legislature this winter to learn its policy toward the public utility companies. The state of the public's mind being what it is, there must be no doubt about that policy. It is the legislators move. New public utility laws are badly needed. These should not be in the

nature of state or municipal ownership. Private operation is always safer for the people than municipal operation. But the state through the Public Service Commission must have stronger control of the utilities than it has now and the legislature must make that control possible through immediate and constructive legislation.

As a matter of fact a thorough airing of this whole public utility situation would be wholesome. Possibly an independent non-partisan committee composed at least in part of men and women not connected with either the state or the public utilities should be appointed to study the utilities, their service and their rates and report to the legislature and to the people of the state. Such a committee could use the immense amount of information in the possession of the Public Service Commission and could make such further study as it deemed necessary. The utility companies who have their side of the case could be given full opportunity to present their arguments and the people could do the same through public hearings. What the people really want is the truth, and the truth will be good for all concerned.

The American Agriculturist Has A New Staff Writer

WE are pleased to announce that L. B. Skeffington, known to his hundreds of friends as "Skeff," has joined the *American Agriculturist* as a staff writer. (See page 9). Mr. Skeffington needs no introduction to the many thousands of farm people who know him through his signed articles in the Gannett newspapers, to which he will still devote a major part of his time.

Few persons meet more farmers during the year both at meetings and in their homes than Mr. Skeffington. He knows what is going on and then best of all he knows how to tell it so that you like to read it. His addition to our staff is a part of our plans to make *American Agriculturist* under the new management bigger and better than ever.

Watch our next issue for another important announcement.

Leave The Hard Winter Behind You

MAKE your plans to escape some of this hard winter. Join the *American Agriculturist* tour for three weeks in the tropical lands of the West Indies, Panama and South America. The tour begins the first week in March when winter here is usually the most disagreeable. By the time you get back Spring will be here.

Never will we forget our personal experience last year in leaving this dreary north country in winter time for the land where it is always summer and always beautiful. Never have we seen such green vegetation, such vivid blue skies, nor stars that seem so close that you could almost touch them.

Reservations are coming in fast. Send yours and we promise you that you will never be sorry. Full information will be cheerfully furnished.

Eastman's Chestnut

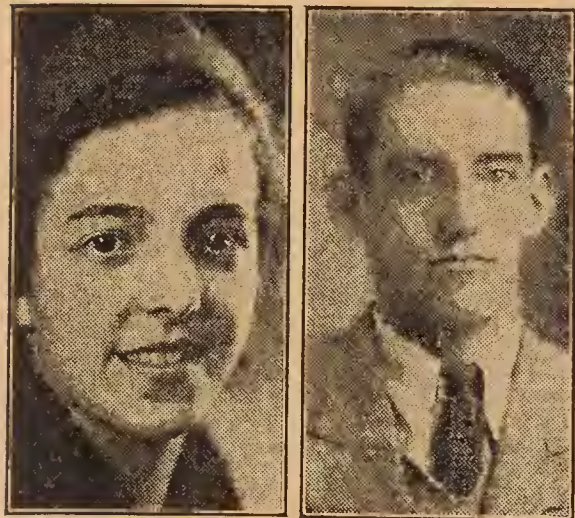
Any man who has tried to keep track of his wife when she was on a shopping expedition in a department store, will surely sympathize with the German in the following story.

He was a big, strapping fellow, with beads of perspiration streaming down his face as he darted in and out of the aisles of a large department store. His excited actions attracted the attention of all the employees, and they hardly knew what to make of it.

A hustling young man of the clothing department walked up to him and asked, "Are you looking for something in men's clothing?" "No," he roared, "not men's clothing, vimmen's clothing. I can't find my wife!"

Master Farmers and 4-A Winners for 1933 Will Be Honored at Cornell, February 15

ON February 15th at Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, eight 1933 Master Farmers and eight winners of the American Agriculturist Achievement Award will be presented with medals. In the box on this page you will find the names of those to be honored. Governor Lehman again has accepted our invitation to be present at the banquet and to present the medals; never since this work was started in



Nellie Knowles. Read Adams.

1928 has the Governor of the State failed to assume this pleasant task.

Also on this page you will find pictures of some of the Master Farmers and some of the 4-A Award winners. We plan in our next issue to publish the pictures of the others.

Before we tell just a bit about these winners, we would like to explain briefly on what basis they are chosen. On the evening of January 16th the Board of Master Farmer Judges met at the Executive Mansion at Albany with Governor Lehman and painstakingly undertook the task of selecting

been too good in recent years, but one friend says, "Whenever it is possible for any man to make money in the type of farming in which Mr. Simonson is engaged, he will be one of the first to do it."

However, Mr. Simonson was not

Master Farmers for 1933

HAROLD SIMONSON, *Glen Head, Nassau County.*
WALTER EMERICK, *Waterohet, Albany County.*
AMBROSE SCUDDER, *Painted Post, Steuben County.*
GEORGE TORREY, *East Bethany, Genesee County.*
MILTON LEE, *Dexter, Jefferson County.*
JAMES H. STONE, *Marcellus, Onondaga County.*
E. REYNOLDS FARLEY, *Goshen, Orange County.*
M. N. WADSWORTH, *Oswego, Oswego County.*

4-A Award Winners for 1933

4-H Club Members

READ C. ADAMS, *Greene, Chenango County.*
NELLIE KNOWLES, *Watkins Glen, Schuyler County.*

Students of Agriculture

CHARLES LEAHY, *Whitney Point, Broome County.*
JAMES OUTHOUSE, *Canandaigua, Ontario County.*

Boy Scouts

FRANCIS ROOK, *Medina, Orleans County.*
JAMES VALLEY, *Maple View, Oswego County.*

Juvenile Grange Members

ELTON BORDEN, *Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County.*
ELSIE VANESS, *Hilton, Monroe County.*

You will find pictures of some of these winners on this page. The others will appear in our next issue.



Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Scudder.

much interested in Boy Scouts and 4-H Clubs.

The finest thing that you will find at the Lee home is a family of six children. At present the oldest son is working a farm for himself; the next is graduating from Cornell this year; a daughter is also at Cornell for a course in home economics; one son is in high school, and two girls in district school. Mr. Lee says,—"Our aim has been to give all the children an education for their life's work." What finer ambition could a parent have?

* * *

James Stone divides his time between 17 purebred Holstein cows averaging to produce nearly 1200 pounds of milk, and about 800 White Leghorns, although he states that Mrs. Stone should have the major part of the credit for developing the poultry business. Mr. Stone is a firm believer in alfalfa and sweet clover and the herd will usually be found near the top of



Harold Simonson and a field of his potatoes.

those to be honored for the year 1933. In rendering a decision, the judges considered far more than the money which a man had made in farming. It is true that our Master Farmers have been reasonably successful in making money, but they have done far more than that. The judges gave equal or greater weight to the willingness of candidates to give of their time and energy in worthwhile community enterprises, and much consideration to their home life as evidenced by conveniences and comforts supplied, and by the educational advantages provided for their children.

* * *

Ambrose Scudder operates a 60 cow dairy farm on the outskirts of Painted Post and retails milk in that village. The most inspiring thing about Mr. Scudder is the way in which he has risen above a handicap that would have crushed many men. Several years ago he lost both hands in a corn husker, yet he directs the activities of his farm of 387 acres, drives a car and delivers milk to his customers. Mr. and Mrs. Scudder have two children, a daughter who is a Cornell graduate and now teaching, and a son, Phillip, who is a senior in high school.

* * *

Harold Simonson grows 180 acres of potatoes and vegetables on Long Island. Prices of these products have not

chosen a Master Farmer entirely on this basis. Ask anyone farming in Nassau County and they will tell you that Harold Simonson is one of the first men thought of whenever there is a job that needs to be done for the benefit of farming. He is active in church, Farm Bureau and Boy Scouts. Mr. and Mrs. Simonson have four children, and they hope and plan that all of them will want to go to college.

* * *

M. N. Wadsworth has a medium sized dairy, a good sized orchard, and

grows a considerable area of vegetables. His three children have been sent through college, but that is not all, for during their years at home they have had the advantage of plenty of good books and magazines.

Mr. Wadsworth has been vitally interested in the Farm Bureau, has been a leader in many community projects, and has been outstanding in his services to his church.

* * *

Milton Lee owns a Jefferson County dairy farm of 415 acres with 54 high-



Walter Emerick grows twenty-eight acres of vegetables.

producing Holstein cows, accredited and blood tested for abortion. In addition to being a good farmer, Mr. Lee has an exceptional record in community work. He is active in the school, Grange, church, Farm Bureau, and is

the Onondaga Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Across the drive from the house is a little stone house equipped with electric refrigeration, and here is sold at retail a large part of the eggs and poultry raised on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have three daughters. Two are college graduates and the third is attending local school. A son, Roland, died in 1918.

* * *

Walter Emerick has given unstintedly of his time to the development of plans for the Capital District Regional Market. Mr. Emerick says that once the market is established that will be only a beginning. Then he plans to work with other vegetable growers toward uniformity of packages and grading so that buyers may depend upon the quality of the stuff grown in that vicinity.

Small things tell much. At one side of the Emerick farmstead is a concrete swimming pool, built at considerable cost for his two children and (Continued on Page 9)



Mr. and Mrs. James Stone and Mr. Stone's father just as we caught them in their working clothes.

How and Why Our Readers Prune Apple Trees

THE pruning of apple trees is one of my most important winter jobs. Fruit growers who have cut their running expenses by not pruning sufficiently for several years, have in most cases cut down on the quality of the fruit they have produced and find that they have at harvesting time trees overloaded with small, poorly colored fruit, unless heavy thinning has been practiced during the early summer. I find that pruning costs are well repaid because the trees are kept healthier and the crop of fruit is of much higher quality.

I start pruning in December and continue through the winter. With chores and other jobs, it is generally the latter part of March before the work is completed. I find that by pruning every year, the trees do not become tangled up with cross limbs and water sprouts and the work of picking up the brush is not so tedious.

In pruning I always consider the age of the trees, previous pruning and whether or not they are to bear fruit the following season. I try to cut out all limbs that cross others, and which if loaded with fruit, would rest on another limb, thus causing the lower one to break under the added weight. I keep the centers of the trees open for light, and ease in picking the fruit. If a large limb breaks during the fruiting season leaving a large opening, I leave a water sprout or two to fill the space with new wood in a few seasons. All other water sprouts are cut out.

Any diseased or dead wood is always removed first. In old trees that have not been pruned for many years, I find it best not to cut away too many limbs the first year. By taking out the most prominent limbs which are causing trouble and letting the trees go until the next year and then using the same pruning method, I find that old neglected trees can be brought back to vigorous bearing. I always try to balance the limbs so that they will not twist when laden with fruit. The method which I practice of cutting off, what I call, too-low limbs has been criticized, but I can see no gain in having fruit on low limbs, taking vitality which should go into apples higher up in the tree and then have the limb touch the ground because of the weight of the apples and have colorless, dull looking, worthless fruit.

When I have completed pruning a tree I like to see spaces between the limbs, no groups of branches clustered together, no water sprouts unless necessary and no limbs hanging too low,—in general, a well-shaped, balanced tree.—James D. Moon, Wallingford, Conn.

* * *

Favors Annual Pruning

It is important that the apple orchard should be pruned every year. We find winter pruning the best as the trees are in their dormant stage then. Light pruning may be done in the summer, but it is not practiced much by us.

We find that pruning heavily one year and doing light pruning the next, gives us best results. We also keep filler trees cut back from the permanent.

The main thing in pruning is to keep the tree well shaped and balanced, cutting out cross branches and branches



An excellent illustration of how pruning should not be done. Several large limbs have been taken off, instead of thinning out the whole top by removing a large number of small branches. The illustrations on this page are taken from Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 254.

that are growing in toward the leaders, all decayed limbs, and also all water sprouts. When making a cut, always be sure that you make a close cut, so it will heal over. When you have finished the tree, look it over and check it before going to the next one.—W. F. Addison, Castleton, Vt.

* * *

Pruning Expenses Poor Substitute for Pruning Trees

We have all learned too well that in the past few years expenses have had to be cut in orchard practices. But I do believe that cutting expenses too severely on pruning is being "penny wise and pound foolish." We prune our apple trees every other year, and the past few years have done the job a bit more carefully than ever. This pays, I believe, for several reasons. First, it removes much tree growth which does not have to be protected with spray. Second, it allows the sunlight to come in direct contact with a larger percentage of fruits, resulting in better color, and at the same time, drying off the fruits and leaves much more quickly after a rain, which aids considerably in the control of scab.

This also allows more thorough coverage with spray with less material and that is what costs us money. Then, too, in the case of varieties which tend to be biennial producers, I believe it helps break up this tree practice.

One more point,—a tree can be pruned in much less time than it takes to thin the fruit, and judicious pruning surely eliminates thinning in a large measure in most years. Pruning helps to keep the tree vigorous and we all know that an orchard cannot be left unpruned for long without suffering serious loss from insect pests, diseases, and small and undercolored fruit. It is true that many orchardists do very little pruning in their younger orchards, but I do believe that in a very few years they will realize that pruning must be attended to pretty regularly to keep up the income from the orchards. We have followed our pruning system for several years, and personally believe it is a very poor place in our operations to start "pruning" orchard expenditures.—E. H. Haag, Geneva, New York.

* * *

Fifty-Eight Years of Experience

In the first place, I prune to get larger and better colored and better quality of fruit. To make an ideal orchard, we should commence pruning when we set out the trees. I believe in heading the trees low so as to permit of better spraying and so the fruit can be picked more easily. When we set out the trees, if the roots are broken or barked, as is usually the case, these roots should be cut back beyond the injured parts with a pair of sharpened pruning shears, and the limbs where too thick should be thinned, being careful not to leave two of the lower limbs on the body of the tree opposite each other forming a crotch, otherwise as the tree grows older and begins to bear heavy loads of fruit the tree is likely to split down at this juncture. The orchard should be pruned lightly each year, as this will obviate the necessity of removing large limbs. Also, it will not produce a shock to the tree, as in case of pruning heavily once in three or four years.

The best time of the year for doing this work is late in the fall after the leaves have fallen; the bark is tough then and by wearing rubber boots you will not be likely to mutilate the bark. In case you cannot get the time in the fall, it can be done in the spring, during March and the first part of April by being very careful not to tear the bark.

When the orchard comes into bearing special care should be exercised to remove limbs where they are too close together. This should be done with the view of preserving the symmetry of the tree, letting in the sunshine, and cutting out limbs that cross and rub upon each other.

Sometimes some of the larger limbs run nearly horizontally from the body of the tree, with smaller limbs coming out on top of these larger limbs, running nearly perpendicularly into the

top of the tree. These smaller limbs should be cut out to let in the sun to color up the fruit.

Sometimes I have been called upon to prune very large apple trees that have been neglected for years. This is a kind of work I do not like to do, and I feel for the time and labor spent, it does not bring as good results as time spent on younger trees. In pruning these larger trees, one needs to saw on the lower side of large limbs before sawing from above, as the limbs are liable to tear or split down. Or, the limb may be cut off a foot or two from the body first and cut it the second time where you want it cut. I sometimes use one method and sometimes the other. In removing large limbs, the stub should be painted over with white lead.

For a great many years, I have produced thousands of bushels of fine apples, mostly Spies, by thorough pruning and fertilization, but for a number of years of late have been unable to produce fine fruit without spraying. I believe that proper spraying is now an absolute necessity.

I am now seventy-three years old, and have done more or less pruning every year since I was fifteen years old and have carefully observed results. The only tools required in pruning are a narrow, fine-tooth saw and a good pair of large, sharp pruning shears.—W. R. Cobb, New Milford, Pa.

* * *

Pruning the Home Orchard

When I picked apples two years ago, the first year I was on this farm, they were for the most part, fit for cider only,—green, one-sided and poor. Last winter I pruned two old Northern Spy trees the best I knew how, cut all dead wood, low limbs, limbs that rubbed on others and thinned out the top. This was only an experiment.

Then in the spring I scattered one peck of wood ashes around each tree. This year I had only 60 per cent as many apples, but 90 per cent were very good for not being sprayed. Good color and flavor were the important qualities. I sold apples in a nearby town at the same price as chain stores were selling western apples. They gave good satisfaction.—Lloyd A. Mayne, New Berlin, New York.

Your Experience With Cross Pollination of Apples

Only in recent years has the importance of cross pollination of apple trees been fully recognized. Years ago most orchards contained many varieties. Then, realizing the marketing difficulties that this entailed, growers set out solid blocks of one variety, only to find yields disappointing.

Now, apple growers are giving attention to the placing of young trees in the orchard, are top-working a few trees in solid blocks of other varieties, and in some cases are putting blossoms of other varieties in the orchard during blooming time.

The problem of cross pollination is important. What has been your experience? We will pay \$1.00 each for all short letters on this subject which we publish. Give your personal experience, and keep letters down to not more than 600 words.



At the left is a well-grown tree before pruning.

At the right is a picture of the same tree after the job has been done. Note that no large limbs have been removed. Pruning has consisted of taking out a large number of small limbs, thus opening up the tree to sunlight and making it easier to spray.

Compare these pictures with the job of butchering which has been done on the tree illustrated in the center of this page.



You can have CHICKS LIKE THIS at 6 Weeks!



2 lbs. of Startena per Chick that's all it takes!

THIS YEAR, as in years gone by, there's one best way to start baby chicks. It's the Purina Startena way. 2 lbs. of Startena for the first 6 weeks—that's all it takes to raise a big, sturdy chick. When so much depends on so little, you can't afford to take chances. The best is none too good.

Today's big swing is back to Purina Startena. More chicks are being raised on Startena this year than ever before. Startena has stood the test of the years—it has proven its right to be America's leading starting feed.



FREE CHART and SANITATION KIT!

Free with your first order of Startena, a copy of the new Purina feeding and management chart and enough Purina Sanitation Products to disinfect your brooder house, feeders and water when you first get your chicks.

PURINA MILLS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Actual records from 1539 flocks last year on 925,427 chicks fed on Startena show that 93% of them lived. At six weeks of age the light breeds averaged 17.4 ounces per chick, and the heavy breeds 19.2 ounces per chick. That's a lot of chick in a short length of time!

Don't be misled by claims of "just as good but cheaper." Ask your dealer for Purina Startena, the feed in the checkerboard bag.

You'll raise more chicks; you'll have sturdier chicks; you'll be money ahead at the end of the year!

I
DARE
YOU!

To My Friends:

Number 3. *Adventure in Personality!*

YOU ARE WELL on the road to better health and a keener mind. When one determines to Stand Tall and Think Tall as you have done, adventurous living becomes a reality. Now will you take the next step and enrich your Personality, which I'll guarantee can be done if you'll pay something toward that end? This world doesn't hand out winsome Personalities for nothing.

■ ■ ■

WHEN I WAS A YOUNG MAN I saw the advertisement of a book guaranteeing to develop personal magnetism. It cost me three dollars and I didn't have any three dollars to squander. The book said, "When you enter a room everybody will say, 'Look, here he comes.'" I hadn't read very many pages until I realized that personality is developed from within and that a book only gives you suggestions to work out for yourself. I did get one or two valuable helps which have stayed with me and which I'm going to pass on to you. "Always walk on the sunny side of the street. The warmth and power of the sun enter your system. Its rays give your face a glow and you reflect sunshine to others."

With that conscious thought in my mind I still walk on the sunny side of the street. Then again, "When you wash, put your head down in the basin and always wash your face up, not down. Wash the corners of your mouth up into a smile and not down into a frown." Of course, personality depends on more than such superficial things. But the big thought I got out of it all was, that if the desire to be sunny and smiling and interesting was strong enough, then every action such as walking and washing influenced our personality.

■ ■ ■

PERSONALITY IS YOU ON DISPLAY. Personality is yourself as others see you. It's your trademark, your living soul shining through to the folks about you. Your smile attracts friends. Your scowl does the opposite. Can you imagine my ambitious farmer friend and his wife with a sincere and earnest desire to make friends ever turning out frowns? No, sir. They have Master Farmer stuff in them. They definitely strive for that inner light which makes friends and enriches Personality.

■ ■ ■

STUDY OTHER PERSONALITIES. Theodore Roosevelt is remembered because of his straightforward, fighting personality. Today Will Rogers, always himself with his smile and homely philosophy, has a Personality that touches a warm spot in our hearts. The man across the road with his cheery "Good Morning," the neighbor on the adjoining farm with his genuine community interests, the little school teacher who winds the big, unruly boys 'round her finger, the dairyman who has that "Plus Something" in his manner when he delivers his milk—all have Personalities which we can well emulate.

■ ■ ■

FAIRIES seem to hand some people Personalities when they are born. If your little fairy failed you, then you can have the satisfaction of developing one by replacing Old Man Grouch with a Winning Smile. Send Mr. Snapping Turtle to a warmer climate. If Flabby Fingers shake hands like a fish, then develop a Warm Handclasp. "When he rose to speak, you could see the sun shine."

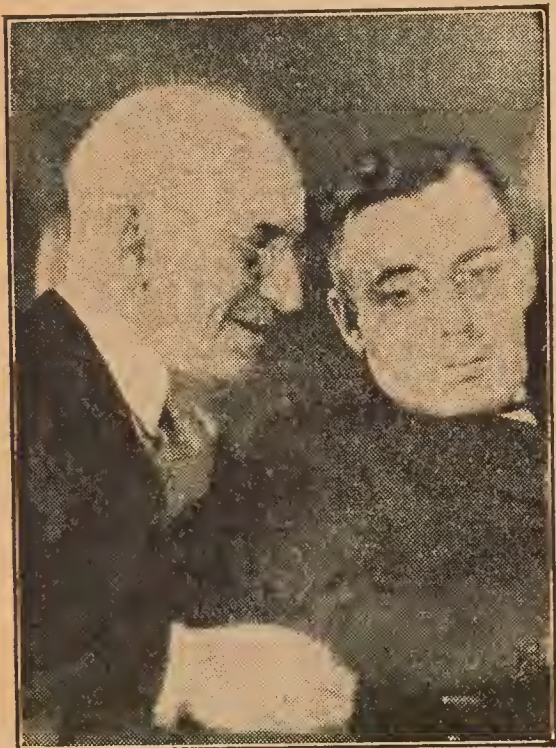
I Dare You, my good friends, whom I have learned to love, not to stop short of that winsome Personality which will make your life Shine.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board,
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

Governor Lehman Discusses Long-Time Farm Planning and Milk

IT is almost a tradition that the Governor of the State be the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the New York State Agricultural Society. Governor Lehman, in his talk on that occasion, touched on two exceedingly important matters.

There, for the first time, he disclosed a plan for attacking a number of State problems through a State Planning Board. It is just as possible and just as desirable to develop a state according to the long-time plan, as it is to develop a farmstead or a city. A good many farmyards grew just like Topsy, and the result shows it. A good many cities developed by chance rather than according to definite plan, and they



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., newly elected president of the New York State Agricultural Society, conferring with Dean Carl E. Ladd.

show it. Washington is one example of a planned city, and, needless to say, it has developed in a much better way than the cities that "just grew."

A plan for developing a state would include the location of parks, so that all the people of the state would have ready access to at least one, the location and development of roads where they are most needed and would bring the most benefit, and the taking of some land out of farming and putting it into forests.

Governor Lehman pointed out that at present there exists no comprehensive survey or plan for developing the human and natural resources of the State. Said Governor Lehman:

Some Long-Time Problems

"Such problems as the better distribution of population and of industry, the use of land in the vicinity of large population centers, especially the tendency toward premature sub-division of such land, transportation, in all its phases, the subsistence farm, scattered farm settlements, the wise utilization of sub-marginal land, re-forestation, watershed and stream protection, and the preservation of the beauty of the countryside, all depend for their solution on broad policies which need to be framed in the light of careful investigation and mature deliberation.

"There are extensive areas in this State which are ill-adapted to agriculture, where there is widespread farm abandonment and a sparse and declining population.

"In such areas the burden of taxation for schools, roads and local government is excessive and such community services are apt to be unsatisfactory.

"These sub-marginal lands and blighted rural communities call for the development of far-sighted policies of land ownership and utilization, of industrial redistribution and of local governmental and social reorganization.

"Several departments of the State government are already at work upon certain of these problems and much progress has been made, but there is

no one State agency now charged with the study of all these matters in their relation to each other, and with the formulation of a comprehensive scheme for the development of the State along lines socially and economically desirable for all the people."

What Survey Will Show

"The survey will show the extent of highway construction, public building construction, bridges, forest development and other public works. It will show the way," Governor Lehman said, "to the possible development of a long range program of public works."

Butter Yardstick Cannot Be Applied Here

The second important subject concerned the dairy industry. The Governor served notice in no uncertain terms that any national program for the control of the milk industry must recognize that New York and other nearby states are to be measured with a different yardstick than that applied to Western and Mid-Western states whose chief products are butter and cheese. Northeastern states are fluid

milk producing sections, and if we are to have codes or marketing agreements, they should be administered on a regional basis, rather than on a nation-wide basis.

Governor Lehman also emphasized the necessity for federal approval, in fact, federal cooperation, in any milk marketing agreement, code or pact between states in the New York Milkshed.

In commenting on the recent conference of New York and New Jersey milk control board officials, the Governor stated that we must have some sort of agreement between the various states in the milk shed. High prices encourage competition from other states. Also the governor pointed out, if we are to have a milk code it must be a particular kind of code suited to the needs of fluid milk producers; just any sort of a code will not do.

Recently, realizing the seriousness of the milk situation, the Governor asked Dr. Carl Ladd, C. R. White, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation, and Dr. Parran of the Milk Control

(Continued on Page 25)

Production Credit Associations Now Being Organized

A NEW type of farm credit supervised by the Farm Credit Administration at Washington is production credit, intended to bridge the gap between the usual three-months note at the bank and loans on farm mortgages. Each of the twelve Land Bank districts now has a Production Credit Corporation, and at Springfield, Massachusetts, serving most of American Agriculturist territory, the head of that corporation is Dr. Van B. Hart, who, during the absence of L. R. Simons because of illness, was Acting Director of Extension at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Farmers are anxious to get loans for production credit, and Dr. Hart is moving rapidly to make that possible. The first thing which must be done is to set up a number of Production Credit Associations, each one being made up of at least ten borrowers. At present it is planned that there will be thirty of these associations covering the Springfield Land Bank District, and that thirteen of them will be in New York, which is about one for every three or four counties. As this is written organization meetings are being held, and Dr. Hart anticipates that the entire territory will have been covered by February 1st.

How Locals Are Organized

How is such a local association formed? The government has provided capital of \$7,500,000 for the Production Credit Corporation at Springfield. This



Dr. Van B. Hart, formerly acting director of extension at Cornell, now president of the Production Credit Corporation of Springfield, Mass.

money will not be loaned to farmers. It is estimated that each local Production Credit Association should have \$100,000 worth of capital. Roughly speaking, \$75,000 of this capital is to be provided by the Springfield Production Credit Corporation and 25 per cent will be provided by farm borrowers who are required to take stock to the extent of 5 per cent of the amount borrowed. However, this minimum capital of \$100,000 will not be used for loans to farmers. That is to be invested in government bonds and pledged as additional security for loans made. The actual money loaned to producers will be secured by discounting notes with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. The local association will get the money for 3 per cent and will charge 6 per cent, giving the local association a 3 per cent margin on which to do business.

It is estimated that each local association will have income enough to pay for a full time secretary and to cover other reasonable operating expenses, but that they will not have enough in-

New York Agricultural Society Holds 102nd Annual Meeting

NEARLY five hundred people enjoyed the New York State Farm Products Dinner given at the end of the 102nd Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society. The dinner, consisting entirely of products grown within the Empire State, should convince anyone that the farming sections of the State could become self-supporting very easily.

The toastmaster was Mr. Jerome Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard, and the speakers were: Senator George R. Fearon; Mr. Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers and chairman of the Board of Directors of American Agriculturist; and Governor Herbert H. Lehman. You will find in this issue further comments on their talks.

Earlier in the day Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., of Lawyerville, New York, contributing editor of American Agriculturist and well-known speaker, was elected president of the Association.

Other officers are: Vice Presidents—Burt W. Miller, New York; H. B. Knapp, Farmingdale; Millard Davis, Kerhonkson; Van C. Whittemore, Canton; E. J. Walrath, Evans Mills; E. V. Underwood, Ithaca; J. L. Salisbury, Phelps; Fletcher Halladay, Jamestown; and Harry Bull, Campbell Hall.

Secretary—C. R. Plumb, Albany. Treasurer—W. J. Birdsall, Albany. Executive Committee—Leigh Kirkland, Randolph; Vera McCrea, New



George Lamb, master farmer of New York State, recently chosen as president of the Regional Bank for Cooperatives at Springfield, Mass.

come to cover large losses on loans or to pay any large salaries.

Will Cost About 7%

How much will this Production Credit cost? Six per cent interest will be charged, plus a reasonable fee for inspecting and approving the loan. The Production Credit Corporation at Springfield offers to make these inspections at a flat cost of \$3.00 per application, believing that they can do this better and more cheaply than the local association. The law provides that the minimum cost of inspection to the application is \$2.00, and that it be 1 per cent of the loan per year up to \$1,000; one-half of 1 per cent on the next \$1,000; and one-quarter of 1 per cent on the next \$2,000. This means that the loan will cost approximately 7 per cent. Dr. Hart is quite emphatic in saying that Production Credit Associations are not intended to compete with local banks, and if a borrower can get satisfactory credit at the bank for 6 per cent, he should by all means do so. At the same time, surveys made by the New York State College of Agriculture indicate that the actual cost of credit secured from dealers in farm supplies runs about 14 per cent.

What Can You Borrow For?

Loans may be secured for general agricultural operating expenses. It is (Continued on Page 25)

York; C. E. Ladd, Ithaca; Berne A. Pycke, Albany; and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction.

Resolutions were passed as follows:

Urging a halt on land reclamation until such time as added production is needed.

Protesting against any national program for dairy control which does not recognize New York State's position as a producer of fluid milk.

Urging the revision of tax measures to offer relief to real estate and the local community.

Approving the erection of a regional market near Albany, as proposed by Capital District Cooperative Association.

Favoring the family unit type of agriculture.

Proposing a special committee to prepare a suitable memorial to A. L. Brockway, who was president of the Agricultural Society in 1922 and 1923. It was suggested that the memorial might take the form of a suitable tablet to be put up in one of the buildings on the State Fair Grounds designed by Mr. Brockway.

The speaking program throughout the day was of unusual interest. Berne A. Pycke spoke on "Rural Banking Problems," and Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., told how in Colonial times a feudal system had been set up in the Hudson Valley.

(Continued on Page 11)

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE: As announced on our editorial page we are introducing you on this page to our new staff writer, L. B. Skeffington, Associate Editor of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle and regular contributor to the Gannett group of newspapers. Mr. Skeffington is a vice-president of the Lake Ontario County Association, vice-chairman of the Monroe County Subsistence Homestead Committee, a member of the program committee of the New York State Horticultural Society, a member of the Pittsford Grange and the committee on public information of the State Grange. No man of our acquaintance is in closer touch with farmers and farm affairs nor better able to put his observations and conclusions into writing.

GOOD and harm probably was done by the unusual sub-zero weather recently in fruit orchards of Central and Western New York. Some peach buds are known to have been killed and it is hoped the same fate befell codling moths hibernating in the bark of apple trees.

Richard Welling, pomologist at the Geneva Experiment Station, said peach trees on the station grounds suffered when the thermometer dropped to 21 degrees below zero. Buds were killed and in some cases wood turned brown. He likened conditions to the big freezes of 1918 and 1919. Farther north in the main peach areas along Lake Ontario the mercury did not go so low and much less damage is indicated, as peach trees can stand 15 degrees below.

Apple orchards are not believed to have suffered, but both growers and scientists hope the intense cold will check codling moth after the heavy infestation of the past two years.

The Steuben County Potato Convention, annually one of the highlights of the Western New York industry, will take place at Wayland Feb. 8 and 9. In previous years sessions and show have been conducted at Cohocton, and with the removal this year Wayland inter-

ests are lending a hand to make it bigger and better than ever. Large attendance is indicated from nearby counties.

Theodore Capron of Wayland will preside and speakers include H. S. Duncan of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, on the revised potato grading laws; Lewis A. Toan of Perry, former president of the Empire State Potato Club, on cultivation methods; and E. V. Hardenburg of Cornell University on harvesting and storage methods. Seed treatment, insect and disease control will be featured topics.

Two million dollars is available in crop production loans this spring in the Lake Ontario fruit belt counties of Western New York. The money will be advanced through the Production Credit Corporation of Springfield as the result of farmers organizing two credit associations.

The Rochester Production Credit Association was organized at Rochester to serve Monroe and Wayne Counties. Nearly 200 farmers turned out, elected 32 incorporators, who in turn named six directors, a seventh being named by the six. Monroe County incorporators elected Millard F. Hinchey of Morton, R. Bly Martin of West Henrietta and Harvey Way of Churchville. Wayne County named Clarence Huckle of Clyde, Frank W. Beneway of Ontario and J. D. Ameele of Williamson. James G. Case of Sodus was the seventh named.

Orleans and Niagara County farmers meeting at Medina followed a similar course. Orleans directors are A. W. Densmore of Albion, Howard Burt of Kendall and John Snell of Medina. Niagara County directors are Thomas Marks of Wilson, George Bradley of Olcott and Walter Blackman of Olcott. Clarence Aiken was then elected by these six. Each of the associations fixed \$200,000 as its capital.

William J. Hall of Lockport and Robert Call of Batavia, field agents for the Springfield corporation, did the missionary work to bring the farmers together, explained the plan at the meetings and assisted in preparing incorporation papers.

Master Farmers and 4-A Winners for 1933 Will Be Honored at Cornell, February 15

(Continued from Page 5)

their friends. This tells better than pages of words the kind of a man Walter Emerick is. In case we forget to mention it, he grows 28 acres of vegetables, and it might surprise some dairymen with 300 acre farms to know how many vegetables can be grown on 28 acres.

George Torrey started in farming years ago at a time when as he said, "I had to teach school to pay the ex-

work. He was Master of the subordinate Grange five years and secretary for fifteen years, and has held most of the offices in the Pomona Grange, including Master where he served two years.

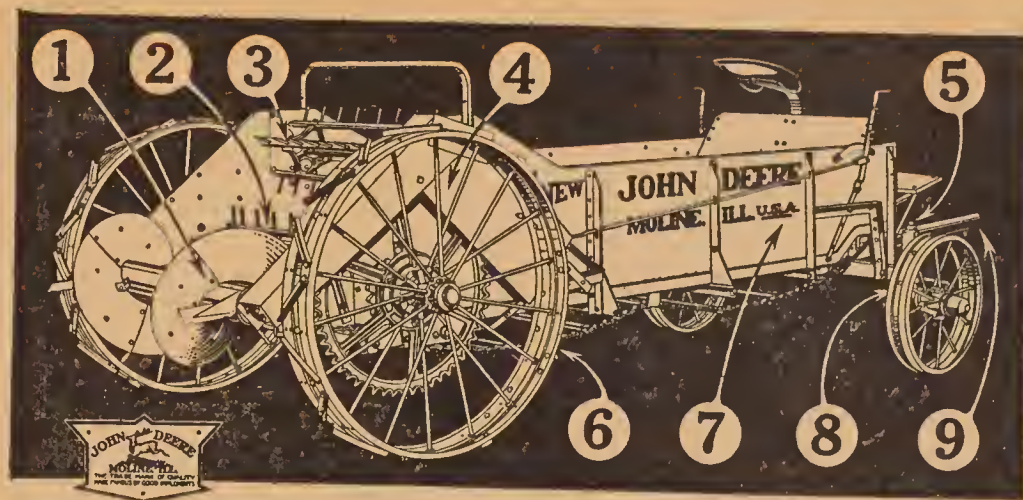
E. Reynolds Farley is the first son of a New York State Master Farmer to be himself named as Master Farmer. D. V. Farley was one of the first New York State Master Farmers to receive that honor in 1928. However, this time we are talking about E. R. Farley.

Mr. Farley worked by the month for his father for seven years, and then purchased a half interest in the farm, using his savings as down payment and giving notes for the balance. Since that time Mr. Farley has married, and an adjoining farm was purchased, and the entire acreage has been worked in partnership. The farm business consists of a fine apple and peach orchard and a herd of 50 Holstein cows. Mr. and Mrs. Farley have four children, a son and three daughters.

A mere recital of the community work done is only part of the story, but here it is:

Mr. Farley is an official in his church, has served as school trustee, has been president of his Farm Bureau, has held practically all the offices in his local Grange and Pomona Grange, and at present is a member of the executive committee of the New York State Grange and county deputy.

In our next issue you will find pictures of the remaining 1933 Master Farmers, as well as students in vocational agriculture who won the 4-A Award, and a brief account of the exceptional work which resulted in the selection of these eight boys and girls as winners of the 4-A Award.



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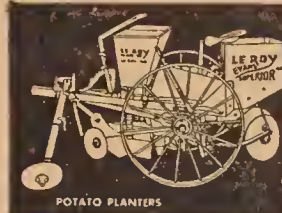
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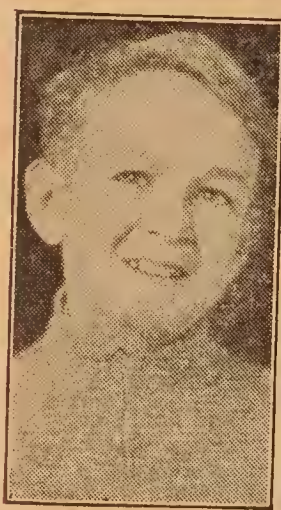
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penses." Judging from his farm, Mr. Torrey has no use for cows. He specializes in cash crops, and usually feeds a carload of lambs during the winter. He grows about 30 acres of potatoes, 20 of beans, 30 of alfalfa, not to mention other crops such as cucumbers, peas, cabbage and wheat.

Mr. Torrey has five children, four daughters and a son, Albert, now in partnership with him on the farm. While Mr. Torrey has given his time to many community activities, he has been especially interested in Grange

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With the A.A. Vegetable Grower

Vegetable Growers Discuss Production and Marketing Problems

THREE hundred vegetable growers from all over New York gathered at Buffalo, January 16 to 18, for the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association. The gathering was remarkable, not only for the wealth of program material but also for the amount of business done. Over 40 representatives of ten local associations



gathered Tuesday evening to discuss the problems of the industry and to shape action upon them. The possible effect of various codes, laws, and regulations upon the growers' motor truck problem was discussed at considerable length. There seems to be grave danger that growers will be barred from providing themselves with such service on a cooperative basis and even for trading truck service among themselves. A resolution was passed protesting against any such possible provisions.

Conflict in Celery Seasons

Celery growers have this year been deprived of much of the advantage of a relatively short crop through the early and heavy shipments of Western celery to Eastern markets. Ordinarily, New York growers have had the situation pretty much to themselves until about Christmas, but this year Thanksgiving saw Western shipments beginning. The result has been prices which hardly yield, transportation and selling costs on California celery, and which fall far short of adequate returns on Eastern goods. It is not a case of one suffering from the competition of another. Both parties are being defeated. There seem to be definite possibilities along lines of marketing agreements for Florida, California and New York, and then for co-ordination of shipping periods for these three major regions. One prominent grower, while favoring this plan, feels that the first duty of New York growers is to present a product on the market that will be preferred or at least equal to the shipped-in goods, both as regards original quality and condition on arrival.

Research Curtailed

It was reported that appropriations to the New York State College of Agriculture for vegetable research for 1933 were 38 per cent under those for the previous year. This work, which is carried on in several departments at the college, suffers especially severely because it was provided for in special funds which were greatly re-

duced. Growers are asking that these decreases be restored and that the appropriations be established as regular fund items.

Regional markets were discussed at some length and the failure of market authorities to consult with growers and also the undue weight given to political considerations were gravely deplored. A resolution urged cooperation of all interested for early completion of the enterprises now projected.

Other resolutions asked the executive committee to arrange as speedily as possible for joint meetings of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club, favoring reforestation of unproductive land, disapproving sale of seeds by school children on premiums and other plans, and asking a law requiring the marking of germination on packets.

National Affiliation Furthered

Dr. H. D. Brown, Secretary of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, and Professor of Vegetable Crops at the Ohio State University, attended the meeting and presented the new affiliation plan of his organization. This plan makes it possible for the state and local vegetable growers' associations of the country to unite on liberal terms for effective action in matters of legislation, representation of grower interest in the framing of marketing agreements and codes, for the promotion of research and in countless other ways. A large number of organizations have already accepted the plan. The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association voted to affiliate as a whole and is urging its locals to join in the movement.

The Dealer's Part

Mr. Charles Hickman, a Buffalo produce merchant, pointed out that successful marketing depends upon recognition of market preferences, using the best of seed for yield and quality, and giving special attention to grading, careful handling and adequate packaging, so that the goods will be in the best of condition, not only when it leaves the farm but when it reaches the consumer as well.

R. L. Gillett, Agricultural Statistician from Albany, recommended that a committee of growers be appointed to go over the details of vegetable market and price reporting service in the interest of its development and improvement. Master Farmer R. B. Call of Batavia represented the Production Credit Banks and described the set-up under which loans are being made available on crop enterprises and without the limitation on land values that is associated with the Land Bank system.

Costs and Returns

Dr. E. G. Misner of Cornell University presented the results of a survey (Continued on Opposite Page)



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(Continued from Opposite Page)

made last spring covering 75 vegetable farms with greenhouses and 125 vegetable farms without greenhouses. 1932 was about the worst price year on record and a large majority of growers showed a labor income in the red, but it was interesting to note that a sizeable group in each class came out ahead. The successful men were the ones with high average sales and production costs were not increased for these men very materially. A mimeographed report of this work is available on application to Dr. Misner at Ithaca.

Professor C. B. Sayre of Geneva showed figures representing six years of tomato fertilizer experiments. Results favor a 4-16-4 fertilizer at about 1200 pounds per acre for upland tomatoes. Increasing nitrogen favored earliness. Increasing potash above this level did not increase yields and phosphorus only slightly. Results appear in Geneva Bulletin 619.

Dr. J. E. Knott of Cornell finds that the older muck soils require more nitrogen and less phosphorus and potash, the latter providing the soils are not seriously leached out by flooding. Cornell Extension Bulletin 230 has just been revised and gives recommendations for the vegetable crops on various types of soil.

New Hybrid Inbred Sweet Corn

There is little excuse for not making use of the new F1 hybrid inbred strains of sweet corn, according to Orson Robson of Hall, N. Y. These stocks are now available from many producers and through many seedsmen. They are outstanding in uniformity, in high yield, and in desirable type. Golden Cross Bantam has proved particularly satisfactory as a main crop yellow variety of first-class quality. It is also distinctly resistant to Stewart's disease.

Most of the mucklands of the state are used for volume production of vegetables for shipment. Merwyn Treichler is a muckland market gardener of Niagara County, growing a rather wide variety of crops for sale on Buffalo markets. He has installed a refrigerated storage room holding 4 or 5 cars at very low cost, and he finds it invaluable in his operations.

Insect and disease problems were treated in a number of papers. J. G. Horsfall of Geneva reports practically perfect control of damping-off with most vegetables by the use of zinc oxide dusted on the soil, after seed is sown, at the rate of about 1/2 ounce per square foot, together with seed treatment with red oxide of copper before planting. The copper alone does not seem to be especially effective with the crops of the cabbage group. Dr. A. G. Newhall of Cornell finds formaldehyde effective for the control of onion smut. Liquid applications seem to be more effective in wet weather and dry applications in dry weather. The dust method is more convenient but more costly.

Storage Problem

Hans Platenius of Cornell reported on storage experiments. It seems that old, large carrots are sweeter, of better color and just as tender as young, small carrots. The trade does not approve such carrots, probably largely because of poor products and bad sorting. He discussed the usefulness of cold storage for vegetable growers, pointing out that humidity should be high to prevent drying out with even temperature to prevent condensation. For most products, a temperature just around 32 degrees Fahrenheit is best, though there are some exceptions. Some products do not seem to withstand a temperature in the storage that will do no harm in the field.

Vegetable growers now find available a great many improvements and new developments in the packaging of vegetables, according to Paul Work of Cornell. Baskets and crates are better, both in appearance and construction. The new wire-bound crates offer great promise. The use of small window cartons and of cellulose wraps and liners is coming to the fore. Rubber bands and tape for tying and bunching are available in many forms and at low cost. Consumer packs, in-

cluding bags as well as cartons and baskets, are increasingly prominent.

Waldo Re-elected

A. G. Waldo of Canastota was re-elected President after two years of faithful service, and Lewis Gasper of Geneva continues as Secretary-Treasurer. Henry Marquart of Orchard Park is 1st Vice-president.

Prize Winners in the Exhibits

Over 150 plates of vegetables were included on the exhibition tables illustrating the fine quality that may be shown even in mid-winter. In the Association classes, Monroe County took first, Onondaga, second, and Erie County, third. Genesee-Orleans took first in the muckland class. First sweepstakes went to George Bennett of Burt, second to John Motz of Elba and third to George West of Rochester.

4-H Projects Well Represented

The 4-H Club vegetable projects were well represented by four counties. First championship was carried off by John Motz, Jr., (His Dad took second in his class). William Covington of Genesee County was second and Irma Meyer of Erie County was third.

The annual banquet was held on Wednesday evening, with President Waldo presiding and with a very illuminating presentation of monetary issues by R. F. Fricke, County Agent of Erie County.—Paul Work.

New York Agricultural Society Holds 102nd Annual Dinner

(Continued from Page 8)

son Valley resulting eventually in the anti-rent wars. Dr. U. P. Hedrick, Director of the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, spoke on "Ten Notable Presidents of the New York State Agricultural Society." Ed Babcock, whose subject was "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff," said that the three subjects discussed by him on his page in American Agriculturist, which caused the most interest were the bucking pony, chopped hay, and gold.

Henry S. Manley, counsel for the Milk Control Board, told of recent developments in the attitude of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington toward the milk problem, indicating that their sympathies lie with the Western and Mid-Western dairymen whose milk is used for but-

ter and cheese. Dr. Van Hart, president of the Production Credit Corporation at Springfield, explained the latest developments in the formation of Production Credit Associations.

The New York State Agricultural Society is one of the oldest farm organizations in the country. It worked for and has supported many of our most important farm institutions, including the State Fair, the State College of Agriculture, and the State Agricultural Experiment Station. While perhaps not the most important, the activity which has received widespread attention during the past few years has been the establishment at the State Fair of an old-time farm museum.

Urges Culture of Lotus

Mr. Clark Allis of Medina, New York, is interested in stimulating the planting of lotus. Mr. Allis states that it is one of the most beautiful wild flowers of America and once established readily takes care of itself. Any subscribers who might be interested can get further information by dropping a note to Mr. Clark Allis, Medina, New York.

"HAROLD IS SEVEN AND A VERY BRIGHT BOY FOR HIS AGE"

SO WRITES HIS FATHER, Henry M. Smith, of McHenry, Ill. "I want to tell you how Harold ran my 2-plow Farmall for me at haying time. He drove the tractor, pulling the hay wagon and loader on these hills up here, while I and the hired man did the loading. He could stop it, put it in and out of gear. He also ran the mower. Of course, I want to say that the Farmall is the easiest and handiest farm tractor. That is the reason he could do it so easily. I sure would hate to be without it."

We do not advocate letting the little kids run your tractor. Harold's example only goes to show that Farmall operation is a cinch.

Power that is so pliable and easy to handle that a 7-year-old can master it—power that the farmer "sure would hate to be without"—is the popular farm power of 1934. Make no mistake about that. Besides the 1, 2, and 3-plow Farmalls there are the regular McCormick-Deering tractors, 10-20 and 15-30.

Write us for information on any point. And ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about any of these tractors.



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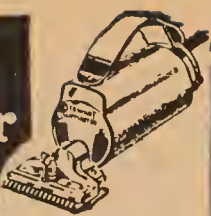
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Do you know the 10 RULES for clean milk?



FREE

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● Millions of dollars are lost annually by dairymen because of dirt in milk. This loss can be avoided by the observance of a few simple rules. The "Ten Rules for Clean Milk" were compiled by leading dairy authorities. Already more than 100,000 copies of them have been distributed by state and city milk inspectors and by milk plants.

Dirt in milk costs you and the entire dairy industry money—and good will. Get a copy of the "10 Rules" and post it in your milk house. Insist that the rules be observed and you will eliminate your losses caused by dirt in milk. Use coupon below.

FILTER YOUR MILK

through a cotton filter disk immediately after milking



● Use Rapid-Flo Filter Disks. They are fast, and remove all dirt. The favorite disks of dairymen from coast to coast.

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NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE... 10 RULES... USE COUPON

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J. Send me a FREE copy of the "10 Rules for Clean Milk."

Name _____

Address _____

Recent Happenings of Interest to Dairymen

THE Agricultural Adjustment Administration has called a milk hearing at New York City for February 5th at 10:00 A. M., at which time plans for a marketing agreement for the New York Milkshed will be discussed. A tentative agreement has been prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration including some of the provisions of the agreement drafted by the Committee of 18, and this will form the basis of a discussion at the hearing. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials emphasize that no provision of the proposed plan is final.

It is also made clear that the Administration will not, on their own initiative, assume responsibility for enforcing regulations in the New York Milkshed, and that if they do so, there must be a clear public understanding of the situation and a demand for such control on the part of producers and public interest. The enforcement of the agreement, if one is entered into, would be by licensing distributors, and would be undertaken with the help of a Joint Milk Control Board consisting of the members of the New York and New Jersey Milk Control Boards.

Secretary Wallace Proposes Milk Control Plan

It is reported that Secretary Wallace has outlined a proposed control program for the dairy industry which would establish individual quotas for dairymen throughout the United States, which may be put into effect about April 1st if approved by the rank and file of producers. Production quotas for individual dairymen would be based upon each farmer's production during 1931, 1932 and 1933, and benefit payments would be made for reductions in production, to be financed by a processing tax on milk and its products. It is expected that the tax would be 5 cents a hundred pounds on 4 per cent milk, and 1 cent a pound on butter, with the probability that this might be increased to 20 cents a hundred pounds on milk and 4 cents a pound on butter. It is also proposed that part of the processing tax be used to hasten the elimination of bovine tuberculosis.

On January 17th Secretary Wallace gave notification, effective February 1st, of the termination of all existing milk marketing agreements, numbering 13. The license for distributors in each case will remain in effect temporarily until replaced with new licenses conforming with the new policy of establishing producers' prices only.

Milk Board Constitutionality Decision Expected

Mr. Henry S. Manley, counsel for the Milk Board states that the Supreme Court decision on the consti-

tutionality of the Milk Control Board is expected on February 5th. He predicts that the decision will be favorable.

In a recent talk Mr. Manley pointed out that the State Health Department has the power to prevent city health departments from approving milk from out of the state.

A court decision on January 19th will lessen the power which the Milk Control Board has been using. Briefly, the decision states that the Milk Control Board does not have authority to revoke a milk dealer's license, or to impose a fine. The Board can investigate, but must turn over the evidence to the courts for a decision. The occasion of the decision was a fine imposed on the Grand View Dairy Company by the Milk Board to the sum of \$5,666.43 for alleged violation of the Board's minimum price ruling. An added penalty was that the concern was to lose its license if the fine was not paid within twenty days.

Health Inspection in Pennsylvania Curtailed

Mayor LaGuardia believes, judging from recent interviews, that milk prices to producers are too low and prices to consumers too high. Recently the Mayor directed Dr. John L. Rice, Commissioner of Health, to withdraw New York City health inspectors from areas in Pennsylvania where there is as yet no price control of the milk supply. The Mayor said he would favor the milksheds of New York and New Jersey, which states have had Milk Control Boards for some time.

Asks State Stimulation for Milk Consumption

A resolution was recently introduced in the New York State Assembly requiring the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets to conduct at his discretion a state-wide campaign to increase the consumption of milk and milk products. The resolution stated that the milk industry is one on which the prosperity of the state in a large measure depends.

New York State Holstein Association Meets at Cortland

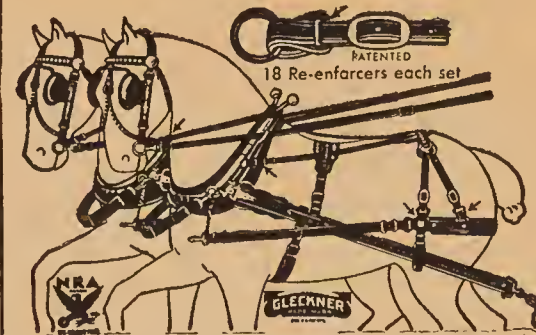
Six hundred and fifty Holstein breeders attended the banquet which brought to a close the annual meeting of the New York State association. The officers were re-elected as follows:—Edward J. Chaffee, Wassaic, president; Carl Wooster, Union Hill, first vice-president; Carl Randall, Gouverneur, second vice-president; S. J. Brownell, Ithaca, secretary; and Frank Wayne, Cortland, treasurer.

The State Association went on re-
(Continued on Opposite Page)



Experiments have shown definitely that drawing manure from the barn to the field every day results in the least possible loss of plant food. A tight floor in the dairy barn and the liberal use of bedding to absorb liquids helps.

DOUBLE WEAR—NO EXTRA COST



A set of new GLECKNER Oak-Tan Harness will save you money in 1934. Your horses will work better. Costly delays, caused by breakdowns of old harness, will be avoided.

Leather Re-Enforcers—an exclusive GLECKNER feature—give double wear to straps without extra cost. Write now for latest price list describing all models. Give name of your harness or implement dealer.

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Common Sense Arithmetic

The things you sell have already jumped 20 to 75 per cent. The things you buy must also jump—and they will the moment new costs become operative. Get in before the jump—investigate Grange Silo prices NOW.

Ask about ALGER ARCH miracle!

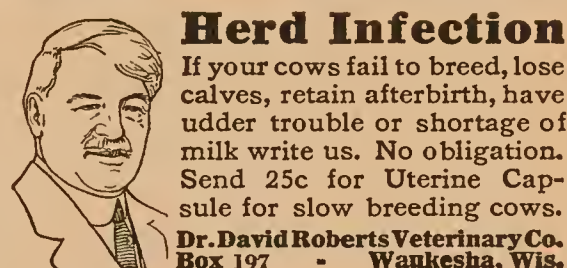
Also new money saving Reliner! Get prices and Circular A now. Wood Stave—Concrete Stave and Tile Silos. Also Tanks and Reliners.

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"THE MILKER OF TODAY"

Price and performance will satisfy you on this new pipeline, rubber-lined cup, Milker. Write for complete details. HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO. ONEIDA, N.Y.



Herd Infection

If your cows fail to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have udder trouble or shortage of milk write us. No obligation. Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows. Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co. Box 197 - Waukesha, Wis.

SEED OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive Oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 42-44 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Get our exceptionally low prices for 1934. You should by all means try these Oats. Also Barley, Soy Beans, Seed Corn, Alfalfa, Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed and Binder Twine. Write for catalogue, samples and prices. THEO. BURT & SONS, BOX 85, MELROSE, OHIO

STOP Coughs & Colds

among horses this inexpensive way before serious trouble develops. Use SPOHN'S COMPOUND. Acts on mucous membrane. Gives quick relief. Used 40 years. 60c and \$1.20 at drug stores or direct. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind.

INVENTORS

Time counts in applying for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Write for FREE book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. My success built upon strength of satisfactory service to inventors located in every State in the Union. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-B Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS WANTED

to qualify for steady Government Jobs: \$105 - \$200 month. Common education. Valuable information free. Write, INSTRUCTION BUREAU, 395 St. Louis, Mo.

Edison Storage Batteries for farm and home lighting plants. Replaces any type of lead battery now being used. Requires less care. Non-Acid, Odorless, Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional notarized guarantees. 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature SEE JAY BATTERY CO., 83 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

BOB SLEIGHS and Milking Machines. Wholesale. WARREN DEYO, Walkkill, N. Y.

cord as favoring the continuance of the State Milk Control Board, continuing the appropriation for eradicating tuberculosis, and opposed the proposed requirement that Grade A milk must contain 4 per cent butterfat.

Judge Berne A. Pyrke Appointed to Sheffield Farm Staff

Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., announced recently the appointment to its staff of Judge Berne A. Pyrke, of Albany, N. Y. Judge Pyrke was Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of New York State for eleven years prior to 1933, and before that time was County Judge and Surrogate of Essex County, New York.

Because of his long familiarity with agricultural conditions in the State of New York, Judge Pyrke will act as agricultural advisor to the Sheffield Farms Company, with particular reference to the factors affecting milk production.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this column at regular intervals we plan to give you worthwhile news about the products of our advertisers. Many commercial companies conduct valuable experiments, sometimes publish bulletins giving worthwhile information, and at times there are new products which are real news. Such information you will find here under the heading "With American Agriculturist Advertisers."

While a telephone is a distinct convenience, the Bell Telephone System in recent advertisements is calling attention to its profit-making possibilities.

Each issue of *American Agriculturist* carries notices of bulletins and catalogues which are yours for the asking. For example, here are some of the booklets offered in the January 6th issue:

"The 'Story of Carbide,' *National Carbide Sales Corporation*, Lincoln Building, New York City; "Baking Made Easy," containing 200 tested recipes, *Russell-Miller Milling Company*, Minneapolis, Minnesota; "Banking by Mail," *Institution For Savings in Roxbury*, 2345 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts; "Profit Protection," which gives information about securing patents, *Victor J. Evans & Company*, 674A, Victor Building, Washington, D. C.

Catalogues: "Jim Brown's New 1934 Bargain Catalogue," the *Brown Fence & Wire Company*, Dept. 3073, Cleveland, Ohio; catalogue of *Crosby Frisian Fur Company*, 560 Lyell Avenue, Rochester, New York; stove or furnace catalogue, *Kalamazoo Stove Company*, 801 Rochester Avenue, Kalamazoo, Michigan; "Isbell's Seed Annual," *Isbell Seed Company*, 171 Mechanic Street, Jackson, Michigan; catalogue of farm seeds, *Theodore Burt & Sons*, Box 85, Melrose, Ohio; "Burpee's Annual Garden Book," *W. Atlee Burpee Company*, 894 Burpee Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; "Allen's 1934 Book of Berries," *W. F. Allen Company*, 170 Market Street, Salisbury, Maryland; Vick's Garden Guide, *James Vick*, 303 Pleasant Street, Rochester, New York; "Strawberry Book," *Rayner Bros.*, Box 7, Salisbury, Maryland; "Harris Seed Catalogue," *Joseph Harris Company, Inc.*, R. F. D. 24, Coldwater, New York.

The *National Carbon Company*, of 30 East 42nd Street, New York City, makers of air cell radio batteries, is sponsoring a nation-wide contest with a total of \$3,700 in cash prizes. The first prize is \$1,000, and is offered to the writer of the best statement as to what features of an air cell radio has the most appeal. In addition to the first prize, there will be 382 other awards. The closing date of the contest is February 20th.

The judges will be: Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas; Judge John Barton Payne, national chairman of the American Red Cross; and Harold A. Lafount, of the Federal Radio Commission.

When cutting fuel wood be sure to remove the crooked, diseased, dying, and large-crowned trees. Also, cut the poor species, such as beech, yellow birch, sassafras, pin cherry, and pin oak. Removing the undesirable trees will permit the valuable ones, such as hard maple, oak, ash, basswood, and yellow poplar, to develop into valuable timber.

The Story of Beet Sugar

AS THE average housewife casually orders a 5 or 10 pound sack of "beet sugar," how small is her knowledge of the fascinating history back of the great beet sugar industry! How little does she realize that her purchase bestows a real benefit on some hard-working American farmer.

The story of this industry dates back to 1747 when one Andreas Marggraf, a Prussian chemist and physicist in the Royal Academy of Science and Literature of Berlin, made the startling discovery that sugar existed in the beet root. He also demonstrated the important fact that beet sugar had chemical and physical properties identical with those of sugar obtained from sugar cane.

However, it was Napoleon who gave the first real "push" to beet sugar. In 1811 the Society of Encouragement for the National Industry submitted a report to Napoleon showing the overlooked possibilities of the sugar beet as a great new industry. Instantly he realized the opportunity. In March of that year, Napoleon issued the now famous decree which resulted in the establishment of the French beet sugar industry. This decree set aside nearly 80,000 acres of land to be devoted to sugar beet culture. In addition, the manifesto prohibited the importation of sugar from the Indies after January 1, 1813, and appropriated one million francs for the establishment of six experimental schools for study, research and further development work. During the years 1812-1813, 334 beet sugar factories were established in France alone. Thus was the intensive and practical production of beet sugar given to the world. In our next chapter we will tell the Story of Beet Sugar in the United States.



More than 700,000 acres of land in the United States are devoted annually to the production of SUGAR BEETS, from which more than a million tons of pure sugar is obtained to sweeten the food and drink of many millions of our people.

In addition to sugar, the beets also furnish a most valuable feed for animals, known as *Dried Beet Pulp*. This is all the original beet after the sugar has been extracted by the so-called "diffusion process" or in simpler language, by soaking in warm water. The sugar is dissolved out of the beet, and the sweet water drawn off. After that the original sliced beet root, (minus the sugar) is conveyed to the dryer and dried down so that it can be sacked and shipped all over the country.

Dried Beet Pulp was known and highly esteemed in Europe long before we used it here, but in 1902 the first American dryers were installed. At that time Charles F. Saylor, special agent of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, reported to the department:

"Fortunate, indeed, is the farmer who is situated where he can secure sugar-beet pulp. . . . It is available in large quantities, it is nutritious and its sanitary effect is remarkable."

From the first beginnings in Michigan, the drying of beet pulp spread all over the beet-growing areas—right to the Pacific Coast. And Dried Beet Pulp is known and fed in almost every state in the Union. Owners of pure bred cattle, striving for big records were among the earliest to recognize the value of Dried Beet Pulp in their rations, they found out that they could force their cows to heavy feed consumption and heavy milk production without throwing them "off feed" and then the rank and file of dairymen found they could also get more milk and have healthier cows by using dried beet pulp—even though their cows were just merely "cows."

So, today, where dried beet pulp is known it is a most popular feed, but there are many places where it is not known—which is the reason for this advertisement. Ask your feed dealer to investigate Dried Beet Pulp and keep it in stock. It means profit for you and profit for him.

Write for our book "Profitable Feeding" for more information.

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in this Mutual Savings Bank. Operated under strict Massachusetts laws. We have no stockholders to share in profits. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open accounts, deposit your savings, or withdraw your money by mail. \$1 opens an account. Interest paid on accounts of \$3 or more. Accounts can be opened in one name or as a joint account in two names. Banking by mail with us is safe, easy, quick, private.

Write for folder "Banking by Mail" INTEREST BEGINS 15th EACH MONTH **Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity** 2345 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE BONDS

We pay highest prices for S. W. Straus, Prudence, N. Y. Title and other real estate bonds. Also public utility securities. Quotations on request. No mining or promotion issues handled.

Preston James Yeiser & Co. Incorporated

48 Wall Street New York

MAKE STEADY INCOME

selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and auto owners on long credit. You receive one-half the profits—paid weekly. No investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of \$35.00 to \$60.00 weekly interests you—write quick. **SOLAR PRODUCTS COMPANY**, Dept. 14, Cleveland, Ohio.

TRAPPERS, TRAPPERS—My recipe and scent to trap foxes are sure and guaranteed. Information. **FRED COUTURE**, So. Durham, Quebec. County Drummond.

RAW FURS WANTED—Price lists free. Prompt returns, honest grading. Steel traps. Animal scents. Write us. **METCALF & SON FUR CO.**, Alstead, N. H.

Best Grade Leaf Smoking or Chewing ten pounds \$1.00. Flavoring pipe and box cigars free. **FORD FARMS**, K20, Paducah, Ky.

CHEWING, Smoking or Cigaret Tobacco, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and Box 5c Cigars Free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. **FARMERS' ASSOCIATION**, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GOLDLEAF—Guaranteed Satisfactory chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Smoking 5 lbs. .75c; ten \$1.25. Pipe Free. **CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS**, Sedalia, Ky.

GOOD MILD FRENCH SMOKING TOBACCO 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.50. This is good tobacco, no trash. **UNITED FARMERS**, Mayfield, Ky.

DOGS

PUPS Wirehair Terriers \$20, eligible for registration. Collies \$15. Miniature Spitz \$15. Coach dogs \$20 One grown Russian Wolfhound \$10. One Greyhound \$10. **DR. F. C. DETTNER**, Riverhead Veterinary Hospital, Riverhead, L. I.

COLLIES—Shep. \$5. Rat-Vermin dogs \$4. Beautiful peacock \$25. **MULLEN**, Tuckerton, N. J.

HORSES

FOR SALE Carload farm chunks, good colors, young ages, fat and gentle, harness-broke. **FRED CHANDLER**, Chariton, Iowa.

CATTLE

70 PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

all young, accredited, many negative to blood test, will sell in the 48th Sale Heated Sale Pavilion, Earlville, Madison Co., New York, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1934.

Just a high class lot of guaranteed animals that you will buy cheaper than you can at private sale. Trucks obtainable reasonable.

R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Purebred Shorthorn Bulls, 10 to 16 months, Red, white and roan colors, from dual purpose prize winning stock. Descriptions and prices on request. **WM. J. BREW & SONS**, Bergen, N. Y.

SWINE

Reliable Pigs for Sale!

Our quality shall be maintained but prices are lowest ever quoted for this high grade stock. Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester

8-9 Weeks old \$2.50

CHESTER WHITES \$3.00

Will ship C.O.D.—no crating charge.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass. Box 83

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

8 to 10 wks. old @ \$2.50 each

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL,

Russell Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

PIGS 8-10 wks. old \$2.50 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows 8 weeks old \$3.00 each.

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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

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10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

The New York State Milk Control Board has announced minimum prices to producers for 3.5 per cent milk in 201-210 mile zone for January, as follows:

Class	Price	Butterfat Differential
1	\$2.23	.04
2-A	1.55	.04
2-B	1.75	.04
2-C	1.45	.04
2-D		
2-E		
3		
4-A		
4-B		

Prices for Classes 1, 2-A, 2-B and 2-C will continue until further notice of change. Prices for other classes will be figured at the end of the month.

New England Milk Producers' Association

The December price of 3.7% fluid milk, 10th zone basis, as reported by the Statistician of the New England Milk Producers' Association averaged \$2.08 per hundred pounds, compared with \$2.12 per hundred pounds in November, 1933, \$2.02 reported for December, 1932, and \$2.62 per hundred pounds the five year average for December. December surplus milk averaged \$.82 per hundred pounds, seventeen cents lower than for November, 1933, and compares with \$1.06 per hundred pounds for December, 1932, and \$1.56 the five year average for December. The average price of 92 score butter at Boston was 20.0 cents per pound during the first two weeks of January, 1934. This compares with 23.0 cents reported for this same period in December, 22.8 cents per pound in January, 1933, and 38.9 cents per pound the five year average for this period in January.

New York Prices for December

The Dairymen's League paid a net pool price of \$1.46 on non-volume plants for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone. A-volume differential plants paid \$1.58.

Sheffield Producers paid \$1.87 with usual differentials.

The Dairy Situation

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced that all milk marketing agreements will be scrapped February 1st, and that future agreements will not enforce minimum prices to consumers.

There is considerable concern in the East due to a belief that the A.A.A. may favor Mid-Western dairymen whose chief outlet is butter. There is some belief that they favor a reduction in fluid milk prices bringing them more nearly to butter and cheese prices. A hearing on a

tentative New York milk agreement is scheduled in the Aldermanic Chambers in New York City at 10 A. M. on Monday, February 5. Copies of the proposed agreement are obtainable from the following address: Chief Hearing Clerk, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Government butter purchases left January 1st storage holdings in the ordinary channels of trade at about the five-year average. On January 1st there were 111,210,000 pounds in storage, but 39,932,000 pounds belong to the government, and it is being rapidly distributed by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to the needy. In addition, the government proposes to purchase additional butter which would bring their holdings to nearly 58,000,000 pounds.

Recently there was a slump in butter prices but at this writing they are coming back until higher than extras at New York are quoted at 20½ to 21½. Consumption has held up fairly well and indications are that production is lower than last year.

The U. S. D. A. reports that milk production per cow for the entire country on January 1 was lower than a year ago and probably lower than on that date in any year since 1925. Preliminary figures indicate that about 20% less grain was being fed per cow than on January 1, a year ago. However, the reduction in production per cow is largely offset by the increased number of cows.

New York State showed an increase per cow according to crop reporters, January 1, 1934, figures being 15 pounds per cow, January 1, 1933, 14.6, and January 1, 1932, 14.2. The North Atlantic states reported an average production per cow of 14.82 pounds as compared with last year's figures of 14.93 pounds and a five year average of 15.03.

Feed prices are running about 25% higher than they did a year ago.

Prices of cows in New York are a little higher than a year ago. On January 1, according to crop reporters, TB purebreds averaged to bring \$81.00, the same as last year, grades \$60.00 as compared with \$57.00 of a year ago. Cows not TB tested were reported as averaging \$61.00 for purebreds as compared with \$56.00 a year ago and a \$47.00 average for grades as compared with \$44.00 a year ago.

New York State has less of most feed crops available than a year ago. The U. S. crop report also shows less wheat, corn and oats on farms for the entire U. S. than there were a year ago.

Cheese

Cold storage holdings of American cheese on January 1 were 76,000,000 pounds compared with 57,700,000 a year ago and a five year average of 65,300,000.

Cheese production has been relatively light but over the past several months prices have declined in sympathy with butter. Consumption seems to have been somewhat less than in 1932. It is expected that cheese production will be relatively small up to the pasture season.

Eggs

There has been an interesting situation in the New York market recently when Western eggs of rather low grade sold for almost as much as good nearbys. This is temporary and is explained by the reluctance of stores handling western eggs to change to nearbys, probably because they fear that if their customers are educated to appreciate fresh nearby eggs, it will be difficult to change them back to using Westerns.

Storage eggs, except those held for relief purposes, are just about cleaned up in New York City.

There is a definite feeling in the New York market that we will have a better year than 1933. Already there are indications of better consumption in the Mid-West which means less competition here from Western eggs. Also, while consumption in the East has held up remarkably well, it is expected that it will be even better.

It looks as if egg production this Spring will be about the same as a year ago or perhaps smaller. High feed prices encourage closer culling. From January 1 to 20, shipments of eggs to New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia totaled 468,598 cases as compared to 530,005 a year ago. For that period this year's shipments are the lowest they have been in five years.

The relation between feed prices and

egg prices is less favorable than it has been but whatever next year brings forth, Eastern poultrymen will be in a better position than those in the West. If the present situation results in some reduction in the number of baby chicks hatched, it should react favorably on prices next Fall. It is estimated that there was an average loss of \$1.00 per case on eggs stored last Spring. If this discourages heavy storing this Spring, it may help us next Fall.

Most poultrymen will carry on without much expansion or contraction. The unfavorable feed-egg price relation will be met by closer culling, better feeding and better grading and packing of eggs. Looking ahead several years we expect a gradual but steady increase in poultry keeping in this section.

Recent Prices at New York State Egg Auctions

Grade	Albany Jan. 26	Poughkeepsie Jan. 26	Smithtown Jan. 23
N. Y. F'cy lge.....	24½-27	27 -	25½-29¾
Grade A lge.....	24½-26	23 -26½	24 -28
Fancy med.....	22¼-24	23½ -	23½-24¾
Grade A med.....	21½-24	22¼-23	22½-24½
Grade A Pullets.....	21 -21¾	19 -20½	21 -21½
Grade A lge. br.....	24 -27	23 -25	27½-27¾
Grade A med. br.....	21¼-22	22¼-22½	23 -

Potatoes

It is dangerous to predict price trends. However, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has this to say: "With the car-lot movement continuing to gain over that of last season, the prospects are for the shortage in old stock potatoes to become more pronounced and for prices to advance steadily until about April when the southern new crop usually begins to move in volume."

The Mid-West has a potato shortage which is opening up some markets for Eastern stock and also providing a market for Western potatoes which might otherwise be shipped East.

Maine has shipped about 6,000 cars more than they did a year ago. Total Maine shipments for the year will be about 45,000 to 50,000 cars as compared with 44,000 cars last season. New York and Pennsylvania now have about as many cars to ship as they had at this time last year.

A recent government report states that the intended acreage of 12 early and second early States is likely to be 20% more than in 1933. Growers in those States now intend to plant 158,400 acres of early potatoes compared with 133,200 last year and a five year average of 173,800.

At New York City prices have had an upward trend. On January 26 Number 1 State potatoes were quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.80 per 100 pound bag. Long Island Number 1's were quoted at \$2.15 to \$2.30 per 100 pound bag. New potatoes from Bermuda were quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.50 per barrel for No. 1.

Hay

Although trade is not active, receipts of hay at New York are reported as light and the market firm. Heavy receipts may change this situation by the time this is read.

On January 26, Number 1 Timothy was quoted at \$18.50 to \$19.00, Number 2 at \$17.00 to \$18.00, Number 3 at \$15.00 to \$16.00, Shipping at \$14.00 to \$15.00.

Clover-mixed brought \$15.00 to \$17.00; second cutting Alfalfa, \$21.00 to \$22.00; first cutting Alfalfa, \$15.00 to \$17.00.

Many New York farms have a light hay supply and there is likely to be a good local demand in a good many sections.

Meats and Livestock

Following are quotations for country dressed meats: Veal calves per pound prime \$1.11; common to good, \$.08 to \$.10; small, \$.06½ to \$.07½. Hot house Lambs per head, 50 to 100 pounds, \$.05½ to \$.07.

The following are quotations on livestock for January 26: Veal calves per 100 pounds prime, \$8.50; common to good, \$6.00 to \$8.00; culls and small, \$3.00 to \$5.75. Lambs per 100 lbs. choice, \$9.25 to \$9.85; medium to good, \$7.00 to \$9.00; culls, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

Heavy bulls, \$3.00 to \$3.50; light to medium, \$2.00 to \$2.75; heavy cows per 100 pounds, \$3.00 to \$3.50; light to medium, \$1.50 to \$2.75; and hogs, \$3.25 to \$4.15.

Prices

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports a rise of 3 points in the price of farm products during the week ending January 10th. At that time all farm products averaged to sell for 70 per cent as much as pre-war, compared with 67 per cent on January 3rd, 68 per cent in

mid-December and 51 per cent in January, 1933.

The average prices paid by farmers were reported as unchanged from the previous week. The purchasing power of farm products is 59 per cent of pre-war, which is 18 points higher than a year ago.

Prices to farmers in New York State were better than U. S. The index number for December, the last figure available, was 83% of pre-war for New York farm products and for the entire United States, 69%. Several New York products were better than average. The index price of oats was 91% of pre-war, potatoes, 117; apples, 122; milk cows, 103; and wool, 133.

Index for milk for November was 84.

Produce Market Notes

Special to American Agriculturist from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Potatoes Sell Higher

Trend of the potato market turned sharply upward again after the middle of the month and the sharp gains were fairly well maintained. Average jobbing price of Maine Green Mountains in eastern markets is above \$2 per 100 pounds. New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland round white varieties followed a jobbing range of \$1.60 to \$1.90 in eastern markets. Country potato markets in western New York are about steady at \$1.55 to \$1.60 and northern Maine quotes prices firm around \$1.50.

Onion Market Sags

Supplies of onions have been rather heavy the second half of January and prices were inclined to sag slightly, although general position remains satisfactory to holders. Receipts in city markets have accumulated and prices eased off a little under slow demand. A few mid-western markets weakened. New York yellow stock was fairly steady at a jobbing range of \$1.15 to \$1.40 in eastern cities. Prices were steady in western New York at \$1.25 and western Michigan sales held near low level of \$1.15, with demand moderate. Some western country markets weakened slightly.

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Jan. 27, 1934.	Jan. 20, 1934.	Jan. 28, 1933.
BUTTER			
93 score	20¾-21½	20¼-21	17¾-18¼
92 score	20½-	-20	17½-
88 to 91 score	19 -20¼	18 -19¾	17 -17½
Lower Grades	16½-18½	16½-17½	-16¾
CHEESE (N.Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	13½-		12 -
Fresh average run	12½-13		-11¼
Held, fancy	15 -19	15 -19	16 -18
Held average run	14 -		
EGGS White			
Best nearby open market offerings	23¾-24	25 -25¼	20 -21
Commercial Standards	-23½	24½-24¾	17 -19
Mediums	-23¼	-23½	15 -16½
Lightweights, Un'grades			
Pullets			
Peewees			
Brown			
Best	-25¼		17 -
Standards	24 -24¼		15 -16
Duck N. Y. State	-27		
POULTRY			
Fowls, colored		13 -15	16 -18
Fowls, Leghorn		12 -14	15 -16
Chickens, colored		-15	15 -19
Chickens, Leghorn			-14
Broilers, colored		10 -22	16 -19
Broilers, Leghorn			-16
Pullets, colored			17 -21
Pullets, Leghorn			15 -16
Roosters			-11
Capons			19 -23
Turkeys, hens			-18
Turkeys, toms			-17
Ducks, nearby			12 -17
Geese, nearby			11 -12
GRAINS Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (May) .....	.80¾	.90½	.47¾
Corn (May) .....	.52¼	.52½	.26¾
Oats (May) .....	.37¾	.38¾	.17¾
Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.07½	1.07½	.66¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel. ....	.66¾	.65¾	.40
Oats, No. 2 .....	.49	.49¾	.27
FEEDS (At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats		26 00	13.25
Sp'g Bran		19.00	12.50
H'd Bran		21.00	14.50
Standard Mids		19.00	12.00
Soft W. Mids.		22.00	15.50
Flour Mids.		20.00	13.50
Red Dog		20.50	13.50
Wh. Hominy		24.50	14.50
Yel. Hominy		24.50	14.00
Corn Meal		26.50	14.00
Gluten Feed		21.70	15.45
Gluten Meal		28.70	20.60
36% C. S. Meal		27.00	17.00
41% C. S. Meal		28.00	18.00
43% C. S. Meal		29.00	19.00
34% O. P. Lin Meal ..			21.50
Beet Pulp		22.50	18.00

Market closed slow, weak; indefinite prices made quotations impossible.

Not received at time of going to press.

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Ship your eggs to us! We have a place for them. We pay within 24 hours.

In business 107 years.

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\$900 Secures 220 Acres

24 Cattle, team, crops, machinery, vehicles, hay, potatoes, etc., included; premier dairy section, 2 miles depot town; 100 acres tillage, 800 sugar maples; running water to 8-room house, large barn, milk house. Only \$3,900 complete, \$900 down; pg 23 big illus. catalog. Free. **STROUT AGENCY,** 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

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New York Farm News

THE evolution in the potato industry which is taking place as knowledge of the life history of wire worms and millipedes is gained, featured the meeting of the Empire State Potato Club at Rochester, Jan. 24 and 25. From constant fear of a wormy and scabby crop, research and its application is leading the industry within sight of control within two or three years.

Prof. G. F. MacLeod of the State College of Agriculture told the club members that the life habits of the wireworm now are understood, methods of control have been applied successfully, and as a result the entire scheme of potato growing is

Reserve Your Master Farmer Banquet Ticket Now

THE demand for tickets to the Master Farmer banquet always exceeds the supply. Therefore, if you plan to attend, it will be wise to make reservations now. The Sixth Annual Banquet will be held at Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, February 15th, at 6:30 P. M. At that time Governor Lehman will present medals to eight Master Farmers and eight winners of the 4-A Award.

Reservations can be made now by sending \$1.50 for each ticket desired to *American Agriculturist*, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

changing. Prof. E. V. Hardenburg, one of the leading spirits in the club since its inception seven years ago, discussed cultural practices. Slides showed some bad habits of growers, including shallow planting and ridging which injured plants and reduced yields.

Seek Research Appropriation

A resolution adopted by the club urged the Legislature to appropriate funds for continuance of research for the control of vegetable disease and insect pests. Some of these appropriations were reduced or eliminated last year because they had been labeled emergency measures. Special reference was made to the spraying and dusting experiments of A. H. Mader of Pittsford and it was said that unless funds are made available this work would have to stop at a time when it was showing remarkable results.

George W. Lamb, of Hubbardsville, club president, was unable to be present because of his new job as president of the Bank for Cooperatives at Springfield. T. C. Buhl, Jr., of Stafford, also was absent and Lewis A. Toan of Perry, former president, was drafted as acting president. Charles H. Riley of Sennett was chairman of the show committee.

Bushnell Draws Crowd

Dr. John Bushnell, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster drew an audience that overflowed into the corridors when he discussed planting and cultural practices in his home state. The work of the Ohio station with potatoes has been especially outstanding. His findings confirmed the work of Professor MacLeod that wireworms may be controlled by changes in rotation that rob them of food. Old-style rotations include sod, potatoes, grain and sod. Professor MacLeod said there are a variety of rotations that have been tried in the past year with success. They include alternating potatoes with beans, barley, oats or soy beans. Another practice he recommended is planting rye as soon as potatoes are out of the ground and plowing it under in the spring.

Dr. Bushnell said he has been trying to find a crop to replace sweet clover in the rotation as the soil needs organic matter. He told of experiments discing and plowing under corn, tall rye and other cover crops. An interesting chart compared values of manures and commercial fertilizers, showing that lack of organic matter holds down the yield. Another of his experiments was with perforated tile under the rows. In a dry

season when water ran through the tile only twice the yield was 392 bushels per acre, while check rows without tile produced only 300 bushels per acre.

In another Ohio test tall rye was plowed under to form a cushion three or four inches thick under heavy soil. It was a dry year and it was found the plants developed extensive root systems through the rye mat and produced unusually large yields.

Premier Potato Growers announced at the annual dinner of the Empire State Potato Club at Rochester by Earl A. Flansburgh, state leader of county agents, were: James Seymour, Jr., Malone; W. S. Hutchings, Cold Water; H. L. Hodnett, Fillmore; Shanley Bros., Paris; H. F. Bremer, Paris; Chris W. Kruger, Wellsville; John A. Child, Malone; Hugh G. Humphrey, New Hartford; George McCoy, Chateaugay; Bruce Cottrell, Homer.

—L. B. Skeffington.

Oswego County Bull Association Proves 1st Herd Sire

A purebred Holstein bull owned by the Oswego County Holstein Bull Association has just been proven as recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This means that at least 5 daughters of this bull have been tested in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and have been compared with their mother's record made under similar conditions. The results show that the daughters of the bull consistently tested higher than their dams.

This Bull Association was the second to be formed in New York State. The members of the Association are: Frank Hueston & Sons, Palermo; Matson Brothers, South Hannibal; and William Hunter, of Fulton, N. Y. The bull was proved in the herd of Mr. Hunter, who has been keeping records on his herd for a number of years.

These four dairymen, fully aware of the difficulties they had been up against in the past to purchase as good a bull as they want, decided to overcome this financial problem by purchasing their bulls together. The first bull purchased by the association was named Oswego Man O' War, being bred at the Cowles & Son herd in Chautauqua County, from one of the best bred bulls in the county. They now own four bulls jointly.

More Tests By Mail

Cow testing by mail reached an all-time high record here when 3,462 cows were tested during the month of December, the central dairy record club reports. This is an increase of twenty-five per cent over the same month a year ago and is the largest in the history of the local testing laboratory which was established three years ago.

This increase in cow-testing is probably because of better prices for milk during the second half of 1933 and greater interest of dairymen in production and testing in butterfat.

The dairy-record-club plan of testing cows by mail is now operating in all counties of New York state under the direction of farm bureaus and the college of agriculture. Through this service, dairymen, no matter where they live, can obtain these records on their herds at low cost. The average cost is about twelve cents a cow a month.

County Debt Committees to Be Appointed

Debt conciliation committees are expected to be ready to function in distressed areas by the first of February. The State Committee has decided to leave the appointment of local committees in the hands of the people in the community concerned. A nominating committee consisting of the County Farm Bureau Chairman, the Pomona Grange Master, and a representative of the bankers, will be asked to make nominations of five persons qualified to act on a farm debt conciliation committee. This nominating committee will determine, first,

whether or not there is need for debt conciliation work in the county. The State Committee does not anticipate any large demand for this kind of work in New York State but it stands prepared to deal with cases as they arise.

State Bread Winners Next Issue

Winners in the *American Agriculturist*-Grange Bread making Contest will be announced in the next issue. Thirty-nine contestants are expected to enter the State contest at Lake Placid where the bread will be on display during the State Grange Session which is being held Feb. 6-9 inclusive. The contestants who will enter the State contest are women who have previously won the Pomona bread making contests held in their respective counties.

Dr. Maynard Will Study Chinese Food

Dr. L. A. Maynard, professor of animal nutrition at Cornell University, will leave for China in February to aid in research designed to improve the diets of Chinese farm families. He is going at the request of the University of Nanking. Facts already gathered about the Chinese farm food indicate that even in times of plenty the diets of the farm people lack certain essentials. Chinese farm families must rely almost entirely on farm grown products for their food supply, making the variety and quality of the food limited.

Five Counties Lead in 4-H Contest

Allegany, Broome, Ulster, Chemung, and Oneida counties won the honors in the special feeding and management contest conducted by the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association. Sixty-two 4-H Holstein calf club members from eleven different counties competed. The contest was open to all regularly enrolled members who did not show their cattle at the State Fair. In deciding on the winners, the committee considered 75 points on the member's record book and 25 points for production records in addition to information given by each contestant. High scorers were: Clarence Jordon, Troy, Rensselaer county; Lloyd G. Jamison, Fillmore, Allegany; Lee Friar, Portville, Allegany; John B. Humphreys, New Hartford, Oneida; Wilbur Orr, Rock Stream, Schuylers; Bernard Kasper, Pine City, Chemung; Walter F. Koziarz, Boonville, Oneida; Alice Rees, Fillmore, Allegany; Leland W. Irish, Jr., Valatia, Columbia; Morris McNair, Windsor, Broome; Rodney Whittaker, Whitney Point, Broome; Allison Arlen, Eden, Erie; Josephine Rees, Fillmore, Allegany; Charles J. Whitter, Cuba, Allegany; William Hasbrouck, New Paltz, Ulster; Dayton Meade, Tunnel, Broome; George Kennard, Deansboro, Oneida; Roscoe Whittaker, Whitney Point, Broome; Frank N. Smith, Elmira, Chemung; Gerald Cady, Pine City, Chemung; William Spencer, Wallkill, Ulster; Gertrude Scott, Tunnel, Broome; Gordon Scott, Tunnel, Broome; William Smith, Elmira, Chemung; Mary Louise Price, Rock Stream, Schuylers.

New York City Acts on Market Rackets

Recent promises of action on New York City market rackets were more than talk. On January 23rd officials of the City Department of Markets conducted a raid on the Wallabout Market in Brooklyn and arrested a number of watchers. The licenses of 17 carriers and watchmen, accused of collecting graft from farmers, were revoked, and a number who did not hold licenses were warned to keep away from the market.

Action was taken on information given by affidavits of 30 farmers, merchants and truck drivers. The farmers complained that they had to pay out from \$1.25 to \$10.00 a day to these licensed carriers and watchers before they could unload so much as a stalk of spinach. It has been estimated that this has cost farmers a total of \$150,000 a year, and that another \$100,000 has been levied by a so-called chauffeurs' union.

There is also talk that a new attempt

will be made to use the Bronx terminal market, commonly referred to as the "Eight Million Dollar White Elephant." Mayor LaGuardia recently visited the market and claims that he is going to make it a great terminal market where, among other things, farmers from Long Island and New Jersey will be able to sell their wares directly to the New York consumer.

Guernseys Went Up

Guernseys sold at public auction in 1933 averaged \$20 higher than for 1932. This figure was found in a survey of all sales as completed by the American Guernsey Cattle Club. Two animals from New Jersey brought the highest prices of the year for animals sold at public sale. R. F. Loree of Florham Park paid \$2,500 for a bull, Florham Pioneer, at the J. L. Hope Sale, while Hugh Barclay of Douglaston Manor Farm, Pulaski, N. Y., paid \$1,825 for a cow, Polly's Queen of Glengeran, sold by Osceola Farms, Cranford, N. J. Fifteen purebred Guernseys sold for more than \$1,000 each during 1933, while only four passed that figure in 1932.

Lowell Thomas to Address Dairymen

Lowell Thomas, nationally known radio speaker, will address the United Milk Producers at their annual dinner that will be held in the Hotel Hildebrecht, Trenton, on February 5, 1934. Harold Braddock, general manager of the association, is making plans for a large delegation of dairymen. The dinner is being given for the members of the United Milk Producers' Association, a newly organized group of milk producers.

Among New England Dairymen

A gathering of farmers at the State House, Boston, predicted a milk strike and possible riot unless some of their grievances were speedily adjusted. These farmers assembled to secure representation at Federal hearings, and to voice their opposition to the present Federal milk code, and to obtain new provisions. Stated briefly, the New England farmers have found that they have derived little benefit from the AAA. As our most important industries are dairying and poultry raising, the benefits given to the cotton, wheat and corn farmers have only resulted in increased feed costs to us, and now the proposed program for reducing milk production, if applied to this area, will further reduce our profits, as many New England farmers have no other source of income. Yet it remains a well known fact that we do not produce enough milk and cream to supply our own markets. The number of quarts of imported cream for one month should be convincing. At Boston alone the receipts for October were: Michigan, 62,000; Minnesota, 25,400; Ohio, 48,000; Indiana, 48,000; Kansas, 8,000; Tennessee, 8,000; Wisconsin, 16,000; a total of 215,440 quarts. In addition to this we received 1,341,772 quarts of milk and 224,680 quarts of cream from New York during the same month. It is also a fact that our fluid milk does not compete with butter, cheese or other by-products of the creameries. Thus it would seem that the Massachusetts producers, at least, had sufficient reason for organizing in their own interests and not allow themselves to be penalized for surpluses existing in other states. It would also be of benefit to Massachusetts dairymen if the measure pertaining to cream inspection could be supported for legislation. Dairymen are urged to advise their local representatives and senators to give support to this measure.

Still another aid to New England dairymen would be the control of the middle-western butter market where there are thousands of marginal producers. Proper advertising would also help, but here there is a deplorable lack of funds as the New England Dairy Council has practically collapsed for lack of financial support. It all reminds of one of the old adage "United we stand, divided we fall."

C. M. P. A. Holds Annual Meeting

The C. M. P. A. held its annual meeting on Tuesday, January 9, in Hartford. This was the first meeting to be held under the director delegate system. All of the directors and delegates were present. President R. C. Mitchell presided at the meeting. The chief business was the election of three delegates-at-large. Raymond Bentley of Harwinton was elected for three years, C. Marsden Bacon of Middletown was elected for two years and Fred Abell of Lebanon was elected for one year.

Make your reservations now if you plan to go on the American Agriculturist-United Fruit tour to the West Indies and South America. Early reservations can be cancelled easier than last-minute ones taken care of.

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Quick Maturing—Heavy Layers
Proved Profit Makers Over 20 Years
Leghorns—Rocks—Reds

Master Bred Strains. BARRED ROCKS: Thompson—Holterman—Bishop Strains; S. C. W. LEG-HORNS: Hollywood—Tancred—Oakdale Strains; R. I. REDS: Tompkins—Knickerbocker Strains.

Breeders blood-tested for B. W. D.

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Send this ad with name and address for NEW 21st Annual Catalogue and Price List which gives all details of Contest.

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NEUHAUSER "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS



Baby Chicks from 26 oz. Eggs

Yes! That's what you get when you order "Good Luck" AAA mating chicks. Bred from flocks at one of the largest breeding plants in America. All breeders BLOODTESTED. Thousands of breeders in 10 breeds at the Master Breeding Farm.

Our AAA and A matings have 14 years of continuous breeding for large size eggs. 20 Breeds to choose from.

Write today for FREE catalog in colors and low prices.

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20th CENTURY Baby Chicks

Their BIG EGG YIELD known to thousands. All chicks from finest, pure-bred, BLOODTESTED flocks. Shipped in Feed-O-Boxes... means FREE STARTING BROODERS FOR YOUR CHICKS! Send for book and low prices.

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20th CENTURY HATCHERY
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Peerless Chicks C. O. D.

Will Produce Your 1934 Profits

Ohio Accredited and bloodtested chicks from Peerless flocks that have shown such good results in previous years—strengthened by careful culling and the addition of splendid males—bred for egg production. This stock will produce lots of eggs for you. Chick losses during first 14 days replaced at half original cost. Send for low 1934 prices. Write us today.

PEERLESS HATCHERY, Box 199, Leipsic, Ohio

Accredited Chicks

Cash in your 1934 Profit opportunities with Empire Bloodtested Ohio Accredited Chicks. Choice of popular breeds in our regular egg-production matings. Also turkeys. Special "AA" mating Leghorns and White Rocks. Flocks in splendid condition—better males—rigidly culled. Chick losses during first 14 days replaced at half cost. Send for attractive 1934 prices. Write today.

Empire Hatchery, Box 40, Columbus Grove, O.

TAKE NOTICE 200,000 Quality Chicks for Feb.

19—March and April—Prepaid.
S. C. W. Leghorns, Grade A.....\$70.00—1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, Utility.....60.00—1000
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Ass'd or H. Mixed, \$60—1000. Hatched from well bred flocks. Write for catalog giving full details. 100% del.
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S. C. Tom Barron Wh. Leghorns, S. C. Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. We have hundreds of satisfied customers. Let us send you one of our circulars with attractive prices and terms.

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ELECTRIC HATCHED N. H. Reds

White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons.....\$7.00—100
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ALL BREEDERS CULLED, BLOOD-TESTED AND Banded BY STATE OFFICIALS

New Jersey Certified Wh. Leghorns, also Barred Rocks, R. I. and N. H. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, and specially priced Heavy Mixed Chicks for Capons.

We are the largest producers of New Jersey State-Supervised Chicks.

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JUNIATA CHICKS.—Let us send you photos of our large Poultry Farm. Booking orders for Feb., Mar., Apr.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, Pa. Box 2.

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Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, S. C. Reds, Heavy Mixed and Light Mixed. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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5 YEAR GUARANTEE

This new improved Cel-O-Glass has a new, different construction. It does not break like glass or tear like cloth. It gives chicks ultra-violet rays that ordinary glass and soiled cloth curtains bar out.

Cel-O-Glass keeps brooder houses warmer on cold nights, helps raise healthy chicks, prevents leg weakness, lowers mortality. Cel-O-Glass is guaranteed for 5 years... should last years longer. You get guarantee at time of purchase. Send for free sample and blue-print. Cel-O-Glass is also used on cold frame and hot bed sash—saves labor, breakage, expense; gives earlier, stronger plants.

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ONLY GENUINE CELO-GLASS BEARS THIS MARK

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



Nearby Markets for

Keep in Step

PROFESSOR James E. Rice is soon going to retire as the head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell. All who know him realize that this step is an important one for the poultrymen of New York state. Because of his infectious personality, poultry people can't help but think of him as "Jimmy Rice." That personality, coupled with exceptional vision and constancy of purpose has so inspired and impressed the leaders of the poultry industry in this country and abroad, that his retirement from active duty will be felt more widely than in his home state. But, we all know that the dropping of the official reins will not mean actual retirement so far as his activity in the poultry field is concerned. So long as he physically can "Jimmy" will be in the "front line of trenches" in the battle to make poultry keeping a pleasanter and more profitable occupation.

Having been one of the thousands of Jimmy's students and later having worked under him, I have been fortunate in receiving a long exposure to that personality and character which he radiates. I owe much of what little progress I have made in this field to him.

When I think of his retirement next June many things flash through my mind. Reminders of my contacts with him. A piece of advice which he gave a class of Short Course students one winter, now comes to my mind because it seems appropriate to the egg marketing situation which now confronts the nearby poultrymen.

He said, "In your work be conservatively progressive." One doesn't have to stretch his imagination to realize that this advice is being followed in Washington in charting out the economic course of the country.

The Trend of the Times

When I say this advice is appropriate to the present egg marketing situation I'm thinking of some unmistakable trends, which I have mentioned before in this column. To keep his head afloat, the nearby poultryman must keep in step with these trends.

First of all there is one very definite trend that is surely interesting to us here in the Northeast and that is the trend of egg production to our section of the country.

According to the monthly reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the total egg receipts of New York City were just about 2½% heavier in 1933 than in 1932. But the receipts from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were 45% heavier, while from New York state alone there was an increase of 70%.

This means that egg receipts from the Mid-West, the Pacific Coast and the South actually decreased in 1933 over 1932. Then when we stop to think there are now 19 Producers' Cooperative Egg Auction Associations selling over a quarter million cases to our local markets last year, we can appreciate the trend more fully.

To me this means that the nearby poultryman is surviving these hard times better than those in other parts of the country. It also means that we are getting more and more in position to supply a large volume of eggs to the consumers in this territory.

Now the question arises, how best to take advantage of this situation. Well, it looks to me like we have to examine more closely those two factors which mean so much to the egg buyer.

He's looking first for quality and then for uniformity and dependability in every case of eggs he buys. Quality is the thing which makes the biggest appeal to his customers. Uniformity and dependability all the way through the case, with accurate grading throughout, make the profit or loss in his candling room to a large extent. If he buys twenty-five cases of fancy eggs and pays a fancy price and then his

candlers on sorting the eggs only put fifteen cases into his fancy cartons and five cases into his second grade, three cases of mediums and pullets and the balance in brown eggs, tinted eggs, dirties, cracks and bloodspots, he'll steer clear of the place he bought those eggs next time.

That's really our biggest job. The question of getting a few thousand farmers each packing his eggs according to his own ideas and then try to make a uniform product out of them without some form of candling and pooling, is no mean task. I'm convinced that wholesale pooling of nearby eggs wouldn't do the trick. The mixing of two people's eggs in the same case will give you some lack of uniformity that you can't see in candling. And besides, it would tend to level producers off, benefitting the poorer in the group and hurting the better producers.

No sir, it just looks like the receiver on the market would have to just keep selecting the best producers and putting them more and more in groups by themselves.

Each nearby poultryman must take these two things to heart.

1. Eggs are perishable.

2. Quality counts for more than state of origin these days.

He must realize that he's really working with a lot of his fellow poultrymen in building a reputation for nearby eggs.

—J. C. Huttar.

Postmasters Do Not Inspect Chicks

Unless the Post Office Department changes the ruling that postmasters cannot inspect parcel post shipments of baby chicks and certify as to the number of chicks dead on arrival, we are likely to see an increase in the number of chicks shipped by express and a decrease in numbers shipped by parcel post. Hatcheries ordinarily expect that the chicks will be inspected on arrival if the hatchery is to replace those that died in transit.

Results of Recent Experiments

That cooking does not improve feeds for poultry, but may actually damage them is shown by experiments conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Chicks fed on a commercial ration that had been cooked, grew more slowly than others on an uncooked similar ration. There was also a heavy loss of chicks by death. The trouble was apparently due chiefly to the destruction of Vitamin B by the process of cooking. When chopped lettuce was fed in addition to the cooked ration; or when the chicks were changed over to the uncooked ration the trouble stopped at once.



"John—you're just tempting some motorist."—LIFE.

Nearby Poultrymen



Looking Ahead

MORE and more each year we come to realize the importance of selecting the right sort of chicks. These chicks are the seeds from which you will grow next fall's crop of laying pullets. Whether those pullets will be hardy and disease-resistant, and heavy layers of premium



L. E. Weaver

quality eggs or whether they will be just ordinary pullets or perhaps weakly ones, depends to a very great extent on the sort of family the chicks came from.

We have known for a long time and have been teaching that pullets must be hatched from large eggs. And we know that high egg producers come from families of high producers. More recently we have been suspecting that a bird's ancestry might, in much the same way, have something to do with the bird's ability to resist disease, and to live a long and useful life. We have had a similar suspicion about the interior quality of the eggs a given bird lays.

Now the experimental studies on these two questions have advanced to the point where I am tempted to step out of the role of the cautious professor and say that our suspicions have been correct.

This whole subject of the relation of heredity to the success or failure of ones poultry business is of such tremendous importance, and is given so very little consideration by the average person who buys chicks that I intend to prepare a series of short discussions on "heredity and mortality control," "heredity and egg quality," etc.

In the meantime, and to be sure that there is no misunderstanding I want to point out that heredity is not the whole story. If we get the right sort of chicks but fail to care for them properly, or fail to feed them correctly, or fail to guard them against the ravages of parasites and of infectious diseases we will probably finish the season with a bunch of cull pullets. The hare made a wonderful start in his race with the tortoise, but he didn't keep it up.

So we will be discussing the rearing problems also.

—L. E. Weaver.

We Feed to Make Hens Eat—How?

1. Feed What They Like:

Hens must eat heavily to lay heavily. During cold weather the total amount of food consumed is more important than the proportion of grain and mash. Appetizers such as milk, green food, germinated oats, milk and oil, or a fattening mash, frequently increase the total amount of food consumed. Feed-

ing a small amount of grain in litter at frequent intervals will often stimulate consumption.

2. Make it Easy for Them to Get the Feed.

Provide low, accessible, well-lighted hoppers, with mash, grit, and shells within easy reach. Provide enough mash-hopper space so that one-half of all the birds in the flock eat comfortably at one time. If grain is fed in hoppers, the amount should be increased.

3. Allow Plenty of Time to Eat:

Artificial lighting is a decided advantage. A 12-hour day is sufficient under average conditions. However, if food consumption is low, increase the length of day.

4. Measure Results by Weighing Feed, Weighing Hens and Counting Eggs:

A study of daily food consumption in pounds, individual weights on six hens out of a flock weighed once each week, and a daily egg record, will very definitely indicate the need of change in feeding practices and the results obtained from any change that is made.

Your Questions Answered

Can you tell me what ails my flock of chickens? They are losing the use of their legs. I lost only six from four hundred and thirty-two until a couple of weeks ago.

They first begin to droop around, their wings drop and they gape. They also act clumsy on their legs. After a day or so they are down with their legs stretched straight back. They lay around for a few days before dying unless killed.

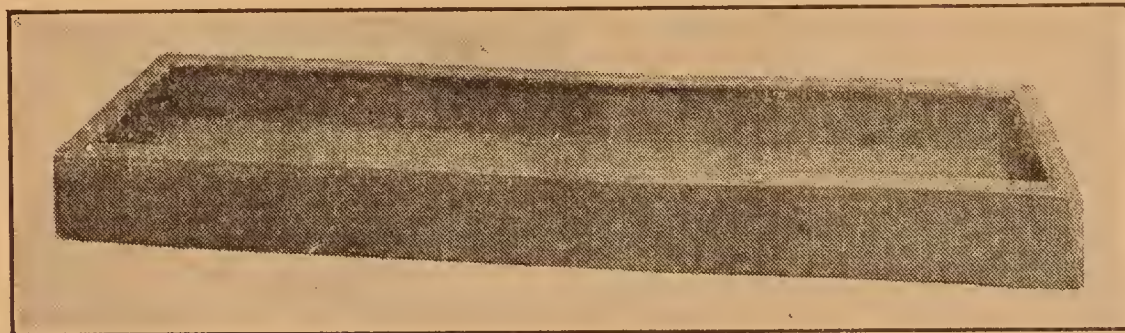
They have free range, are fed one pail of starting and growing mash, two or three pails of cracked corn and wheat, and some sour milk a day. Might it be the sour milk? It gets quite sour. They are fed about two cans a week.

—J. C. W.

THE description which you give in your letter of the trouble that has appeared in your flock of pullets clearly indicates what is commonly known as Range Paralysis. I would not suggest any changes in your ration or method of feeding. They probably have no connection with the trouble.

Range Paralysis has been a serious problem for a number of years. It is quite different from the usual run of troubles and it is only very slowly that the experimenters are giving us information about it. We know that when the disease appears in a flock it may affect only a few individuals, or it may take as many as 25%. It may entirely disappear the following season, or it may reappear in a larger number of the birds. Apparently some families are entirely resistant to the disease and other families very susceptible. We do not believe that it is contagious in the mature flock. There are usually many more cases in a flock where intestinal parasites or Coccidiosis are present, but it is no longer thought that these are the direct cause of the trouble.

(Continued on Page 18)



This chick feeder, designed by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, is suitable for baby chicks up to the broiler age. It may be a bit too deep for the first week, but after that it is very satisfactory. It is 4 feet long, 12 inches wide and 4 inches deep. A lath is nailed on top so that it projects over the hopper, thus making it difficult for chicks to throw feed out on the floor. A frame made of one inch mesh wire, just big enough to fit inside the hopper, also tends to prevent waste.

BAABOY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We have had 22 years' experience, and 1933 was our BEST YEAR YET! That's **proof** of the quality of Hall's Chicks. We have had to add another Quarter Million capacity to the four hundred thousand we had, giving us 650,000 incubator capacity for 1934; we have had to build another new building 39 x 81 ft.; we have added to our staff Mr. E. S. Walford, for 5½ years up to last October Assistant Extension Poultryman at Conn. State College. We enter on the new season better equipped to serve you than ever before, and more than ever convinced that

QUALITY CHICKS PAY

When we advertise "Quality Chicks" we mean chicks that will please. Chicks that will bring the buyer back for more, and will bring orders from his neighbors.

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

We Ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery. Tel. Wallingford 645-5

Hall Bros.

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BOX 59, WALLINGFORD CONN.

KERR'S 1934

CHICKS live, thrive, grow. From heavy-laying ancestry. 26 years' breeding for laying. Proof, official contest laying records. All breeders blood-tested for Pullorum disease (B.W.D.) by the well-known "slow" tube method. High livability. Close culling, individual handling and banding. Write for free Chick Book and prices.

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.

21 Railroad Avenue, Frenchtown, N. J.

Branches: N. J.—Paterson, Trenton, Camden, Toms River; N. Y.—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Penna.—Lancaster, Scranton, West Chester, Souderton; Mass.—West Springfield, Lowell, Brockton; Conn.—Danbury, Norwich. (Address Dept. 21).

CHICKS THAT PAY PROFITS

1934 CATALOG READY
Next winter's profits depend on the chicks you buy, NOW. Fairport chicks develop rapidly into layers and broilers. LIVABILITY—RAPID GROWTH—EARLY LAYING—HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION—LARGE EGG SIZE. Fairport chicks give you all these qualities. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Giants, Minorcas. Every breeder blood-tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Stained Antigen Rapid Whole blood-test, approved by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Catalog tells all about our breeding describes our strains and our "Iron Clad" livability guarantee. Lowest Prices in Years. Member NRA

EDGEHILL STRAIN REDS
13 years Proportional breeding. 100% 1933 Mass. State Pullorum Tested. No reactors. Special offer: Chicks 10c, formerly 30c Circular. Order now. EDGEHILL POULTRY PLANT, Petersham, Mass., R. 2, Edgehill—The Reliable Red-Proportion Bred.

BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

The kind that LIVE, LAY, PAY. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

NO MORE PICK-OUTS
END IT WITH RUDOLPH'S VENTILATED PICK-OUT SHIELDS. PRICE - IN 100 LOTS 2½¢ EACH - IN 1000 LOTS \$20.00 If your Dealer cannot supply - WRITE US. RUDOLPH MFG. CO. Maple Avenue Vineland, N. J.

MOSS Farm R.I. Reds

FOR FOURTH WINTER. LEADERS AT FARMINGDALE
For the fourth consecutive winter Moss Farm R. I. Reds are leading their class at Farmingdale (N.Y.) Contest. Inject some of this blood into your own flock. BREEDING COCKERELS, pedigreed from high-record dams. CHICKS—Carrying same blood as our 1932-33 Winning New York Pen. 98% Livability Guaranteed First 14 Days. HATCHING EGGS—High fertility guaranteed. FREE CATALOG now ready. Write today. Box F Attleboro, Mass.

BUY HUBBARD FARMS New Hampshire Reds

Our winter hatched chicks assure your profits. Every breeding bird officially State Blood Tested by Agglutination Method. For 16 years we have bred for a balanced bird, and these fixed characteristics: Freedom from B.W.D.; outstanding vigor; fast, uniform growth; rapid full feathering; and early maturity make them ideal for broilers. Large egg size and heavy production insure profits in layers. Genuine Hubbard quality comes only from Hubbard Farms. Accept no substitutes. Our business has been built on truthful advertising and honest, fair dealings with the poultry public. You can order direct from us with full confidence you will receive chicks exactly as we represent them. Every chick, our own strain. We have full control of all breeding work. 8,000 birds on our own farms. Hatches every week. Hubbard Farms guarantees full satisfaction on every order. Send for prices and 1934 catalog describing our stock, farms and breeding program. HUBBARD FARMS, Box 218, Walpole, N.H.

BARRON LEGHORN Chicks

FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED STOCK
Large type heavy producing Tom Barron S.C.W. English Leghorn breeders. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks at \$8 per 100; \$38.50 per 500; \$75 per 1,000. Chicks 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog Free.

Robert L. Clauser, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG

telling about our Blood-Tested, (B.W.D. stained antigen test) expertly culled flocks of White, Brown and Black Leghorns, Anconas, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, B. I. Reds, N. H. Reds, White Wyandottes and Jersey Black Giants at profit-making prices. Fully Guaranteed, our fifteenth year. Large and small buyers solicited. Write NOW.

ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY

BOX G PORT TREVORTON, PA.

POULTRY Poultry Raisers!

MAKE MORE MONEY from poultry this year. Read Poultry Tribune for all the newest ideas on feeding, culling, housing, marketing, etc. Every issue filled with practical, money-making ideas. Five years for \$1.00; one year trial subscription 25c; in U.S.A. POULTRY TRIBUNE, Dept. 60 Mount Morris, Ill.

BABY CHICKS

WOLF CHICKS Flocks Inspected by A.P.A. Bloodtested LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES 14 Breeds

Write now for the new Wolf catalog telling the facts about our breeding and showing 14 leading breeds in actual colors. Find out about these thrifty, husky, egg-bred Wolf chicks... the choice of thousands. Bloodtested with Antigen for B.W.D. by Gilbert Wolf, all re-actors removed. Flocks inspected by American Poultry Association flock inspector. We guarantee 100% live delivery, 14 day Livability Guarantee means replacing all losses for first seven days at 1/2 and last seven days at 3/4 regular prices. LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Send for free catalog today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS, Box 6 Gibsonburg, Ohio

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Catalog
in Colors
TODAY

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS and HATCHERY Jefferson County Theresa, N.Y.

Send for 1934
low prices.

All breeders closely culled and bloodtested for B. W. D. Agglutination test used. Heavy English S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island and New Hampshire Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Baby Pullets, 3 and 10 weeks old Pullets. Also Ducklings and Turkey Poults.

STRICKLER'S STURDY BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

(BWD STAINED ANTIGEN TEST) BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION. ELECTRIC HATCHED. QUALITY, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Per 50 100 500 1000
Large English White Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$4.50 \$8.00 \$38.00 \$75.00
Barred Ply. Rocks, White Ply. Rocks, Extra choice for broilers \$4.75 \$8.50 \$41.00 \$80.00
New Hampshire Reds; Jersey Black Giants \$5.00 \$9.00 \$43.00 \$85.00
100% prepaid live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Can ship C. O. D. Catalog Free.

STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PENNSYLVANIA

CHICKS BLOOD TESTED... Backed by REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

State Acctd. and B.W.D. Tested by Antigen Test by Auth. Ill. State Hatchery Bd. Any losses 1st 14 days replaced at 1/2 price.

STANDARD GRADE Price Per 100
Brown, Buff, White Leghorns \$6.95
R. C. and S. C. Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyandottes 7.95
S. C. Wyds., Par. Rocks, J. Bl. Giants, L. Brah. 8.95
Jersey White Giants and Dark Cornish 11.95
Heavy Ass'd, \$6 per 100. 100% Live Del. Guaranteed.
\$1 per 100 books order, bal. C. O. D. plus charges.
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LONE ELM HATCHERY, Box 202, NOKOMIS, ILL.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Tom Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Barred Rocks for Feb., Mar. & April. 100% live Del. Prepaid. Write for FREE CIRCULAR and Prices.

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GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

BIG ENGLISH STRAIN LEGHORNS, \$60.00 per 1,000
Barred P. Rocks or White Rocks, 65.00 per 1,000
Heavy Assorted 60.00 per 1,000
100% live delivery Prepaid Cash or C.O.D. Free cir.
GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Tom Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns; Tanager Strain S. C. White Leghorns; S. C. Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Send for prices and circular.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY

F. B. Leister, Prop. Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROCKS, REDS, Leg., Wyand. chicks \$6 per 100. W. Leg. laying pullets 60c. 100 eggs \$3. V. FREY, York, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, large type, excel-

lent layers. Have imported and bred this strain exclusively for 20 years.

DAVID M. HAMMOND, CORTLAND, N. Y.

BARRON STRAIN White Leghorns, Importers, annually from Barrons Farm in England. Baby Chicks—hatching eggs and breeding stock. TWIN BROOK FARM, Newville, Penna.

MOTTLED ANCONA CHICKS.—Write for catalogue. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS.—Write for catalogue. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS.—Write for catalogue. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

BABY CHICKS. 10 Leading Breeds. Write for catalogue and price list. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS. Write AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

TANCRED—HOLLYWOOD—GASSON White Leghorn Chicks. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

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TURKEYS Pure-bred M. Bronze, B. Red, Narragansett and Wh. Holland Hens. Toms. Unrelated pairs and trios. Highest quality, farmers prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins. Extra Size. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

DUCKLINGS \$18 delivered. Eggs \$8.00-100. New low prices. Free catalog ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

(Continued from Page 16)

The agent that does actually cause the trouble has not been discovered. By some it is thought to be a virus with which the birds are infected while they are still very young.

We know of no treatment that will restore the affected birds to health. We suggest removing them from the flock as fast as they are discovered. This is largely for the purpose of preventing the spread of Coccidiosis which, as I mentioned above, is usually present.

Treatment to remove the worms from the infested birds will also aid in the control of the disease. The feeding of increased amounts of milk has been thought to help in some cases, but not in others. Enteritis powder as recommended by the Connecticut Experiment

Boy Scouts and Their Friends Take Notice

All those interested in Scouting should tune in on the radio on Saturday, February 10th, at 12 o'clock noon, to hear President Roosevelt give his special message to Scouts.

February 8th to 14th is Boy Scout Week, when the fine principles of Scouting will again be re-emphasized. In spite of the depression, Scouting is making steady progress. There was an increase in membership in 1933 and the Boy Scouts of America came through the year with a balanced budget. No organization in the world does more for young people than the Scouts, and it is one of the best answers to the growing increase of juvenile crime.

Overheating or Chilling Fatal

By far the greater number of complaints comes because of over-heating or chilling of chicks somewhere on the road. It is difficult to place the blame on anyone, but chilling or over-heating is the logical conclusion when one shipment of chicks from the same lot thrives and another shipment dies. The majority of hatcheries guarantee live delivery only. Many put in extra chicks, so that with normal loss the buyer will still have the number of chicks he ordered or more.

There is nothing more discouraging than to buy a lot of chicks and have them die off day by day. While most hatcheries do not bind themselves to replace any that die, a good many hatcheries will replace them either without charge or at greatly reduced prices, in cases where they are convinced that the chicks were damaged on the road.

If you do receive chicks which seem to you unsatisfactory, do not delay reporting it to the hatchery because every day you put it off, makes an adjustment more difficult. In fact, in some cases the best thing to do is to step to the telephone and call the hatchery by long distance. It will only cost a dollar or two and it may save you many times that.

Station has proven to aid in some instances. However, for the most part attempts at treatments are disappointing. The quickest way out in the long run is probably to take your losses this year and do the best you can with the present flock. Then next year increase the sanitary precautions to keep the growing flock free of intestinal parasites and Coccidiosis, and perhaps to change over to a less susceptible strain of birds.—L. E. Weaver.

Some Suggestions About Ordering Baby Chicks

HERE are a few suggestions which we trust will help those who order baby chicks to avoid dissatisfaction this spring. First, put in your order early. That does not mean that you have to accept the chicks early. You can specify in your order the date when you want them delivered, and so far as it is humanly possible, the hatchery will grant your request. It is, of course, impossible to predict the percentage of hatchability of eggs, so if orders run larger than expected and the hatchability runs poorer, it is necessary either to refund the money to some who have ordered and tell them the orders cannot be filled, or to fill them at a slightly later date.

Naturally, the hatchery prefers to

Do Business Where You Get Satisfaction

There is an advantage in ordering from the same hatchery year after year. If you can locate a hatchery that gives you satisfaction, and then if a year comes when the chicks do not thrive, you will find it much easier to get some adjustment than you will if you have been shopping around and buying from a different hatchery every year. Cases are not unknown where a person does this, reports dissatisfaction and gets some adjustment from a different hatchery every year. This is, of course, absolutely dishonest, and when a hatchery has such an experience, they are less willing to make adjustments in cases which seem to them unreasonable.



Chilling or overheating of chicks can happen in the brooder house as well as during shipment. Have the house warm and dry when they arrive and watch them closely for a few days.

Schwegler's Chick Book

Free Valuable information for poultry keepers. 17 years scientific breeding. High records National Official Laying Contests and Chicago World's Fair. 14 leading varieties. Write TODAY.
SCHWEGLER'S BREEDING FARMS & HATCHERY
204 NORTHAMPTON BUFFALO, N. Y.
Schwegler's "Thor-O-Breds" Lay More Eggs

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

mean more profits for you. Dependable high egg producers. Fast growing Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons from bloodtested breeders. Livability guaranteed. Also started chicks and pullets. Write for folder and prices today.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY,

BOX 12 LIBERTY, N. Y.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Breeders of direct Wycoff strain, Large Type, Cash or C. O. D. per 1000
S. C. White Leghorns, GRADE B \$60.00
Special Mating, GRADE A \$80.00
Live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Circular FREE.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
BASOM'S HOLLYWOOD'S (Also direct importers of the LARGE TOM BARRON STRAIN. Booking orders now for Feb., Mar., April. Let us mail you catalog and photographs of our Farm and Hatchery. They are FREE. A postal card will bring them.)
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

Hollywood and Tanc. Str. S. C. W. Leghorns & S. C. Bar. Rocks, 100% live del. P. P. Write for free circular and prices.

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AMIG HANSON STRAIN BABY CHICKS

I specialize in the Hanson Strain Direct, S. C. White Leghorns, Large Type, \$70.00 per 1,000. 100% live delivery. Prepaid, Cash or C.O.D. Free Circular.
GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

1910—KEYSTONE CHICKS—1934. Write today for lowest prices we ever quoted on Keystone strain Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, etc., our 24th year in business. THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, The Old Reliable Plant, Richfield, Pa.

Day Old Chicks

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10 Years

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Vapo-Spray—quart can, 75c. Leemulsion—12 oz. bottle, \$1.00. (Rky. Mt. states, \$1.25). At your Lee dealer or postpaid.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 26 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Americans Dare to Live

(Continued from Page 1)

pluses. On the other hand, need. Should we solve the one and let the other go unsolved? The great challenge that we face as a civilized people is not how to reduce production but how to reduce and eliminate need.

As I have said, I believe the President has taken a great step forward in announcing his plan for a managed currency. A free gold market eventually will prevent disastrous declines. Once buying power is restored, the much talked about surpluses will disappear rapidly.

Just as the farmer approved leadership in a solution of the monetary problem, so the farmer, it seems to me, has made another important suggestion for our industrial life. I refer to the farmers' co-operatives, some of which are amazingly successful.

The germ of this idea is to have the profit go to the producer with great benefits to the consumer. It may sound radical to you, but I believe that we may be coming to a time when capital

I submit this problem to you as one of the most important which we face. You must help to solve it. But I believe some way should be found so American agriculture shall continue as it always has been, not only a way of making a living but a mode of life.

I believe that Americans dare to live. We are unafraid. We love to create, to build, to produce. Surely we dare to create wealth. I believe that we can solve the problems of distribution of wealth; that we can safeguard the capitalistic system. We can maintain a country in which individual initiative can be lawfully applied without limit. I see such a country ahead and I see it begin with the farm and the farmer.

The Greatest Market

I see in the farms of the nation the greatest market in the world for all our goods—a market that will keep the wheels of industry humming full speed for years ahead. All we need to-

Gannett Principles for Recovery

Our cities cannot prosper unless the farmer prospers; the farmer cannot prosper unless our cities prosper; the two are inseparably tied together.

The depression is a terrible indictment of our faulty economic machinery.

The varying value of our dollar has been the cause of much of our distress and suffering. What a dishonest dollar we have had!

The President has taken a great step forward in...his plan for a managed dollar.....a dollar that is fair to debtors and creditors alike.

I can't see how we can build the nation back to prosperity by restricting the production of wealth on farm or in factory.

I favor a policy to "do" instead of "don't"...to have all men free to create wealth that want may be wiped out and our standard of living raised.

Our job is to save capitalism, private enterprise, the profit system; but capital should not get too large a share of the profits.

One problem of agriculture is to learn how to achieve the benefits of mass production without surrendering all the values of private ownership.

Some way should be found so American agriculture shall continue not only as a means of making a living, but as a mode of life.

I believe that Americans dare to live. We are unafraid. We love to create, to build, to produce.

I am optimistic over the future.....We are going to benefit from the depression.....We all see a New Day dawning for America.

in our various enterprises will have a definite return and that the profits of industry will go to workers, management and consumer. Our trouble has been that there has been an unfair distribution of profits. Too much has gone to capital and not enough to those who have produced wealth.

Believes in Capitalism

I don't want you to misunderstand me. I believe that capital is entitled to a fair return but when capital gets too large a share of the profits, then we are in for trouble.

I think our job today is to save capitalism—that is, private enterprise. I believe in private enterprise and the profit system, but unless we submit to some plan for better distribution of profits, then I fear capitalism is in danger.

In any event, we must have a plan for industry that will give the nation increased purchasing power so that these surpluses that we hear so much about of agricultural products and other products, will be absorbed and a new demand created.

The only thing that can save the American farmer is the American farmer. It is a challenge to the intelligence of the youth who are beginning to make themselves felt in agriculture. By some processes of co-operative action the way must be found to take advantage of the most obvious benefits of new methods, without losing all the values of individual ownership and initiative.

day is to make the farmer prosperous and give him a chance to produce wealth.

And what great wealth the farmer can create! Just consider the corn crop. From the time the seed is planted in the spring, in about 125 days the seed matures. In this country in that short space of time more than a billion dollars' worth of corn is grown. Think of this vast amount of wealth produced in so short a time! It is as if a magic wand had turned sunlight into gold. Other products present equally amazing figures.

No Time for Partisans

Conditions today are a challenge to all of us. It is not a time for partisan politics. There is something far more important than the fortunes of the Democratic donkey or the Republican elephant. Our whole future is at stake. We must first of all get out of this depression and I want to say that there is every indication that we are well on way out of it, but we must look further ahead than the present or the immediate future. We want to preserve our American institutions.

We don't want to live under the dictatorship of a communistic government nor of a fascist government. We want to live where every one has the widest possible opportunity, as free as can be from governmental restriction and yet assured of the protection of his rights and liberties. We want to

(Continued on Page 22)

Announcing

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With the A.A. Homemaker



It's Time to Make Your Flower Garden Plan

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT
Household Editor, American Agriculturist

IN a way, this is the best gardening month of the year, for this is when we have our dream gardens, all perfection, no weeds, no backaches. The catalogues are so alluring, so bright with color when outside skies are gray, that we let ourselves go and just enjoy our gardens, the gardens that, as yet, exist only in our minds.

Since anticipation is more than half the pleasure anyhow, let's settle down to a few details and plan how this dream-garden can be made, at least partially, to come true. If home grounds are already laid out, walks, drives, foundation plantings and hedges, then the main lines are drawn in the landscape picture. Perhaps some changes have to be made; if so, this is a fine time to sketch them on a piece



of paper. It does not have to be a work of art, this drawing, but accurate enough to show location of main objects, trees, shrubs, borders, and the like.

We do not need to be convinced that a house is much more attractive if it has the harmonizing influence of plantings in order to make it "belong" to its surroundings. We can look at every house we pass and decide for ourselves how much the appearance is helped by the softening effect of trees, shrubs and flowers.

First of all, let's not plan any flower beds that will break up that lovely stretch of green grass which makes such an inviting approach to the house. Rather, let us use flowers to heighten the effect of the border along the hedge, the walk, the foundation and such natural outlines of the property. These flower groupings will be arranged so that there will be no in-harmonious colors next to each other, and so that there will be a rotation of bloom during the season. This requires a lot more thought and scheming than it sounds like, but, being a dream garden, it must be done. Flowers for cutting will be planted in rows in the vegetable garden, where they can be cultivated more easily and where no pattern is spoiled if they are cut.

I have found from experience that quite often I refuse to spoil the picture in the border by taking out any of the blooms, so this year I am going back

to my original plan of having a supply for cutting in the vegetable garden. From experience also, I shall eliminate certain plants altogether from the border, which has as its backbone, perennials, and as fillers-in, annuals. For in-

Another annual which is a favorite with me is the scabiosa, because it is such a fine cutting flower, with its long, slender stems which lend themselves admirably to arrangements in bowls, and beautiful colors. This sea-



A border of perennials interspersed with a few annuals makes a fine showing all summer. Although the picture shows only a corner of it, there is a fine sweep of lawn which is not cut up by flower beds.

stance, my gladioli will be in the vegetable garden this year. Unless used in masses of color and planted very deeply, their habit of falling over prevents them from being as satisfactory in the border as some other varieties.

There are so many plants especially good for bedding and others for cutting, and some which are good for both purposes; hence it is a good distinction to make when planning where to place the different varieties. Salvia is fine for mass effect in the borders, but not especially good for cutting; the same applies to hollyhocks. The gladiolus is my favorite for cutting because it lasts well and is so clean besides having the most exquisite colors and texture. Then, a great argument for the beginner, it is easy to grow!

Growing exhibition "glads" challenges the best growers, but for the ordinary home grower it is so comforting to have something that can be relied upon with a fair degree of certainty.

Then there are other old tried-and-true annuals that, with anything like a normal season and a fair amount of proper attention, can be expected to flourish. On such a list, I should include ageratum, cosmos, the African and French marigolds, sweet alyssum, snapdragon, China aster, bachelor's button, balsam (lady's slipper), calendula, candy-tuft, cocks-comb, larkspur, nasturtium, phlox, scabiosa, euphorbia (snow-on-the-mountain), baby's-breath, the various sunflowers, petunia, and zinnia.

But the seedsmen have not been content to leave the old-time favorites in their original state, and have changed and improved some of them almost beyond recognition.

While it is fun to have some of the new varieties each year, the inexperienced would be wise not to depend too much on them for the main supply of bloom, until he has tried them out on his place and found out whether his soil and climate suit the new introduction. For instance, with the new and expensive petunias which are doubled and ruffled and everything else that the old-fashioned, single one is not, I should rely on the old, established strains for the bulk of bedding effects until I had tried out some of the less hardy ones and found out whether I could make them grow. But, for my own part, it adds greatly to the pleasure of each season to try some new varieties.



Hollyhocks are easy to grow and make one of the finest borders along a walk.

stock-flowered larkspur, nor the new "art" shades of the calendula or its chrysanthemum-flowered form, because in my experience these particular flowers in the old forms have been easy to grow.

Not all the new developments in plants have been for color of bloom alone. The wilt-resistant strains of China asters and the rust-resistant strains of snapdragons are excellent examples of breeding flower stock to resist disease.

Perhaps the most sensational developments in common flowers during recent years have been the sweet-scented nasturtium, called Golden Gleam, and the carnation-like flowering marigold, called Guinea Gold. These seem to have become widely popular within a very short time.

South Africa has been and is being searched for new flowers which may feel at home here. Arctotis in several shades has been in use for some time, and venidium (the Monarch of the Veldt) has been introduced recently. Both of these are rather daisy-like in form, with colors varying from light yellow to orange.

It is also most interesting to see the rise in popularity of the single dahlias, many being listed as new introductions this year. While traveling through Sweden and Germany I was particularly impressed by the great number used in the home gardens, as well as the delicate colors and forms. Sweden, as you probably know, was the home of the botanist, Dahl, after whom the dahlia was named, because of his outstanding work with that flower.

The zinnia, far from being what it (Continued on Page 23)

For Smart Matron or Maid

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3217 was delightful in the original wine-red marocain crepe. It is designed to give slimming lines and is useful for all-occasion wear. The sleeves give the smart broad shouldered effect, but fit closely at the wrist to avoid apparent extra width at the hips. Lightweight woollens, rayon crepes, or faille crepe would be excellent for this very unusual style. Pattern sizes are 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/2 yard of 35-inch contrasting.



3142

Patterns for the set of ACCESSORIES NO. 3142 will please many a clever woman who wants to use her own fingers to fashion some of the season's delightful adjuncts to the costume. The original hat, scarf and gloves were made up in black and red checked velveteen, the gloves having black cuffs and the hat a black ornament. Tomato red velvet or vivid green woolen would be very smart. The pattern comes in sizes small, medium and large.



2932



3217

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2932 brings to the schoolgirl the fashion notes of the older set, the drop shoulder and the puffed sleeves. Blue eagle wool crepe was used for the model, but a plaided woolen would be very suitable also. The pattern provides for an open V-neckline if it is preferred. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years are available. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material.

TO ORDER: any of these patterns, write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. (15 cents for each pattern). Add 12 cents additional for copy of our new Spring fashion catalogue. Address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



And now it's **"BETTER THAN MOTHER USED TO BAKE"**



My family simply wouldn't eat the things I baked. And I was particularly aggravated about it when John's mother would come to visit. Her occasional remark about the way John enjoyed the bread she used to bake was the last straw. I determined I would bake bread that need apologize to no one or else...



I paid a visit to a neighbor who had won prizes for her baking at several fairs. I told her all about my baking troubles... the lack of flavor, poor texture in the bread, failure to rise properly, etc. She looked at my recipe and asked, "what kind of flour do you use?"



I told her. She smiled knowingly and said, "there's your trouble. I had exactly the same kind of trouble with my baking before I used Occident Flour. It makes all the difference in the world. Here, I am going to let you borrow some of my Occident and you will see for yourself. I'll drop over while you bake."



She helped me with that baking. I was surprised to notice how much less Occident Flour she used than I had been accustomed to with my recipe. She explained that Occident is made from a different kind of wheat and absorbs liquid more readily (this quality also accounts for greater dough expansion).



After that I baked with Occident. Our bread plate began to work overtime. But the real triumph came with the next visit of John's mother. When we were at the table, John remarked "Mother, this bread reminds me of the kind you used to bake." "Yes," she said, "but it's better. I'd like to have the recipe."

Prove this Yourself

1. Each sack of Occident is sold on a money-back guarantee. If you do not agree that it improves your baking, your dealer will refund the full purchase price.
2. Send for the Occident recipe booklet.— (200 tested recipes for all kinds of baking).
3. You will say, "I have never before had such wonderful baking results!"

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Please send me, without charge, a copy
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Good-bye COLD!

When You Take This Complete
Cold Remedy

A COLD is too serious a thing to trust to half-way measures. Remember, a cold is an internal infection and must be got at from the inside.

Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine is the thing to take because it is expressly a cold remedy and because it does the four things necessary.

The 4 Things Necessary
First, Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine opens the bowels, gently but effectively. This is the first step in expelling a cold. Second, it combats the cold germs in the system and reduces the fever. Third, it relieves the headache and that grippy feeling. Fourth, it tones the entire system and helps fortify against further attack. This is the treatment a cold requires and anything less is taking chances.

Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine is utterly harmless and perfectly safe to take. It is, and has been for years, the leading cold and gripe tablet of the world.

Now—20% More for Your Money

Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine comes in two sizes—30c and 50c—and is sold by every drug store in America. Buy the 50c size as it gives you 20% more for your money. Always ask for it by the full name and look for the letters L B Q stamped on every tablet. Resent a substitute as an attempt to exploit you.

A Cold is an
Internal Infection
and Requires
Internal Treatment



GROVE'S LAXATIVE BROMOQUININE

Women Plan Own Building on New York Fair Grounds

THE women of New York State will appreciate thoroughly the inclusion by Governor Lehman in the 1934 budget of \$50,000 to be used for a new women's building on the New York State Fair Grounds. The total cost will be \$85,000, there being at present \$35,000 in the State Fair treasury. The committee which interested Governor Lehman in including this sum in the budget is composed of Miss Vera McCrea, of the Dairymen's League; Miss Harriett Mills, of Syracuse; Mrs. Ann Phillips Duncan, of Binghamton; and Mrs. Edward Young, of Milton. It is planned that this building shall be the scene of year-around activities,

plans for which were drawn by the State architectural department, will be ready for opening by State Fair time in 1934. In order to do this, it is hoped that actual construction may begin some time in February.

Wasted Time

How often we waste valuable time doing things the long way when there is a much better one if we only knew it. When a piece of glass is broken on the floor, there is always danger that the broom will miss some sliver and a child's foot be cut by it. Sweep up the larger pieces, then with a thoroughly dampened woolen cloth go over the floor or carpet in every direction. The cloth will gather up all loose bits of glass and should be burned.

If the clock stops, take a piece of cotton batting the size of an egg, dip it in kerosene and put it under the "works" on the floor of the clock. Close the door tightly and leave for three or four days. The fumes will loosen the accumulation of dust and they will fall onto the batting, leaving the clock clean and in good running order.

Rust stains are usually obstinate. Dip the stained part of the garment in boiling rhubarb juice, then rinse in cold water. One dipping will suffice even when the stains have been in for some time.

Gather some horse chestnuts and if you discover little white worms in the soil around your houseplants, soak three or four of the nuts in a bowl of water over night. Use this in watering plants and the worms will disappear.

If a small glass stopper "sticks" and it is impossible to get a firm enough grasp on it to loosen it, wrap a small rubber elastic several times around it, thus making it possible to lift it out. If the cork has been in for some time, it may prevent possible breaking to wrap a cloth wrung out of very hot water around the neck of the bottle.

Americans Dare to Live

(Continued from Page 19)

end the exploitation of our fellowmen. We want to promote the welfare of all, with justice and fairness in the distribution of the rewards for our efforts.

We want to make sure that in this great land of plenty, with all its resources and means of production, there shall not be want, starvation and suffering, that our children shall not go unnourished, but shall have a fair chance to develop in every possible way.

I believe we have the intelligence, the desire, the intent to realize our great possibilities and I have supreme faith that we will.

Sonny Boy

By Hazel Rumsey Updike

Little brown-eyed sonny boy,
With your laughter and your joy,
Growing dearer every day
When you smile and when you play.

What a joy it is to hear
Tiny feet come pattering near,
Little arms to hold you tight
When it's time to say "Good Night."

Joy or laughter, tears or pain,
Everything's made right again,
When in Mother's arms you creep
And are gently lulled to sleep.

Heavenly Father, give me light,
That I may rear my boy aright,
Gently molding him each day,
In a noble upright way.

and already Miss Vera McCrea has been appointed chairman of a committee to develop a permanent program of women's work at the Fair Grounds.

The building, according to the plan, will contain an auditorium seating approximately 750 persons where concerts and entertainment of every description may be staged. There will be a hall for permanent exhibits, a room for home furnishings exhibits and an administration office.

In the basement there will be a complete test kitchen with a cafeteria, a playroom for children and a nursery where mothers may safely leave their smaller children when visiting the fair. The second floor will contain guest rooms and dormitories to accommodate executives and associates.

The women, representing many organizations, who have devoted much time to plans for this building, believe that the Legislature cannot help but be favorably impressed by the plan.

It is hoped that the new building,



4-PIECE LAYETTE SET, NO. B5201, includes a dress, gertrude, cap and bib of fine white batiste for embroidery and applique with delicate patches of pink or blue organdie. The package includes floss for working. Size, Infant's to six months. Price \$1.00 per set. Order from the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Get Your Copy of the Spring Book Today!



Plan now for spring, while winter keeps you indoors. Forty-eight pages of fashions and patterns for every size, age and type make the American Agriculturist Fashion Book invaluable to the home dressmaker.

Brides are especially catered to in this newest fashion guide, with costumes and bridal array for any kind of wedding. And for every woman of any age is a special beauty article by a famous beauty specialist.

Get your copy now, and be prepared to greet the first spring blossoms with a frock as gay and as fresh as their own! Send 12 cents to Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Why worry and suffer with that rupture any longer? Learn about my perfected invention. It has brought ease, comfort and happiness to thousands by assisting in relieving and curing many cases of reducible hernia. It has Automatic Air Cushions which bind and draw the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No obnoxious springs or pads. No salves or plasters. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Beware of imitations. Never sold in stores nor by agents. Write today for full information sent free in plain, sealed envelope. H. C. BROOKS 748-H State St., Marshall, Mich.



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Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Imparts Color and Beauty
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There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

50 "THREE LITTLE PIGS" pieces, pattern, 30c; Choice cottons, silks, woolsens for patchwork, rugs. Any 4 lbs. \$1.00; postage. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Abington, Mass.



Poor Phillip—if I'd married him I'd be getting a pension from the railroad."—JUDGE.

Aunt Janet's Corner

RIGHT now the biggest event that looms before me is my annual visit with my mother. Somehow, when I am with her, problems do not look so big and many of the petty irritations vanish into thin air.

Life has not been easy on her. She has had more than her share of hard work and sorrow, but I never heard her rail at fate nor complain of her lot. She always seems to feel that life is a pretty pleasant affair, when all is said and done, and the consequence is that those around her feel much the same way.

She is not given to moralizing or philosophizing about life in general, or trying to solve great problems. Our visits are not devoted to settling big things. It is, "How is Mary?" or "When did you last hear from Pearl?" And then the intimate discussions of family plans and small personal affairs which would interest absolutely nobody else than one whose every thought is for her family.

She is too modest ever to think of herself as a particularly good or righteous woman. She simply does her duty as she sees it, in her own sweet way. She was always too busy to feel that she wanted to go about reforming anybody or advancing causes of one sort or other. Teaching school or music, in addition to rearing a large family, kept her so occupied that whether women got the vote or who was elected president seemed too remote to be really vital. She was too busy accomplishing things to worry about those that were not getting done.

Is it any wonder that my one consuming idea just now is to get down to see her for our little annual communion with each other?

Perhaps this feeling that I need her calm and repose comes from the constant stir which makes up my life and that of my friends and associates. We belong to the age in which community work, of necessity, plays a very important part. Whenever community duties beckon, we feel obliged to respond, and to some extent lose the feeling of personal freedom.

But this is inevitable, I suppose, in the times in which we live, for certainly no one would want to live in a community which lacked the spirit of devoted workers who labor to make it a good place in which to live.

Yet, as I said in the beginning, it is refreshing to withdraw for a time and just commune!

—Aunt Janet.

It's Time to Make Your Flower Garden Plan

(Continued from Page 20)

used to be, now appears as the little dwarf, Tom Thumb, pompom, or lilliput, and at the other extreme, the California giant, the cactus-flowered, the dahlia-flowered, the curled and crested, or the queerly picotee—petals tipped with a different color.

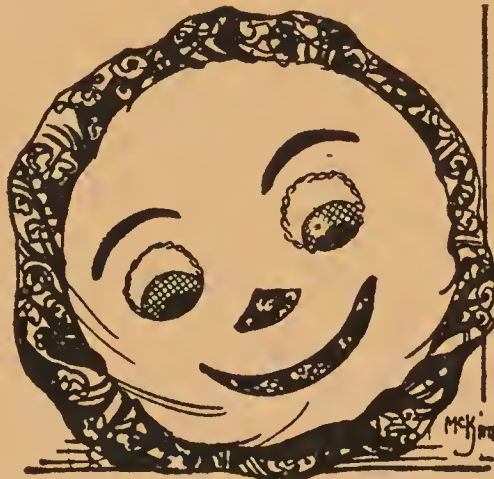
You see, I am taking it a little for granted that you have some perennials already established. If you have, they are out there now, getting ready for the grand show which opens as soon as Old Man Winter really lets go of

us. I hope you have the old favorites, some of their new varieties too, peonies, iris, baby's-breath, phlox, hollyhocks, poppy, columbine, delphinium, pyrethrum and chrysanthemum.

All the old-timers have been improved, just as with the annuals. Now we have a perennial baby's-breath, pink in color, which blooms later than the usual white flowering kind. We can't keep up with all the new varieties of delphinium, and phlox and iris and peonies, some of which run into the hundreds.

I have not mentioned the lily family, and it is such a nice family, too. Perhaps some of the easiest to grow are the Madonna, the Regal, the tiger, and

Jolly Moon Pillow



The rollicking new pillow can be made in a jiffy and all the materials come in the package with appliques and instructions at a trifling price. It measures just a foot across and has a two-inch ruffle of red chintz and you will want to make several. M458 Materials for Moon Pillow, 25 cents. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

the Japanese gold-banded. Last season some of my Madonnas had twenty blooms on the stalk—some friends do better than that. The Regal is a magnificent lily, can be grown easily from seed if one wants to take the time. The Japanese gold-banded lily is apt to die out in three or four years, hence may not be so desirable as the others, but it has such a beautiful, big blossom that it really is a marvelous addition to the flower garden. The tiger lily is so old and well-known that it hardly needs description. But it blooms in late summer after the others have finished, and does well in most soils. In fact, there are plenty of reasons for its being such an old favorite.

Unless you have already planted seeds for the biennials, it is doubtful whether you will get any flowers from them this year. For the regular practice is to plant each year for the next year's bloom. Lupines, foxglove, sweet william, and Canterbury bells are commonly treated as biennials. However, one of the recent introductions is an annual Canterbury bell which blooms the year it is planted. Sweet Wivelsfield is also a new development, a cross between the pinks and sweet williams,

BAG NO. B3371 provides the sort of handwork that every woman likes to have on hand these winter days. The bag is stamped on canvas, the yarns are in shades of green which is a good color for springtime outfits. Stamped canvas and yarns, with instructions for making are \$1.00, the frame \$1.25 extra. We have another bag, No. B3373, in shades of brown, and with a straight, rather than rounding frame, at same prices as for the green. We also have a bag in black and white, No. B3372, at the same prices. Order from the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

and may be had in various colors. The flowers are larger and the blooming period longer than that of the parents.

And now, we're off! At least, I'm off. All this talk about new varieties, perennials, annuals and biennials has got me so excited that before I could even write the article I had to make out an order for some items that I have wanted for a long time. It may amuse you to know that one item on the list was a weed, but *such* a weed! It grows here on Long Island, but does not transplant easily, and, as it blooms when my border is emptiest, I want to try the seed method of getting it. It is butterfly-weed, *asclepias tuberosa*, has flat clusters of orange-colored flowers, and has the additional advantage of liking sandy soil. It ought to do well with me!

Do You Know That—

To Freshen Woolens

Cover the right side of the material with a cloth wrung out of ammonia water (4 or 5 drops of ammonia to one quart of water), pressing with a medium-hot iron until the cloth is partly dry, and then brushing the wool vigorously with a stiff brush. In pressing trousers or heavy clothing, the iron should not be slid along the surface, but lifted from place to place, to prevent a shiny effect.

To Soften Water

Dissolve one pound of washing soda in a quart of water and use two tablespoons of this solution for each gallon of moderately hard water. If water is extremely hard, it is best to boil the wash water containing this solution beforehand and strain off the scum before the clothes are put in. Borax may be used in rinsing water to soften it and to bleach the clothes a little, but is more expensive. It also may be used with colored clothes or woolens, which is not true of the soda. To clear muddy water a salt bag may be tied over the faucet or spout of the pump.

To clean enamel ware dishes which have had food burned in them, half fill with cold water, add washing soda, heat gradually to boiling point. Empty, and dish is easily washed.

When Your Cough Hangs On, Mix This at Home

Saves Good Money! No Cooking!

If you want the best cough remedy that money can buy, mix it at home. It costs very little, yet it's the most reliable, quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of stubborn coughs, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. To make syrup, use 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. It's no trouble at all, and gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money—a real family supply. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the germ-laden phlegm, soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, clears the air passages, and thus ends a severe cough in a hurry.

Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine, in concentrated form, the most reliable healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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5 at FACTORY PRICE
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Bride of the Wilderness

By Francis Lynde

While on a prospecting trip, John Craig's horse is drowned in a river and all his supplies lost. Soon he discovers a cabin and a girl who says she has been kidnapped.

John finds that an attempt is being made to force the girl, Jean, to marry a man who wants to acquire her property.

After several successful encounters with a number of men left to guard her, an airplane appears one day and it develops that Jean's suitor is one of the passengers, presumably coming to rescue her and to plead his cause.

Failure to persuade Jean to marry him is followed with threats. John takes a hand, gives Jean's suitor a good thrashing, and then John and Jean attempt to get away in one of the airplanes.

* * *

Breaking cover, he ran lightly out to the biplane, the soft grass muffling his footfalls. As he had hoped to find him, the pilot was asleep in his seat and he proved an easy capture. Prodded awake, he found himself looking into the muzzle of Craig's rifle.

"Keep your hands where I can see them and tumble out!" was the brittle command; and, as the man obeyed, hands in air; "How much gas is there in the ship?"

The pilot's grin showed a mouthful of tobacco-stained teeth.

"Aimin' to swipe the old bus, are yuh? All right; yuh won't go far on what gas she's got in her. Who are yuh, anyway—one o' the Government dicks playin' a lone hand?"

While the man was speaking, Craig was taking a good look at his face.

"So, Taggart!" he shot out. "You've changed your job, have you? You ask who I am? You ought to know: in 'eighteen I was flying officer at Camp Kelly and you were a ground mechanic there."

"M-my God! If it ain't Cap'n Craig!" stuttered the pilot, his grin fading. Then: "Turn me loose, Cap'n, and I'll ride you wherever you wanna go—I swear I will! I know where there's more gas, and I'm sick o' this damn' dope-sneakin' business—sick as hell!"

Craig had a sudden inspiration. Gilmore had said that the girl would have no witnesses to the fact of her kidnapping.

"How much do you know about the kidnapping, two weeks ago, of a young lady in California, Taggart?" he rapped out. "Talk fast!"

"Hell's bells! I know *all* about it! I flew the ship! But I didn't know until after we got here it was a kidnapping; honest to God, I didn't!"

"Do you mean what you say about getting out of this dirty business of dope smuggling?"

"I sure do—so help me! I got into it without knowin' what it was till I was in up to my neck."

"One more question, Taggart. I'll

do my own flying. But if I take you along and try to find a decent job for you, will you promise me to go into court and tell what you know about the kidnapping? Think quick—there's no time to waste!"

"Don't have to think! I'm with you till the cows come home, Cap'n, and I'll do whatever you tell me to."

"Good! Gas is the first thing, and we're likely to have mighty little time in which to get it. Come running!"

Quite obediently, the deserter followed Craig in a sprint across to the timber islet and to the shack in its center, Craig leaving his rifle with the girl as they passed her hiding place and telling her to keep watch. Two of the five-gallon cans of the emergency supply were carried out and their contents emptied into the biplane's tank. As they were going back for more, the young woman stopped them.

"Trouble—lots of it!" she announced breathlessly. "The two men from the tent camp are almost here; and Howie and the big man you knocked down with your rifle behind the cabin are coming up from the other direction!"

"Coming this way?" Craig asked.

"No; around to the other side, where the other plane is."

"All right; run out and get into the plane—the rear cockpit—and strap yourself in with the safety; we'll be with you in half a minute?" Then to the new ally: "Come on, Taggart we've time to make another carry if we jump to it!"

When they had reached the shack they found that their leeway of time had shortened itself to next to nothing. Through a thinning of the trees on the northern side of the islet, they saw the smuggler chief and the rat-faced man approaching from the westward as Gilmore and the big-bodied victim of the shattered rifle-stock came stumbling up from the opposite direction.

"It's going to run us close, but we've got to have the gas!" was Craig's decision; and two more of the square containers were dragged out of the shack to be rushed across to the biplane.

It was the time lost in emptying the cans into the plane's tank that gave the five men on the farther side of the island-like grove their chance to assemble and, presumably, to compare notes. At all events, Craig had but just flung the second of the emptied cans aside, and taken his place at the controls, when the hue and cry was raised.

A backward glance gave him a glimpse of men dodging among the trees. He shouted to Taggart.

The deserter did his part, laying hold of a propeller blade and strain-

ing to turn the engine over for the start. The big "Liberty" took the spark with a roar, and Craig quickly throttled down to give Taggart his chance to swing up into the fuselage.

As he did so, and the former army mechanic caught at the slowly taxiing plane, a pistol barked in the edge of the wood and the man threw up his hands, bowed himself and fell, half on and half off the advancing lower wing.

At that, Craig did what only a trained airman and complete master of himself and his ship would have dared to do.

Pulling the joy stick back to its farthest limit to give the plane its full lift, and jerking the throttle wide, he leaned far out over the side of the fuselage and got a left-hand grip on the collar of Taggart's leather coat.

There were fierce yells and scattering shots from the rear as the biplane went bounding and careening out over the not too smooth runway afforded by the grassland terrain and took the air, clearing by a hand's-breath a clump of low-growing scrub pines that blocked the way.

Hanging out over the side and holding the ex-mechanic by main strength to keep him from slipping off the wing, Craig was practically helpless to maneuver the plane efficiently. But at the moment when he thought he'd have to let the helpless man go or take the chance of crashing, two small brown hands came from behind him to take hold of his own, and a cool voice at his ear cried:

"Now!"

A quick pull got the wounded man up on the wing.

How the girl, silken strong as he had discovered she was, ever contrived, unaided, to drag the deserter up over the side of the fuselage and get him into the rear cockpit, Craig did not know. The southern foothills were looming up before him and quick and skillful jockeying was needed to bank and turn and spiral for greater altitude if the barrier of the hills, and the far greater barrier of the mountain range beyond, were to be topped.

The climbing spiral took them back toward the upper end of the valley. And as the biplane swept over the timber islet Craig looked down. In the brief glimpse he saw that the men he had left behind were back at the temporary disabled monoplane. He knew well enough what they were doing, and at the next climbing turn he saw what he had hoped he wouldn't see.

The monoplane was taxiing into the wind for the take-off. And, as he very well knew, it could fly two miles to the biplane's one.

CHAPTER XVI

HOW THE LUCK HELD

It has been said many times, and no doubt truly enough, that good airmen are born—not made. In his war-time experience, Craig had rated as an ex-

pert pilot, a skilled demonstrator of all the twists and tricks of the trade; but handicaps hamper the skilled no less than the unskilled. He was flying a strange ship, and—like automobiles and locomotives—no two airplanes handle alike. In addition he was bare-headed and had no goggles.

With the fast monoplane mounting in pursuit, he knew that his only chance for escape was a desperate one. In his slow machine there was no possibility of outpacing the fast ship in a straightaway. But if he could climb and dodge and double until he could exchange the peril of pursuit for the hardly less critical perils of a disappearing dive into the storm that was now sweeping down the slopes of the southern mountains . . . well, it might end in a wreck and crash. But the crash would come with equal certainty if the monoplane should get within rifle range.

During the next few minutes he put into practice every shift and strategem he had learned and taught in his army service—side-slipping, doubling, looping to get above and behind the fleet pursuer, to "sit on its tail" while he drove the straining biplane straight for the uprushing turmoil of the summer storm. Twice, in the doubling and dodging, they were fired upon; the reports were drowned, of course, in the roar of the propeller and the drumming cacophony of the engine, but a bullet ripped through the upper wing over Craig's head, and another scored the engine cowl—luckily without penetrating it.

Flying half blinded by the propeller blast, Craig was nearing the end of his expedients when the biplane tore into the advance cloud-couriers of the descending storm. Past this, there was an interval in which the minutes seemed hours; a blind struggle in which nothing could be seen but the all-enveloping, backward-flitting cloud masses. Craig knew it was only a question of time until the racking, twisting conflict with the elements would wreck the old plane, but he held on grimly striving for altitude and still more altitude, and fearing momentarily that the mad race would come to an end in a crash against the mountain heights which he knew must now be near at hand.

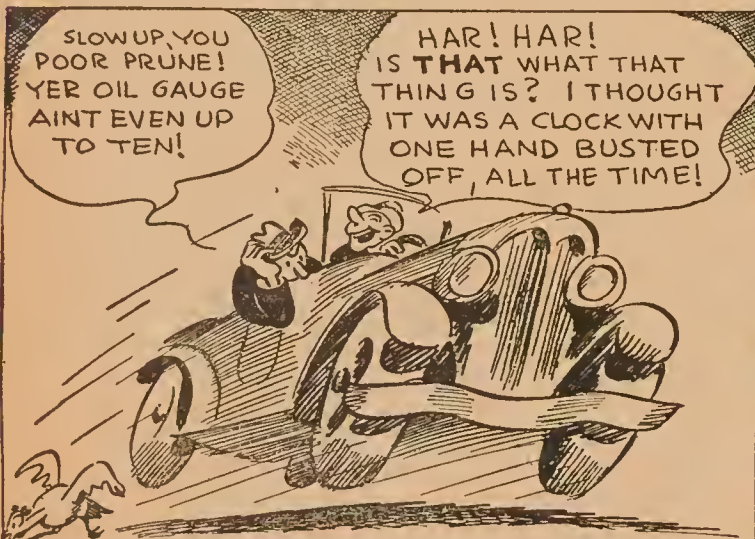
But the crash did not come. Instead, after what seemed like half a lifetime of the fierce battle with forces to which the frail structure of wood and wire and stretched fabric was as a leaf tossed in a hurricane, the plane shot out into sunlight over a tumbled sea of clouds. And the wind singing in the wire stays was now only that produced by the speeding onrush of the ship to the southward.

What had become of the pursuing monoplane Craig did not know—or care. It was enough to find that it had disappeared.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

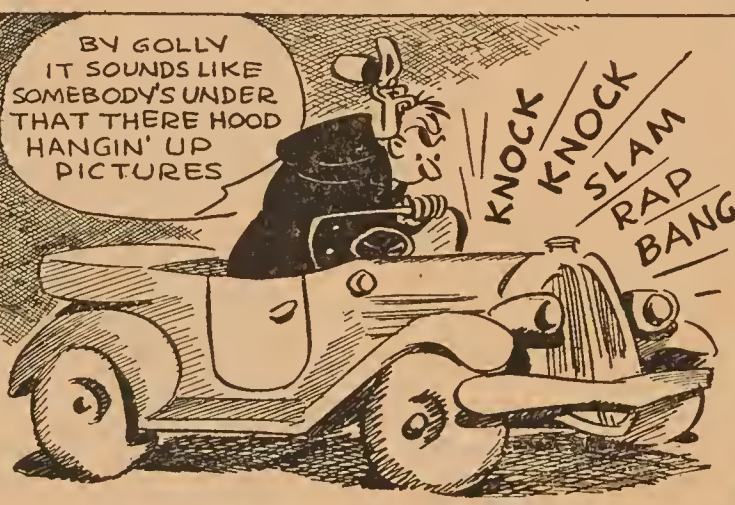
HEAT A COLD CRANK CASE

Dont run an automobile engine if the oil is so cold it will not circulate!



ED GREELY WAS THE SORT OF GUY WHO WORKED HIS MOTOR HARD, FOR ENGINE TECHNICALITIES. HE HAD BUT SMALL REGARD. HIS THROTTLE FOOT WAS HEAVY; HIS SPEEDOMETER WAS BROKE, THE DASHBOARD DIALS AND GAUGES WERE, TO EDGAR, JUST A JOKE.

If the oil gauge indicates oil wont circulate, stop engine and heat crank case with hot iron bar, electric iron, heater, or other hot object.



ONE ZERO MORN'ED SLAMMED THE STARTER DOWN, -THE ENGINE ROARED! CONNECTING RODS WENT 'PHOOIE! -PISTON RINGS WENT BY THE BOARD!! "WHEN OIL IS FROZE," HIS NEIGHBORS SAID "YOUR PUMP GAUGE TELLS YOU SO "AND HEAT UPON YOUR CRANK CASE MAKES THE LUBRICATION FLOW".

But NEVER try to heat it with a lamp, a torch or ANY sort of open flame . .



IN CHARACTERISTIC FASHION ED WENT OUT AND GATHERED WOOD, AND WITH IT KINDLED UP A CHEERY BLAZE BENEATH THE HOOD! YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN THAT ENGINE GO! (IT WENT IN ALL DIRECTIONS) -CRANK CASE, ENGINE, HOOD AND ALL... IN MICROSCOPIC SECTIONS.

Throttling down, to ease the straining mechanism and to lessen the deafening roar, he called back to the girl:

"How about it back there, little soldier? Have you lived through it?"

"You know I have!" came the cheerful answer. "Where are we now?"

"I don't know yet; can't tell what the storm did to us. But we're still on our way; we've crossed the range and before long we ought to sight the Gila River. Beyond that, if the gas holds out, we'll come to the railroad. How about Taggart? Is he still alive?"

"Alive, but unconscious. The bullet hit his head and glanced. I've done what I could for him—which wasn't much."

"Keep him alive if you can! He is going to be worth a fortune to you, later on. Gilmore said you didn't have any witnesses, but you have one now, or you will have if that boy doesn't die."

Again he opened the engine out, nose-dived to a lower altitude and held a compass course to the south. In due time, as he had predicted, the plane soared over the silver ribbon of the Gila in its farthest upper reaches; and a half-hour's flight beyond this, the line of telegraph poles marking the course of the Southern Pacific came in sight.

Taking the railroad for a guide, Craig turned to the west, hoping that this was the direction which would lead soonest to a town of sufficient size to offer skilled help for the wounded ex-mechanic. Fifteen minutes later he was circling over Lordsburg, to make a landing on the municipal field.

"Let me do the talking," he said to his companion, when the field men came out; and he accounted for their presence with ingenious plausibility. They were air-touring, he told the Lordsburg ground crew, and their pilot had been wounded—accidentally. Would they help him get the wounded man to a hospital quickly, if there was one?

Naturally, the help was extended promptly, and after Taggart had been properly cared for, Craig ordered a belated luncheon at the hotel, and went with his companion to the lounge to wait until it should be prepared.

While they were waiting, he told her where he had known Taggart, and of the mechanic's service in the Air Corps.

"What made you say he might be worth a fortune to me, John?" she asked.

"Because he was the pilot who flew the plane you were kidnapped in! And he has promised to go into court and testify for you if you need him. He didn't know that it was a kidnapping until after the fact. He's not a criminal at heart; when he finds out that you saved his life—"

"But I didn't!" she protested.

"Oh, yss, you did! I was just about to let go of him when you took hold; it was either that or crash the ship. But that's a back number now. The thing to be considered at once is your future. You are free now, with the better part of twenty-four hours in which to checkmate your crooked guardian; in which to begin a fight for your just rights and to make him pay for the crime he committed when he had you kidnapped. What will you do?" (To be continued next week)

Governor Lehman Discusses Long-Time Farm Planning and Milk

(Continued from Page 8)

Board, to go to Washington and present the situation to Secretary Wallace. This was done and a promise secured that some action would be taken on the New York situation very soon. It is hoped that this will constitute either the approval of the pact between New York and New Jersey or the approval of the milk marketing agreement submitted to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration several months ago. However, we should not forget that the A. A. A. has an-

nounced a policy which does not include the setting of retail prices of milk.

Governor Lehman closed his remarks on milk by pointing out that public opinion is important and that if it is soundly and vigorously expressed it is better for getting results than violence or strikes. In the course of his talk the governor complimented the Milk Control Board, stating that the milk control law had worked out much better than he had expected.

Production Credit Association Now Being Organized

(Continued from Page 8)

not intended that loans will be granted for the clearing up of old debts. Loans for that purpose more properly come from the Commissioner's Loans administered by the Federal Land Bank. Neither is it intended that loans shall be granted for buying farms or making permanent improvements. They will be made for the purpose of buying feed, seed or fertilizers, as well as for buying livestock.

The Intermediate Credit Bank has not definitely stated whether or not it

will require a crop lien or a chattel mortgage. The general policy is that it will require them in cases where there is danger that other creditors will obtain such liens, but that in other cases, liens or chattel mortgages will not be required.

At the recent meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, where Dr. Hart spoke, he was emphatic in the following four statements:

1. Production Credit Associations will loan money on a business basis. They are in no sense charitable institutions. They are loaning other people's money, and it must be accounted for.

2. The Production Credit Corporation does not itself loan money to farmers. As already explained, the local Production Credit Association will be able to discount a farmer's note with the Intermediate Credit Bank at Springfield.

3. Production Credit Associations are not intended to compete with local banks, but rather to supplement them and to provide production credit in localities not served by banks.

4. Production Credit Associations are not a temporary emergency source

of credit. It is intended that they shall be permanent.

There is a real demand for services such as can be supplied by these local Production Credit Associations. They should be built on a firm basis, yet it is necessary, if farmers are to get credit for the coming crops, to move with considerable speed. To the State of Rhode Island goes the honor of organizing the first Production Credit Association in the Springfield Land Bank territory. The editors of American Agriculturist will be glad to answer any questions for readers either personally or by referring them to the Production Credit Corporation at Springfield.

It costs about \$120 to grow an acre of potatoes by modern methods; to make costs, the grower must have 400 bushels to the acre for a thirty-cent market, or 240 bushels on a fifty-cent market.

The small garden tractor is an easy way of cultivating a garden of an acre or more. People interested in machinery usually have excellent success with them.

Make Your Reservation For the A. A. Southern Cruise



Husking cocoa at St. Ann, Jamaica.

Be ready to sail with the American Agriculturist party on Saturday, March 3rd, at noon. Remember that your companions will be the kind of folks you like — the kind who will share a rich background of agricultural knowledge — the kind you will be proud to know and always remember.

Here's the itinerary of the 19 day cruise:

March			
3rd—Lv.	New York City	12 Noon	
8th—Ar.	Kingston, Jamaica	A. M.	
8th—Lv.	Kingston, Jamaica	P. M.	
10th—Ar.	Cristobal, Canal Zone	A. M.	
11th—Lv.	Cristobal, Canal Zone	10 A. M.	
12th—Ar.	Cartagena, Rep. Colombia	A. M.	
12th—Lv.	Cartagena, Rep. Colombia	5 P. M.	
13th—Ar.	Puerto Colombia, Colombia	A. M.	
13th—Lv.	Puerto Colombia, Colombia	9 P. M.	
14th—Ar.	Santa Marta, Colombia	A. M.	
15th—Lv.	Santa Marta, Colombia	1 A. M.	
18th—Ar.	Havana, Cuba (*)	A. M.	
18th—Lv.	Havana, Cuba (*)	8 P. M.	
22nd—Ar.	New York City	A. M.	

(*) Havana program is subject to conditions at that port.

Who could ask for a finer vacation on land and sea for 19 days and nights? You will find the accommodations are A-1 for every mile of the trip. The United Fruit Company is one of the largest farmers in the world and its personnel know what farm people appreciate and enjoy. They have cooperated with the American Agriculturist,

making it possible for you to get more for your money on this cruise than you could possibly get by going as an individual.

Three Stops In Colombia

Did you note that after we leave the Panama Canal Zone our steamer sails east to the fascinating coast of Colombia in South America? Three stops are to be made—a day at Cartagena, Baranquilla, and Santa Marta. At each of these charming ports comprehensive auto sightseeing trips have already been arranged for you. You will see the modern clubs and the old sea walls, the newest hotels and the old Shrine of Simon Bolivar, Liberator of Colombia. Cartagena is an enchanting city—one of the oldest in the Western World and just filled with adventure and charm.

Your Reservation

There is everything to be gained by making your reservation now. If for any reason, you find it impossible to go, after you have made a deposit or paid for your reservation, your money will be refunded in full. Send it to the Tour Editor, American Agriculturist, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

American Agriculturist Tour Editor,
415 Lexington Avenue, New York:

Please send me booklet giving full information about the American Agriculturist Caribbean Tour. This does not obligate me in any way to take the tour.

Name

Town

R. F. D. County State

You might also send the booklet to the following who may be interested in taking the trip:

Name

Address



THREE long-distance telephone calls and two letters today are the occasion for this outburst. All were inquiries. All came from speculators. All wanted to know if I thought grain prices would be likely to go up, when Congress passed the President's money bill.

Because you who read this page and I who write it are probably going to see a good deal of each other in the years that are ahead, let me make plain here that I do not know whether grain prices are going up or not. Furthermore, that I do not much care whether grain is going up or not, except as the price of grain may reflect an improvement in the general price level.

I Speculated Once

For one comparatively brief period in my life, I speculated. I lost plenty of money. I even had to borrow against my Life Insurance to take care of my losses. I record this here because I don't want to sail under false colors and because I lay no claim to any higher moral plane than the rest of humanity.

But I record just as definitely that I am through with speculation and that I am not interested in aiding you who have an "itch" to speculate. Furthermore it is not because of the money I lost that I take this position. Should I keep speculating, according to the law of averages, I probably would make some money.

I am against speculation for two reasons born from first hand experience and considerable observation:

(1) No man can speculate and give his best to his regular duties.

(2) When a man speculates, his wishes become father of his opinions.

Dr. G. F. Warren pointed out the latter truth to me years ago. I tried it out myself and I see it confirmed every day.

Speculation versus Management

Now lest you get me wrong, let me hasten to draw my distinction between what I consider speculation and the intelligent conduct of business. I think of speculation as the buying of property of any kind, without any intention of permanent ownership and through the payment of no more down than is absolutely necessary, with the idea of selling as quickly as possible for the largest possible profit.

Management I think of as the handling of property so as to protect it, increase it, and get the most out of it in the way of service to humanity.

The latter problem interests me intensely, yet I firmly believe that to date, because of a dishonest dollar, good management has never had an opportunity in this country. For the same reason, speculation has held the center of the stage. As a result, prior to the depression, we had in this country dozens of so-called business leaders who were literally swept into prominence by forces over which they had no control and less understanding, and hundreds of thousands of honest, hardworking

citizens, who were excellent managers, but whose good management, thrift and hard work were swept away by the same forces in reverse. Such things should not be permitted by a civilized people.

A Managed Currency

The forces to which I refer are, of course, the great change in prices, first up and then down in the last ten years which resulted from, "the supply of and the demand for gold," and the consequent shifting value of money based on gold.

I firmly believe that a currency based on gold, stabilized in value, through a varying price for gold in a public gold market, will largely eliminate the opportunity for speculation to make heroes, business leaders, and economic oracles out of lucky farm boys and lads "from the sidewalks of New York," and will give opportunity instead to men who can manage,—hence my interest in management. Now for some management suggestions for what they are worth. I assure you that they

are better than my opinions on the grain market.

Compromise Debts

I believe that it is still to the interest of both debtor and creditor to compromise debts. Creditors who hold out for the last pound of flesh, in most cases will not get it. For many debts in this country were contracted on a higher price level than will probably be permitted again under a managed currency.

Cut Down Interest Rates

With our money definitely related to gold once more, with our prices protected by an equalization fund, the "smart money" which left this country—much of it in the form of gold—will return. This returned money plus the millions of dollars that already await investment here mean *cheap money* for years to come. Work to cut down the interest rates you are paying and don't commit yourself to paying high interest rates on new deals. Actually I believe the day is here, or at least

Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff

By H. E. Babcock



not far distant, when the man who can use funds safely and earn on them three or four per cent a year, will find his services and his enterprises in demand. So be careful about committing yourselves to long term six per cent notes and the like.

It doesn't look to me to be in the cards either, for public utilities to claim as one of their costs the interest rates they have used in the past.

Keep Funds Employed

Although you would be the last to admit it, farm people are the owners of considerable surplus funds. Throughout the period of falling prices, many of these funds have been kept in the form of cash. This was good business up to the time the country went off gold because money was constantly increasing in value. Since the country went off gold, money has bought less and less. Under a managed currency the purchasing power of money will be less variable than in the past. Since, as I have pointed out above, we are probably coming into an era of cheap money, I believe that the time is now here for the surplus cash on farms to be put into property. The wealth thus represented will be more likely to yield a return in the form of property, other than money, than it will if kept in cash.

Watch Gold Prices

For long time price trends, watch the price of gold. With a currency such as we now have, rising gold prices mean that money is tending to buy less. Falling gold prices, that it will buy more. By the time this is printed, I hope there will be a world gold market operating in New York City.

* * *

Rats Under Control

For the first time since we started to keep poultry, rats are no problem at Sunnygables. Last winter I figure we wintered about one-third as many rats as we did hens. They went through in wonderful condition, too.

When I built the addition to my barn I determined that I was going to solve the rat problem. This idea was back of my use of concrete for the second and third floors. It also accounted for the use of the quarter inch wire screen between the old barn and the new. When the new part was finished the only place a rat could enter it was through a door. So far not a single rat has gotten in that way.

With the new part thoroughly rat-proofed, my next move was to store all feed in it except one lot out of which we feed the horses. In about ten days after this was done all the rats on the place apparently came to this one feed bin to eat. They got so hungry that they became quite bold. By a combination of clubbing, shooting, and trapping we think we have cleaned up the last one—but of course you never can be sure about rats.

In connection with the shooting, this has all been done by my eleven year old boy who is quite deadly with a .22. But the other day one of the work horses had a badly swollen neck. The veterinarian said it looked as though there was a bullet hole in it. I wonder. At any rate the horse was O. K. in a couple of days.



These are four of the Angus heifers which have lived so far this winter on from 6 to 8 pounds of chopped alfalfa apiece, fed once per day.

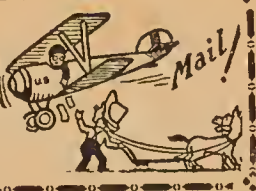
American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of Gold in English Pounds Sterling in Dollars.	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	R. F. C. Price of Gold.
Before going off Gold Standard			20.67	
May 2	124/8	3.895	24.28	
(The President put an embargo on gold to meet interest payments on American obligations held in foreign countries.)				
May 29	123/3	3.99	24.59	
(The House voted to suspend the gold clause in all contracts.)				
June 30	123	4.275	26.29	
(President Roosevelt stated that the United States refuses to stabilize the dollar until prices have risen further.) (The President made the statement for the general policy of stabilizing all prices.)				
July 3	123/1	4.475	27.54	
(The price of gold reached the highest premium, and on the same day the stock market and commodity markets reached their highest levels.)				
Oct. 22	President announces policy to buy gold.			
Jan. 10	127/1	5.1025	32.42	34.06
Jan. 11	127/1	5.085	32.31	34.06
Jan. 12	127/2	5.085	32.33	34.06
Jan. 13	127/11	5.09	32.56	34.06
Jan. 15	128/6	5.135	32.99	34.06
Jan. 16	131/9	5.08125	33.47	34.45
Jan. 17	131/6	5.04	33.14	34.45
Jan. 18	132/10	4.9575	32.93	34.45
Jan. 19	132/10	5.02625	33.38	34.45
Jan. 20	132/9	5.00	33.19	34.45
Jan. 22	132/11	5.0025	33.25	34.45



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



Blind Hen Jails Yates County Chicken Thieves

Blind hens are not quoted very high on the market, but such a bird performed a good deed for her Yates County, New York, owner by sending two chicken thieves to jail.

Recently a woman who had lost about 125 chickens, while looking over flocks on a large farm near Odessa, recognized a hen blind in one eye, which was among a number stolen, and the identification resulted in the arrest of Antonio Prada and Antonio Alameda, both of Odessa. They pleaded guilty of burglary and were sentenced to from two and a half to five years in the Attica State Prison.

It is claimed that they had been disposing of chickens in lots of from 300 to 400 on the Syracuse and Binghamton markets.

Address Given is Vacant Lot

"Three men came here and bought about \$150.00 worth of apples. They claimed to be the M. L. Produce Company, of 379 Washington Street, New York City. Their names (so they said) were Max Lerner, Nathan Newman and Jerry Williams. They told me they would pay for the apples in 24 hours. It has been over 3 weeks and we have not heard a word from them.

"We were informed that they were all right, and rated high in Albany. Now we would like to know if you could help us collect this. We have read of the good works you have done in your paper. The number of their truck license is 427-727."—R. C.

We enlisted the help of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets in this case, and have a letter from them as follows:

"Up to the present time we have been unable to locate anyone connected with the M. L. Produce Company to whom your subscriber shipped apples.

"Letters addressed to them have been returned, 'uncalled for,' and upon investigation by one of our staff, the address given was found to be a vacant

lot. The address given to the Motor Vehicle Bureau for a license of the truck brought no different result.

"I am informed that the District Attorney of Queens is also looking for them, and to date has been unable to locate any of them."

Some Accounting!

On general principles, we suggest a careful investigation before dealing with any collection agency which sends agents around the country soliciting old accounts. Here is an experience of one New Hampshire subscriber:

Two men called offering to collect any bad debts. They were given two accounts, one for \$3.50 and the other for \$28.34 to collect on a commission basis. A few days later the men returned saying they they were unable to collect them without our subscriber's signature. Our subscriber was away, but his wife signed her initials.

Soon thereafter they received an accounting. Both accounts had been paid, making a total of \$31.85. The commission in each case was 50 per cent, making \$15.92, BUT our subscriber's wife had doubtless signed a contract which provided, in addition to the 50 per cent fee, a service fee of \$15.00. When it was all totaled up, they collected \$31.85, kept \$15.92 for commission, and \$15.00 for service fee, and our subscriber received 93 cents.

Alleged Seed Frauds Punished

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announces the recent termination of four cases brought in the northern district of Illinois against the Berry Seed Co., of Clarinda, Iowa, for violation of the Federal Seed Act. December 13, 1933, the manager of the American Field Seed Co., Chicago, Ill., a subsidiary of the Berry Seed Co., appeared before the U. S. district court in Chicago, Ill., and entered pleas of guilty. The four cases were then consolidated by the court, and a \$200 fine was imposed.

Service Bureau Claims Settled During December, 1933

Due to an error, the report appearing in the January 6th issue was given as the report for December. The report in that issue was for the month of November.

NEW YORK	
Mrs. O. McCleary, Edmeston.....	\$ 1.89
(refund on unsatisfactory mail order)	
Mrs. Floyd Owen, Painted Post.....	11.90
(adjustment of express claim)	
Elmer Stuart, Wells.....	79.20
(pay for sand)	
Stanley Kruszesky, Water Mill.....	2.00
(refund on unfilled magazine subscrip- tion)	
Mrs. Fred Carter, Mannsville.....	3.29
(settlement of claim)	
Glenn T. Carter, Marathon.....	14.93
(partial pay for eggs)	
M. J. Straight, Jay.....	10.00
(partial adjustment of claim)	
Mrs. Carrie Bristol, Chittenango Station....	23.67
(pay for hay)	
James H. Carman, Trumansburg.....	1.00
(refund on unfilled mail order)	
R. H. Lohse, Cohecton.....	7.07
(settlement of claim on eggs)	
Mrs. Floyd Owen, Painted Post.....	10.00
(partial adjustment of claim)	
Charles Hornburg, Ira.....	50.00
(balance of pay for cabbage)	
A. Van Benschoten, New Kingston.....	18.00
(partial pay for eggs)	
Cecil Depuy, New Paltz.....	24.25
(balance pay for eggs)	
Karl Wagner, Callicoon.....	16.32
(pay for eggs)	
Forrest Sherman, Eagle Bridge.....	44.50
(settlement of claim)	
TOTAL.....	
\$ 849.69	

Complaints Settled Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
Wm. G. Deats, Ovid.....	
(adjustment on gun)	
Leetta Ziemendorf, Niagara Falls.....	
(adjustment of mail order)	
Daniel Ross, The Glen.....	
(adjustment of complaint against life insurance company)	
Mrs. Lucy Wood, Heuvelton.....	
(return of empty crate)	
Mrs. Emma I. Wright, Mayville.....	
(order of shrubs filled)	
Mrs. Frank A. Rappleye, Interlaken.....	
(adjustment of claim)	
Mrs. Charles Veatch, Hopewell Junction.....	
(partial adjustment of complaint on portrait)	
Wayne Chesnut, Delanson.....	
(refund on unfilled order)	
Mrs. Leon F. Drake, Lowman.....	
(partial adjustment of subscription for magazines)	
Anna Swamp, Hogsburg.....	
(adjustment of complaint)	
George Comstock, Newport.....	
(balance magazine subscription)	
Isaac Loman, Melrose.....	
(order for tobacco filled)	

Mrs. L. A. Cole, Cobleskill.....	
(mail order filled)	
Geo. D. Terry, Shavertown.....	
(mail order procured)	
NEW JERSEY	
Marvin R. Cole, Stewartville.....	
(mail order procured)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. H. A. Greenwood, Lakewood.....	
(adjustment of mail order)	
CONNECTICUT	
C. B. Malerbo, Bristol.....	
(adjustment of mail order complaint)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. H. G. Wells, Hillsboro.....	
(partial adjustment of mail order)	
Charles F. Clark, Lempster.....	
(partial adjustment of order for magazines)	
VERMONT	
Chris Swahlen, West Topsham.....	
(Adjustments on two complaints)	

Get the first brood Codling Moth

and there'll be no second and third broods to necessitate late season spraying and problems of residue removal. Take a leaf out of the experience of last year and use

"ASTRINGENT" ARSENATE of LEAD

for its 15% to 30% greater effectiveness. Western growers who used it reported as low as 1½% worms at picking time. One who was exceptionally thorough reduced his loss to ½%. These are facts, culled from the enthusiastic reports from growers in many districts. ...This improved arsenical is used just like other "leads" and is chemically compatible with the standard fungicides. You can cut your codling moth losses and make more money with "ASTRINGENT LEAD".

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ARSENATE of LEAD
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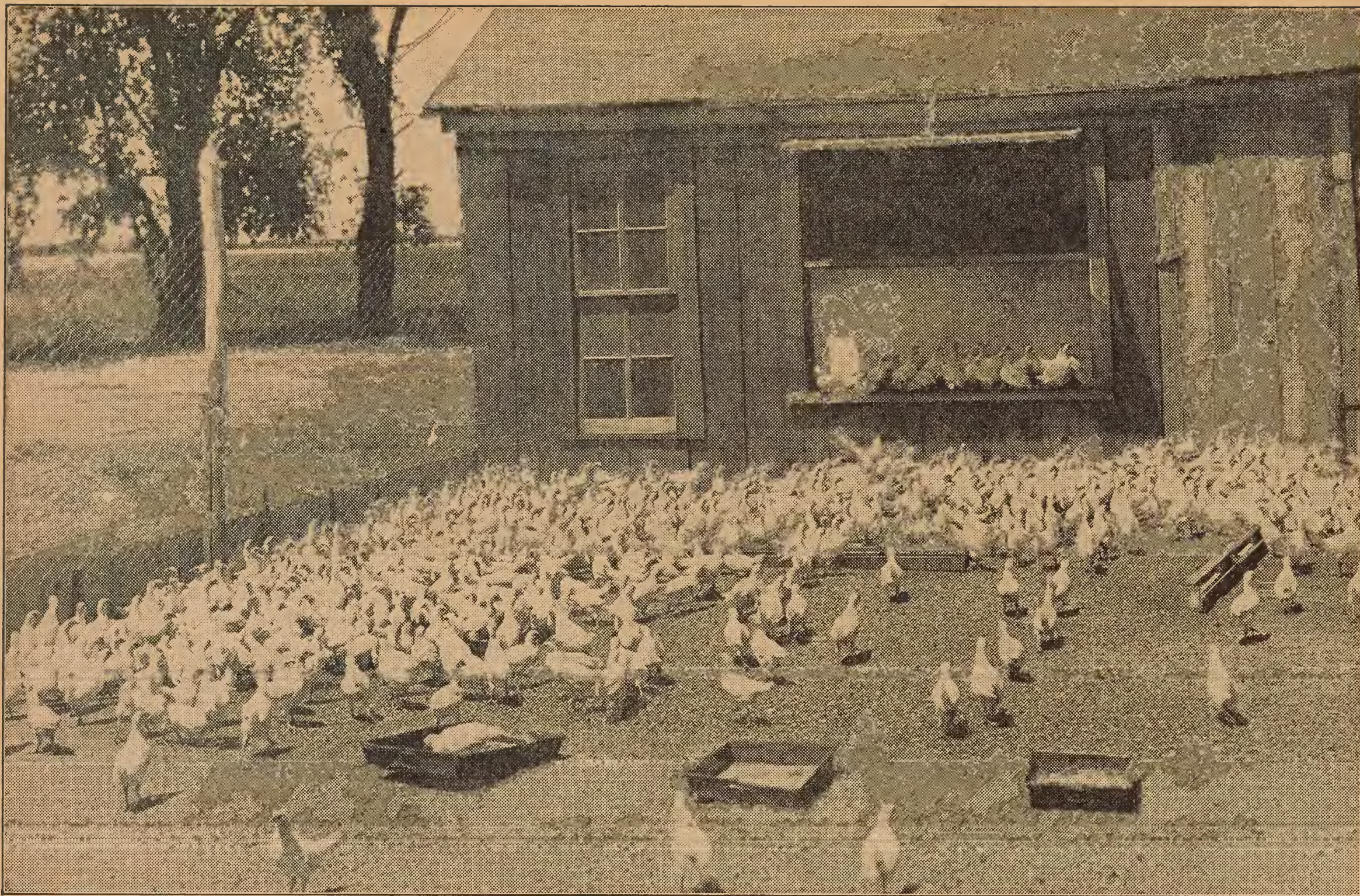
\$10,000 for loss of life, hands, feet or eyesight. Many unusual protecting clauses. \$25 Weekly benefits, pays doctor and hospital bills. Covers Automobile, Travel, Pedestrian and many common accidents. Covers many common sicknesses including typhoid, jaundice, cancer, lobar pneumonia, etc., etc. Largest and oldest exclusive Health and Accident Insurance Company. Don't delay, you may be next to meet sickness or accident.

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Age..... State.....



What do you see in this picture?

1000 chicks (more or less) are here in this scene that will be duplicated on thousands of farms throughout American Agriculturist territory—including your own—before many weeks have gone. But there is more in this picture than just a thousand chicks. Looking back a few weeks you can see some good feeding that brought a bunch of baby chicks up to this stage in such good shape. Looking forward you can see the profits on the thousands of eggs these chicks will produce before they are much older.

Vitamin A helped bring them to this point in good condition for future egg production. Vitamin A will help carry them on from this point and help maintain their egg production on a level that is profitable.



Vitamin A, one of the important growth-promoting vitamins, is present in the gluten or endosperm of yellow corn. Tests made in 1929 at the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment station established the fact that Corn Gluten Meal was 4 times as potent as whole corn in Vitamin A. This is because most of the Vitamin A which is present in the whole grain is stored in the endosperm, from which

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal is made.

Diamond has the double advantage of a high protein content and a high Vitamin A potency. Diamond is the logical source of Vitamin A for your starting, growing and laying* mash.

**Recent important work at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has shown that Vitamin A is as necessary for good egg production as for maintenance and growth.*

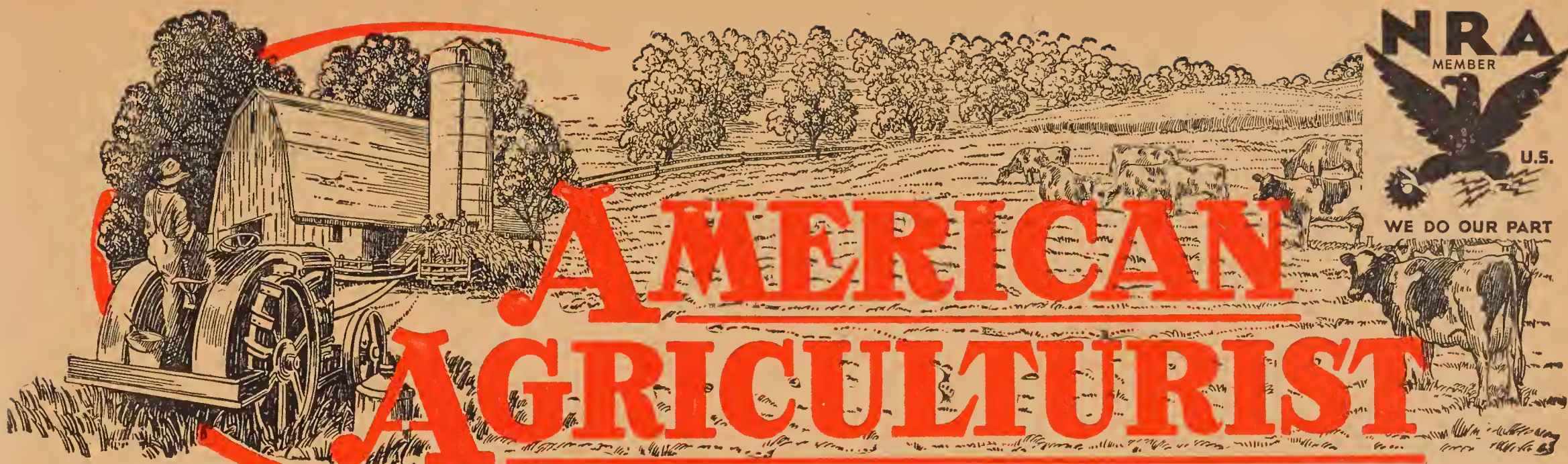
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., New York and Chicago

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\$1.00 per year

February 17, 1934

Published Every Other Week

John Doe Gets A Second Chance

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This very human and timely story was given by Mr. Van Wagenen over Station WGY on January 20th. If you did not hear it, do not fail to read it. If you did hear it, you will surely want to read it.

* * *

MY COUNTRYSIDE FRIENDS: Today by the courtesy of station WGY at Schenectady, I have what I regard as the privilege and opportunity of announcing an experiment in the readjusting of farm indebtedness which I hope may have in it the possibilities of very great service to certain individuals of our farm population. May I first tell you just a little of the history of the plan?



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Some weeks ago, Mr. Morgenthau, at that time Governor of the Agricultural Credit Administration and now Secretary of the Treasury, asked the Governors of each state to appoint a State Farm Debt Conciliation Committee, and in New York, Governor Lehman has recently appointed such a Committee of six persons, Dean C. E. Ladd of our College of Agriculture at Ithaca being named as Chairman. The ob-

ject of the Committee is to appoint and supervise local County Committees which shall function by acting in an advisory and conciliatory capacity between debtor and creditor in those cases where the debtor is practically insolvent and where, if the law is allowed to take its regular and usual course, the debtor will be stripped of all possible property, while at the same time, some at least of his creditors will be left without any payment whatever. Such a disposition of his affairs is both social injustice and economic folly. It is worth asking if there is not some better way — a way which will be better not only for the hapless debtor but in the long run for his creditors and surely for the oftentimes forgotten party of the third part — human society at large.

I think we can best talk about this interesting question if we will discuss an actual imaginary case, but a case which can be closely duplicated in very many instances all over this farm country. I think that right here it will be most proper to call in that very familiar

character of legal fiction who has figured in countless legal actions, perhaps ever since lawyers began to wrangle one with another. So our friend will conceal his identity under the entirely safe "nom de plume" of John Doe.

Now John, by no intention or particular fault of his own, has gotten his affairs, financially speaking, into a miserable tangle. He has been in debt for a long time. Possibly he inherited the debt from his father along with the farm, or perhaps he had to pay off several heirs and got the worst of the bargain, or perhaps he purchased the farm with very little to offer except his good intentions back a dozen years ago when dollars were much smaller and land values higher than in these troublesome times. As a matter of fact the precise way in which he got in debt is not the important matter. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us.

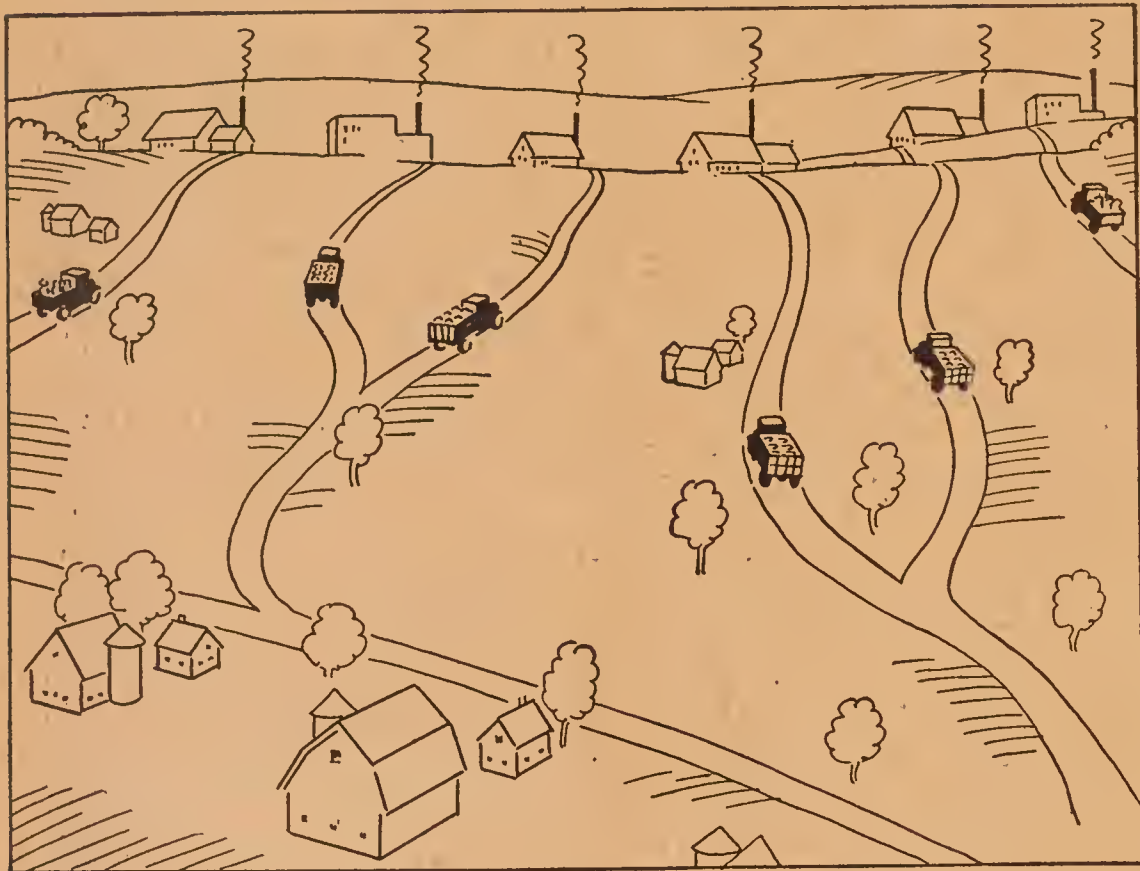
To tell the truth, judged by the actual standards, John's financial plight is getting pretty desperate. To begin with there is a first mortgage of \$4,000 which is every cent that the farm can be expected to sell for at a foreclosure sale. Then further down the line is a second mortgage for \$1,000 given on money borrowed when

(Continued on Page 23)

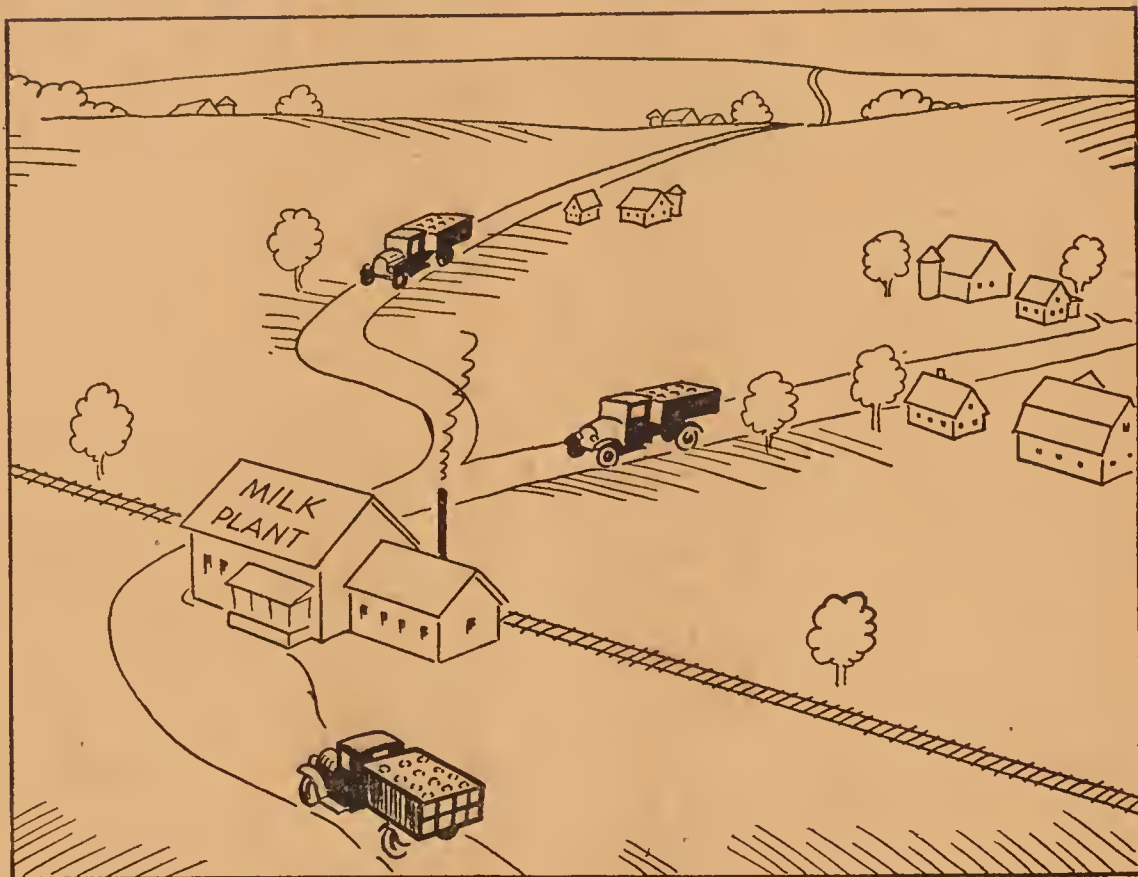
"... a referee will stand up on the steps of the courthouse * * * read a certified copy of judgment and foreclosure, and then cry 'How much am I offered?'"



Who Pays for the Waste in *Trucking Duplication*?



COMMUNITY No. 1



COMMUNITY No. 2

***Both communities produce an average of 300 cans of milk per day.
Both communities are similar as to type of roads and nature of the country.***

1. In this community six milk trucks are used to haul small loads from farmers to several milk plants.

The average cost for this kind of hauling is 20c per cwt.

2. Here in this community it takes but three trucks to haul the milk from farms to a single plant.

The average cost for this systematic method of hauling milk is 10c per cwt.

IT COSTS FARMERS \$25.50 more per day to haul milk in the manner shown in community No. 1 as compared with the method in community No. 2.

What system of milk hauling is used in your community? Do you have conditions similar to community No. 1 where from four to sometimes a dozen trucks carry milk in several directions to a number of plants? Or does your community have an organized plan of milk hauling, with a minimum number of milk trucks delivering to *one* volume plant?

Who pays for this waste in trucking duplication? As farmer to farmer we tell you that *we all pay for it*. Every dairy farmer should support and urge plan number 2.

Maple Sugar—Legend and Fact

By Arthur McIntyre

Department of Forestry, Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture.

"SAP'S RUNNING." To the uninitiated this saying means little, but to the farmer who has a "sugar bush," it means much.

Warm days and melting snow have appraised him of the approach of sugar weather. All equipment has been cleaned, the evaporator set up, roads inspected and repaired and now that 'sap's running' there is work to be done and fun to be had.

The making of maple products is confined entirely to North America. Its origin is hidden in the faded past. The first explorers to visit this country must have found the Indians making maple syrup and sugar but few made note of this seasonal activity. The earliest record found dates back to 1684 when there was published in England in the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society" an account of a sort of sugar made of the juice of the maple in Canada. "The savages of Canada," it reads, "in the time that the sap rises in the maple, make an incision in the tree, by which it runs out; and after they have evaporated 8 pounds of the liquor there remains one pound as sweet and as much sugar as that which is got out of the canes. The savages here have practiced this act longer than any now living among them can remember."

Baron de la Hontan, in writing of his travels in America in 1684-95, states: "The maple tree yields a sap which has a much pleasanter taste than

the best lemonade or cherry-water, and makes the wholesomest drink in the world. This liquor is drawn by cutting the trees two inches deep in the wood. the cut being run sloping to the length of ten or twelve inches. At the lower end of this gash, a knife is thrust into the tree sloping, so that the water runs along the cut or gash, as through a gutter, and falling upon the knife that lies across the channel, runs out upon the knife, which has vessels placed underneath to receive it. Of this sap they make sugar and syrup which is so valuable that there can't be a better remedy for fortifying the stomach."

In 1797 Lieutenant-Colonel Graham published a report on a method employed by the Indians: "—the method pursued by the Aborigines in making this article was as follows: Large troughs were made out of the pine tree, sufficient to contain a thousand gallons or

Below — The modern method of tapping the sugar maple. Metal spouts avoid loss of sap and stay sanitary far longer than the wooden ones used by our forefathers.



Sugaring-off equipment, some of which has been in yearly use for over half a century.



Hand-made wooden sap buckets are still used in some sections of the country. The wooden spouts were made from elder cuttings.

upwards; the young Indians collected the sap into these troughs, the women in the meantime (for the men considered everything but war and hunting as beneath their dignity) made large fires for heating the stones necessary for the process; when these were fit for their purpose, they plunged them into the sap in the troughs, and continued the operation until they had boiled the sugar down to the consistence they wished."

There is an old Indian story, told in various ways, about the discovery of the sweet sap of maples.

Nakomis, the earth, grandmother of Manabush, who is the hero of many Indian tales, was the first to discover maple syrup. The Indians believed that had it not been for these immortals we would be able to get a heavy syrup instead of a sweet sap directly from the tree. "One day," the story goes,

The old and the new in sap gathering tanks. The wooden barrel has been in use for over 50 years.

"Nakomis was in the forest and accidentally cut the bark of a tree. Seeing that a thick syrup exuded from the cut, she put her finger to the substance, and upon tasting it found it to be very sweet and agreeable. She then gave some of it to her grandson, Manabush, who liked it very much but thought that if the syrup ran from the trees in such a state it would cause idleness among the women. He then told Nakomis that in order to give his aunts employment and keep them from idleness and the formation of bad habits he would dilute the thick sap. Manabush then climbed to the top of the tallest tree and scattered water which fell like rain, and the sap became thinner. This is why the women have to boil down the sap. Thus, because of Manabush's interest in Indian morals, there is less than 4% sugar in maple sap today."

Several stories are told of how the Indians discovered that sap could be reduced and a sweeter, syrupy liquid obtained. One day a squaw used some sap, that had been gathered for drinking purposes, to boil some moose meat. This resulted in such a fine dish that her recipe for boiled moose meat traveled far and wide and from this the method of boiling sap to obtain syrup and sugar arose.

In contrast to this story is the one concerning the squaw who woke up with a thirst one cold morning and picking up the bark bucket, in which some maple sap had been left overnight, punched a hole through the ice and found that unfrozen sap was much sweeter.

Some Indian tribes used to hold festivals or dances each spring to celebrate the tapping of the maples. By these ceremonials it was hoped that the gods would be pleased and send warm weather so that the sap would flow abundantly. Another festival was held at the close of the maple sap season when foods and drinks were seasoned with the new made delicacy. Maple sugar or syrup and honey were the only sweets known to the Indians. Sweets were highly prized, and maple syrup and sugar were used in a number of ways. It was combined with powdered corn to make a light ration for long journeys; a thick sauce of syrup and melted tallow or fat in which to dip their meats was a favorite delicacy. The Iroquois called the Algonquins 'ratirontaks' (tree eaters) because of their love for maple syrup and sugar.

The first colonists, following the practice of the Indians, made maple sugar which was the only sugar they had until the introduction of muscovado. Each year the home sugar supply was obtained from the sugar bush and when poor seasons occurred the

(Continued on Page 27)



The Editorial Page

The Rolling Seasons

HOW good it always seems this time of year when the days begin to grow perceptibly longer. Along about now there is occasionally a day even while there is yet snow on the ground, when the sun sets in a golden glow, and there is a real promise in the western sky of a Spring that is not far away.

The cold winters and the disagreeable weather of the north temperate zone are almost worth while because they increase our appreciation of good weather when we get it. Even the sun grows monotonous when it shines every day in the year. Jared Van Wagenen covered this thought well when he coined that fine phrase—"The Rolling Seasons."

Approaching Spring is the time of hope, when we study the seed and farm supply catalogs and when we lay plans for the new season just ahead. Perhaps this spring the farmer has more cause for his eternal hope and optimism than he has had since the depression started.

Oppose the Child Labor Amendment

THE New York State Legislature will probably during its present session vote for or against the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution. This amendment has been rejected by twenty-seven states and accepted by fourteen.

The situation is such that one who raises objection to this proposal will be accused of cruelty to children. Nevertheless, we believe this amendment should be rejected by New York State. It gives Congress too much power,—too much government in personal affairs.

The amendment empowers Congress to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of all persons under eighteen years of age. Of course, the principle of protecting young children from exploitation and from long hours and cruel labor conditions is right. The states themselves are meeting the situation rapidly by passing laws to protect the child worker. Do you want the government to be able to say to you, as a farmer or as a parent, that you cannot control the activities of your own children so far as the labor about the home or farm is concerned? What does more in building character in your child than a reasonable amount of regular work? Congress will have such power if this amendment is finally approved.

The American Bar Association, in a strong resolution opposing the amendment said that it was an invasion by the central government of the rights of the states and the rights of families.

"Rugged Individualism"

"Suppose one person owned a factory employing ten thousand men. These ten thousand men are ten thousand consumers of food, clothing and every other product. The one man who owns the factory is a single consumer. If he gets an increased share of the profits of the industry, consumption and purchasing are not materially increased*****. I know of one great American industry which from 1902 to 1930 declared at least seven stock dividends, representing some 117% of the original capitalization*****. As a result, \$100 invested in this stock in 1901 had a market value of \$1,033 by 1929, and accumulated income had jumped from \$9 a year to \$60.50 a year*****. I don't want you to misunderstand me. I believe that capital is entitled to a fair return, but when capital gets too large a share of the profits, then we are in for trouble*****."

THE above is a quotation from a recent speech by Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board of *American Agriculturist*.

We are all for the New Deal in its aims to prevent individuals from building great corporations for their own individual profit and at the expense of the workers and of the people. America has had too many millionaires at one end of the line, and too much poverty of the workers at the other.

But in trying to adjust this, take solemn warning not to swing to the other extreme. We want no communism in this country, nor do we want on a permanent basis, a government with dictatorial powers, that has its hand in every man's business, and that takes away all individual initiative. The

uncontrolled millionaire at the head of a great corporation, may be individualism run wild. Because of this, it seems to be very popular now to ridicule "rugged individualism." We can do without some of the "ruggedness" but should not discourage the individual.

Sherman's Army that marched to the sea was said to be the most efficient organization in the world's history, the reason being that every soldier in that army, most of whom were farmers, was a thinking individual. He could act as one with his fellow soldiers and also think and act on his own initiative.

If and when the government finds it necessary to destroy the individual's ambition and desire to get ahead, then the race will move forward only as fast as its most inefficient and laziest members. That means no progress at all.

Municipal Electric Operation Bills Dangerous

TWO bills providing for municipal ownership or operation of the electric utilities are now before the New York State Legislature. One was introduced by Senator Hewitt, the other by Senator Dunnigan. Both bills are bad, but the Dunnigan bill is worse from the standpoint of rural people.

Municipal ownership of public utilities is a dangerous venture. The public is having trouble enough with private operation but it will be far worse if the city politicians get hold of the utilities. If you doubt this, just remember that about half of the cities are now bankrupt, or close to it, because of graft, inefficiency and bad management. Tax rates in hundreds of American cities are pretty nearly confiscatory.

The right principle for handling the public utilities is the strongest possible government control, leaving the operation to private corporations. In New York State, the Public Service Commission has far too little power. There should be legislation increasing this body's control of the utilities.

If we must have municipal control, the farmer should insist that either the Hewitt or Dunnigan bill, preferably the former be radically amended to protect the interests of farm people. Here is why:

The Dunnigan bill grants either to cities, villages, towns or counties the right to own and operate gas and electric systems, which may operate such utilities either within or without its territorial limits. In other words, under this bill the city or town may operate an electric light and power system in the surrounding country, which means the farm people would be at the mercy of the city politicians who could have one rate within their city and an entirely different and higher one without. The attitude of the people who live within a municipality toward those who do not pay taxes as a result of living outside needs no emphasis here. The Public Service Commission under the Dunnigan bill would have no power whatever over the utilities operated by the municipalities.

Senator Hewitt's bill, on the other hand, would give the Public Service Commission some power over the utilities controlled by the municipality but the Commission under this bill could not fix maximum rates. Under the Hewitt bill extension of lines in the rural districts from a municipally operated plant would depend entirely upon the whim of that municipality. You, as a farmer, might be able to get a new line or you might not.

If farmers are interested in seeing electric power and light come into country districts under right conditions they should make their wishes known to their legislative representatives.

Relief Wages Are Too High

OUR mail shows much complaint by farmers about the emergency efforts of the government to employ the idle. Much of this complaint is justified. Some of the work is not worth doing, and the workers themselves, in many cases, move barely fast enough to keep warm.

Farmers certainly have a just criticism of the CWA, the highway departments, or any other public agency which comes into a community and pays wages far in advance of what a farmer can afford to pay. No farmer at present prices can compete

against public agencies that pay 40 or 50 cents an hour for labor much of which is inefficient and which works short hours.

Yet with all this inefficiency it is infinitely better to require men to work for their living than it is for the government to hand out charity in the form of dole for no work whatever. We are faced with a choice of two evils and of the two government employment at its worst is better than a dole.

American Agriculturist Adds a New Feature

TURN to page 6 and read the first contribution by Mr. Frank App, our new staff writer. In addition to being an interesting writer, Mr. App is a practical farmer of long experience. He will not deal with theories but with the facts about everyday problems of farmers, fruit and vegetable growers.

This new feature is in line with our promise when the new owners of the *American Agriculturist* took control, to continue the same sound editorial policies of this publication but constantly to improve the paper by adding the departments and services that you as farmers and home makers most need and want.

William H. Bullock

WE regret to announce the recent death of William H. Bullock, President and Treasurer of the Standard Engine Company of New York.

Mr. Bullock was associated with the editorial staff of *American Agriculturist* for many years. Except for his service in the army during the war, he was actively connected with agricultural enterprises and in work for farmers and their organizations since his graduation from the State College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1914.

Mr. Bullock's work for farmers, his high character and genial personality made him thousands of friends who deeply feel his loss and sympathize with his bereaved family.

Apples At Their Best Now

COMMISSIONER CHARLES H. BALDWIN, of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, calls attention to the fact that eating apples are at their very best right now. "No properly handled apple," says Commissioner Baldwin, "is in best condition for eating when picked. It is then hard and lacking in juice and high in starch."

Please tell us if we are wrong, but we do not believe that farmers themselves eat as many apples as they used to. The old farm sitting room in the winter time of long ago always included a large pan or dish of apples. Whenever we visited a neighbor for an evening about the first thing he did was to go to the cellar, not after cider, but for apples.

The larger consumption of bananas and citrus fruits has in our opinion lowered the consumption of apples even in the farm homes and this is too bad, for either for health or enjoyment you cannot beat a good apple.

Eastman's Chestnut

HE was a much henpecked husband. One day Mary, his wife, was taken seriously and dangerously ill. John took it in his head to have a good time while the opportunity lasted. He disappeared completely. His wife grew rapidly worse and finally died. John was not to be found. Near relations made all arrangements for the funeral and then made haste to find the erring husband. At last they found him partaking of the cup that cheers. Informed of his wife's death he displayed no emotion. He was willing to go home for the funeral until they told him that it would be necessary for him to ride in the same carriage with his mother-in-law in the funeral procession. This he firmly protested but after much coaxing he agreed with this grave observation:

"All right, I'll ride with my muzzer-in-law but—hic—I want you unnershtan tha's it's takin' all the joy out of the day for me."

Where Do Milk Markets Go From Here?

AFTER a delay of many months, while the New York milk marketing situation has grown steadily worse, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has proposed a federal licensing marketing agreement for the purpose of stabilizing and improving the milk market in the metropolitan area.

On February 1st Governor Lehman's Agricultural Advisory Commission met in Albany and after an all-day consideration of the proposed licensing agreement approved it in principle, providing several fundamental changes were made. These changes are explained on page 14.

On February 2nd the Attorney-General of New York State handed down a decision that the licensing agreement as proposed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is, in its present form, unconstitutional and unworkable. The Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission also believes the proposed agreement to be unworkable, as it stands, but thinks that it could be changed and modified so that it could be acceptable and used. No doubt, if these fundamental and necessary changes were made, the Attorney-General would also find the agreement to be in harmony with the Constitution. This licensing plan has already been accepted by dealers and dairymen in the Chicago fluid milk shed and is now in use there.

Representatives of the A.A.A. spent the entire week beginning February 1st holding hearings on this licensing plan in New York City and Syracuse. A full account of these hearings will be found on page 14. For your convenience and quick reading, the fundamental principles of the licensing agreement are outlined in the center of this page.

Troubles in the Milk Market

Let us take a moment to review the situation that led up to this proposed licensing agreement. No dairyman needs to be told that milk prices are unsatisfactory. To some, however, they are far more unsatisfactory than to others. The milk market in New York City is fast approaching chaos. The demand for milk has not increased. The production of fluid milk far exceeds the demand. It is obvious that if all of the milk available for fluid purposes is put on the market, manufacturing prices will prevail and the market ruined. So far as fluid milk producers are concerned, that is just what is happening. The situation has got out of hands of the milk control boards of the different states in the milk shed.

The New York State Milk Control Board has done a really remarkable job for dairymen. For several months the Board stabilized the market and brought order out of chaos, resulting in nearly double the prices to dairymen that were received when the New York Milk Control Board began its work. The New Jersey Board also has done a good job for the shorter time it has been organized.

But the better prices for fluid milk which resulted from the work of the milk control boards were too much of a temptation for the fluid milk and cream in the other states of the milk shed. The milk boards had little or no control of producers or dealers in other states. The result was, and is, that fluid milk from the other states in the milk shed has come in to the New York market and been sold for low prices. The milk dealers are placed in the situation either of breaking the milk board's orders and prices, or losing their markets and customers. The result has been that price cutting has started all over again, and dealers are now buying milk from producers both in New York State and outside, for anything from 60 cents a hundred, up to the control board's prices. The dealer who buys this cheap milk can, of course, sell it cheap, which results in "confusion worse confounded."

American Agriculturist is daily in receipt of letters from fluid milk producing farmers, who have actually lost all of their milk market, or are selling their milk for less than a dollar a hundred. This milk is naturally constantly trying to get into the fluid market at

anything above butter prices, with the result that if this situation continues, those producers who are still getting milk board prices will soon have them reduced to the common level.

The Committee of Eighteen Plan

The milk boards of New York and New Jersey, being close to the situation, were about the first to realize that it was getting completely beyond their control, and that unless something was done, milk prices would go down to the level that prevailed last Spring. All of the leaders of the milk industry saw the gravity of the situation, and as a result, a committee of eighteen was appointed last Summer, representative of both producers and dealers, to see what could be done to bring about stability and maintain prices. The first conclusion of this committee was that the aid of the Federal Government would have to be se-

was imperative. Some of the leaders in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were apparently not very much interested in the marketing of fluid milk. It is said that one of these made the remark that the large majority of American dairymen produce milk for manufacturing purposes; that only a comparatively few are producers of market milk. This is a central west view-point, where most of the milk is for manufacturing.

Incidentally, owing to the low prices which have prevailed there for grain, thousands of central west farmers have turned to making milk. Market milk producers organizations have had to fight to prevent federal plans from fixing milk prices on a butter fat basis. Eastern market milk farmers, of course, cannot live on a butter fat price fixing plan. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration also is determined later to levy a processing tax on all

They said repeatedly at the hearings that their only purpose in suggesting the licensing plan is to help dairymen here stabilize the market and get more money for their product. If the help of the Secretary of Agriculture and the A.A.A. is not desired in the New York milk shed, it is his position that neither the licensing plan nor any other plan will be forced upon the people here.

Now let us say in conclusion, that the licensing plan is in our opinion not entirely satisfactory. It is not acceptable at all unless the A.A.A. will modify it to include some fundamental changes which were suggested at the New York hearings. Some of these suggested changes are outlined on page 14. There may be other necessary modifications.

We do not know, of course, whether the licensing agreement will work or not. No one knows. But in considering whether or not it is acceptable to you, it is necessary to remember that unless some plan is soon in operation, milk markets for every dairyman will be unusually low for the coming year. This latest plan seems to be the only one that is acceptable to the Agricultural Administration in Washington. If these authorities will agree to the necessary modifications suggested at the hearings in New York and at Syracuse, then the proposal should at least have careful and fair consideration by every dairyman as the only suggested plan now in sight for stabilizing the market and getting fair milk prices for farmers.

* * *

The New York Hearing

When John Hayes, representing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington, called the hearing on the proposal for a federal license for milk distributors in the metropolitan area, to order, the attendance was so heavy that it was adjourned to the ballroom of the Astor Hotel. The hearing lasted three days, but for the last two, the attendance was smaller.

Dr. Thomas Parran, New York State Health Commissioner and member of the Milk Control Board, was one of the first to testify. Briefly, he favored the principle of a federal license, provided, however, that the health and sanitary regulations of the states and cities be not interfered with, and provided that the work of the Milk Control Boards could be continued. Dr. Parran's statement was clear, to the point and a real contribution to the subject.

J. R. Tiffany, counsel for the New Jersey Milk Control Board, presented New Jersey problems, stating that New Jersey consumes more milk than it produces, and could handle its own problems if outside milk were excluded. Therefore, they welcome federal aid to control milk from other states.

Bernard Segal, counsel for the newly created Pennsylvania Milk Control Board, stated that he thought the milk marketing problem could be easily solved with full cooperation among the milk boards and the federal government.

Congressman Sisson of Utica, spoke for the New York Milk Producers' Federation, stating that independent dairymen were opposed to the classified price plan and to the plan of equalizing prices to dairymen. Several speakers attacked the Dairymen's League.

Mr. C. W. Halliday, Secretary of the Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association opposed the licensing plan and the blending of prices to farmers. He stated that such a scheme would take \$3,000,000 from Sheffield producers and put it into the pockets of other dairymen. "This may be selfish," he said, "call it what you want."

Fred Briehl, of Ulster County, asked, "If you have done so well and made so much money for your producers, why not invite every dairyman producing fluid milk of high quality into your organization?"

The reply was,—"Then, of course, we would not be getting any more than anyone else."

Dr. Wynne's Testimony

Dr. Shirley Wynne, former New York City Health Commissioner and now president of the Greater New (Continued on Page 14)



Discussing the milk marketing situation at Albany. The photographer was unable to get all of the Agricultural Advisory Commission in action, so compromised by snapping a few of them in one corner.

cured to work with the milk boards and the industry to stabilize prices. Interstate Commerce in the handling of milk was involved. New York authorities can not control Pennsylvania or Vermont, or vice-versa, but the Federal Government could cooperate so that all can be controlled.

After many weeks of hard work, the committee of eighteen suggested a milk marketing agreement which called for close cooperation with the Federal Agricultural Administration. This milk marketing agreement or code included a classified plan and the blending of proceeds for the whole New York milk shed. It contained also a provision for controlling production and retained the help of the milk control boards thus emphasizing the principle that much of the work must still be done by the states, and that federal help should be supplementary.

A.A.A. Would Not Approve

This milk marketing agreement was submitted to the authorities in Washington and there it stayed without any action, week after week, in spite of much urging by leaders in the New York milk shed that immediate help

butter fat, including that in market milk and otherwise, and to use the money from such a tax in some kind of a production control plan. In our opinion, this plan will react to the disadvantage of market milk producers. It has nothing to do with the proposed licensing plan now under consideration.

Realizing that the plan of the committee of eighteen was not getting anywhere in Washington, and that the milk market was becoming steadily worse, the milk control boards of New York and New Jersey spent much time in drawing up another plan which they hoped would meet with the approval of the A.A.A. But apparently this plan also was not acceptable.

Finally, after continual urging by those in the industry in the New York milk shed, the A.A.A. has proposed this dealer licensing plan as a substitute for both the committee of eighteen's marketing agreement and the New York, New Jersey control boards plan. The licensing agreement has now been placed before the dairy industry of this milk shed for consideration.

Representatives of the A.A.A. holding the hearings have been very fair in the statements of their position.

Outline of Proposed Federal Licensing Milk Marketing Agreement

1. A federal license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for every distributor of fluid milk in the metropolitan sales area.—Upstate markets are not included.
2. A milk administrator appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the provision of the license.
3. The deduction by the administrator of 4 cents per hundred pounds for expenses for administering and enforcing the licensing agreement and for auditing dealers books.
4. A simplification of the classified plan reducing it to five classes.
 - a Every dealer to report each month to the administrator the amounts of milk which he sells in each class.
5. Equalization by administrator of payments to all producers with differentials for butter fat, freight, etc.
6. Provision in the licensing plan for the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association to carry on its usual services to its members.



Out on a Limb

By Frank App

WHEN Ed Babcock without any warning, in his usual direct manner, asked me whether I would be willing to write a page for the *American Agriculturist*, I felt like a fruit grower who is "out on a limb." I replied, if he felt I could write something of interest to the *American Agriculturist* readers, that I should be glad to attempt presentation of a page if I could have the benefit of his and Ed Eastman's frank criticism as to whether it is meeting proper requirements. Consequently, I approach my first presentation with a feeling of hesitancy as to what, and how I should present the things which are of most interest to the readers at this time.

I Write As a Grower

If I write as a grower from past experience and present activities I must take up those things of immediate interest for the profitable growing of a crop.

What would I do this year different from last to meet the changing conditions? We must keep close contact with advance information and new but proven practices to meet successfully the keen competition of our industry. As a fruit grower I want to know what spray materials to use this year, that are either better or cheaper than last year.

I look over various fertilizer materials offered and learn where I can get the cheapest pound of nitrogen which will grow my crop of fruit.

I consider the cost and results of tillage and cover crops, as compared to occasional tillage and cover crops.

Are the varieties I am growing profitable, or should some of them be removed?

Are the market prospects for the coming year such as to change my methods of production?

The Apple Market

The increased French quota for apples from the United States brought an optimistic feeling to many growers. It is questionable, however, whether the French Sanitary Certificate will allow the exportation of near enough apples to fill this quota. Should the French accept our regular Export Fruit Certificate, we could fill this quota with advantage to ourselves.

If I am correctly informed, the San Jose scale is prevalent in France and the French Sanitary Certificate is not a protection to the French apple industry.

For those who have held their apples for a higher market, the present price has justified their ideas. Whether prices can go much higher and still not offend the buyer may be questioned. During the past few years we have seen the buyer and the consumer quickly turn from the higher priced article to a cheaper substitute.

Present shipments are moving in fair volume.

The Spanish orange crop is reported to have been severely injured, this will probably mean a better market for apples abroad.

The Apple Outlook

The orchardist today is in a strong position to produce fruit efficiently and

their fruit direct to the store door; by selling a large proportion through large distributors such as the chain stores; or by selling more at the orchards to local hucksters or truck operators from a distance. In this way we reduce our marketing cost as well as production cost. For distant areas, particularly those from the north-west, this is impossible. Consequently, the orchard owners from the nearby mar-

A Farmer Who Can Write

BEGINNING with this issue, Frank App, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, will be a regular contributing editor of *American Agriculturist*. He needs no introduction to our New Jersey readers. Others who do not know him will get their best introduction by reading what he has to say on this page.

Frank App is a farmer who can write. He knows what he is talking about because he lives it every day. We know that he can write because he has written. It has been said when he was connected with the New Jersey Experiment Station that bulletins written by him were among the most interesting and readable that the Station ever put out.

Frank App is a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the State College who later won his doctor's degree at Cornell University. He has taught at State Colleges in Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and New Jersey. He was executive secretary of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture from 1920 to 1923, and treasurer from 1923 to 1928. Just recently he was chosen to serve as president of the New Jersey State Farm Bureau.

While much of Mr. App's training has been along the line of farm economics, he is interested in raising fruit and vegetables. It will be his aim to discuss these things both from a production and marketing point of view, with which his readers are at the moment vitally concerned. He welcomes your suggestions and comments.



of a much higher quality than was possible a few years ago.

Better varieties have been introduced; the less desirable eliminated; while spraying, fertilizing, and tillage practices have been made much more effective. Yields have been increased and there is better contact with the markets. In spite of all of this, the accumulation of financial burdens and the low prices of fruit have caused neglect to many orchards in all areas.

This has allowed the infestation of serious insects, pests and diseases which will require vigorous control to bring such orchards back as good producers.

We Need a Knowledge of the Shifting Fruit Production

The orchards near the consuming centers or the large markets are the ones that are surviving the economic hardships most successfully.

Since 1929 prices of most all fruits have declined more than the cost of production. To meet this situation, growers near markets have reduced their marketing costs by transporting

kets are in a stronger financial position than those from the distant areas.

Apple Aphids and Red Spider

My neighbor from a nearby orchard called me this noon to inquire where and what kind of oil to buy for aphid and red spider control. He had quotation of good but high priced oils. A careful examination of the oils offered for aphid and red spider control will show a cost for some brands twice that of others and both equally effective.

Apple aphid last year made heavy inroads throughout the orchard areas of the east. It is probable that these same areas will need sprays particularly devised for the killing of the eggs in the dormant stage, if they are to be controlled satisfactorily and at not too great a cost.

My results with Oil Emulsion with Cresylic Acid added, so that the finished spray material will contain one half of one per cent Cresylic Acid, have been satisfactory.

The best period to get a good kill is when the fruit buds are showing a silvery cover and when the leaves are just beginning to make their appearance. At this time the eggs are more susceptible to be killed by oil and Cresylic Acid.

This year the manufacturers are offering a modified Cresylic Acid, called Miscible Cresylic Acid which they maintain is more penetrating and therefore a better material than Cresylic Acid. With this modification the use of Oil Emulsion and Cresylic Acid will not only control aphid, but also red mite and scale.

Marketing Agreements

We farmers of the eastern part of the United States must be on the alert with activities from Washington insofar as marketing agreements are prepared for the merchandising of farm products.

While I am writing this paragraph, agreements are being prepared for can-house tomatoes at Washington.

At the Canners Convention in Chicago, held Jan. 11th to Jan. 19th the canners had among themselves agreed on agreements for peas, corn and toma-

atoes, whereby provisions were made to establish a price to the growers and control the production through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A committee of five was selected from among the pea canners; one of six among the tomato canners; one of eight among the corn canners; who were appointed to confer with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and make such adjustments and agreements as necessary to conform with the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Immediately following the convention of Jan. 11th to 19th the canners began working on these various commodities for the purpose of completing the agreements necessary for presentation at the public hearing.

If the growers can delegate through a committee, a similar responsibility so as to give the same degree of representation as the canners, it will make a balanced "round table."

Asparagus Agreement

California has prepared and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has conducted public hearings on an agreement for the canning of asparagus, and also for the shipment of fresh asparagus to the market. Although this is included in two separate agreements for which two separate hearings were held, the agreement for canhouse asparagus and fresh asparagus are planned to be so operated as to allow one to offset the other, where necessary.

This is of much importance to the asparagus growers on the Atlantic coast. It is particularly important to New Jersey and Pennsylvania growers who start shipping asparagus usually the first week of May. Should California prolong their shipments, as they sometimes do, throughout the month of May it would have a serious effect on our markets when our local supply is sufficient to meet their needs. Too often a few cars of California grass, competing with grass from nearby, when shipped on consignment, will lose money for California shippers and lower the price for the eastern growers.

I hope this condition is fully recognized in the enforcement of this agreement for the better welfare of the eastern as well as the California growers.

My Neighbor Inquired for Seed Potatoes

This morning a neighbor stopped in to see me to learn how he could buy seed potatoes direct from Prince Edward Island. He was discussing the matter with another grower nearby.

Good seed is high in price. Most farmers are putting in a full acreage. Others who have not been growing potatoes plan to grow them this year. This is a time for the potato growers to be conservative. High priced potato seed almost always grows a low priced crop. It is very questionable whether we should expand our potato acreage.

Basis of Credit

This afternoon our directors of the Bridgeton Production Credit Association met with Mr. Gillette, President of the Springfield Intermediate Credit Bank and Mr. Forbush, Secretary and Treasurer of the Production Credit Corporation. They discussed with the directors what constitutes the proper basis for a loan.

As outlined by Mr. Gillette, a good credit risk is based upon the past history of the borrower which indicates whether he is a sound operator or otherwise. In addition to this his record of prompt payment of debts, represents his willingness to meet his obligations.

Security for money to be borrowed such as chattel mortgage or crop mortgage may be taken if necessary. Sometimes such a mortgage is necessary for the proper protection of the borrower as well as the credit association.

Many of us thought greater consideration was to be given to chattel or crop mortgages as security. This attitude should attract the better farmers to the Production Credit Associations.



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

This orchard had a fine set of bloom but did not produce a good crop of apples. The trees are too close together for proper spraying and development of fruit.

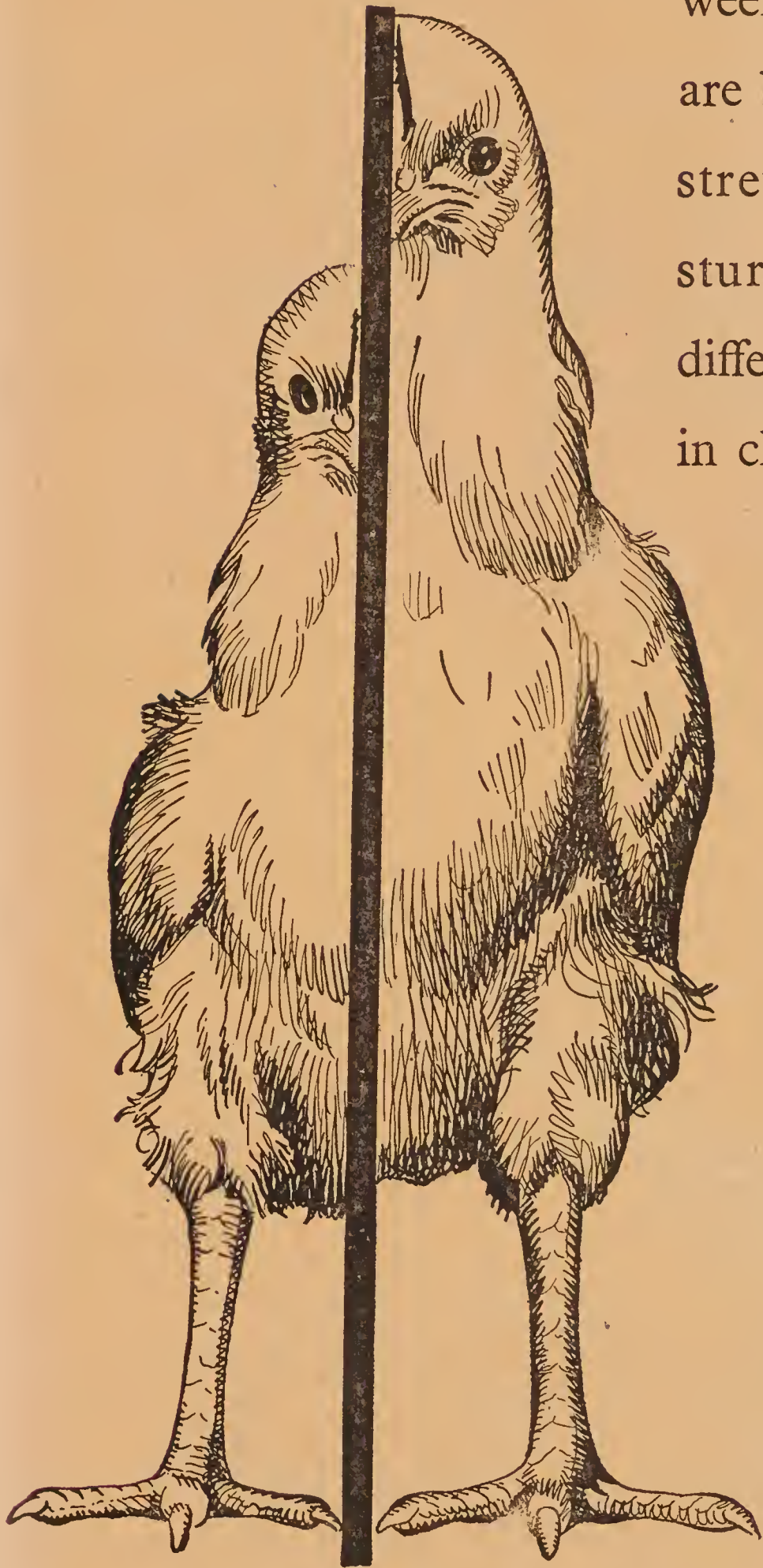
What a Difference at 6 Weeks!

THERE'S no question about seeing the difference Purina Startena makes in chicks at six

weeks. They weigh more, they are better feathered. They have stretch and frame. They are sturdy and lively. It's this difference that Startena makes in chicks at six weeks that has

brought the reputation to Startena as being America's best for starting chicks.

Two pounds Startena for the first six weeks—that's all it takes to build a big, sturdy chick. When so much depends on so little, the best is none too good.



Actual records last year on 925,427 chicks fed Startena, show that 93 per cent of them lived. At six weeks of age, the light breeds averaged 17.4 ounces per chick; the heavy breeds 19.2 ounces per chick. No wonder the big swing is to Purina Startena.

PURINA MILLS, BUFFALO, N. Y.



TO MY FRIENDS:

Adventure in LIVING!

WE WERE CLIMBING up the great trail toward the mountain peak. Jimmy, my five-year-old grandson, was struggling to keep up.

"Tired, Jimmy?" I asked.

"My feet are tired but myself isn't," he answered.

"Myself" was Jimmy's spirit. Up the Great Trail was an adventure for five-year-old Jimmy. Up the Great Trail will be an adventure for twenty-year-old Jimmy—yes, for thirty-year-old Jimmy and fifty-year-old Jimmy. As long as the spirit is there, Jimmy will continue to climb. Tired? Yes, of course, he will become tired; his body will become tired, but Jimmy's spirit must never tire of urging him to higher and higher plateaus.

An Unseen Quality

IT IS THIS SPARK, this urge, that I am daring you to turn into a blaze. It is something genuine, something for every-day use. It is the spirit that NATURALLY makes you do the right thing at the right time. It is that unseen something that will not let you take advantage of a weaker person, whether it be in the small incidents of every-day life or in an important business transaction. It is that something inside every worthwhile person that makes him decide at all times to be fair, honest, dependable.

■ ■ ■ ■

WHAT IS A SPIRITUAL ADVENTURE?" you ask. Here is a striking example: In St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on a tablet to the memory of General Charles Gordon—"Chinese Gordon"—I read these immortal words:

"Who at all times and everywhere gave
His Strength to the Weak
His Substance to the Poor
His Sympathy to the Suffering
His Heart to God."

■ ■ ■ ■

I AM NOT ASKING YOU to become a preacher like Paul or Peter, or a soldier like Gordon, or a medical missionary like Grenfell; but I am asking you to consider their revolutionary idea of making an adventure out of their religion. These men once had thoughts like the thoughts of so many others; they regarded religion as something for young children or old people, for the weak or sickly, for the fanatics. But their whole being changed when they found that it is a power that works in every phase of their lives, building the physical, developing the mental, inspiring the social.

■ ■ ■ ■

MAY I suggest that for a week we—you and I—lift our thoughts above the commonplace. Let us dare to live in the Presence of the Best. Let us try for one week to live a distinguished life, surrounding ourselves with the best the world has to offer. Let us read an excellent poem. Begin the biography of a distinguished man. Study a painting by an Old Master. Hear a best Victrola record. Listen to a classical radio program or a symphony. See an uplifting play or movie. Hear a stirring speaker. Meet an inspiring personality. See a sunrise and a sunset. Strive to crowd out of our lives unworthy thoughts, unworthy acts, unworthy contacts. Just see what will happen if, for a solid week, we fill our lives only with the best!—the very best in literature, the very best in art, the very best in nature. If only we would surround ourselves with the world's excellence, we would live like Kings!

■ ■ ■ ■

PHYSICAL STRENGTH demands exercise. Mental alertness demands study. Stalwart personality thrives on service. Spiritual growth requires action, the actual doing of right things instead of the wrong. We advance only by doing.

It is not for me to tell you what your spiritual Dare should be. You know your own life. There is just one big thing I am daring you, and Daring myself, to do—Be Our Own Best Selves.

WM. H. DANFORTH

Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

Executive Offices:

898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

More Master Farmers and 4-A Winners

ON Page 5 of our last issue you found pictures of some of the 1933 Master Farmers and 4-A winners, and very brief and incomplete accounts of the men chosen as Master Farmers. This week you will find pictures of the others, and very short summaries of the activities of some of the young folks which led to their selection.

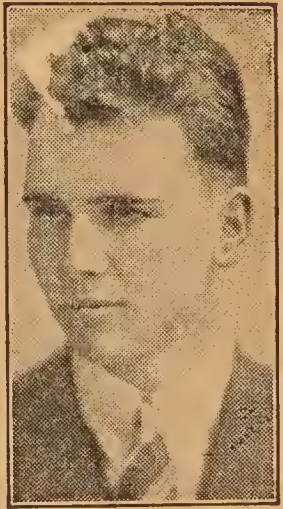
Francis Rook, of Medina, Orleans County, lives on a 100 acre farm and has been interested in an all-around program. He has perseverance, too, because after being an unsuccessful candidate for the award last year, he came back this year to win with a better and more complete record.

Francis is an Eagle Scout, has 19 merit badges, is Assistant Scout Master, and an instructor in first-aid at the Boy Scout camp. He played halfback on the Medina football team, and also plays baseball and basketball.

It would seem that these activities would take all a boy's time, yet Francis has found time to become proficient enough to play in the high school orchestra for three years, and to take part in two musical plays. There is a good Grange at Knowlesville where he



Charles Leahy



James Outhouse

and 8 sheep since he graduated from the Delhi School of Agriculture last spring. Charles owns a half interest in the livestock with the exception of the hens, of which he is sole owner. This boy entered the Delhi State School of Agriculture in the fall of 1931, and during his two years there earned a considerable part of his expenses by working at the school barn. During one summer he took full charge of the milking herd of 20 cows.

During his senior year Charles maintained the highest scholastic standing of any member of the class. Yet in addition to this and paying part of his expenses, he found time to participate in student activities. He was vice president of the Delhi Young Farmers' Club, vice president of the Horn and Hoof Club, secretary-treasurer of the senior class, business manager of the School Annual, a member of the stock judging team which went to the State Fair in 1932 and in 1932 he won the contest in sheep showmanship at the school.

James Outhouse, of Canandaigua, Ontario County, lives on an 186 acre crop farm with a small dairy, 90 sheep and about 200 hens. He and his brothers own 45 sheep, which James started as a 4-H Club member. He also owns a cow and 250 hens, and raised 1,300 chickens last spring. Pullets which he hatched in March last year began laying at 5 months of age, and during December and January this winter averaged better than 50 per cent production.

James' earnings on his agricultural projects last year amounted to almost \$500, and his inventory of investments at present is close to \$1,000.

In addition to filling several offices in the local Young Farmers' Chapter, including the presidency this year, James acts as vice president of the Central-Western New York District of Young Farmers' Chapter. He was on the judging team which went to Farmers' Week last winter, as well as to the State Fair last fall. He is a Grange member, a member of the community church and leader of a 4-H Club.

James is now a senior in Canandaigua High School. He plans to attend Cornell, will teach agriculture in high

(Continued on Page 11)



Francis Rook



James Valley

has been a member for three years, and where he has acted as Assistant Steward. With all these activities his school work has not been neglected, his average for the senior year in high school being 80 per cent. Francis is now working, and plans to take an agricultural course at Cornell.

James Valley, of Maple View, Oswego County, is another Scout who was not discouraged by his failure to win the award last year; he also improved his record during the past year. As a Scout, James won the Eagle rank, is Junior Assistant Scoutmaster.

In athletics he made the high school baseball team and also plays basketball.

James has been a 4-H Club member for several years, and also a member of the Future Farmers of America. He has won a number of prizes on poultry at the County Fair, and has been a leader of the 4-H Club at Fernwood.

Charles Leahy, of Whitney Point, Broome County, has been running a 250 acre farm with 14 cows, 285 hens



Master Farmer Milton Lee and family.



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Simply because in buying the huge quantities of materials for "Evereadys" it is a question of shopping 18 to 20 months ahead. The tons and tons of materials we contracted for at the old prices are going into the present "Evereadys". And, while the supply lasts ... you get the benefit.

But low price isn't the only benefit you get. No indeed! Today, in Eveready Layerbilt "B" batteries, you are offered a different kind of "B" battery.

The cells in the Eveready Layerbilt batteries are flat ... not round. Result! You get 252 cubic inches of powerful "B" battery energy ... every cubic inch of a Layerbilt is crammed full of it. There are no waste spaces such as are present in the old-fashioned, round-cell type battery. And, better yet, no internal wiring. And with that inside wiring gone ... battery breakdowns are about banished.

All of these Layerbilt advantages mind you ... at a substantial price reduction.

\$2.50 for the large size 45 volt "Layerbilt." It has flat cells remember ... packs powerful energy into every one of its 252 cubic inches.

\$1.95 for the medium size 45 volt "Layerbilt." It too has flat cells and packs 168 cubic inches of energy.

However, if you still desire to buy a round-cell battery at a lower initial cost, you can purchase Eveready ordinary-cell type batteries, the best of their kind, for as little as \$1.35 for the 45 volt medium size.



In the illustration above note the flat cells in "Layerbilts."

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The "Eveready" Air-Cell "A" Battery, their source of "A" current, literally breathes oxygen out of the air to sustain its voltage. It needs no recharging, and it lasts for 1000 hours.

These sets are not expensive. Small table models, as well as large elaborate consoles, are offered by 18 of the world's largest radio manufacturers.

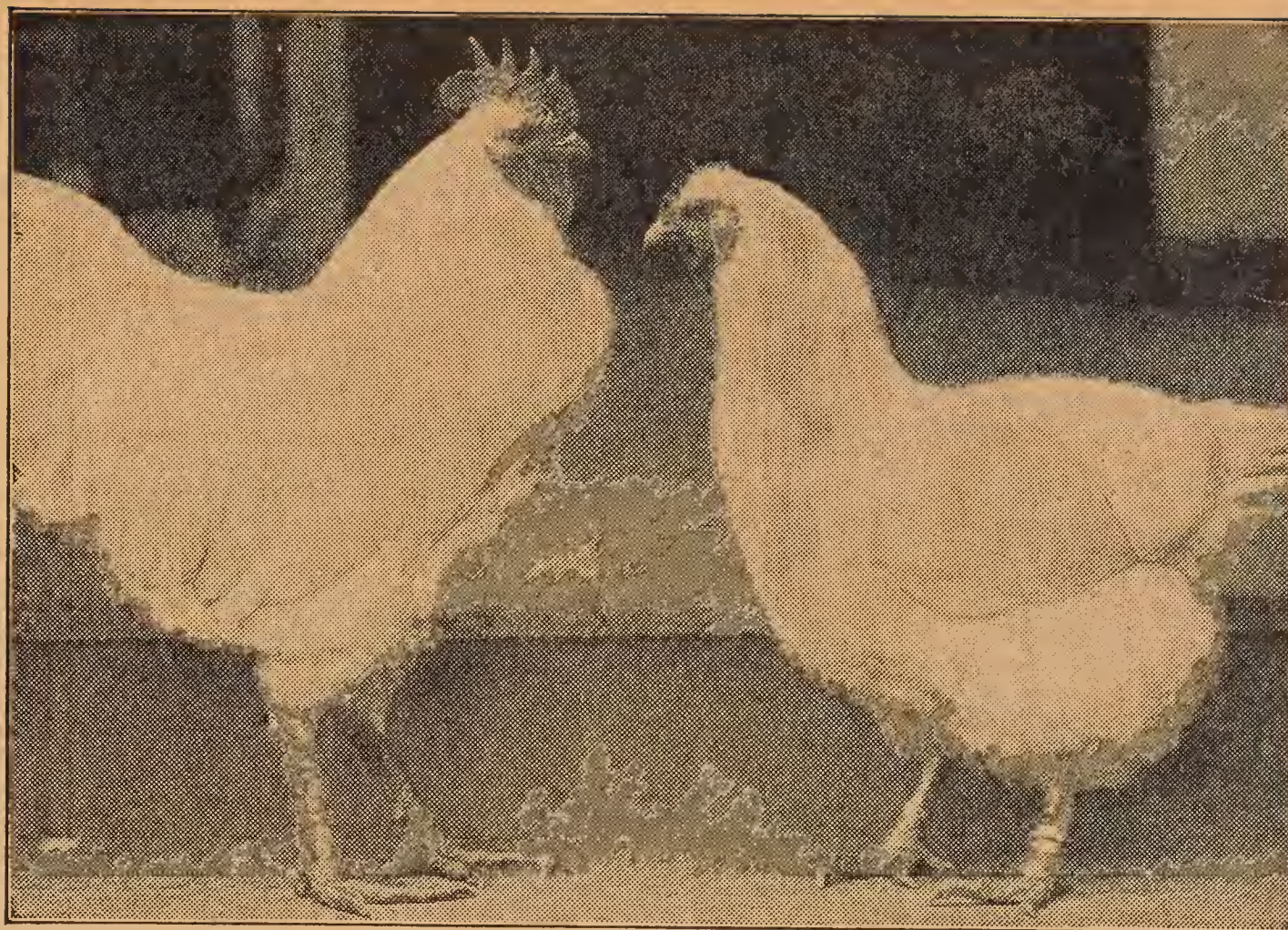
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Mr. and Mrs.

*discuss the Vitamin question
(and Mrs., as usual, has the last word)*

Mr.: "Lots o' good old fashioned hokum bein' talked about these here viteymines nowadays, eh?"

Mrs.: "Maybe so, Chanty."

Mr.: "Me, I don't believe half of it."

Mrs.: "Maybe half of it ain't fit to believe, Mr. Cleer. There's two halves of this thing, though, I 'spect. Maybe the other half isn't hokum but truth."

Mr.: "So? How come?"

Mrs.: "Do I disremember — or did you remark yestiddy what a healthy, upstandin' lot of chicks we've got this year?"

Mr.: "Sure, I recollect remarkin' some such. That only shows what a good rooster can do when his heart's in his work."

Mrs.: "Givin' yourself all the credit, as usual. Well, what sort of rooster were you last year when we had that runty, sickly brood that mostly all died? Answer me that."

Mr.: "You answer it."

Mrs.: "All right. The answer is feed."

Mr.: "Huh?"

Mrs.: "Feed. Last year our chicks had no Diamond Gluten in their mash. This year their mash is 10% Diamond."

Mr.: "Diamond? I've heard of that."

Mrs.: "OF COURSE YOU'VE HEARD OF IT AND YOU WILL HEAR MORE. THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE DIAMOND GLUTEN ARE DOING A GREAT SERVICE TO OUR BOSS AND OTHER EASTERN POULTRY AND DAIRY FARMERS. THEY ARE TURNING THE GOOD, YELLOW CORN WE LIKE SO WELL INTO GOLDEN DIAMOND MEAL WHICH WE LIKE EQUALLY AS WELL AND WHICH DOES US SO MUCH MORE GOOD WITH IS CONCENTRATION OF VITAMIN A. AND PROTEIN. THIS IS WHAT GIVES OUR CHICKS THEIR GROWTH."

Mr.: "Humph! Maybe you're right."

Mrs.: "Of course I'm right. And that's not all. I'm layin' 65% right now. A year ago I was layin' 30% and wonderin' how long I could keep my neck off the block. I'm gettin' enough Vitamin A. and protein right now to lay eggs the way I ought to — and all on account o' that Diamond... It's not *all* hokum, Chanty. Our boss found that out the day he began to feed us Diamond Gluten. Well, I'm off to the trapnest now. So long!"



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for starting, growing and laying mashers*

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in the POULTRY HOUSE

in the BARN YARD

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With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

Potato Growers Are Optimistic

By E. V. Hardenburg

JUDGING by the attendance and the general good feeling at the seventh annual convention of the Empire State Potato Club the present outlook for potatoes is much better than that of a year ago. More new methods of meeting production problems than usual were introduced by the speakers present and discussion was lively.

Potato scab has long been one of the worst problems. Experiments by Dr. F. M. Blodgett and his coworkers at Ithaca have recently shown that about all of the mercury treatments commonly used not only do not reduce scab injury in the crop but may actually increase it. Similarly Dr. G. F. MacLeod and Arthur Rawlins have found that both milliped and scab-gnat injury are associated with and probably aggravated by the presence of scab.

Milliped and Scab-Gnat Injury

Evidence presented by these authorities now make it appear that these pests can be best controlled by (1) treating seed with hot formaldehyde, or by (2) increasing soil acidity through the use of sulphur or acidifying fertilizers or by (3) less frequent production of potatoes on the same field. However, mercury treatments such as yellow oxide of mercury and corrosive sublimate remain the best control for black scurf or rhizoctonia. Professor MacLeod presented evidence from a series of field experiments which show that the best way to control wireworms is to regulate the cropping system so as to make soil conditions unfavorable for egg-laying by the adult or click-beetle. This involves elimination of such sod crops as timothy, alfalfa, clover and sweet clover from the regular potato rotation because wireworm eggs are laid in cool, moist soil under these or any other crops that occupy the prospective potato field during May and June.

Dr. E. O. Mader of the College of Agriculture reported results from spraying experiments which will go far toward revolutionizing spray practice. Instead of using the same concentration of Bordeaux mixture throughout the season, growers are advised to apply the heavier concentration early and decrease it as the season advances.

Twin-Row Planting and Irrigation

Last season, Porter and Bonney tried out a new idea in planting potatoes on muck at Elba. Alternate pairs of rows were planted only one foot apart by the use of a special planter. The result was almost double the ordinary yield without additional cost of production except for about 10 bushels extra seed. Mr. Bonney reported much enthusiasm over this method which will be given further trial in 1934.

Professor A. M. Goodman gave the growers some good advice on problems and methods concerned in surface or furrow irrigation. Experience has shown a few growers that irrigation was profitable during the dry season of 1933 when prices for the crops were favorable. Mr. Goodman pointed out the importance of ample water supply, ample power to deliver the water to the field and a good pump preferably of the centrifugal type. When one considers that an acre-inch of rainfall is equivalent to 113 tons of water, these factors seem especially important. He described the porous hose method of irrigation which has been used successfully in Ohio and Michigan.

High Quality Potatoes Exhibited

In the 32-tuber classes in the potato show, about 50 growers competed for cash, fertilizer and ribbon premiums. Charles H. Riley of Sennett was chairman of these exhibits. Winners of first place in the four main variety divisions were as follows: Cobbler—Gardner Farms, Tully; Green Mountain—Frank

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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More Master Farmers and 4-A Winners

(Continued from Page 8)

school for some time, and then intends to buy and operate a general farm.

4-H Awards

Read Adams, of Greene, Chenango County, has been a 4-H Club member for 10 years. In addition to many prizes which he has won, including first place in the State Achievement Contest for 1932, and a medal for leadership at Camp Pyrke in 1933, Read has shown



Master Farmer M. N. Wadsworth

great interest in the other 4-H Club members in his community. As his club leader says, "he shows the real 4-H spirit." Many 4-H Club members in Greene and in Chenango County have been inspired by Read to purchase purebred calves, others have adopted approved poultry practices, and still others are using certified or improved seed.

In 1932 he represented New York State at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. In 1933 he was president of the 4-H Council, and is now treasurer of the 4-H Council.

A few of Read's other activities include service as president of the local Future Farmers of America, and regional vice president; superintendent of the Sunday School; local club leader; and participation in high school athletics. Read is now a freshman at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Nellie Knowles, of Watkins Glen, Schuyler County, in her 4-H Club work has played an important part in bringing together two Schuyler County villages which, for no particular reason, drifted apart. Nellie was a charter member of the 4-H Club organized in the fall of 1926. Since that time she has been treasurer, vice president and president. When the local leader was ill, Nellie stepped in and for a time took her place, and since then has acted as assistant leader. In 1931 the County 4-H Council was organized of

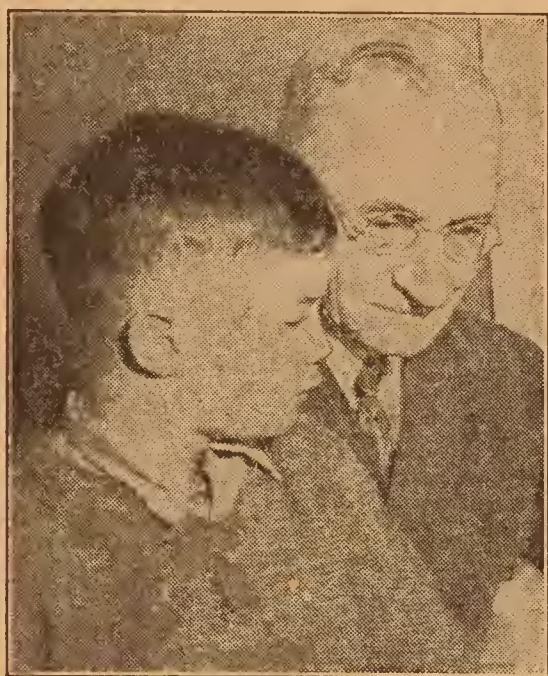


Master Farmer E. R. Farley and family.

which Nellie has been a member. Just a few other activities include,—acting as substitute teacher in a Sunday School class, acting as leader for a camp of young girls, and laying out plans to be completed for landscaping the farmstead.

This year for the first time medals were presented to members of Juvenile Granges. While the Juvenile Grange is not exactly a new development, it has under the able leadership of Mrs. Susan Freestone, wife of our genial State Master, made extraordinary headway in New York State during recent years.

Elton Borden, of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, although but thirteen years old, has been a Juvenile Grange member for eight years. At present he is Master but has held several other offices. Elton is also a 4-H Club member, and has won several prizes, among them first place on a heifer at the New York State Fair for two years. He is a



Master Farmer George Torrey and his grandson, Charles. If Charles stays on the home farm he will represent the sixth generation to till its soil.

member of the Future Farmers of America, at Greenwich High School. As a student in agriculture, Elton won a place on the apple judging team, which competed at the State Fair. He has a flock of nine sheep which he has raised and two lambs, but in spite of his many activities outside of school, and although he is the youngest in the class, his school record is among the best.

Elsie Vaness, of Hilton, Monroe County, is a charter member of Parma Juvenile Grange No. 144, organized in 1930. She held the office of Ceres two years, Flora two years, and is now secretary. Elsie is an enthusiastic 4-H Club member. She has 25 Rhode Island Red pullets, has had several garden projects, and is the proud possessor of many ribbons, achievement pins and county demonstration medals. Elsie is regular in her attendance at Sunday School, is a member of several committees, and one year acted as treasurer.

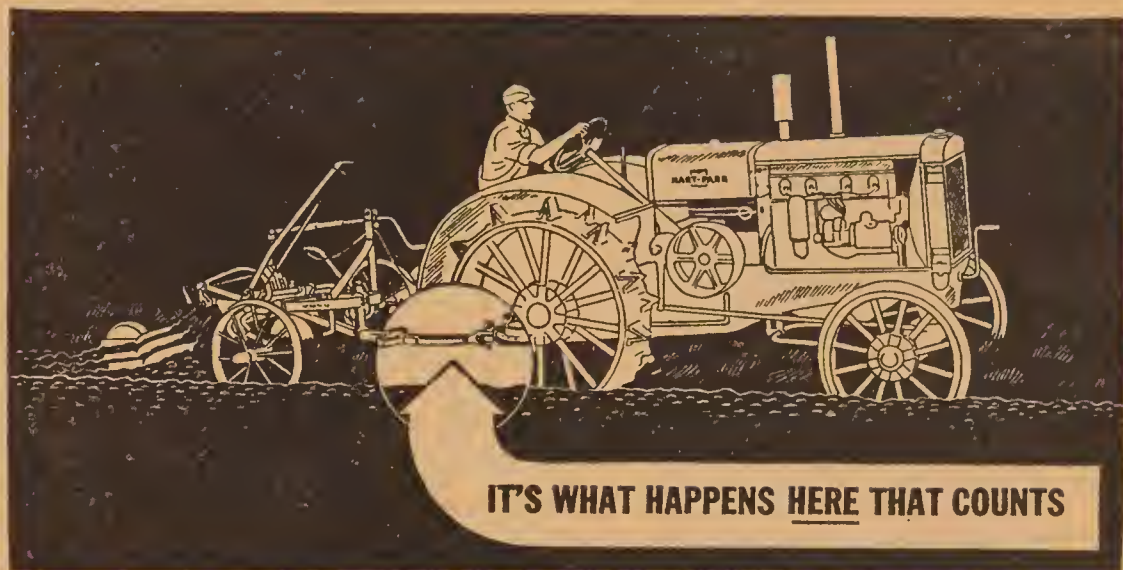
Potato Growers Are Optimistic

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Hobart, Gabriels; White Rural—Fred S. Hollenbeck, Tully; Russet Rural—Fred S. Hollenbeck, Tully. Frank Hobart of Gabriels, Franklin County, was awarded the Hotel Rochester Grand Champion cup for the best single exhibit in the entire show.

Winning counties in the 4-H Club show in charge of A. J. Pratt of Ithaca were: 1st, Livingston; 2nd, Schoharie; 3rd, Madison. Awards for best single plate exhibits in the 4-H show were as follows: 1st, Derwin Alberding, Clayville, gold medal; 2nd, Lloyd Gookins, Boonville, silver medal; 3rd, Everd Lampila, Chemung County.

Officers and directors elected for 1934 are Gilbert Prole, Batavia, President; Earl Merrill, Webster, Secretary-treasurer; George Ennis, Lyons; Hugh G. Humphrey, New Hartford; Lee Edmonds, Cohocton.



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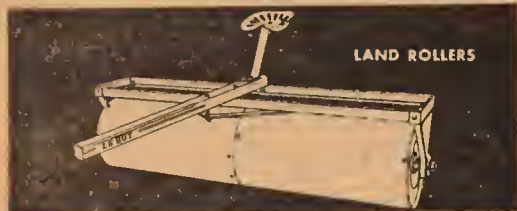
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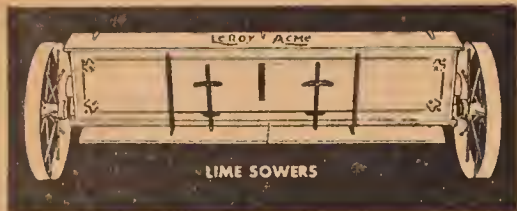
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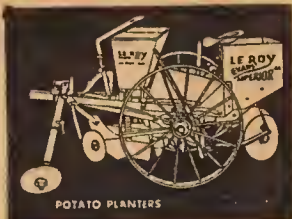
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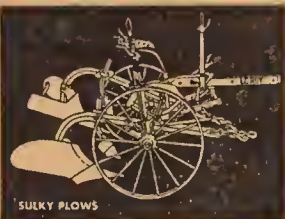
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WHEN New York State's shipping-point inspection and grade certification work was threatened with virtual abandonment a few days ago state officials and legislative leaders quickly learned how it is valued by growers and shippers. As a result of hurried conferences at Albany funds were found to keep it going.



L. B. Skeffington

There was a dramatic incident when H. S. Duncan, state director of farm produce inspection, told 18 men they were removed from the payroll because of lack of funds. They felt that the service was so necessary, based on their contact with shippers, that they refused to be fired and to a man decided to continue at work, payless and at their own expense. Upon the part of the men this was a tribute to their chief, Mr. Duncan, who has spent a life-time in building up the service.

Fruit Growers Protest

"The attitude of the men is noble," said Benjamin Gerks, well known Western New York bean shipper, "and it emphasizes that we might as well close up our offices as to try to get along without inspection." Similar expression was made by R. C. Shreve, Rochester commission firm head, who said the service was essential and above criticism. J. D. Ameele, president of the Williamson Vegetable Growers' Association, was one of the first to send telegrams of protest to Albany and his action was followed in all parts of the state.

Mr. Duncan was advised by telephone from Albany to lay off 18 of his 24 men as it had been discovered that funds were low. Fred L. Porter of Crown Point, big North Country apple shipper and chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, was one of the first to take the stand that the service must be preserved and promised legislative assistance. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that the service is nearly self-supporting through fees collected, but these fees are paid into the state treasury and not put back into the service.

Budget trimming at Albany has made it a difficult matter to keep the service functioning, but it is believed that as a result of the outbreak of protests at the prospect of curtailed service Commissioner Baldwin will have strong support in asking for additional funds. For the time being money has been available to continue the work, but there is no assurance that it can be carried through to the end of the fiscal year.

Master Farmer Heads Fruit Growers

J. L. Salisbury of Phelps made his bow at Kingston Jan. 24 as president of the New York State Horticultural Society. He was elected at the society's annual meeting in Rochester earlier in the month. Mr. Salisbury for years has been president of the Ontario County Farm Bureau and has the distinction of being a Democrat whom Republican voters like to elect as their supervisor. He and his brother Frank are widely known as good farmers and leaders.

A Grange Family

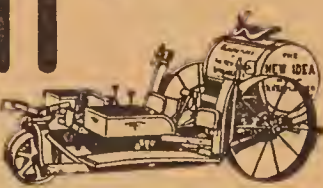
The Allen family of Clyde, N. Y., and the Bailey family of Potter, N. Y., are literally Grange families. In each case every member of the family holds a Grange office.

Stanley Bailey, Yates County farmer, is master of the Penn Yan Grange. His wife, Netta Bailey, is matron of the Juvenile Grange. Their son, Roger, 14, is master of the juvenile Grange and their daughter, Carol, 12, is lady assistant steward.

Thomas Allen, Clyde rural mail carrier, is steward of Clyde Grange. His wife is Ceres. Thomas Jr., 9, is gatekeeper of the juvenile Grange; Leon, II, is assistant steward, and Virginia, 15, is pianist.

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Freestone Reelected Master at Annual Session of New York State Grange

ENTHUSIASTIC tribute to the leadership of Fred J. Freestone, of Interlaken, was expressed at Lake Placid when the New York Grange re-elected him as State Master for a fourth term of two years. This was the first time in 44 years that a Master of the State Grange has been retained at the helm for so many years and was the delegates' way of expressing their thanks for the membership gains which have marked each of the six years Mr. Freestone has been in office.

The Lake Placid session, from Feb. 5 to 9, saw the retirement of Frank J. Riley of Sennett as secretary after a service of 14 years. Mr. Riley has the enviable distinction of having brought an efficiency to that office which his predecessor doubted was possible. During three of his 14 years he has closed the books with every member in the state fully paid to date. Harold M. Stanley, of Skaneateles, is the new secretary.

Raymond Cooper, of Oswego, was re-elected overseer and Van C. Whittemore, Dean of the State School of Agriculture at Canton, was succeeded as steward by William J. Rich, of Salem. Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, of Lowville, concluded six years as state lecturer and was succeeded by Mrs. E. B. Miller of West Chazy.

Officers re-elected included the Rev. Fred E. Dean, of Greece, as chaplain; Dana P. Waldron, of Wolcott, assistant steward; John W. Kleis, of Hamburg, treasurer; Timothy Thomas, of Cazenovia, gatekeeper; Mrs. Mabel Cleveland, of Bloomville, lady assistant steward, and E. J. Walrath, of Evans Mills, member of executive committee.

New officers include Mrs. Agnes King of Malone, Flora; Mrs. Edna Van Noy of Canandaigua, Pomona, and Mrs. Josephine Merk of Yorktown Heights, Ceres.

Greeting Exchanged with President and A. A. Publisher

An exchange of greetings with President Roosevelt and Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett Newspapers and the *American Agriculturist*, was a feature of the Grange convention. President Roosevelt sent his fraternal greetings to Fred Freestone, state master, and Mr. Gannett, from his winter home in Florida, wished the Grange success in its deliberations. Tremendous enthusiasm greeted these messages.

President Roosevelt for many years has been a member of the Grange in his home county, Dutchess, New York. He is a member of the New York State Grange, having received the sixth degree from it. He is also a recipient of the seventh, or national, degree, having received this at Rochester when the National Grange convened there in 1930. At that time he was a member of the class of 11,125 persons who received the degree, the largest class in the world to receive a fraternal degree.

Taber's Speech Inspiring

An inspiring message was brought to the grange by Louis J. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio, master, of the National Grange, who stayed through part of the week to participate in the conferring of degrees and other activities. "Farmers of the east have been too patient and not sufficiently united to hold their own at Washington," James C. Farmer, of South Newbury, N. H., lecturer of the National Grange, told the grangers.

"You have seen cotton farmers get paid for plowing under crops and wheat farmers paid a bounty, and all the Northeast interested in milk production has seen its problem neglected," he said. He quoted Secretary of Agriculture Wallace as having said that all of the farm products specified in the Agricultural Adjustment Act except milk had received attention of the government.

"New England has seen the butter and cream market go West, and now New York is seeing its fluid milk market going to Mid-West producers because J. H. Mason, in charge of the dairy work at Washington, sees only in terms of the Mid-West. Washing-

ton must see our problem because the Mid-West has increased its dairy cows in the past ten years and if the East is leveled off in some kind of a national control plan it is the New York and New England dairyman who is going to suffer."

Dr. E. A. Bates of Cornell University, spoke on the "Spirit of the Grange" and reviewed the stirring part the organization has played in keeping alive the high ideals of rural people during its many years. L. R. Simons, director of Extension at Cornell, was present throughout the sessions and when called to the rostrum disclosed that he had been a granger for 20 years and had organized several granges. He briefly discussed some of the problems of his work and gave special praise to the leadership which Mr. Freestone has given to agricultural cooperation.

Dr. Carl E. Ladd, Dean of the State College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell, and Dr. U. P. Hedrick, director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, reviewed the work of those institutions and asked for continued interest and support of the Grange.

Two of the events of the Grange convention were the *American Agriculturist* bread-baking contest and a talk to the lecturers' conference by L. B. Skeffington, contributing editor of this paper.

L. R. Simons, director of the extension service at Cornell University, expressed particular interest in the bread

contest, saying it was a unique and interesting competition. "This is a contest which appeals directly to thousands of rural home-makers," he said, "and I am sure the *American Agriculturist* is to be congratulated for its capable handling of it."

E. R. Eastman, editor, was on the program to address the 300 or more persons attending the lecturers' conference in charge of Miss Elizabeth Arthur, state lecturer. When it was found that he could not be there "Skeff" pinch-hitted and told the audience his ideas of what a correspondent should do. He also brought the editor's side of the problem to the attention of the Grangers. Miss Arthur said the talk was practical and helpful.

Earl N. Williams, of Cattaraugus County, president of the State Grange Deputies' Association, presided at the annual banquet of that body. An attendance of 117 was the largest in its history. State Master Freestone was a guest and as he entered the room the assemblage rose and sang "America."

Mr. Freestone paid special compliment to Clifford Rugg, Saratoga County deputy, for bringing an additional county into the Grange organization during the past year. F. M. Carmen, deputy for Tompkins County, also received tribute for his 25 years of service in that office, making him the dean of deputies. Walter A. Clark, of Erie, and A. L. Downs, of Suffolk, will tie for

(Continued on Page 27)

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The Beet Sugar Industry in the United States

IN 1838 the Committee of Agriculture of the United States Government made the following report: "From all the information which this committee has been able to obtain they are induced to believe that no country in the world is better adapted for the production of sugar beets than most parts of the United States, whether we consider the soil, the climate or the people."

Not until 1888, however, after fifty years of disappointments, heartbreaks and failures, was this valuable industry really established.

Today the beet sugar industry is one of the most important agricultural developments in the United States. At the present time over 1,000,000 acres are devoted to the production of sugar beets. There are 100 beet sugar factories in this country. 25% of all sugar consumption by the people of the United States comes from the sugar beet.

Based on the price paid last year, 128,571 farmers who grow beets, received in excess of \$58,000,000 for their sugar beet production.

Now let's look at what it means to employment—what it means economically to the United States.

The sugar beet industry uses annually:

32,000,000 sugar and beet pulp bags
1,629,256 tons of coal, 81,462 tons of coke and 814,628 tons of limerock

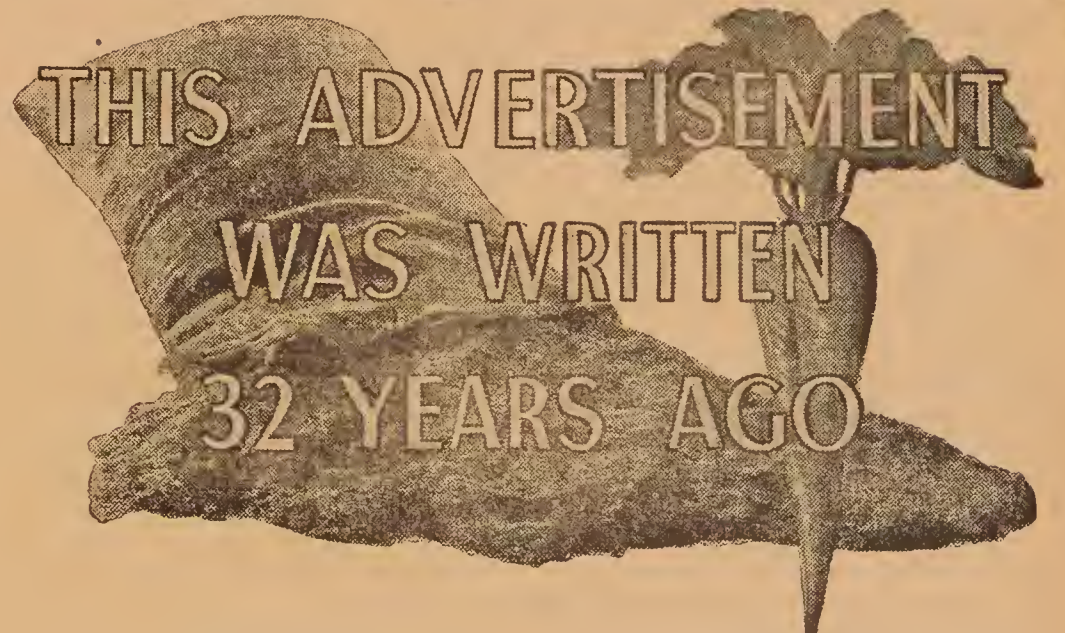
712,799 square yards of cotton filter cloth and in miscellaneous supplies over \$1,500,000 is expended.

It requires a cotton crop of 312,903 acres to produce the cotton consumed in the beet sugar industry.

The beet sugar industry pays to trucking companies and railroads approximately \$30,548,559 for transporting beets, pulp, molasses and sugar.

Employment is furnished to 114,286 agricultural workers in addition to the farmers.

All told, assuming that 100 pounds of sugar represents 8 man hours of labor, the industry in the United States should utilize 224,022,760 man hours of labor annually!



**Quoted from Report No. 74 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture entitled "Progress of the Beet-Sugar Industry in the United States in 1902." The portion quoted is by Charles F. Saylor, special investigator. Mr. Saylor's statements are as true today as when they were written 32 years ago. The paragraph headings are ours; also, where Mr. Saylor called it "sugar-beet pulp", we have used the word "dried beet pulp" (as it is now known.)*

"Dried beet pulp is not valuable solely on account of the nutrients it contains, though in this respect it is directly comparable with coarse fodders. It is found that the benefits of pulp feeding result largely from its mechanical and sanitary effects.

"Our feeds have consisted largely of the cereals and dry forage; the addition of this pulp to the ration appears to aid materially the digestion of the other foods.

Analysis Doesn't Show Its Value

"No chemical analysis can give the value of dried beet pulp. Its value does not result so much from its nutritive qualities as from its aid to digestion and the general healthful tone which it gives the animal itself.

"I give it as the general verdict of feeders that the benefits of pulp result from the more nearly complete digestion and assimilation of the nutrients in the ration.

It Fits Any Ration

"Fortunate indeed is the farmer who is situated where he can secure dried beet pulp. Dried beet pulp enters readily into any balanced food ration designed for specific purposes. No single item makes a food ration. This statement is as true of corn as it is of pulp, and vice versa. I would not undertake to discourage the use of cereals in the proper place in a food ration. I do wish to encourage the introduction of other foods along with them especially succulent foods, a good type of which we find in dried beet pulp. It is available in large quantities, it is nutritious and its sanitary effect is remarkable. Its aid to digestion is its strongest recommendation."

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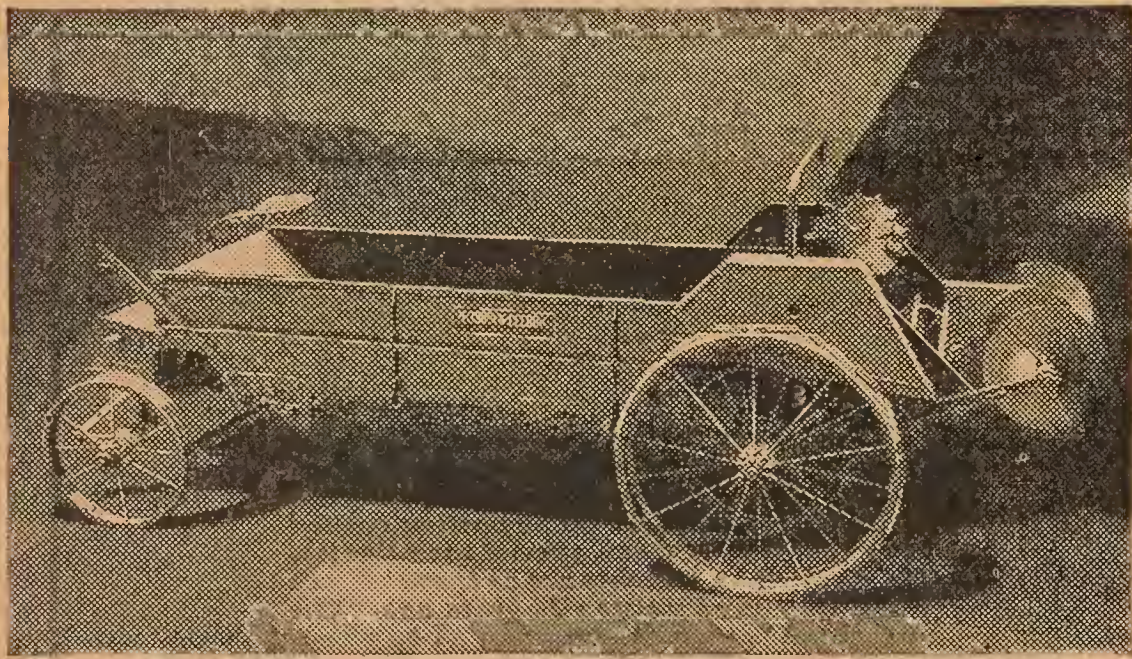
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McCORMICK-DEERING

With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



Where Do Milk Markets Go from Here?

(Continued from Page 5)

York-New Jersey Milk Institute, presented the dealers' side. He showed how costs of distribution are much higher than they were a few years ago, and pointed out that dairymen cannot deliver their own milk, saying that, therefore, they are dependent on the dealer for their market. He believes that farmres have caused some of their own troubles by producing more milk than the market can profitably utilize.

On Wednesday Fred Briehl presented the farmers' side. He stated that farmers must have more money, the

Some Suggested Changes of the Proposed A.A.A. Milk Market Licensing Plan

Governor Lehman's Agricultural Advisory Commission, the Milk Control Boards of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, milk distributors, consumers and dairy farmers have suggested needed changes and modifications of the licensing plan in order to make it workable in the New York milk shed. Not all of the above agencies agree as to what changes should be made, but here are some of the suggestions:

1. The State Milk Control Boards should be maintained and their work continued.

There was almost unanimous agreement at the milk hearings held by the A.A.A. that the milk boards have done a splendid job and that federal aid in stabilizing the market should be rendered in full cooperation and coordination with the State Control Boards.

2. The federal licensing plan should not abrogate or interfere in any way with the state or city health and sanitary regulations. It is through such regulations that the authorities are able to keep milk from outside the milk shed from flooding these markets.

3. The administrator appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture should be assisted by an advisory committee representing both local dairymen and distributors.

4. Some or all of the above suggestions and objections were raised by those who approved the fundamental principles of federal aid in stabilizing the milk market by the proposed licensing plan. In addition to these, there is a considerable element both among producers and dealers who object to the licensing plan itself, chiefly because it contains the principal of equalizing payments to producers.

consumers cannot pay any more, and, therefore, the distributor should take less. He stated that in 1932 the average salary of a large number of presidents of milk distributing companies was larger than it was in the boom year of 1929. Mr. Briehl believes that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration must choose whether it will defend the rights of the people, both producers and consumers, or whether it will back up big business.

At Syracuse

The hearing at Syracuse was largely attended by dairymen, one estimate being that over 4,000 crowded into the Central High School auditorium.

Commissioner Baldwin, chairman of the Milk Control Board, spoke first.

While believing in the principle of the least possible government interference in business, Commissioner Baldwin is convinced that we must have federal cooperation. The Milk Control Board, while it has done its best and has accomplished a great deal, cannot interfere with interstate shipments and cannot fully enforce its orders. He stated that he stands 100 per cent be-

(Continued on opposite page)

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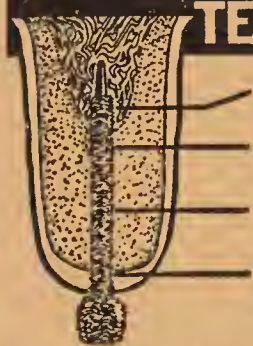
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2. To absorb inflammation and infection and carry it OUT of teat canal.
3. To keep teat OPEN in its natural shape while tissues heal.

These soft, medicated surgical dressings are capable of absorbing double their own weight. They exert a gentle dilating action and allow for normal contraction and expansion of teat muscles while dilator is inserted. They are NOT, hard unyielding teat plugs which tend to increase inflammation, spread infection and ruin life and elasticity of teat muscles by holding them open in a fixed position.

EASY TO INSERT—STAYS IN TEAT
Directions for use—simply keep a dilator in the teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. They Heal The Teat and Keep It Open.

48 DILATORS—Medicated, Sterilized, Packed in Ointment \$1.00 Trial package 18 DILATORS 50c. Mailed postpaid if your dealer can't supply you.

H. W. NAYLOR CO.
MORRIS, N. Y.

DR. NAYLOR'S UDDER BALM . . . 50c
Soothing, Healing, Ointment for Udder & Teats
DR. NAYLOR'S UDDER LINIMENT \$1.00
A penetrating Liquid Application for the relief of Swelling, Inflammation, Congestion.

Figure It Out Yourself

Grange Silo

New costs—higher priced material all along the line—will force silo prices upward! You should investigate NOW—before prices go higher.

Ask about ALGER ARCH miracle! Also new money saving Refliner! Get prices and Circular A now.

Wood Stave—Concrete Stave and Tile Silos. Also Tanks and Reliners

GRANGE SILO CO., Red Creek, N.Y.

CONCRETE STAVE WOOD TILE STEEL

The LE ROY SILO Family

Our new silo prices are published. They will greatly surprise you.

Let us send you new descriptive circular on Wood Stave Silo perfected and patented in 1933.

Write today for prices and circulars on the type of silo in which you are interested.

LE ROY SILOS
RIB-STONE CONCRETE CORPORATION,
Box A, LeRoy, New York.

HINMAN

"THE MILKER OF TODAY"

Price and performance will satisfy you on this new pipeline, rubber-lined cup, Milker. Write for complete details.

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO.
ONEIDA, N. Y.

\$35.00

DOGS

FOX HOUNDS—started \$10-\$20. Puppies \$5-\$10. Approval. **KALTE WASSER FARM**, Prattsville, N. Y.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES. Heel driving parents. \$5-\$10. **LEO. H. BARNUM**, PRATTSVILLE, N. Y.

COLLIES—SHEPHERDS \$5. Rat, vermin dogs, \$4 Pups \$3.50. **MULLEN**, Tuckerton, N. J.

(Continued from opposite page)

hind the recommendations made by Governor Lehman's Agricultural Advisory Commission, and that he is sure Governor Lehman fully approves the recommendations made to him by that group.

Commissioner Baldwin wants federal cooperation that will provide a means of giving every dairyman in the milkshed equal rights and privileges, and an equal share in the fluid market, which means a blended price with a classified price plan, accurate audits as to the use of milk, and a business-like method of advertising and promoting the sale of dairy products. The Commissioner stated that he would recommend to the Governor the veto of any bill continuing the Milk Control Board unless the Board can be provided with the assistance recommended by his Advisory Committee. Commissioner Baldwin's statement was able and constructive.

Sexauer Suggests Modifications

The next witness was Fred Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League. He approved the proposed agreement in general, but made several reservations. First, he pointed out that governments, both state and federal, would be in the milk business on an emergency or temporary basis and nothing should be done to make it difficult for the farmer or his organizations to pick up the milk business later when the emergency is over. He also stated his belief in the necessity for a blended price and the classified price plan.

Another point raised by Mr. Sexauer was that any agreement finally entered into should be adequately enforced, as otherwise the League, because it intends to live up to the agreement, would have unfair competition from those who ignored it. Chairman Hayes replied that if a license is agreed upon the Secretary of Agriculture intends that it shall be enforced. The belief was also expressed by Mr. Sexauer that the four cents per hundred-weight, allowed in the agreement for services, is not high enough. There will be a number of costs including cost of administration, auditing books, checking butterfat tests and weights and some sort of an educational program, which Mr. Sexauer felt was essential.

Mr. Sexauer was asked as to the willingness of the Dairymen's League to have its books audited. He stated that the Executive Committee would recommend to the directors that the League allow its books to be audited to the same degree and extent that other corporations and associations allowed theirs to be audited.

Dr. Spencer's Report

Dr. Spencer spoke on his report on dealers' costs, made for the Milk Control Board. He explained that figures were obtained from six large companies in New York City and six large companies up-state. First blanks were sent to them to be filled out. This was done because insufficient money was provided by the legislature to make a careful audit of the books of that number of companies. Later, based on these preliminary figures a more careful check was made.

The preliminary report showed for New York City dealers a net loss of .42% of sales, the final report showing a profit of .1 per cent profit on sales. On up-state dealers the preliminary report showed a profit of 1.88% on sales, the final report showing a profit of 1.6% on sales. The results checked quite closely with the work done by the Pitcher Committee.

As the foregoing is written the Syracuse hearing is still in session. If important developments take place we plan to give you the latest bulletins on the New York News page.

Cows that are forced to go to the creek for their drinking water in winter give about ten per cent less milk than those that drink from drinking cups at the stanchion.

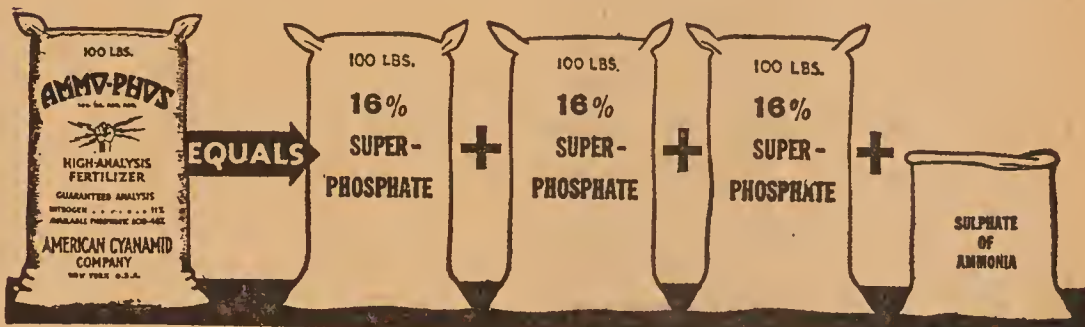
Do not neglect feeding because milk prices are low. A far better plan is to weed out the poorer cows and give extra feed to the good producers. More milk from the same amount of feed will result.

EVERYBODY AGREES!

PHOSPHORIC ACID BRINGS in the CLOVER
IN PASTURES AND MEADOWS

Granular AMMO-PHOS* 11-48-0
HIGH-ANALYSIS FERTILIZER

IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL SOURCE OF PHOSPHORIC ACID ON THE MARKET.



One bag of 'Ammo-Phos' 11-48-0 equals three bags of 16% superphosphate and half a bag of sulphate of ammonia

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Principal Foreign Countries.

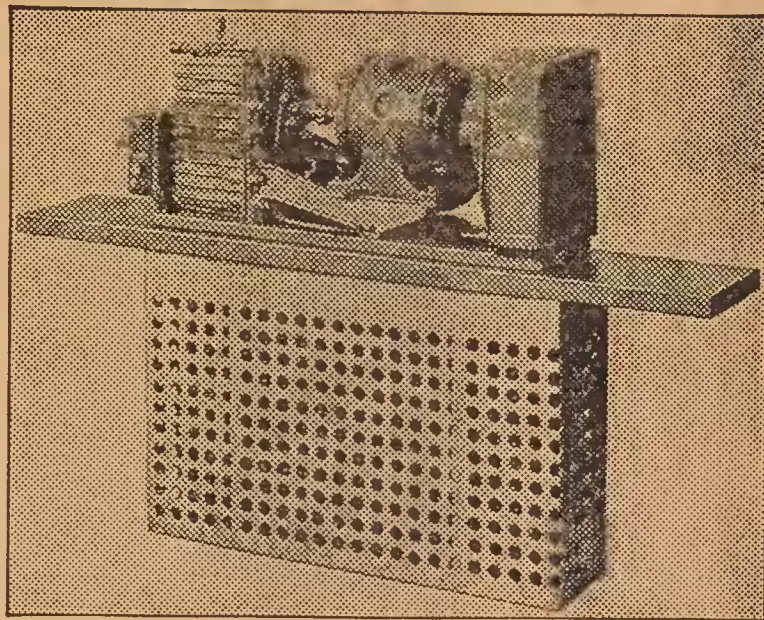
For further information, write our hayland and pasture specialist, J. B. Abbott, Bellows Falls, Vermont.



AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Manufacturers of 'Aero' Cyanamid and 'Ammo-Phos'
535 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

25 YEARS OF REFRIGERATION EXPERIENCE

- LOW INITIAL COST
- LOW OPERATING COST
- EASILY INSTALLED
- LONGER LIFE



HAVEN MILK COOLER
DEPENDABLE • ECONOMICAL
THE ONLY COMPLETE UNIT COOLER

Haven guarantees efficient cooling with minimum expense. The Haven Unit is simple, sturdy and dependable. It is easily installed without extra expense. No installation service. It is sanitary and easily cleaned. The patented Haven liquid measuring device absolutely prevents overloading. Haven economy results from

longer life, lower operating cost and greater profits from properly cooled milk. Grade "A" milk commands a premium at most Distributors' milk plants, and is the only milk accepted in some markets. The Haven Cooling Unit is priced for the times—and repays the farmer who uses it.

THE HAVEN COMPANY
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
SURGE MILKING MACHINE CO.
Syracuse, New York

MODELS FOR EVERY TYPE OF POWER

Fill out and mail the coupon for complete information without cost or obligation.

SURGE MILKING MACHINE CO. (Eastern Distributors) Dept. 30-62, Syracuse, N. Y.
Please send me without obligation complete information on Haven Milk Cooling Units.

Number Cans per Milking Type of Power

Name Address

FACTS

FARMERS ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW ABOUT THE FERTILIZER CODE

THE PURPOSES of the Code are to apply the provisions of the National Recovery Act and to stabilize and preserve the industry of manufacturing and mixing fertilizers as now constituted. Obviously, the provisions of the Fertilizer Code were drawn in the interests of the manufacturers and distributors of fertilizer.

The probable effect of the Code, if lived up to, will be to increase the cost of fertilizer to farmers this spring. However, nothing in the Code denies to farmers their fundamental rights, as defined in the statutes, to buy collectively through co-operatives.

If the Code is sound, farmers who own their own cooperatives will benefit through the strengthening of their institutions, and the possible receipt of patronage dividends.

G. L. F. POLICY

The manager of G. L. F. fertilizer service represented all of the farmers' cooperatives which handle fertilizer, at the official discussions leading up to the adoption of the Code. He was named a member of the National Code Authority and later was made a member of the governing body for the territory in which the G. L. F. operates.

It will be the policy of the G. L. F. to live up to both the spirit and the letter of the Fertilizer Code.

OBLIGATION to FARMERS

Having fully discharged its obligations to the National Recovery Administration, the G. L. F. will just as completely meet its responsibility to deliver to its patrons the most economical, the best adapted, and the most up-to-date fertilizers possible. *This, the G. L. F. regards as its primary responsibility.*

G. L. F. FERTILIZER PROGRAM FOR 1934 IS BUILT ON THESE UNIQUE FEATURES

- 1.—Open formulas which frankly list all ingredients.
- 2.—Known amounts of high-quality materials.
- 3.— $\frac{1}{5}$ of all Nitrogen in costly, but worthwhile, Nitrate form.
- 4.—Sufficient organic conditioner to assure good mechanical condition and fine drillability.
- 5.—Regular formulas using garbage tankage as a conditioner only (no credit being taken for its plant food).
- 6.—Special formulas containing animal tankage with genuine dried blood.
- 7.—Certain formulas specifically designed for Celery, Cauliflower, Onions, etc.
- 8.—Alkaline, mildly acid, or strongly acid formulas to influence soil reactions for potato and vegetable crops.
- 9.—Every ingredient serving a definite and worthwhile service to the farmer.
- 10.—Recognized, sound, scientific authority for the formula contents.
- 11.—600 retail agencies at convenient points.
- 12.—Four fertilizer factories enabling shipments of unequalled promptness.
- 13.—Direct-to-the-field deliveries in Western New York.
- 14.—Low prices to cash buyers.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. - ITHACA, N.Y.



Third among the ten premier potato growers of the Empire State in 1933, are H. L. Hodnett and Sons, of Fillmore, New York, whose crop of more than 16,000 bushels averaged over 340 bushels per acre on their 47 acres of hill land.

G. L. F. OPEN FORMULAS REMOVE ALL DOUBT

IN ORDER to grow crops which, good year and bad, are better-than-average for your community, you must know all about what you are doing. You must know, among other things, what fertilizing materials you put into the ground, so that you can tell whether or not you are following the soundest experimental evidence. You must know what is in the mixed fertilizer that you purchase before you can figure out whether your soil's acidity will be increased or decreased. You must know the ingredient content to determine what proportions you are using of quick-acting Nitrate Nitrogen, and of longer-lasting Nitrogen in ammonia and organic forms.

That is the reason for, and the advantage of G. L. F. open formula fertilizers.

Farmers acting together in their own cooperative organization put on each bag of their mixed goods a tag showing just what materials and how much of each are used in a ton of that analysis. This makes it possible for you or any grower, acting individually, to know what materials you use, to choose that combination which you believe will be best, and to decide whether or not you are getting your money's worth. All doubt on those important matters is removed when you buy fertilizers through the G. L. F.

As a result of this policy, G. L. F. fertilizers are the best you can get. They contain only the materials that are definitely known to be valuable, and none of those that are not beneficial to the purchaser. Just glance at the completely opened up formula below to be sure that:

1. Costly Nitrate Nitrogen is generously used ($\frac{1}{5}$ of total Nitrogen guaranteed).
2. Nitrogen is in several forms, and comes from four sources.
3. Formula is not loaded with acid-forming materials.
4. Potash comes from high-grade potash salts.
5. Good mechanical condition assured by one of the best conditioners known (Garbage Tankage).
6. No useless or worthless material is included.

G. L. F. Open Formula 4-12-4

Material	Nitrogen	Available Phosphoric Acid	Soluble Potash	Residual Effect on Soil
100 lbs. Nitrate of Soda.....				Alkaline
16% Nitrate Nitrogen	16.0 lbs.			
187 lbs. Sulphate of Ammonia.....				Very Acid
20.5% Ammonia Nitrogen	38.3 lbs.			
1372 lbs. Ammoniated Superphosphate.....				Slightly Acid
1.88% Ammonia Nitrogen	25.8 lbs.			
17.5% Available Phosphoric Acid		240.1 lbs.		
115 lbs. Muriate of Potash.....				Neutral
50% Soluble Potash			57.5 lbs.	
76 lbs. Manure Salts.....				Neutral
30% Soluble Potash			22.8 lbs.	
150 lbs. Garbage Tankage.....				Slightly Alkaline
2.75% Organic Nitrogen				
.75% Available Phosphoric Acid				
.75% Soluble Potash				
2000 lbs.	80.1 lbs.	240.1 lbs.	80.3 lbs.	Slightly Acid

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC. - ITHACA, N. Y.

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

The New York State Milk Control Board has announced minimum prices to producers for 3.5 per cent milk in 201-210 mile zone for January, as follows:

Class	Price	Butterfat Differential
1	\$2.23	.04
2-A	1.55	.04
2-B	1.75	.04
2-C	1.45	.04
2-D	.695	.04
2-E	.695	.04
3	1.095	.031
4-A	.645	.0184
4-B	.735	.018

Prices for Classes 1, 2-A, 2-B and 2-C will continue until further notice of change. Prices for other classes are figured at the end of each month.

January Prices

(Dairymen's League)

The following are the net pool prices, (cash plus certificates amounting to 7 cents a hundred) paid producers for January 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone: Class A, Volume Differential Plants \$1.56 Class B, Volume Differential Plants \$1.54 Class C, Volume Differential Plants \$1.50 Non-volume Plants \$1.44

The January price is 2 cents below the December price.

(Sheffield Producers)

The price to Sheffield producers for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone for January is \$1.83, with usual freight, grade and butter fat differentials. The Sheffield price is 4 cents lower than for December.

The Dairy Situation

In the metropolitan area the situation is far from good. Right now the chief news is the possibility of a federal license for metropolitan distributors. On page 5 of this issue you will find the latest news. Several recent court decisions have not been entirely favorable to the New York Milk Control Board, which has lessened the respect of distributors for the board and made it more difficult to enforce their rulings.

The big disturbing factor is the shipment of milk into the metropolitan area from other states which has been purchased at prices below the New York Milk Control Board's prices. For that matter, some distributors have announced to their New York producers that it will either be necessary for them to accept less than Control Board prices or look for other markets.

The situation is also upset in Boston.

EGG MARKETING

Ship your eggs to us! We have a place for them. We pay within 24 hours.

In business 107 years.

Reliable, Responsible, Respectable.

HUNTER, WALTON & CO.

The "Old Reliable House"

164 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK

J. P. Sauer & Company, Inc.,

293 Washington Street, New York City. Commission Merchants since 1885. Fruits and Vegetables.

FARMS FOR SALE

Grape, Poultry, Cash Crop Farm.

Chautauqua County. Full view of Lake Erie. 10-room house, electricity, telephone, furnace. Barns 36 ft. and 40 ft., concrete floors, large poultry house. 50 acres productive loam soil; 45 tillage, 8 grapes. \$4,200. Long term, easy payments. Free circular. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

Fine Home, 140 Acres

Auto, cattle, horse, auto truck, tools, furniture, etc., included; on macadam hwy, lovely views of Catskills; 80 acres level tillage, 550 apple trees, good 12-room house newly decorated, bath and lights; 2 barns. Low price \$6,000 for all, part cash; picture pg 32 big illus. catalog. FREE. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

FARMS Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. New low prices. F. C. McCARTY, R. 5, AUBURN, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY Old bags. We pay good prices. Write for price list. MONROE BAG CO., 43 Vienna St., Rochester, N. Y.

Rolls Developed. Two beautiful double-weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone Prints, 25c coin. RAYS PHOTO SERVICE, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins. Extra Size. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS \$18 delivered. Eggs \$8.00-100. New low prices. Free catalog ROY PARDEE, Islip, L. I., New York

where to all intents and purposes federal supervision ceased when representatives of the industry walked out of a conference with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington. It is reported that the Administration has expressed a hope that in Boston the old license will be voluntarily adhered to until a new one can be put into operation.

Washington is talking about a \$200,000,000 fund to be equally divided between dairy and beef industries for a production control program, with the probability that it will be paid back into the treasury from a processing tax on milk and its products.

Butter and Cheese

In early February butter markets displayed unusual strength. The market is still supported to some extent by government purchases for the relief of the needy. Devaluation of the dollar has been a stabilizing influence; cold storage figures are better; weather has been cold and production is below last year's figures.

On the other hand, cheese receipts have been heavier than a year ago, but there seems to be no disposition to force sales. There have been small price gains in city and country along with the rising price of butter.

Eggs

Now that storage holdings are practically cleaned up, the egg market is dependent on day to day receipts, which tends to make prices highly unstable and subject to sharp ups and downs with every change in weather. Recent cold weather shot prices up, but unquestionably this will be only temporary. In general, eggs will soon be on the basis of prices for storage. It is predicted that there will be a willingness to pay more for eggs for storage than was paid a year ago, principally because of devaluation of the dollar.

Production from the Mid-West has been short, possibly because of heavy marketing of fowls during the past year, but largely because of high feed prices. January receipts at four leading cities were 737,000 cases, which are the lowest January receipts since 1928. A year ago receipts were 994,000 cases.

Just as we go to press, we learn that due to the exceptionally cold weather we have been having, receipts last week were very light and came in later in the week than usual. This slump in production, of course, always comes with cold weather. This will have a favorable effect on the market. Also, it is expected that the federal government will be in the market buying fresh eggs for relief purposes, which will also have a strengthening effect. It looks as though prices might hold up in good shape for the rest of the month.

Recent Prices at N. Y. S. Egg Auctions

Grade	Po'keepsie Feb. 9	Albany Feb. 6th
N. Y. Fancy Lge.....	24 1/2-26	25 3/4-27
N. Y. Gr. A. Lge.....	22 -25	24 -26
N. Y. Fancy Med.....	23 -24	23 1/2-24 1/2
N. Y. Gr. A. Med.....	21 -23 1/2	22 3/4-25
Producer's Med.....	16 -	-
N. Y. Gr. A. Pullet.....	19 1/2-21	21 1/4-23 1/4
N. Y. Gr. A. Pewee.....	17 1/2-	-
Brown Fancy Lge.....	-	-
Brown Gr. A. Lge.....	21 1/2-23 1/2	24 -25 1/2
Brown Fancy Med.....	-	-
Brown Gr. A. Med.....	21 1/4-22	23 -

Poultry

Last week for the first time since March 16th, 1933, live fowls have been quoted at 18 cents, an increase of about 3 cents in one week. Receipts are running lighter than they were a year ago, but the consuming public is still hard hit, and buyers in the city fear that prices are going up too fast. Apparently the chief reason for this advance is the devaluation of the dollar.

Shippers of live poultry should keep in mind the coming Jewish holidays, and also that on these holidays only the best quality of stuff is wanted. It is useless to send poor birds at this time. February 26th and 27th will be the best market days for Purim, which comes March 1st. March 25, 26, 27 and 28th will be the best market days for the Passover, which comes March 31st to April 1st. March 28th, 29th and 30th are the best days for Easter, which comes April 1st.

Latest figures show a big increase in the hauling of live poultry to New York by truck. During 1933 receipts by truck totaled over 41,000,000 pounds, a gain of nearly 5,000,000 pounds over the previous year. At the same time freight and express receipts declined. The New York City Department of Health does not favor long haulings of live poultry by truck because of limited facilities for feeding and watering.

Potatoes

Early in February the potato market showed a little hesitation largely because

of rapidly changing weather conditions. A considerable amount of potatoes suffered frost damage in transit or after arrival. This, however, is expected to be only a temporary weakening. Western New York growers are getting 75 to 80c a bushel in bulk, but some are holding and talking of a dollar. In Northern Maine prices paid to growers advanced to a range of \$2.10 to \$2.25 a barrel for bulk, and growers were talking \$3.00. However, haulings increased upon the return of more favorable weather.

It is estimated that a little more than 70 per cent of the crop has gone to market, compared with less than 50 per cent on the same date last year.

On February 9th at New York City, New York State No. 1's, per 100 pounds, were quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.90; Long Island No. 1's, per 100 pounds, \$2.30 to \$2.40; No. 2's, \$1.30 to \$1.35; Maine No. 1's, per 100 pounds, \$2.00 to \$2.25.

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It is estimated that a little more than 70 per cent of the crop has gone to market, compared with less than 50 per cent on the same date last year.

Commercial acreage of early potatoes, if preliminary reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture are carried out, will be 20 per cent larger than last year.

Meats and Livestock

On February 9th the demand was reported as slow for country dressed calves. Quotations on country dressed meats are as follows:

Veal calves, prime, per pound, 10c to 11c; common to good, 7c to 9c; small (under 60 pounds), 5c to 6c. Lambs, hot-house, per head, \$4.00 to \$6.00; Pigs, 50 to 100 pounds, 7c to 7 1/2c per pound.

Livestock were quoted as follows:

Veal Calves, per 100 pounds: prime, \$9.00 to \$9.50; common to good, \$7.00 to \$8.75; culls and small, \$3.00 to \$6.75.

Lambs, per 100 pounds: choice, \$10.00 to \$10.50; medium to good, \$8.00 to \$9.50; culls, \$5.50 to \$7.00.

Heavy Bulls, \$3.00 to \$3.25; light to medium, \$2.25 to \$2.75; Cows, heavy, \$3.25 to \$3.50; light to medium, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Hay

The hay market in New York is reported as slow due particularly to excessively cold weather. On February 9th the following quotations were given:

Timothy No. 1, \$17.50 to \$19.00; No. 2, \$16.00 to \$17.00; No. 3, \$14.00 to \$16.00; Shipping, \$13.00 to \$15.00; No Grade, \$12.00 to \$13.00; Clover Mixed, \$14.00 to \$17.00; Second Cutting Alfalfa, \$20.00 to \$21.00; First Cutting Alfalfa, \$14.00 to \$16.00.

Produce Market Notes

Special to American Agriculturist from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Prices of most produce have been holding well at a level above that of a year ago. Potatoes advanced a little further in early February but the market became steady under moderate increase in shipments. There was little change in prices of onions, cabbage, celery and lettuce, although market tone weakened slightly. Strawberries advanced sharply after the light Florida freeze. Apple prices are generally well maintained with a slightly upward trend in some of the city markets this month.

Potato Market Fairly Steady

Milder weather in northern producing sections and the recent price gains brought some increase of potato shipments the first seven days of February and the rising market came to a halt, although trade sentiment remained rather confident and prices were well maintained in the city markets. There was a slightly weaker tone in some western producing sections. There was little change in conditions at Florida shipping points. Holdings are light in northern Maine and prices unchanged around \$1.55 per 100 pounds. Western New York reports firm prices between \$1.65 and \$1.70. Growers in northern Maine seem to be confident and not willing to accept lower offers than \$2.15 to \$2.25 per barrel in bulk. Deliveries from farm storages are still very light following a long spell of severe cold weather and dealers seem to be bidding quite actively for the few loads that are offered. Dealers are some interested in possibilities of large imports of Canadian potatoes, which is asserted could be landed here duty paid at about present market prices. City markets report moderate supplies in the east and liberal to heavy receipts in the middle west, while demand is rather slow in most

markets. Jobbing sales of eastern Green Mountains range \$2 to \$2.25. Recent top on midwestern stock in Chicago was \$1.90 by the carlot. Western baking stock sold a little low at market.

Sweet potatoes continue one of the steadiest features in the produce line, prices showing little change and no definite trend. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware sweets of the Jersey type average around \$1 per bushel in eastern markets.

Onions Firmly Held

Shippers report onion producers very firm in their price ideas and stoutly resisting offers of lower prices. Chicago market is a little draggy and buying mostly hand to mouth. Most jobbing sales of yellow onions in eastern markets range \$1.10 to \$1.40 per 50 pounds. Connecticut Valley stock partly graded is quoted \$1.25. Dull, fairly steady conditions prevail in New York and Michigan producing sections at prices of \$1.05 to \$1.25 per 50 pounds. Slightly weaker conditions prevailed in Colorado onion sections.

Eastern celery is nearly out of market. Prices of western celery are about steady. Florida celery sold at irregular prices and tone was rather weak. Carrots are selling slowly in western New York producing sections and 100-pound sacks declined about 10 cents the first week of February, with most sales below \$1. At the same time New York City market advanced to about 15 cents at a range of \$1.10 to \$1.30.

Fruit Markets Firm

Prices of strawberries advanced sharply under lighter receipts after the Florida freeze. Northern markets report price gains of 3 to 5 cents a pint basis. The volume of the apple trade was a little below average but prices are fully maintained and there were gains of 5 to 15 cents a bushel in some varieties in Chicago and other markets. Cold storage Baldwins still brought \$1.25 a bushel in the Rochester district and Greenings \$1.30 to \$1.35. Eastern city markets quoted Greenings \$1 to \$1.50 and Baldwins \$1 to \$1.25. McIntosh continued to top the general market at \$1.75 and Staymans sold from \$1.40 to \$1.75.

The total annual value of the products of poultry in the United States is about 848 million dollars. Nearly two billion dozen eggs are sold in a year, with a value of 586 million dollars. Exclusive of baby chicks, 284 million birds are sold, with a value of 262 million dollars.

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Feb. 10, 1934	Feb. 3, 1934	Feb. 11, 1933
BUTTER			
93 score	25 1/2-26 1/4	24 1/4-25 1/2	19 1/2-20 1/4
92 score	-25 1/4	-24 1/2	19 1/4
88 to 91 score	23 3/4-25	23 1/4-24 1/4	-19
Lower Grades	21 1/4-23 1/2	-22 1/2	-
CHEESE			
(N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	14 1/2-	-	11 1/4-
Fresh average run	14	-	-
Held, fancy	17 -20	17 -20	-
Held average run	15 -16	15 -16	-
EGGS			
White			
Best nearby open market offerings	23 -	24 1/4-25 1/2	17 -18
Commercial Standards	22 -	-24 1/2	15 1/2-16
Mediums	21 3/4-	22 1/2-23	14 1/2-15
Lightweights, Un' grades	-	-	-15
Pullets	-	-	-
Pewees	-	-	-
Brown			
Best	22 -24	25 1/2-26	16 -17
Standards	21 -	24 1/2-25	15 -
Duck	-	-	22 -35
N. Y. State	25 -26	-	-
POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	19 -20	16 -17	15 -16
Fowls, Leghorn	17 -18	15 -15	14 -15
Chickens, colored	17 -18	15 -17	14 -21
Chickens, Leghorn	-	-	13 -14
Broilers, colored	24 -26	10 -24	16 -21
Broilers, Leghorn	-	-21	-18
Pullets, colored	-	-	15 -20
Pullets, Leghorn	-	-	-15
Roosters	-11	-9	-10
Capons	-25	20 -22	17 -20
Turkeys, hens	-23	-23	18 -20
Turkeys, toms	-20	-20	12 -15
Ducks, nearby	14 -15	9 -14	13 -17
Geese, nearby	-15	10 -15	-
GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (May)	.90 1/4	.92 1/4	.47 3/4
Corn (May)	.51 5/8	.52 1/2	.26
Oats (May)	.36 5/8	.38 3/8	.17 1/8
Cash Grains (At N. Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.07 1/4	1.09 3/8	.67 3/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.65 3/4	.66 5/8	.40 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.48 1/2	.50	.27 3/4
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo) N. Y. Dept. of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	-	25.50	12.50
Sp'g Bran	-	20.00	12.50
H'd Bran	-	21.50	12.50
Standard Mids.	-	20.00	12.50
Soft W. Mids.	-	23.00	15.50
Flour Mids.	-	20.50	13.50
Red Dog	-	21.00	14.00
Wh. Hominy	-	21.50	14.00
Yel. Hominy	-	-	13.50
Corn Meal	-	26.00	14.00
Gluten Feed	-	22.10	15.70
Gluten Meal	-	30.25	21.25
36% C. S. Meal	-	29.50	17.50
41% C. S. Meal	-	30.50	18.50
43% C. S. Meal	-	31.50	19.50
34% O. P. Lin Meal	-	35.50	21.00
Beet Pulp	-	22.50	-

New York Farm News

Last Minute News on the Syracuse Milk Hearing

At Syracuse at the milk hearing on Saturday, February 10, the New York Milk Producers Federation, represented by Stanley and Felix Piseck and Nathan Lazarus, maintained that New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania should work cooperatively and should appeal for federal aid only for regulation of inter-state commerce.

Objection was also made to the provision of the agreement allowing the Secretary of Agriculture to cancel it on twenty-four hours' notice. It was suggested this be changed to ninety days' notice.

Another suggestion made was that the agreement should apply to upstate as well as New York City, inasmuch as milk from the same territory seeks both these markets.

The proposal of lower prices to the consumer without lessening the price to the producer was also brought up.

Chairman Hayes emphasized the fact that the agreement as submitted was only tentative and nothing in it affected the distribution of milk.

* * *

On Page 5 we erred in referring to John Hayes of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. His correct name is Elmer D. Hayes.

Court Upholds Injunction Against Poultry Racketeering

For several years there have been charges of racketeering in the live poultry business in New York City. In fact, there have been one or two federal drives resulting in the arrest of a considerable number of people and in the conviction of some of them.

On February 5th the Supreme Court upheld an injunction issued by the Federal District Court at New York City. This injunction restrains Local 167, which is a union of chauffeurs and teamsters, as well as the Association of Orthodox Poultry Slaughterers of America, Inc., from continuing certain practices which it is maintained violate the Sherman Anti Trust Law.

Suit by the government claimed that members of different organizations had, by threats of physical violence and actual assault, entered into an unlawful conspiracy back in May 1927 to control the poultry business.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that Joseph Weiner, claimed to be the head of the Bronx poultry racketeers, was sent to the Welfare penitentiary a few days ago after the Court of Appeals at Albany had refused to continue his bail of \$20,000. He was convicted last July in connection with the wrecking of a live poultry market in the Bronx, presumably for the purpose of intimidating the proprietors.

Market Assured for Capitol District; Financing Assured for Grower Projects

The construction of a modern market for the Albany-Troy-Schenectady district is now assured. Press reports indicate that contracts are being let, and that the facilities will be available by June 1st. The enterprise is being undertaken by "The Capitol District Market Corporation," which is an organization of growers under the state cooperative law, with Walter G. Emerich—recently chosen Master Farmer—as President. The market is to be located at Menands, just east of Broadway, between Troy and Albany, and near the west approach of the Troy-Menands bridge. There will be adequate railway and highway access, and provision is being made for service buildings and for facilities for wholesale produce dealers. The original investment is about \$300,000 which has been partly financed through the Farm Credit Administration.

The grower group has apparently won its long battle for a market. There was vigorous opposition to placing it in a central location among the cities, and it looked from the outside as if political influence had been effective in blocking the movement to make of

it an RFC project under the state regional market law, with establishment of a regional market authority. The fact that a large group of growers with capable leadership is sponsoring the undertaking, is assurance that it will be planned and managed in the interest of consumers and the produce trade, as well as of the growers themselves.

The free movement of produce over rather long distances, from farm to market, from market to market, and from market to consumption, has made this a regional rather than a local problem as in the old days. The regional market law of the state has recognized these facts, and projects are under consideration at Syracuse and Newburg. Buffalo has achieved a regional market through the efforts of railroads, growers, and produce trade.

No one has more vital interest in the development of ample and fairly managed marketing facilities than growers of vegetables. It behooves growers as individuals, and as organizations, to insist upon two things. First, full consultation of growers in order that their interests and requirements may be adequately met, and second insistence that political consideration be not over-emphasized.

—Paul Work.

State Grange Concludes Meeting at Lake Placid

The New York State Grange at its concluding session at Lake Placid gave praise and censure to the Milk Control Board, expressed its disapproval of the Health Department's attempts to bar raw milk from cities and urged transfer of all regulatory milk work from the health department to the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Sherman R. Lewis of Orange County, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, in reporting a number of resolutions said the committee "commended the Milk Board and urged its continuation because of the work it had done toward solving problems of the dairy industry," but urged that "it concentrate on larger problems of the industry rather than making spectacular examples of minor cases."

The committee could find no reason why regulatory work affecting milk should not be transferred to the Department of Agriculture, along with work affecting other food products. It urged that all taking and testing of milk samples be done by state inspectors who would not be stationed at one plant more than three months.

* * *

Development of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project was favored, the sales tax was opposed, local option for liquor control was asked and the traditional Grange stand for improving and maintaining dirt roads was reaffirmed.

* * *

A reasonable tolerance for spray residue on fruits and vegetables was asked, and the Grange asked that farmers be allowed to take limited amounts of water from the canal system to water their stock. Grangers thought they were as much entitled to this as shippers are to free use of the canal.

* * *

C. Walter Goff, deputy for Essex County, acted as installing officer at a public installation of Fred J. Freestone as state master and other officers elected at the session.

* * *

It was voted to conduct the state Grange meeting hereafter in December, rather than February.

—“Skeff.”

Sheep and Swine Building Needed

Either all of the exhibits of sheep and swine at the New York State Fair ought to be discontinued or the State and Fair should provide better building facilities for housing and showing the animals. It is an insult to ask owners of valuable livestock to exhibit their animals under conditions as they now prevail at Syracuse.

During the fair of 1933 a total of

935 sheep and swine was exhibited. This was the smallest number in several years because many exhibitors had refused to come at all. Of this number 692 animals were placed in only 250 pens and 243 had to be cared for in the aisles or in tents. You can figure for yourself how much good results from such an exhibit when every pen is so crowded one has to look twice even to see some of the individuals. It is very difficult to care for the animals and the exhibitor risks disease for his stock from the overcrowding.

New Bank for Cooperatives

Farmer owned cooperatives in the Northeastern States now have a new source of credit through a bank known as the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, located at Springfield, Mass. This bank is a branch of the Farm Credit Administration and has been set up to assist agricultural cooperatives in financing their operations. Loans to marketing cooperatives can be made to enable them to acquire physical property required to handle the agricultural commodities of their members, operative capital can be supplied to both marketing and purchasing cooperatives but funds to provide physical facilities are not available for the latter group. The cooperatives must be organized under sound cooperative principles and management must be according to approved business practice, if loans are to be secured.

The officers of this new bank are President, G. W. Lamb of Hubbardsville, N. Y., and H. P. Parker of New Hampshire. Operations were started January 1st and several loans have already been granted. With a fund of \$5,000,000 available for the farmer owned cooperatives in the Northeast it is expected that the next few years will find the position of these organizations definitely strengthened.

Farmingdale State Institute Announces Country Life Program

The State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale Long Island announces that February 21 will be featured as Garden Club and Horticultural Day with Mr. J. W. Johnson, Horticultural Editor of the New York Herald Tribune as the principal speaker. February 22 is to be Farm Finance Day, with H. E. Babcock, President of the Coop. G. L. F. Holding Corp. scheduled to explain the present monetary policies of the country. He will be followed by a member of the Farm Credit Administration. On Feb. 23 Professor Roy E. Jones of Connecticut State College will speak on Management Practices and the Outlook for Poultrymen. All sessions will begin at 1:30 P. M. and are open to the public.

Seed Supplies Scarce

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington reports that the commercial supplies of many grass seeds are the smallest in a number of years and at the same time the demand for seeds shows a large increase. The increase in demand may be traced to the fact that the government has purchased large quantities of seed to carry on the reforestation and soil erosion projects that are now under way. It is expected that much of the land taken out of production through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be seeded down; also increasing the demand for seed.

Prices of seeds are generally higher than last year, but much lower than the ten year average for 1922-31. Forage crops were below average last year on the whole, and a smaller quantity of seed was carried over than usual. However, the increased crops of alfalfa and lespedeza seed are expected to offset in part the decreased amounts of red and alsike clover, soybeans, and cow peas. Of all seed supplies, that of timothy is reported to be the shortest. Kentucky bluegrass and redbud, on the other hand, are available for more than twice the average requirements and the bureau states that the demand for these two grass seeds will need to be stimulated considerably if the supplies are not to be burdensome at the close of the spring season.

Alfalfa seed produced in the northern

'Ohio Farmer' Publisher Dies

Word has just come to us of the death of Fred Nance, publisher of the Ohio Farmer. The Ohio Farmer occupies in that state a position similar to that of *American Agriculturist* in New York.

We join his many friends in Ohio in extending our sympathy to his family. The Ohio Farmer will continue, as it has in the past, to serve farmers in that state.

regions is available for the northern States where people must have northern grown seed, but the bureau suggests that the buyer make certain that his seed is of northern origin by the red, white, and blue tag verifying the origin of the seed. In case the red, white, and blue tag is not on the bag, buyers are warned to look for the red or blue tag of a State certifying agency.

Orange County Leads in Cow Tests

In December Orange County had 1,599 cows tested by dairy record clubs giving her the lead in this project, according to a report of C. G. Bradt who is in charge of the dairy club work in the State. Dutchess County was second with 345 cows on test and Livingston was third with 293 cows enrolled. Orange County comes rightly by this high honor, having been the first county in the State to establish a dairy record club. The service, as originally started six years ago, operates in much the same way today.

Vermont Sugar Makers Re-organize

The re-organization of the old Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association at the time of the Burlington farm meetings last month is a step in the interests of the pure-quill, high-quality maple product. Nobody seems to know just why the old association went out of business in 1929, after 35 years of the ordinary ups and downs appertaining to such farm organizations. The rather general demand for its resuscitation however, after a lapse of five years, speaks well for its value. It is not to be taken as a left-handed compliment, either, that a famous southpaw of the Boston Red Sox, Ray Collins, has been elected secretary of the reorganized body. George B. Hathorn of Hartford is president; W. W. Anderson of Craftsbury, 1st vice-president; and Willard Smith of Shrewsbury, treasurer. Mr. Collins, incidentally, is now a farmer and sugarmaker in Colchester.

One of the chief functions of the old association was the distribution among its members of an authorized label which stood for purity and genuineness of the goods. This will be continued, though the new law against the use of the state coat-of-arms for advertising makes necessary a change in design for the label. A committee has been appointed to work upon this in conjunction with the Division of Markets. Also a program of widespread advertising will be carried out featuring the pure product in contradistinction to the various blended materials.



Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 4:40 daily except Wednesday and Saturday; Bill Robbins, 12:55 daily except Saturday.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19
12:35—"Future Crops as Security," Professor M. G. Bond.
12:45—"Heat at Hand," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20
12:35—"A Bolt in Time Saves Nine," H. B. Little.
12:45—"N. Y. State Department of Education."
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21
12:35—"Getting the Dirt on Soil Heating."
12:45—"Gifts of the Country," (Countryside Talk), Ray F. Pollard.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22
12:35—"Cheap Chicks are Dear Chicks," Albert Knott.
12:45—"Plant Disease Peddlers," P. M. Eastman.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23
12:35—"Grubbing Out the Cattle Grubs," Dr. H. G. Parker.
12:45—"Eating Your Way to Health," Mrs. Florence Stackpole.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24
12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Frosting for the 4-H Cake," Vermont State 4-H Club Office.

BABY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Just compare our Guarantee under the Hatchery Code with that of any other large hatchery in the United States! Do you know of such Quality Chicks being guaranteed by any other large hatchery?

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.



And just compare this Catalogue with those from other hatcheries! You'll find others more elaborate, with more claims (but they're usually pretty vague). But we do not believe you'll find another catalogue that contains so strongly the stamp of truth on every page and in every statement we make. Your copy is ready. Send for it!

We Ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery. Tel. Wallingford 645-5

Hall Bros.

POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD CONN.

NEUHAUSER "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS



Baby Chicks from 26 oz. Eggs

Yes sir! That's what you get when you order "Good Luck" AAA mating chicks. All breeders BLOODTESTED for B. W. D. with Antigen by licensed Veterinary. All reactors removed. Thousands of breeders in 10 breeds at the Master Breeding Farm. Our AA and A matings have 14 years of continuous breeding for large size eggs. 20 Breeds to choose from. We also hatch ducklings. Write for FREE catalog in color and low prices.

Neuhauser Hatcheries & Master Breeding Farm, Box 105 Napoleon, Ohio
Send for Big Catalog in Colors

CHICKS BLOOD TESTED... Backed by REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

State Accredited and B.W.D. Tested by Antigen Test by Auth. Ill. State Hatchery Bd. Any losses 1st 14 days replaced at 1/2 price.

STANDARD GRADE Price Per 100
Brown, Buff, White Leghorns \$ 6.95
R. C. and S. C. Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas, 7.95
Buff Orps., Wh. Wyandottes 7.95
S. L. Wyds., Par. Rocks, J. Bl. Giants, L. Brah. 8.95
Jersey White Giants and Dark Cornish 11.95
Heavy Ass'd, \$6 per 100, 100% Live Del. Guaranteed.
\$1 per 100 brooks order, bal. C. O. D. plus charges.
ORDER FROM AD.
LONE ELM HATCHERY, Box 202, NOKOMIS, ILL.

20th CENTURY Baby Chicks

Their BIG EGG YIELD known to thousands. All chicks from flocks BLOODTESTED for B. W. D. with Antigen. Shipped in Feed-O-BOXES... means FREE STARTING BROODERS. Write for Catalog and Prices Today!

20th CENTURY HATCHERY
Box R NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Accredited Chicks

Choice of 12 popular breeds of chicks and turkey poults and baby ducklings. Ohio Accredited and blood-tested for B.W.D. by rapid stained antigen whole blood method. Chick losses during first 14 days replaced at half price. Send for circular and attractive low prices.
Empire Hatchery, Box 40, Columbus Grove, O.

MOTTLED ANCONA CHICKS.—Write for catalogue. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS.—Write for catalogue. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS.—Write for catalogue. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

BABY CHICKS. 10 Leading Breeds. Write for catalogue and price list. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS. Free Catalogue. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS. Write AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

TANCRED—HOLLYWOOD—GASSON White Leghorn Chicks. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS.—Write for catalogue. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

SUNNYFIELD SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA CHICKS. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RED CHICKS. Free Catalogue. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS. Write for catalogue. AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Pa.

TURKEYS

TURKEYS Pure-bred M. Bronze, B. Red, Narragansett and Wh. Holland Hens, Toms. Unrelated pairs and trios. Highest quality, farmers prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio

KERR'S 1934

CHICKS live, thrive, grow. From heavy-laying ancestry. 26 years' breeding for laying. Proof, official contest laying records. All breeders blood-tested for Pullorum disease (B. W. D.) by the well-known "slow" tube method. High livability. Close culling, individual handling and banding. Write for free Chick Book and prices.

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.

21 Railroad Avenue, Frenchtown, N. J.

Branches: N. J.—Paterson, Trenton, Camden, Toms River; N. Y.—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Penna.—Lancaster, Scranton, West Chester, Souderton; Mass.—West Springfield, Lowell, Brockton; Conn.—Danbury, Norwich. (Address Dept. 21).

Redbird Farm Baby Chicks

GUARANTEED TO LIVE

FOR Quick Returns and Worthwhile Profits

Think of marketing 3-lb. broilers in 10 weeks, gathering pullet eggs in from 4 to 4 1/2 months and having your entire pullet flock in 50% production of extra-large eggs at 6 months. Blood-tested by Mass. State authorities, using agglutination method.

98% Livability on Chicks Guaranteed Up to 4 Weeks

Cash refunded or chicks replaced; you decide. 30,000 Breeders on Our Own Farm

Get your chicks from the largest R. I. Red breeding farm in the world. We do not buy eggs from other poultrymen.

New Catalog shows flocks of many customers. Write for your copy. Get our reasonable prices.

REDBIRD FARM Route 11 Wrentham, Mass.

CHICKS THAT PAY PROFITS

1934 CATALOG READY

Next winter's profits depend on the chicks you buy. NOW, Fairport chicks develop rapidly into layers and broilers. LIVABILITY—RAPID GROWTH—EARLY LAYING—HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION—LARGE EGG SIZE.

Fairport chicks give you all these qualities. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Giants, Minorcas.

Every breeder blood-tested for Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.) by the Stained Antigen Rapid Whole blood-test, approved by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Catalog tells all about our breeding describes our strains and our "Iron Clad" livability guarantee. Lowest Prices in Years.

Member NRA

FAIRPORT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM Box RD44 Fairport, N. Y.

Nearby Markets for Information, Please!

WHO sets the price of eggs anyway? Why didn't I get the top price on the eggs I sent you last week? How do you know how many eggs are received in New York? How many cases of eggs are there in storage now? How about a year ago? Why is the price of eggs lower this year than last year? Why are retail prices so high in the New York stores? Shall I go into the broiler business?

These are some questions that I have jotted down out of my daily mail. They're some of the easy ones. I also get some questions on buckwheat honey, spring lambs, ginseng and some other products that I know nothing about.

They illustrate, however, how hazy this end of the marketing chain really is in the minds of people who are vitally interested. I suppose the market reporting feature is probably the cloudiest of all.

Market Reports

Market reports are important. They should be obtained by every producer, where they don't cost too much. And they should be read. I suspect that at first they'll just seem like a bunch of meaningless figures, or some kind of code message. But I think that a persistent study will reveal a lot of valuable information to most farmers.

Most of them can be obtained free of charge and I'm listing a few of them here which would undoubtedly interest most poultrymen.

1. **Daily Market Report**—New York (Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Dressed Poultry). This can be obtained by writing to L. F. Champlin, Local Representative, United States Department of Agriculture, 641 Washington St., New York City.

2. **Live Poultry Market Report**—New York. Also obtained from Champlin.

3. **Summary of Cold Storage Holdings**. Can be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agr. Economics, Washington, D. C.

4. **Hatchery Report**. Also obtained from same address in Washington.

Briefly this is what these reports will tell the egg producer:

1. Amount of eggs coming into the four biggest markets of the country.
2. Amount of eggs and dressed poultry in storage daily in these same markets.
3. Amount of eggs and dressed poultry in storage in the entire country once a month.
4. Amount of live poultry received from nearby and in carlots from distant points.
5. The number of chicks hatched by a large group of hatcheries and the amount of orders they have ahead.

Here is information which certainly can help the average poultryman to plan his business ahead and a little better.

Price quotations on the New York market are reliably published in at least one free publication (free if you

live in New York state) and that is the Daily Market Report of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets. Address: 80 Center St., New York City.

Most city papers publish the price quotations of the Urner-Barry Company. These are probably the best accepted quotations on the market and seldom differ from those of the State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

How Reports Are Obtained

I don't think there is any doubt that some of these reports are not 100% accurate. I do feel, however, that they are fairly so and that the error would be the same, year in and year out. After all, the absolute figures are not as important as the day by day, week by week, and year by year comparisons would be.

In obtaining data on cold storage holdings, a Federal law requiring regular reports to be made to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture takes care of the matter. These should, therefore, be accurate.

In obtaining the figures on market receipts, the railroads and express companies furnish most of the data. To some extent the reports of individual receivers have to be solicited for receipts coming in by truck. No doubt some of these are inaccurate and some entirely missed. But, as I said before, the inaccuracies would probably change little from time to time.

Hatching reports are obtained directly from the operators of commercial hatcheries. This is voluntary information and may also be a little inaccurate.

I note that Mr. Cosline in another column in this paper does a good job of reviewing these market reports for you, but he doesn't have room to go into much detail.

In interpreting these market reports, I don't think that much immediate use can be made of the information, but in a longer range planning they should certainly be of value.

After all it gives a much better picture of conditions on the market. I'm sure this is desirable. I'd like to be able, through the information I give you in this column to get you so well acquainted with our market that you'll never have to visit it to see for yourself. I'm afraid I'm not that good a word artist, however, so if and when you get the chance to come down, and the bank-roll will stand the deflation, I'm saying you should take the opportunity. I think you'll go back and say you've had your money's worth.

—J. C. Huttar.

Better Chicks to be Hatched by the Blue Eagle

The Hatchery code which was recently signed and is now in effect will protect the purchaser of baby chicks as well as the honest producer.

You will see a difference in the chick advertising this spring. For instance, there will be no use of the term "disease-free" since that is declared to be impossible to determine and is prohibited; nor will there be any use of such terms as "guaranteed," "certified," "pedigreed," "strain," etc., except with qualifying or explanatory statements.

It is important that all producers of chicks become familiar with the code,

(Continued on Page 22)

Nearby Poultrymen

The Early Bird

THE chart shown on this page is worthy of a little study. It shows what has happened to the price of one grade of eggs on the New York market in three quite widely separated years. The story that is told would not be different if all the intervening years were shown.

Several interesting facts are indicated by the chart. One is that the peak of prices has always been reached in November and that October is always next highest. Another fact shown is that the range from the low to the high point has grown relatively less of late years. In 1922 the highest price was 2.4 times the lowest price. In 1933 the high point was 2.1 times the low point. The peak is being flattened and the valley may possibly be filling up a bit. Another fact is that the period of high prices has been growing shorter because the break in prices came earlier the past few seasons. In 1922 the December price was very much higher than the January price of the same year. In 1926 the December price was only a few cents above the January price, and in 1933, January and December prices were identical.

The point to all this, it seems to me, is that one can no longer start chicks in May or June and get into the big money. It is all gone and prices are going down fast before the late pullets are laying full-sized eggs. The only men who do get into the market with full-sized eggs from their pullets while the prices are at the peak are the ones who have their chicks in the brooders by March 1st or sooner.

It seems strange that people are so slow to realize this advantage of earlier

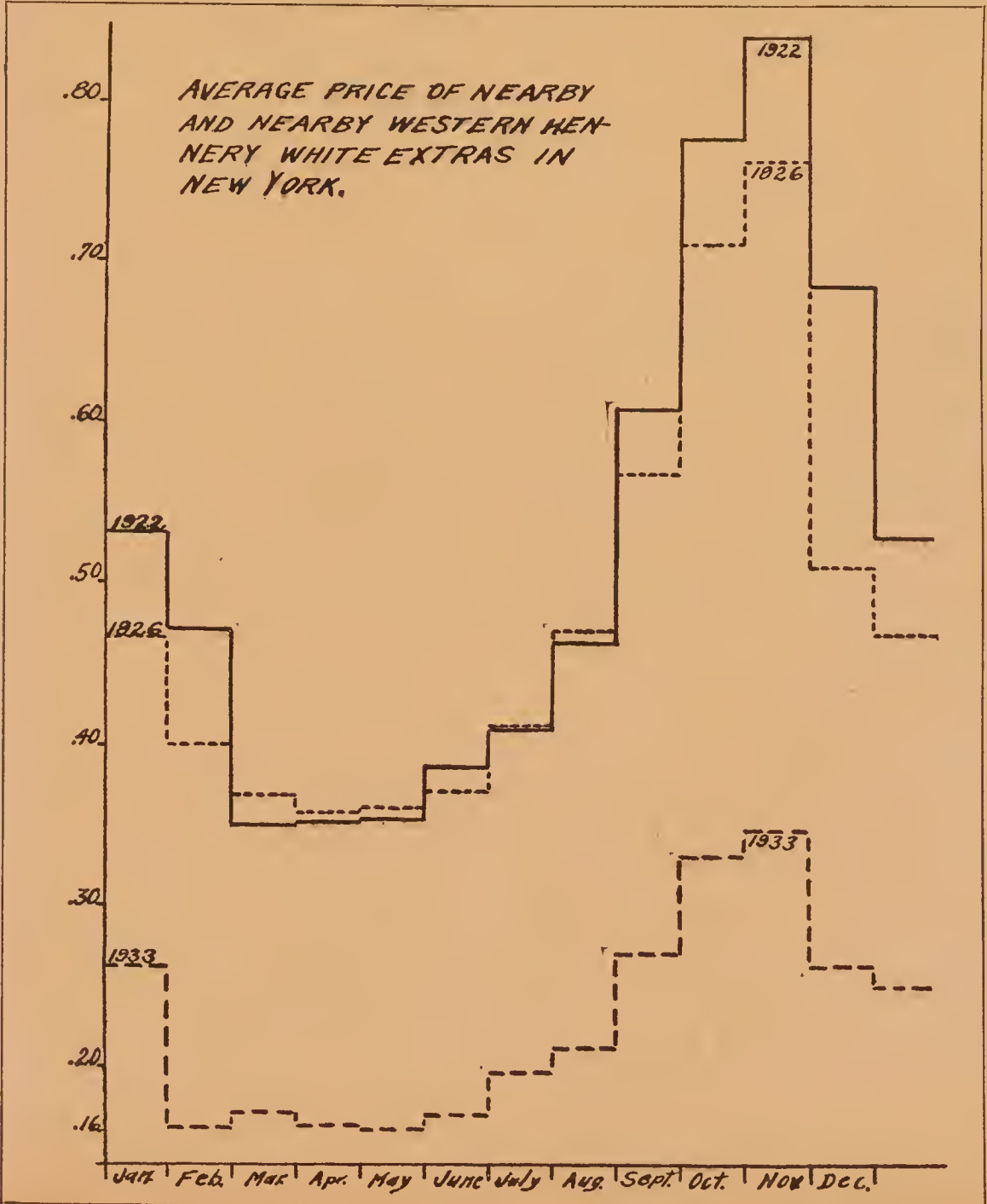
chicks. I have figured out the following possible explanations for their hesitation about adopting early rearing.

1. They think it will be difficult to take care of the chicks in cold weather. Usually when a person gets up courage to try it once he never goes back to late chicks. He wonders what it was that he dreaded. It is actually easier to get the chicks off to a good start during steady cool weather than later when the weather is more changeable. It is easier to keep an even fire in the coal stove brooder. You are not so busy with other things as you will be later, and you can give the chicks more attention. Never having been out-of-doors the chicks are not uneasy on stormy days when they must stay inside, which means less picking and feather pulling.

2. They want to take a chance on trying to start 500 chicks in a brooder house that is only large enough for 250, and they figure that if they can let the chicks run outside from the start that will relieve congestion and they can get away with it. They cannot. The chicks will all go inside at night and that is when the greatest damage is done by overcrowding. On bad days when the chicks cannot go outside, they will be uneasy and will start to eat each other up, just to be doing something.

3. They wait to buy late chicks because they can get them a few cents cheaper. Anyone who is so short-sighted that he sees only those few cents and fails entirely to see the dollars in the fall eggs that he is missing, will never make much money with poultry. He is the man who "steps over the dollar to pick up the penny." He would better stay out of the poultry game. If coccidiosis doesn't get his chickens, the worms will.

4. They are afraid that the early pullets will molt in the fall. They probably will molt, if they are not well-bred stock, or if the pullets are not well fed and cared for. Otherwise there need be no molt.—L. E. Weaver.



RED BLOOD Assures Vigor

Use Park & Pollard FEEDS

Play Safe. Start your chicks on Park & Pollard Feeds. Have sturdy, well-developed pullets by early fall—the profit-making kind. **A Starter for Every Need at a Price You Can Pay.** See your Park & Pollard dealer. He has Park & Pollard Chick Mashers in the price range to fit your pocketbook.

What Are Park & Pollard ManAmar Feeds?

To the Park & Pollard "Lay or Bust" Poultry Mashers & Dairy Feeds is now added a complete line of ManAmar Feeds for poultry, dairy cattle and other live stock. First to distribute dry mash feeds 30 years ago, Park & Pollard, now offers a **greater discovery** in ManAmar Feeds. These, rich in Minerals from the Sea, are builders of red blood and vigor.

Have Fewer Mineral Bankrupts (Culls)

Park & Pollard ManAmar Feeds are a guarantee against Mineral bankruptcy. See the difference with your own eyes. Convince yourself with the famous "Pen against Pen" test. Made on tens of thousands of farms and on millions of chicks and hens this test has proved again and again that ManAmar Mashers are the Preferred Mashers.

Do you want to reduce the percentage of culls? Ask your dealer for the new booklet "Stop Losses from Anemia," which we have prepared. It is FREE. See your dealer or write direct.

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5-YEAR Guarantee makes CELO-GLASS A MONEY-SAVER TO YOU

Cel-O-Glass is not only guaranteed for 5 years (you get guarantee at time of purchase), but it gives your chickens the benefits of ultra-violet rays, which ordinary glass and soiled cloth curtains bar out. Cel-O-Glass makes indoor brooding of chicks possible with maximum results, prevents leg weakness, cuts down mortality.

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"Carries on in the Crop"
Germozone is a splendid preventive, also treatment, for digestive disorders and simple diarrheas. Chicks pick up lots of disease germs. These go into the crop. Germozone's powerful germ-killing power is not used up in the drinking water. It carries on and destroys molds and disease germs with which it comes in contact IN THE CROP. More than just a disinfectant for the drink.
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BARRON WH. LEGHORN CHICKS only. We Import direct from England. Catalogue free. **Bishop's Poultry Farm, Box A, New Washington, O.**

(Continued from Page 20)

since membership is compulsory for anyone who sells more than 500 chicks or does any custom hatching. You, who purchase the chicks, should be no less interested in the provisions of the code; they limit the claims of the advertiser to accurate and honest claims only. Realizing this, you can judge the relative merits of chicks from various sources, and buy with considerable less risk of disappointing results.

As rapidly as possible in the next few weeks information about the code will be spread by meetings, radio talks, and news releases. Copies of the code are being distributed by poultry magazines, including *American Agriculturist*, or they can be obtained by writing to the National Coordinating Committee, 215 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri.

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Tom Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Barred Rocks for Feb., Mar. & April. 100% live Del. Prepaid. Write for **FREE CIRCULAR** and Prices.

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S. C. Tom Barron Wh. Leghorns, S. C. Tancred Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. We have hundreds of satisfied customers. Let us send you one of our circulars with attractive prices and terms.
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White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons.....\$7.00—100
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will lay bushels of eggs for you too. Day-old chicks, started chicks and pullets at money-saving prices. Circular showing thousands of our leghorns sent free. The Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, 2b, Richfield, Penna.

CHICKS Large Type White Leghorns of "Known Quality."

\$7.00 — 100. Can ship at once.

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Chicks—Guaranteed against loss, 10 days or replaced, 20 varieties. Postpaid. Customers in 43 states. Free literature. Address: **HAYES BROS. HATCHERY, Decatur, Ill.**

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BIG ENGLISH STRAIN LEGHORNS, \$70.00 per 1,000
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100% live delivery Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free cir.
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100 500 1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns, large type.....\$7. \$35. \$70.
White and Barred Ply. Rocks.....7. 35. 70.
R. I. Reds and Black Minorcas 7. 35. 70.
100% live del. Cash or C. O. D. Postpaid.
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S. C. Eng. Whites, Browns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. All blood tested stock. Salisbury Whole blood antigen test. No Money Down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Write for free catalogue and prices.
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Chicks, Blood Tested B. W. D. Antigen Test

Cash or C. O. D. 100 500 1000
Large Type, S. C. White Leghorns.....\$7. \$35. \$70.
Barred Rocks.....7. 35. 70.
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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

BASOM'S HOLLYWOOD'S (Also direct importers of the **LARGE TOM BARRON STRAIN**. Booking orders now for Feb., Mar., April. Let us mail you catalog and photo-graphs of our Farm and Hatchery, they are **FREE**. A postal card will bring them.)
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For Foundation I specialize in Hanson Strain Direct. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Large Type, \$75 per 1000. 100% Live Delivery Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free cir. **Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.**

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, large type, excellent layers. Have imported and bred this strain exclusively for 20 years.

DAVID M. HAMMOND, CORTLAND, N. Y.

10 Years winning contest records, back our Barred Rocks; chicks, breeding cockerels, reasonable.

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CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Tom Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns; Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns; S. C. Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Send for prices and circular.
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F. B. Leister, Prop. Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Hollywood and Tancred Str. S. C. Wh. Leghorns & S. C. Bar. Rocks. 100% live del. P. P. Write for free circular and prices.
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1910—KEYSTONE CHICKS—1934. Write today for lowest prices we ever quoted on Keystone strain Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, etc., our 24th year in business. **THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, The Old Reliable Plant, Richfield, Pa.**

ROCKS, REDS, Leg. Wyand. chicks \$6 per 100. W. Leg. laying pullets 60c. 100 eggs \$3. **V. FREY, York, Pa.**



VITAMIN "G" HELPS THEM HATCH—HELPS THEM GROW

KRACO MILK SUGAR FEED

..has 50% More Vitamin "G"

Kraco fed hens lay better, more fertile eggs. Their eggs hatch into better chicks because they have growth vitamin G, to start life right. Kraco, Milk Sugar Feed, is made by drying sweet cheese whey. It has 50% greater vitamin G potency than any other food concentrate fed for the same purpose. Pound for pound, Kraco provides more hatch and growth at less cost. **Kraco is a dry powder that mixes well. Leading feeds have it. Its better than 70% lactose content guards health, insures perfect assimilation of calcium and phosphorus for sturdy bones. Only 5% Kraco is needed. Insist on Kraco, Milk Sugar Feed, in the mashes you buy.**



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Cheese Corporation
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FOR FOURTH WINTER. LEADERS AT FARMINGDALE

For the fourth consecutive winter Moss Farm R. I. Reds are leading their class at Farmingdale (N.Y.) Contest. Inject some of this blood into your own flock.

BREEDING COCKERELS, pedigreed from high-record dams.

CHICKS—Carrying same blood as our 1932-33 Winning New York Pen.

98% Livability Guaranteed First 14 Days.

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FREE CATALOG now ready. Write today.

MOSS FARM Box F, Attleboro, Mass.

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Crossbred Pullet and Cockerel Chicks

All breeders mated to R.O.P. Pedigreed Males. All hatching eggs average 25 ounces to the dozen, and all produced on our own farm. All breeders State blood-tested for B. W. D., using Agglutination method. Write for Circular.

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Large type heavy producing Tom Barron S. C. W. English Leghorn breeders. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks at \$8 per 100; \$38.50 per 500; \$75 per 1,000. Chicks 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog Free.

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WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG

telling about our Blood-Tested, (B. W. D. stained antigen test) expertly culled flocks of White, Brown and Black Leghorns, Anconas, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds, White Wyandottes and Jersey Black Giants at profit-making prices. Fully Guaranteed, our fifteenth year. Large and small buyers solicited. Write NOW.

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Free Valuable information for poultry keepers. 17 years scientific breeding. High records National Official Laying Contests and Chicago World's Fair. 14 leading varieties. Write TODAY.

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Schwegler's "Thor-O-Breds" Lay More Eggs

LOOK! S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds (Utility Matings) Chicks 7c ea. or \$70.—1000. Fine quality (Special Matings) Grade A. Rocks, Reds, or Leghorns, 8c ea. or \$80.—1000. Mixed Heavy or Light 7c ea. Write for **FREE** literature and valuable information on chick raising for profit. **COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-A, Richfield, Pa.**

HUSKY ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS

Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds.....\$8.00—100
White Leghorns and Heavy Mixed.....\$7.00—100
Safe delivery. Circular Free.
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DuBois Quality Chicks —Barred Rocks—New Hampshire Reds—

two profit-making strains bred for high production, large eggs. Pullorum bloodtested (Stained Antigen). We "Glorify Age" and use no pullets for breeders. Write today.
DuBois Poultry Farm Box A, NEW PALTZ, New York

BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

The kind that LIVE, LAY, PAY. Circular free.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS

Hollywood Strain Single Comb White Leghorn Chicks. for Feb., Mar. & April delivery. Write for circular. \$7.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 1,000.
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

John Doe Gets a Second Chance

(Continued from Page 1)

John was younger and more optimistic than today. That was the summer a dozen years ago when he rigged over the cow barn and bought some new machinery. As a matter of fact this obligation is now hardly worth the time of the lawyer's clerk who drew it, although as yet the holder only half realizes this.

But unfortunately mortgages are not the full extent of John's troubles. Once on a time the Bank loaned him \$200 on a ninety day note and this has been renewed time and again, half because the Cashier felt sorry for him and half because renewing it was the only way of postponing the evil day when it would have to be written off. Then in an unfortunate moment, John bought five cows of the local dealer paying forty per cent down and giving a chattel mortgage for the remainder. Meanwhile a couple of the cows have lost a teat or two and in any case are older and less valuable than they were. Also he has too many open accounts—the feed dealer is trying to insist on a share of the monthly milk check and the implement dealer is asking what John proposes to do concerning that mowing machine and disk harrow that he bought two years ago last spring.

The facts are that he owes about every local tradesman that will trust him. He has even let last year's taxes ride, partly because the tax collector does not dun him periodically as do his other creditors. In a word according to the letter of the law, John's course as an independent landed proprietor is about run—and this in spite of the fact that he is a temperate, frugal, hard-working, honest, well-intentioned gentleman caught in the grip of circumstances beyond his control. And worst of all, wrapped up with his fate, is the welfare of a fine loyal wife and four children approaching high school age.

The Law Provides a Way

Now our beneficent laws long since provided a way of neatly winding up the temporal affairs of aforesaid John Doe. When the holder of the first mortgage becomes sufficiently discouraged and perhaps a little angry, he may institute foreclosure proceedings and in the course of a few months a referee will stand up on the steps of the court house or the village hotel at ten o'clock in the forenoon of a certain day and read a certified copy of the Decree of Judgment and Foreclosure and then cry "How much am I offered" and John, standing in the little group of curious folk along with the two gentlemen who hold the first and second mortgages will see or more exactly hear his farm sold from under him and thereby he ceases to be a land owner. Of course when the news of John's impending foreclosure becomes common knowledge the more astute creditors begin to scramble to see if they can save anything from the wreck. Of course the man who sold him the cows and took a property note can with very little delay or ceremony come and take back his own.

John's unsecured debts are two or three times the value of his personal property and his chattels will be taken by the creditor who is the most ruthless or—to take a phrase from the vocabulary of wild west pioneer days—

the quickest on the draw. All in all it may be questioned if it is an edifying spectacle. The lawyer who looks after the foreclosure gets somewhere from \$200 to \$400. The holder of the first mortgage receives the rest of what the farm brings which was probably less than is due him. The holder of the second mortgage receives exactly nothing. The most ruthless of the creditors perhaps have their claims satisfied and the more kindly and sympathetic receive precisely the same amount as the second mortgagor—to wit, nothing. At best John's earthly possessions have been very inequitably divided.

A Debtor's Rights

It is pleasant to record that at this point our benevolent statute law throws its protecting arm around John. Not even the veriest Shylock of a creditor may utterly strip him of his tools or his family goods. The law of the state of New York see to it that John and Mrs. John still hold stoves for their dwelling together with one sewing machine and its appertanances. Item—the family Bible, family pictures and school books used in or by the family and other books not exceeding fifty dollars in value. Item—a seat or pew occupied by the judgment debtor or the family in a place of public worship. I am glad the state sees to it that John is not denied access to the shrine of his fathers. Item—one team of horses and tools not exceeding \$250.00 in value. Item—ten sheep with their fleeces, one cow, two swine together with food for these animals for sixty days, also food, fuel and oil for the family for sixty days. Also bedding and bedsteads necessary for their use together with cooking utensils, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six spoons, six tea cups, six saucers, one sugar dish, one milk pot, one tea pot, one coal scuttle, one shovel and one lamp. These, in the precise and formal language of statue law, are the provisions of mercy which enable Mrs. John to continue to carry on.

Now the foregoing in barest and hardest outline is what may be expected to happen to the unfortunate John Doe if the law has taken its orderly course. Absolutely the only person who has derived pleasure or profit therefrom is the limb of the law, who was intrusted with the conduct of the foreclosure proceedings. As a matter of fact he and he only has profited quickly and on the whole rather extravagantly as the by-product of John Doe's economic disintegration.

Before It is Too Late

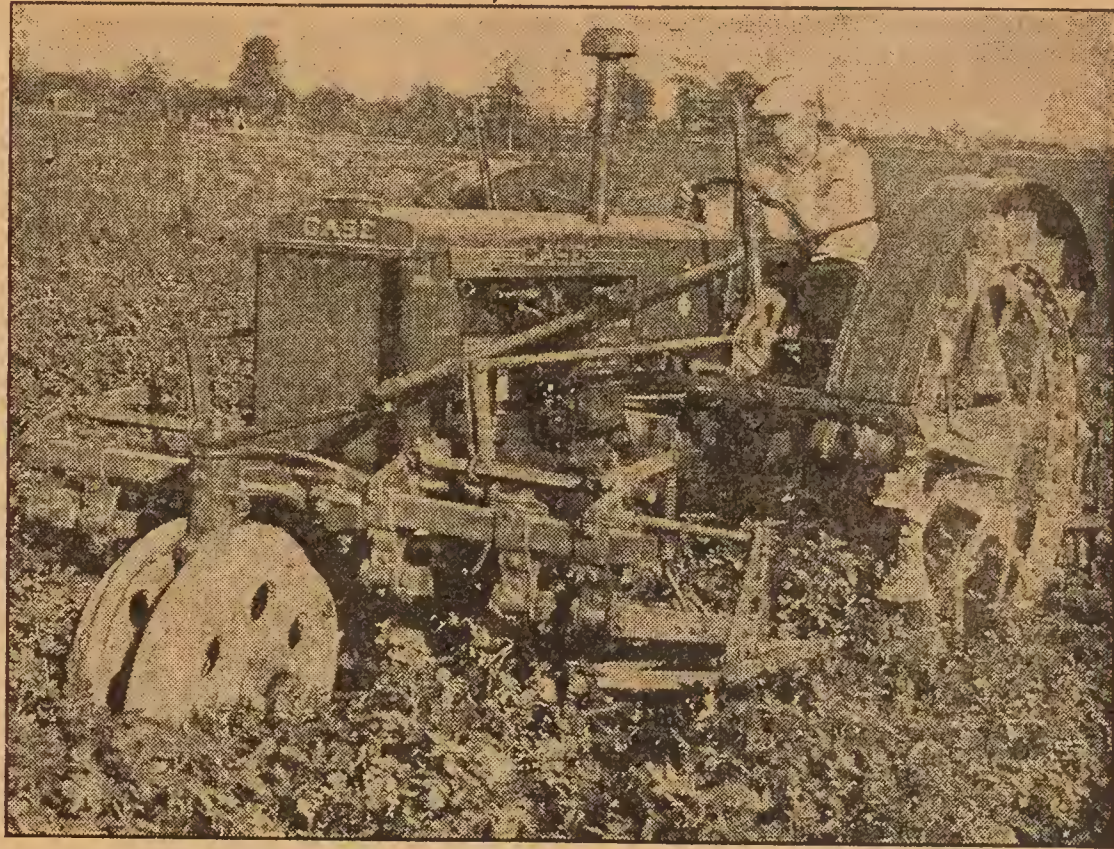
Now it is in behalf of the worthy but unfortunate debtor that the Debt Conciliation Committee has been set up. Let me say in passing that it is above all other things necessary that this committee of five men in a county be men of the highest standards of character—men who are universally recognized as men of good judgment and whose reputation for integrity and unselfishness is beyond suspicion. What we hope for is this. Sometime before John's affairs get so desperate that foreclosure proceedings have been started and judgments are being recorded in the County Clerk's Office, he will ask to see the Committee at one

(Continued on Page 26)



"Mr. Ripley is expecting us."—LIFE.

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With the A.A. Homemaker

Proper Cooking Makes Good Meat Better

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT
Household Editor, American Agriculturist

THE story of how meat first came to be cooked, told us in our school "readers," was interesting enough as a story, but rather impractical for us as homemakers of the present age. We just don't have enough houses to burn one down every time we want to roast a pig, as the people in the story did after they accidentally discovered what an improvement cooked pig was

over the raw article. We have progressed far enough that we now have stoves for cooking, certain vessels for cooking and some knowledge of how to use them. But, even so, there is still much to learn about making meats both wholesome and good to eat. We all could name cooks who

make wonderful cakes and breads, yet who turn out roasts that are dry or stringy, or steaks that are tough. It is easy to blame the butcher; on the other hand, the best meat sold can be spoiled by careless cooking. Whether one buys his meat or slaughters his own animals for home use, it is very helpful to know what parts of the animal carcass are best adapted to the different cooking processes. We know that the most exercised muscles will be the hardest, and, therefore, will require the aid of moisture and long, slow cooking to soften them sufficiently. These muscles are the shank, the shoulder, the legs, the neck and what is called the heel of the round.

The less exercised portion lies along the backbone and from that section come our choicest, most expensive cuts, the tenderloin, sirloin, porterhouse steaks, and rib roasts. These tender, solid pieces do not need water in cooking, should not be covered and should be cooked as short a time as possible.

Practically all parts of the young animal are tender; the old or full-grown will have to be used with discrimination, selecting the cut wanted for a certain purpose.

Here is a convenient list of cuts from beef:

Tender Cuts: (Cook as short a time as possible—no water).

Steaks: Sirloin, Porterhouse, Tenderloin, Club, Ribs (short cut).

Roasts: Rib, Loin.

Less Tender Cuts:

Steaks: Chuck, Shoulder, Flank, Round, Rump.

Roasts: Chuck Ribs, Cross Arm, Clod, Round, Rump.

Stews: Neck, Plate and Brisket, Flank, Shank, Heel of Round.

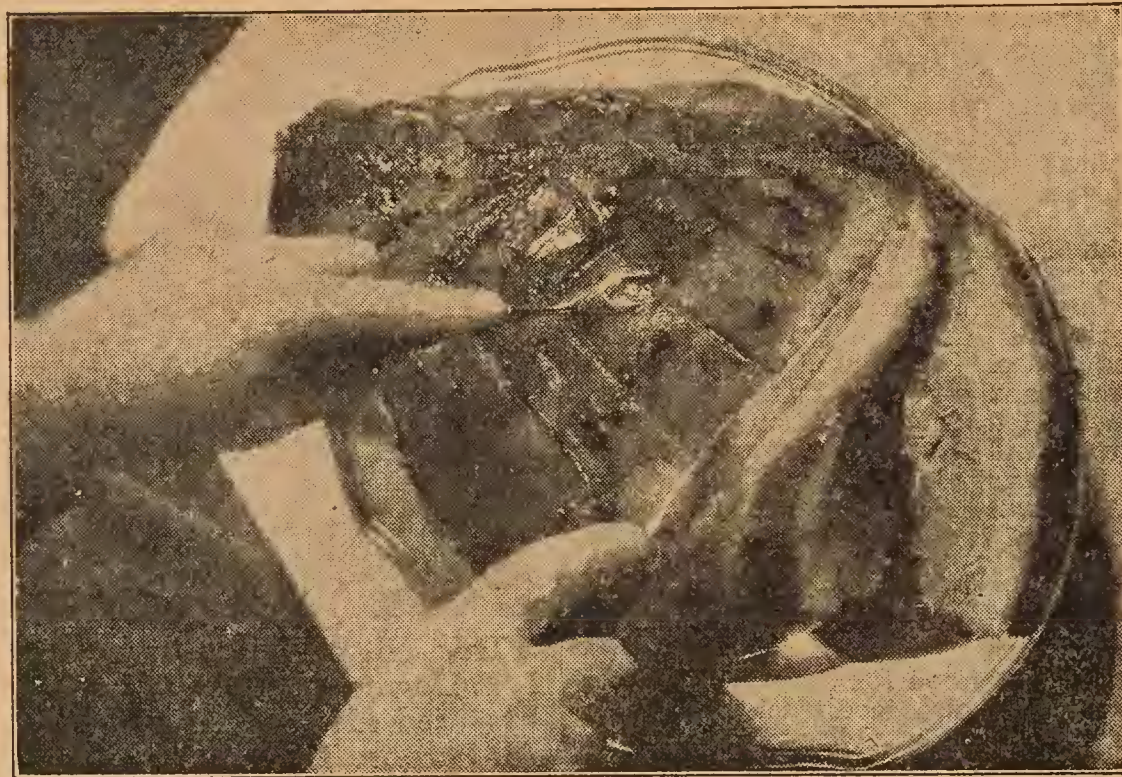
Whatever method is used in cooking meat, the cardinal principle is to keep it at low temperature. Meat is largely protein, and, in common with other protein foods, eggs and cheese, is made tough by excessive heat. It is not necessary for boiled meat to be stringy. That happens when the meat has been boiling long enough to dissolve the connective tissues which hold together the long muscle fibers. Here is a good way of preparing beef by cooking in water. It is a good way to utilize some of the less tender cuts which need the softening effect of the water, such as the round, rump or shoulder.

To Cook Beef in Water

Cover the meat with boiling water. Allow ½ teaspoon salt per pound of meat, and pepper to taste. Boil for only 10 minutes, then reduce the temperature to simmering, about 180 degrees F., and continue cooking until tender. In simmering the water bub-

bles just enough to disturb the surface slightly. If a brown flavor is liked this can be had by browning the meat in fat in the bottom of the kettle before adding boiling water to cover. Sliced

onion, browned in the fat is a flavor which some like very much. If a salt-cured meat is cured for boiling, the first water should be turned off after an hour of simmering and fresh boiling



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Poor cooking can spoil the best of meats. If we can depend on looks, here is a ham that has been cooked right.

Patterns for Mother and Daughter

HOUSEDRESS PATTERN NO. 3157 comes at the time of year when the provident housewife makes up a supply of frocks for house wear. Besides, when made up in the charming cottons so plentiful everywhere, it has an air all its own. With the puffed sleeves and feminine skirt ruffles, it is both esthetic and practical. Pattern sizes are small, medium and large. The medium size requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with 10½ yards of bias binding.



DAUGHTER-AND-DOLLY DRESS PATTERN NO. 3151 will please the small daughter tremendously because it has a pattern exactly like hers for Dolly, even to the matching pantie. The slight puffing about the shoulders is a new style note in sleeves, while the tie sash in the back adds trimness to the little figure. Cotton broadcloth, linen, gingham, wool jersey, or wool challis print would be lovely for this cunning model which comes in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. The doll pattern will fit a 22-inch doll. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting. Dolly's dress requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

JACKET ENSEMBLE PATTERN NO. 2907 is just the thing for school and college girls. So often the extra jacket is needed and when it matches the dress, it is very smart indeed. The madcap hat is No. 2851 and could be made to match the outfit, making a most complete and useful ensemble. Bright red rabbit's hair woolen was used for the original. Other materials are the nubby cottons, the rough silks, the lightweight woolens for spring wear. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 5½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting. Hat style No. 2851 is designed in sizes 21, 22 and 23-inches head measure.

TO ORDER: any of these patterns, write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. (15 cents for each pattern). Add 12 cents additional for copy of our new Spring fashion catalogue. Address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

water added. If the meat is to be served cold, its flavor is better by cooling it in the liquor in which it was cooked.

Stew

This is a good dish for using up smaller pieces of meat, especially those which need long, slow cooking. Lamb, beef or veal may be used. Although various good ways of making stew are practiced, here is one way which is most acceptable. It makes a brown stew.

The meat should be cut in 1½ to 2-inch cubes, rolled in flour which is seasoned with salt and pepper, browned in fat in the frying pan. Transfer to stew kettle, cover with boiling water, simmer until tender, about three hours. During the last hour of cooking, add vegetables, 6 small onions, 6 small carrots, 6 potatoes, quartered, and 3 turnips quartered, to each 1½ pounds of meat.

Dumplings go very well with meats cooked in water, such as stews, or plain boiled beef. Dumplings are dropped by spoonfuls on top of the boiling liquid, the lid put on and kept there until the dumplings have steamed thoroughly,—about 12 minutes. This is the proportion to use in mixing the dumplings.

Dumplings

2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons fat

Sift dry ingredients together, cut in the fat, add milk gradually and mix thoroughly.

Meat Loaf

Another way of using less tender cuts of meat is by grinding it and combining it with bread or cracker crumbs or with one of the prepared breakfast cereals, either corn or wheat flake. A good meat combination is two parts of ground lamb to one part each of ground fresh pork and ground veal. To 4 pounds of this meat mixture allow one minced green pepper, one small onion, minced, 2 eggs, ½ cup cracker or bread crumbs (or flake cereal), salt and pepper to taste. Mix well, shape into a loaf, pour tomato juice over it, and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Baste frequently with tomato juice. Strips of bacon or salt pork, laid on the top of the loaf also give good flavor. Another seasoning which you may like is garlic salt—provided you enjoy garlic!

Meat Cakes

Ground meat, beef preferably in this case, is very handy for a quick meal, and especially good for the outdoors if made up into thin, flat cakes. Season with salt and pepper and diced onion. Allow one onion for each two pounds of ground beef. Turn when thoroughly brown on one side, brown the other side. Serve hot with chili sauce, or as a sort of sandwich filling for the large, round hamburger rolls. An extra touch is given by wrapping each cake with a strip of bacon, fastened with a toothpick.

But, much as housewives want to make good use of the cheaper cuts, there are times when you want to have the choicer cuts for roasts, chops and steaks.

Roasts

Recent findings with the roast meat thermometer prove that a good many of our ideas concerning roasting meat will have to be changed. Most of us were taught that a roast must be seared first in order to hold its juices. Now we are told that searing does not keep in the juices and causes more shrinkage than when the meat is cooked from first to last at a low temperature. But, if we want a rich, full flavor and do not object too strongly to the shrinkage, then we sear the roast 20 to 30 minutes in a hot oven, about 500 degrees F., and then cook it until tender

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Aunt Janet's Corner

AND now my little "retreat" is over. The annual withdrawal from regular routine has had to come to a close. Already the press of work to be done has descended upon me. A very efficient-looking woman has ordered the newsboy to get her a copy of the New York Times, even though we are still far south of the Mason-Dixon Line. A soft-spoken gentleman wants his copy of the Washin'ton paper. Both are going somewhere, to do something when they get there, that's evident.

And I must put out of mind those generous friends who gave so liberally of themselves to make the sojourn pleasant. And quit calling to mind the brave, stout-hearted one who in her widowed old age has only the brief visits of her children to look forward to. But she would not have it otherwise. She would feel that she had failed as a mother if she had not inculcated into her family the feeling that each one has to give an account of himself as a responsible citizen, doing his part of the world's work. And this is not often possible if one is tied to mother's apron strings.

As I look out of the car windows, I am getting my last glimpses of a wonderful, broad-leaved evergreen, the magnolia, which grows to such perfection as an ornamental tree in the Carolinas. Soon we shall be in the region too cold for its comfort in winter. The landscape is dotted with native cedars and Southern pines. Although we see ice occasionally during this unusually cold spell, we can see buds are swelling and that it will not be long until green leaves are showing. Redbud and dogwood will be in flower weeks before our Long Island woods wake to life.

We get occasional glimpses of flowering quince in bloom, and have seen plenty of golden bells, sometimes called the early-flowering forsythia, but really a jasmine. The train frightens away the birds, but down in Central Georgia where I had the opportunity to watch them closely, there were bluebirds, brown thrashers, cardinals whistling all over the place, mocking-birds, warblers, jorees (known here as towhees), jays, wrens, and hosts of others I did not see.

The State of Georgia has recently established a state park and already the bird life has increased tremendously in the park. Furthermore, the public is beginning to think of wild flowers and shrubs, as well as the wild creatures, as more than something to destroy and pilfer.

And now, through the car window, I see large cotton mills and tobacco warehouses. We have just crossed the historic Dan River, which served such good purpose by blocking Cornwallis during Revolutionary days. As tobacco fields increase, we see less and less of the cotton fields which were so plentiful farther south.

Skies are gray and the papers tell of the 8-inch snow in Washington yesterday. Yes, we are fast getting back to a Northern winter!

Aunt Janet

Proper Cooking Makes Good Meat Better

(Continued from Opposite Page)

in a slow oven, about 300 degrees F. The meat thermometer is designed for testing the temperature of the center of the roast. It is inserted so as not to touch a bone or gristle and with the top showing well out of the roast. When the center of the roast registers 140 degrees F., the roast will be rare; at 160 degrees F., it will be medium; when 185 degrees F., well done. Lamb registers 182 degrees F., when done; pork, 185 degrees F.; veal, 160 degrees F.; and cured ham, 160 degrees F.

A Rough Formula

But if one lacks a meat thermometer, there is a rough guide for cooking roasts by allowing so much time per pound of meat. But one should remember that nothing is as accurate as the thermometer method. It is estimated that rib roast will require 16 minutes to the pound to be rare, 22 minutes to the pound to be medium,

and about 30 minutes per pound to be well done.

All roasts are cooked uncovered except veal, which lacks fat. Covering with a lid causes moisture to condense and gives a pot roast flavor. The fat side is placed on top since it bastes as it cooks. A rack is underneath the roast, except when a rib roast acts as its own rack. The rib roast is the best roast of the beef creature, the eleventh and twelfth ribs being the choice ones.

Pot roasting, because of the water it calls for, is used for the less choice cuts, such as rump, round, chuck, shoulder and short ribs. The method is to dredge the meat with flour, seasoned with salt and pepper, brown on all sides in a heavy kettle well greased with beef fat. Slip a low rack under the meat, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water, cover tightly and simmer until tender. When the meat is done, remove from kettle, skim off excess fat from the liquid, measure what is left. For each cup of gravy, allow 2 tablespoons of fat and 2 tablespoons flour. Return fat to kettle, blend in the flour, then add liquid and stir until smooth. Cook until brown, season with salt, pepper and chopped parsley.

Cooking Pork

As for pork, it must be thoroughly cooked. No rare pork! Due to a tiny parasite which infests some pork, all pork should be cooked until well done. Pork roasts are cooked in much the same way as beef roasts. Boned hams and shoulders are often stuffed with well-seasoned bread crumbs. Even pork chops can be cut extra thick and split in half down to the bone, to form a pocket which is stuffed with seasoned crumbs. These are then baked in the oven, or cooked in a heavy frying pan, covered after the chops are browned slightly. The heat should be reduced and the chops given longer cooking than ordinary chops because of extra thickness.

Roast Leg of Lamb

For roasting a leg of lamb, rubbing well with flour and laying several slices of bacon across the top helps to give flavor. The cut side of the leg should be up. If the skin or "fell" has not been removed by the butcher, this should be done before cooking, as it will give a strong flavor. All meat should be well wiped with a clean, wet cloth, rather than washed in water. A 5-pound leg of lamb will require

from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours of cooking; a 7-pound leg, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, to be well done. It should be seared 30 minutes in a hot oven (480 degrees F), then cooked slowly in a moderate oven, about 300 degrees F.

Baked Ham

Home-cured hams may need soaking overnight to remove some of the salt. If very salty, parboiling is recommended for a short time before baking. For the best hams, put up by the meat packers, they advise neither soaking nor parboiling. Just put the ham on a rack in the roaster, fat or skin side up and bake in a moderate oven, allowing 20 minutes per pound. Then skin the ham, rub with a mixture of brown sugar, dry mustard and bread crumbs, dot with whole cloves stuck into the ham, then brown nicely in the oven for 30 to 45 minutes.

Liver and Other Vitals

When we used to discuss less expensive meats, we always included liver. My butcher frequently mentions the days when he gave liver to his customers and had a fairly hard time doing that. Now it is in the high-priced class all because some inquisitive doctors found out how fine it is for people suffering from anemia. Calf's liver is the favorite, but beef, veal, pork or lamb are used.

To cook liver, the nutrition specialists recommend rolling the slices in flour, browning slightly in a small amount of fat, then adding just enough water to steam through thoroughly. The pan should then be tightly covered until the liver is tender. This is much better than the hard, dry liver so often seen. Fried bacon just seems to go naturally with liver, because of its flavor and crispness.

In foreign countries the vital organs of the animals are much more popular than with us—and it is our loss, for many delightful dishes can be made from heart, liver, kidneys, brains, and so on. A great favorite in England is lamb's kidneys served around the edge of a platter of scrambled eggs. The eggs are prepared as we prepare scrambled eggs. The kidneys are soaked, trimmed, rolled in flour, seasoned with salt and pepper, then browned in a little fat. Enough water is added to make a sort of gravy, and kidneys must be cooked for a short time only, or several hours. They are tender for a few minutes of cooking, but toughen soon and have to be cooked a long time before they are tender again.

A Southern way of cooking hog brains is to combine them with an equal amount of eggs and scramble



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both together, seasoning with salt and pepper. Allow one tablespoon of milk for each egg.

Heart of beef, or veal, makes another delicious dish when braised with vegetables. The heart is cut into small cubes, rolled in flour, browned in heavy frying pan with a little fat, covered with water, lid placed on closely, and cooked in the oven for hours until tender. As for stew, the vegetables are added during the last hour of cooking, carrots, potatoes, turnips, celery and onion.

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A Wyoming Rancher entrains for the Stock Yards

(Photograph by Chas. J. Beiden)

SWIFT & COMPANY'S Year Book for 1934 is out! You, who are interested in livestock and produce, will want to read every page of it.

You will learn from the chapter on "Meat Prices and Consumers' Incomes" (page 12) that the supply of hogs to be marketed and the incomes of office employes, professional people, artisans, workers in building trades, and all who work for wages determine the value of meat.

And the book explains—in a fascinating manner—something of the broadly diversified organization of Swift & Company (page 22).

The benefit to producers of low distribution costs is described on page 28. Reference is made to the fact that Swift & Company's profit, from all sources, averages only a fraction of a cent a pound.

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952

John Doe Gets a Second Chance

(Continued from Page 23)

of their meetings and in a private and perfectly confidential session, he will fully and freely tell his troubles, conscious that he is talking to friends who have no other object than to help him in any way possible.

A Better Way

Doubtless the decision will be to call in the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, who will appraise the farm, not at the distress figures of to-day but on the normal values of 1909-1914. Without question, this institution will loan more than any private individual or Bank. Then with the help of the Commissioner's type loan, based to some extent on the value of John's personal property, the Committee will be in a position to know just exactly how much real money he can get together. Not until they have this information at hand is the Committee in any position to bargain or give advice.

Now the time has come for a joint meeting of the Committee and John and his creditors. Of course the Committee is absolutely without legal powers to enjoin attendance but experience has shown that when a committee of disinterested and high-minded citizens invite John and all those to whom he owes money to meet for the purpose of discussing his affairs, such an invitation has the effect and force of a command. It is made plain that John is ready to share with his creditors all his possessions but almost at once it is evident that there will not be enough to go around so that all may be paid in full. Perhaps it may be necessary to scale down John's debts ten or twenty or forty percent. Even so almost every one will be better off than if the effort was made to collect according to the stern procedure of suit and judgment.

The holder of the first mortgage being an intelligent man knows that at foreclosure it is very doubtful if the farm brought the face of the claim and in any case the large legal expenses would have to be first deducted. He will be both a hard and a foolish man if he will not accept \$3000 or 75% of his claim. The second mortgage holder had largely given up hope anyway and he will feel it a piece of good luck if he gets one half of the amount due him. The cattle dealer would far rather have part of the amount theoretically due him than take back the cows now older and less valuable than when sold. The implement dealer could get his mowing machine and disk harrow with very little trouble but he would much prefer part payment in cash to the repossession of second hand machinery. Perhaps the feed dealer has already sued and recorded a judgment in the County Clerk's Office and hence is in better shape than anybody else, but he knows that about the poorest possible advertising on his part would be a public sheriff sale of John's chattels, so he too is ready for a substantial compromise. Even the Bank which is popularly supposed to be hard boiled, beyond any other creditor, has enough worldly wisdom to hand John back his ninety day unsecured note for a cash payment substantially less than the face value.

Will It Work?

In the end no one has been paid in

full but every one has been paid all that John's financial resources will possibly permit and he is legally discharged of his debts save only that long time, low interest bearing mortgage which he owes the Agricultural Credit Administration at Springfield. Please note that he has not been adjudged a bankrupt. In the eyes of the law he remains an honest gentleman. He retains his self respect and still considers himself a landed proprietor and a good citizen. His land and his tools are still left to him. His family has not been scattered nor has he been uprooted from his familiar environment and so he begins life over again destined to new and let us devoutly hope to happier fortunes.

Of course you and I cannot help being skeptical and asking "Will this fine sounding scheme really work?" The answer is that we do not know. It is a brand new idea that has never been attempted in New York but it has been tried out at considerable length in Illinois and some other states and we are told that it has succeeded beyond the hopes of its proponents. Few men really mean to be merciless toward debtors and fewer still wish to display this trait before a friendly and disinterested tribunal, such as this Conciliation Committee represents. Efforts to collect debts through suit and judgment are rarely satisfactory. Enlightened selfishness as well as kindness points the way toward friendly conference and bargaining rather than resort to the Courts. But absolutely this plan must not be used as a scheme by which the man who is able to pay is relieved of his just obligations or a way of escape for the shyster debtor. The wilfully dishonest debtor is no better than the Shylock creditor who would demand his pound of flesh because it is so nominated in the bond. To me the whole scheme greatly appeals as an opportunity of trying out a new experiment in our effort to attain Social Justice.

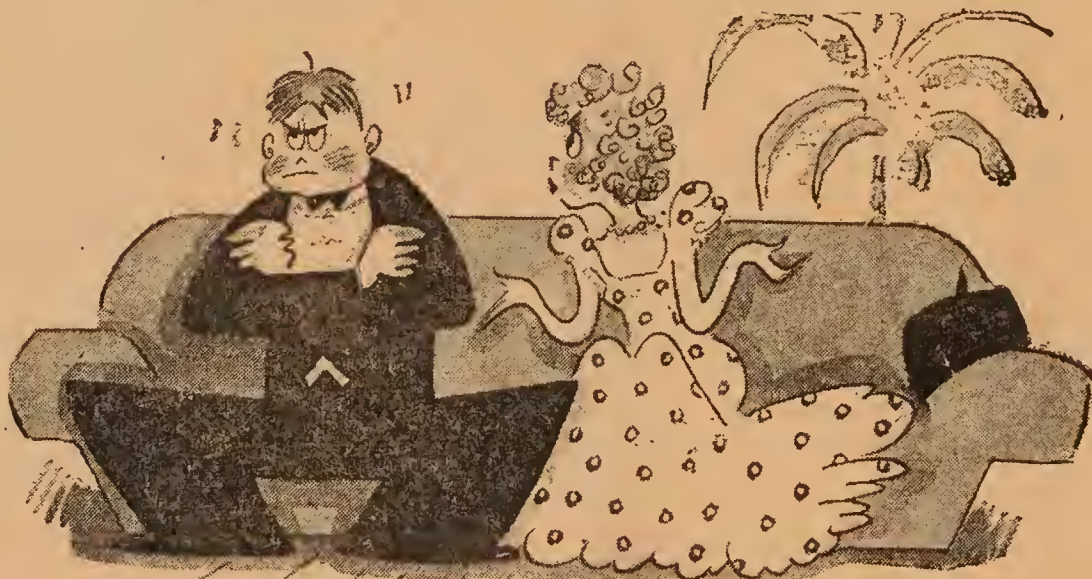
* * *

Since Mr. Van Wagenen wrote the above story, county Debt Conciliation Committees have been appointed in 44 New York State counties. Regional meetings of these committees have been held at three cities—at Albany on February 1st, Rochester on February 2nd, and at Ithaca on February 3rd. The meetings were held for the purpose of answering questions and explaining methods of adjusting farm debt difficulties.

It has been pointed out that some debtors deserve more consideration than others, and any adjustments made to inefficient farmers which would penalize the good farmers are not approved by the State Committee. Therefore, local committees have been requested to give individual attention to the merits of each individual case.

The State Committee, in addition to Dr. Ladd as chairman, is made up of L. D. Kelsey, of Ithaca, who is secretary; E. R. Eastman, of New York City; James Roe Stevenson, of Cayuga; Otis Thompson, of Norwich; and the writer of the article, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Any reader who does not know the names of the members of the committee in his county can get them by writing to Lincoln D. Kelsey, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.—The Editors.



"My goodness, Bill—what if I DID tell Sue Smith that you look like a monkey? You know how crazy I am about animals!"—LIFE.

Best Bread Makers in New York Named at Lake Placid

MRS. FRANK CLARK, of Darien Centre, Erie County, N. Y., was awarded the first prize in the *American Agriculturist*—Grange Bread Making Contest held at Lake Placid, N. Y., during the State Grange Session. Mrs. Clark will receive \$25 and is acclaimed the best bread maker in the State by virtue of having won the contest. Mrs. Samuel W. Love of Watkins Glen won second prize, \$10 in cash, and Mrs. Arthur McClintock of Worcester, Otsego County won third prize, a three year subscription to *American Agriculturist*.

Forty counties entered bread in the Contest, the bread having been baked by the woman who won the Pomona Contest in the respective counties. Judges for the contest were Mrs. Fred Pulling, Arthursburg, Dutchess County, N. Y.; Miss Lillian Shaben, Foods Specialist at the New York State College of Home Economics, and Mrs. Harold Golding, Dietician at the Lake Placid High School.

Scoring was based on the same score card as used at the Pomona and Subordinate Grange contests which have been held throughout the State. Mrs. Clark the winner of first prize received a score of 91% out of a possible 100 points.

The entries of bread were made by the following women who had previously won the Pomona Bread Making Contests in their respective counties:

COUNTY	NAME
Onondaga	Florence C. Dixon, Camillus
Tompkins	Elizabeth E. Bogardus, R. D. 1, Ithaca
Franklin	Mrs. John A. Child, Malone
Suffolk	Mrs. Herman A. Aldrich, Riverhead
Allegany	Mrs. A. L. Middaugh, Friendship, R. D. 2
Steuben	Mrs. A. B. Sharp, Avoca, R. D. 1
Niagara	Mrs. Joseph Herr, Pendleton Grange
Madison	Mrs. Lynn Hatch, Morrisville Sta.
Clinton	Mrs. Ralph B. Dodds, Champlain
Cortland	Mrs. Howard Hines, Marathon, R. D. 3
Ontario	Mrs. George W. Hay, Oaks Corners
Oneida	Mrs. Jennie W. Day, Vernon
Jefferson	Mrs. Ruth Andrus, Watertown, R. D. 2
Cattaraugus	Mrs. Flossie Babcock, West Valley
Sullivan	Mrs. Harvey Hill, Woodbourne
Orange	Mrs. Robert Taddicken, Bullville
Essex	Mrs. Marjorie Perea, Moriah
Putnam	Mrs. Harold Baxter, Carmel
St. Lawrence	Mrs. Glenn Sheldon, Lisbon
Cayuga	Mrs. Clarence Wildine, Auburn, R. D. 5
Rensselaer	Miss Winifred Littlefield, Troy, R. D. 1
Livingston	Mrs. Fred Bradley, Groveland
Wayne	Mrs. Arthur J. Wilson, Palmyra
Dutchess	Mrs. Clifford Buck, Salt Point
Lewis	Mrs. Arthur C. Wheeler, Copenhagen
Washington	Mrs. Richard M. Johnson, Schaghticoke
Chenango	Mrs. Fred Emmick, Norwich
Delaware	Mrs. Asa J. Ponn, Franklin
Monroe	Mrs. Ada Shaver, Webster
Ulster	Mrs. Clarence Birdsall, Plattskill Grange
Saratoga	Helen Krabok, Saratoga Springs, R. D. 2
Seneca	Mrs. Wm. C. Martin, Ovid
Greene	Mrs. Charles E. Moore, Athens
Oswego	Mrs. Jerome Cornwall, Lycoming
Wyoming	Mrs. Ray G. Seirk, Attica
Herkimer	Mrs. George R. Charles, West Winfield

From the score cards it was found that the flavor of the bread entered was uniformly good. The appearance of the loaves was not uniform nor was the texture. Since each loaf of bread represented the best specimen in the county it came from, the judges were unusually severe in their criticism and although all of the loaves would be considered as good, it was understood that in such a large exhibit the judges were compelled to take note of even the smallest details in order to make the nice distinctions that were necessary.

It is generally conceded that bread baking is not a lost art and that farm women in New York State have maintained unusually high standards for homemade bread.

The Bread Contests, including those held by the Subordinate Granges, the

Pomona and lastly the State, are a striking example of the splendid co-operation of grange women in the State, and they pay a high tribute to the unusual sportsmanship of the contestants. As only a breadmaker knows, the winter time is the most difficult time to make bread because of the possibilities of variation in temperature in kitchens and ovens. But even the uncertainties did not daunt the contestants and the contests stand as a high tribute to the homemakers of New York.

Freestone Re-elected Master at Annual Session of New York State Grange

(Continued from Page 13)

the honor of dean, with a service of 21 years each, with the retirement of Mr. Carmen.

C. Walter Goff, deputy of Essex County, was in charge of the banquet and the program which followed.

* * *

The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva is doing its part to keep farmers from "the shame and disgrace of destroying crops when all over the land people are starving." This was the message brought to the State Grange by Dr. U. P. Hedrick, station director. His emphatic viewpoint on the subject of destroying produce in an attempt to bolster the market was made known during his annual report to the Grange on the station's activities. He explained that the station is devoting a large part of its efforts to showing farmers how crops can be fully utilized.

Doctor Hedrick said in the early days the Grange had a large part in establishing the Geneva station and annually sent a committee to inspect it and report to the convention. A few years ago when the work of the station became so spread out that a committee could not study it all at one time of the year, the custom was changed and the director now gives the Grange an annual report. However, he urged the Grangers, individually and in delegations, to visit the station to inspect any phase of work or to get a birdseye of all the varied activities.

—L. B. Skeffington.

Maple Sugar—Legend and Fact

(Continued from Page 3)

porridge and cakes were often eaten unsweetened.

Many changes have occurred in the equipment used from the days when the sap was reduced in an open kettle hung gypsy fashion over an open fire to today's modern, efficient evaporator.

No more are the trees gashed with a tomahawk or hatchet. This destructive practice gave way to boring a hole in the tree with a bit which was made at home or by a local blacksmith. At first the holes were large, often exceeding an inch in diameter. Present day practice is to bore holes one-half inch or less in diameter and then ream these holes, thus exposing fresh wood or tissue, as the season progresses.

The wooden troughs, often two or three of them being placed at each tree in which to catch the sap as it dripped from the spiles, were replaced by wooden buckets. In making the troughs trees of suitable diameter were felled and cut into blocks from three to five feet long. These blocks were then split in half and hewed out with adze and axe. They would hold three to five gallons of sap. The sap was dipped from the troughs into pails, and was then either carried directly to the place where the boiling was done or else poured into barrels which were drawn about the sugar bush on sleds pulled by oxen. The buckets and barrels used were made on the farm by itinerant coopers and many of these ancient receptacles are still in use testifying to their careful construction.

The sap was poured through the "bung hole" of the gathering barrels by means of hewed and shaped funnels. These funnels resembled the troughs but were smaller and lighter.

In the bottom a hole was cut and a hollow plug inserted which could be placed in the bung hole of the barrel.

Metal Buckets Superior

The metal bucket with cover has replaced the wooden bucket because of greater ease in cleaning, lightness, and by using covers, leaves and bark are kept out of the sap and improved syrup and sugar are obtained.

The colonists brought with them iron and copper kettles, and probably never extensively used the earthen bowls or troughs and stones of the Indians. The kettles were swung over open fires and the sap boiled down, with occasional additions, to a thin syrup. A piece of fat was often thrown into the kettle to keep the heavy liquid from boiling over. When a sufficient amount of thin syrup was on hand it was returned to the kettles and boiled on down to the point where the thick heavy liquid on cooling and stirring would harden into sugar. This crum sugar resembled our dark brown sugar of today. Boiling went on day and night during the height of the season and it is around these long nights of boiling that the romance of the industry centered. Then the happy, gay "stirring-off parties" or "taffy parties" were held. The young folks would gather and sitting around the brightly burning fires play games, carry on their courtships and enjoy maple candy, called maple wax or taffy.

Maple wax was made by pouring some of the heavy syrup on snow or in ice water so it would harden quickly. Each had a spoon or paddle and dish of snow or cup of ice water and helped himself. These parties were one of the memorial events of the year like husking-bees, apple-cuttings and corn roasts.

Today's modern evaporator, with its corrugated bottom and partitioned interior is man's answer to the demands of our present civilization. Times change and the open, flickering, intriguing fire with blackened kettle hung over it and clouds of steam billowing away have about disappeared from the maple sugar bush. "Sugaring-off parties" are not as common but each year nature still gives us, through the sap of the maple, an unrivaled woods sweet which will go on down through the years not a memory but a tasty, delicious fact. To Nakomis we send our thanks.

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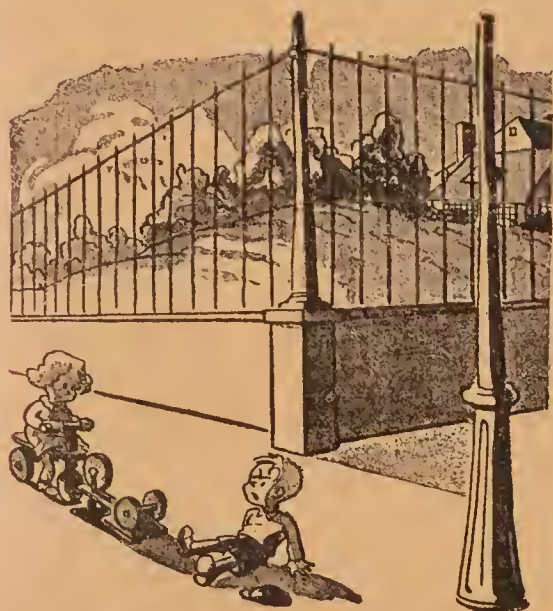
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"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"



"Just as I thought, a woman driver"—LIFE.

Bride of the Wilderness

By Francis Lynde

While on a prospecting trip, John Craig's horse is drowned in a river and all his supplies lost. Soon he discovers a cabin and a girl who says she has been kidnapped.

John finds that an attempt is being made to force the girl, Jean, to marry a man who wants to acquire her property.

After several successful encounters with a number of men left to guard her, an airplane appears one day and it develops that Jean's suitor is one of the passengers, presumably coming to rescue her and to plead his cause.

Failure to persuade Jean to marry him is followed with threats. John takes a hand, gives Jean's suitor a good thrashing, and then John and Jean attempt to get away in one of the airplanes.

John recognizes the pilot and enlists his aid. They get away, but their plane is followed almost immediately by the other one, which is much faster. By flying through a storm, they lose their pursuer.

* * *

"What do you think I ought to do? You've earned the right to say."

"My dear girl! I'm only an outsider. We are back in the civilized world again, now."

"You won't advise me?"

"I can't, Jean; it is too serious a matter. As it appears, there is only one way open to you."

"A snap marriage, you mean?"

"Yes, if you want to call it that. Will you try to reach the 'other man'—Hammond, Gilmore called him, didn't he?—by wire?"

"How can I reach him? Didn't Howie say that Jack had disappeared from the Bolton Ranch at the same time that I did?"

"I know. But he has a permanent address, hasn't he?"

"Y-yes; his people live in Oakland."

"That will do for a starting point. Do you want to wire them or shall I?"

"Oh, would you do it for me—in your own name, John, dear? They're—they're pretty old-fashioned, and I'm afraid they don't think very much of me."

"I was hoping you'd let me do it. It will be better not to broadcast the news that you've been found—not just yet; not until you are ready to go after your guardian with a big stick, and with a husband to back you up."

"You think of everything, don't you?" she said, and she took his pencil and wrote out the Oakland address for him. "Won't the Hammonds think it queer that a stranger is wiring about Jack?"

"That will be easily managed. I'll make it appear a matter of business. Has Hammond ever dabbled in mines?"

"I suppose so; almost everybody in California has, at one time or another."

"That will answer for an excuse. As time is the essence of things, just now, I'll get the wire off at once, if

you'll wait here for me. I shan't be long."

In the telegraph office Craig wrote the message to the Oakland address, and as he was turning away from the window after sending it, an upstanding young athlete who was waiting his chance at the wires grabbed him, exclaiming:

"Well, I'll be dogged!—Johnny Craig, by all that's wonderful! What the dickens are you doing down in this corner of the world—and where's your hat?"

Craig shook hands with the grabber most heartily.

"That goes for you, too, Billy!" he laughed. "I haven't any hat; and my story is too long to go into, here and now. What's yours?"

"It's short and sweet. After we were demobilized at Camp Kelly, I stayed on with the good old U. S. Government; am with it yet—patrolling the border, as a sort of glorified doorkeeper and such."

"You are? Looking for bootleggers?"

"Bootleggers and aliens and smugglers, and the like."

"It's too good to be true!" said Craig. "For the past thirty-six hours I haven't done much but bet on my luck—which has been enormous—but this is the best bit that has come my way yet! What do you know about drug smuggling from Mexico?"

"Quite a lot! But not as much as I'd like to. There is a pretty active gang working over this way from some point on the Mexican Northwestern—"

Craig interrupted. "You're stopping at the hotel? Come along with me and I'll tell you a story that'll make your eyes bag out."

In the hotel office, Craig ran quickly over the events of the past two days for his one-time fellow instructor in the Air Corps, pledging him to secrecy for the present in the kidnapping affair.

"Jove!" exclaimed the Customs man, when the tale was told. "It listens like a chapter out of the Arabian Nights! Don't you know, I'd heard of the arrival of your plane, and I thought maybe it had brought one or more of the men I was looking for. I was wiring headquarters about it when we met. How do we find this happy valley of yours?"

"I can't tell you much about the trails from this side," Craig said. "But you know the course of the Hirviendo—the Boiling Water—don't you?"

"In a general way, yes."

"Well, the valley is about thirty miles down the river from Tintic; that would make it about sixty miles, as the crow flies, from here. Have you any of your men with you?"

"Yes, three of them."

"Are they scrappers?"

"They wouldn't be on this job if they weren't. They are all ex-service men, and two of them were in the Argonne."

"Good! Here's my shot at it, for what it may be worth! Take the biplane; it's a fairly good ship and will carry the four of you. Steer due north, until you've crossed the Gila and strike the Hirviendo. You can't miss the valley if you do that."

"You say they have a monoplane, too?"

"They have, if they didn't crash in the storm that I pulled through. If they did, you'll have fewer of them to deal with. You'll find the drug cache as I've described it, in a little timber islet about the center of the crescent made by the big bend in the river. In the woods behind the cabin, at the foot of the eastern mountain, you'll find the man I put to sleep—if he's still asleep—and in the tent camp in the river bend, the Mexican I had to shoot. I think that's about all—all but one thing. If your dragnet happens to include a young fellow answering to the name of Gilmore, and showing up with a pretty badly battered face, cook up some sort of an excuse to hold him as an accomplice of the dope runners! It's coming to him, good and plenty!"

"Call it done," said the athlete, getting up to go. "And I'm your everlasting debtor, besides! Where is the young woman who got you into all this?"

"She's in the lounge waiting for me, and I must go to her. She hasn't had anything to eat since early morning, and neither have I. Good luck to you!"

It was just as the Government "doorkeeper" was leaving that a telegram was handed to Craig and he opened and read it. It was from Oakland; a remarkably prompt answer to his wire of inquiry. It read:

TO JOHN CRAIG
LORDSBURG, N. M.

SON JACK ON HIS WAY HOME FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. DRIVING STOP EXPECT HIM TOMORROW EVENING STOP WILL GIVE HIM YOUR WIRE WHEN HE ARRIVES.

ALEXANDER HAMMOND.

Craig found his charge where he had left her, and she told him that the delayed midday meal had been announced. At table, he handed her the message from Hammond's father. She laughed, with the little upper-lip curl, when she read it.

"Jack will never know what a narrow escape he is having, will he?" she commented.

"You mean that you won't marry him after your 'deadline,' as Gilmore called it, has been crossed?"

"Perhaps, after all, it will be the other way around; perhaps Jack won't want to marry me! An aunt of his left

him a nice, healthy little legacy, but I think he has spent most of it. And the Hammonds haven't any money to speak of."

"But he has proposed to you, hasn't he?"

"So many times I've lost count."

"I wish you'd be entirely frank with me, Jean. After all that has been said, I don't yet know just how you feel about this marrying affair."

She shrugged.

"When you can't do what you'd like to do, you do what you can, don't you? I suppose I've got to marry somebody, some time."

"But do you think you could be happy with this Hammond chap? That is the main question."

"Oh, I guess we'd get along, some way, and be as happy as most married people seem to be—which, I'm bound to say, isn't so ecstatic, so far as my observation has gone."

"Humph!" Craig grunted. "You haven't known the right kind of people, that's all there is to that."

"Touche!" With a little sportsman-like grimace. "I've been trying to tell you, all along, that I'm an abandoned wretch. If we were married, I've a notion that Jack would want to go his way, and I'm pretty sure he would let me go mine. But that isn't saying we couldn't rub along."

"It's saying a lot that I don't like," Craig replied gravely. "And I'll add this: What you have said, and all you have said, hasn't changed my point of view in the least. I'm one of those who believe in marriage for love, and for nothing else; and I can tell you, little girl, that we are in the majority, even in these jazzy times we're living through now. You'll say, everyone to his own taste, and we'll let it stand that way. Hammond seems to be out of it, for the present. What do you want to do? Or, rather, what do you want me to do for you?"

She shrugged again. "It would seem that I'll have to get down and crawl—wire my guardian to send me a ticket. I have no money."

"No; it hasn't come to that. I have money. When I went swimming in the canyon I had it in a belt that was said to be waterproof. It wasn't; the bills are a bit disfigured, but they will still pass for money. There is a westbound fast train through here along about midnight, and I'll gladly pay your fare to San Francisco."

"I can't let you do that, John dear! That's rubbing it in!"

"Just because I am a stranger?"

"Oh, that—and other things. I told you this morning that I wasn't a pig."

"All right; I see that I'll have to do whatever seems best to me. If I buy you a ticket and put you on the train, you can't very well help yourself, can you?"

"No, I suppose not." Then: "You

(Continued on Opposite Page)

IT'S TIME TO PRUNE APPLE TREES

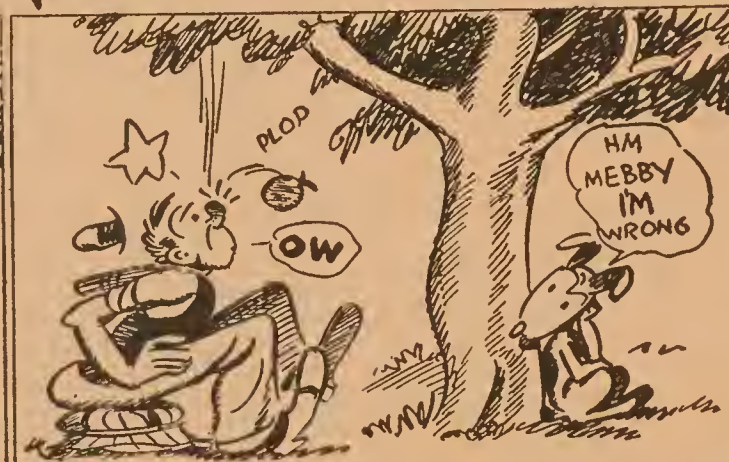
Cut out Dead and diseased limbs
The poorer of crossed and crowded limbs
Low hanging limbs that interfere with cultivation.

thin out Small branches and twigs with hand shears.
REMOVE all water sprouts, making sharp, clean cuts close to tree.

don't take out enough wood to alter shape of tree greatly.
DON'T try to change habit of tree.



APPLE TREES BROUGHT OUT THE FINER SIDE OF WILBUR'S SOUL; NO OTHER CREATURE, PLANT OR THING COULD NEAR SO WELL CONSOLE THE YEARNING IN HIS BREAST FOR MOTHER NATURE'S GENTLE TOUCH; NO WORK OF ART COULD EVER INSPIRE A PAINTER HALF AS MUCH.



SO MUCH DID HE ADORE HIS APPLE TREES HE'D FAIRLY BLANCH AT JUST THE THOUGHT OF CUTTING OFF A SUPERFLUOUS BRANCH. NO TRIMMING IN HIS ORCHARD, THEN, DID WILBUR EVER ALLOW; HIS FRUIT TREES WERE HIS DARLINGS AND YOU DASN'T HARM A BOUGH



BUT NOW HIS APPLE TREES ARE ALL A GORGEOUS TANGLED MASS OF BRANCHES, TWIGS & WATER SPROUTS; BUT APPLES?—AH, ALAS! SO BUSY ARE THE TREES WITH BEARING LIMBS & LEAF & SHOOT THAT THEY HAVE PLUMB FORGOT THEIR JOB IS REALLY BEARING FRUIT.

(Continued from Opposite Page)
are a masterful sort of man, aren't you, John Craig?"

It was the first time she had used his surname, and it reminded him that he didn't know hers, and he said so.

"It's Gordon," she returned. "Jean Gordon. Does that tell you anything about my father's point of view? Scotch Presbyterian, you know. Generations back, of course, but blood will tell."

"Yes, I know—because I have a little of the same in my blood. It has told in your case—in more ways than one," he said as they rose from the table. "But coming back to things present and pressing; I've spread the report that we are air tourists, which accounts for the knockabout clothes we're both wearing. Since neither of us can take a train and get admitted to a Pullman looking the way we do, we'll have to dress the part." He fished a small roll of water-stained bank-notes from a pocket and thrust it upon her, saying: "There is a ready-to-wear shop a little way down the street. While you are shopping, I'll do the same. You may take your time about it; I'll have a bit of running around to do after I buy me a few hand-me-

downs, and I'll meet you here at the hotel when I'm through. I have taken a room with a bath for you, and here is the key."

He expected her to object to the loan, or gift, of the money. But she didn't. The corner of the lounge to which they had retreated was otherwise unoccupied, and for the second time in that strenuous day she put her arms around his neck and kissed him, saying:

"That's another of the 'one more or less,' as you put it this morning, John, dear. You are simply too good to be true—that's all! I'll go doll myself up, if that is what you want."

To give her countenance in her hiking rig, he went with her as far as the ready-to-wear shop, and afterward went in search of a man's shop. His purchases made, he treated himself to a bath and a shave, left the bundle of cast-off clothing at the hotel, and forthfared again, inquiring his way,

this time.

Two visits were made; one to a downtown building, the hallway of which was posted with legal notices, and the other to a house in the residence part of the town. In the latter place he was closeted for a long time with the master of the house, who accompanied him to the door at his departure.

"It can be arranged as you wish," was the host's parting word to his caller. "As you know, I haven't questioned your motives, and I am not going to. I am simply taking your word as a gentleman. I'm glad to have met you, Mr. Craig."

His next and last errand was to the railroad station to purchase the young woman's ticket, and here a small difficulty arose. Lordsburg being a way station, and the train in question being the Sunset Limited, the agent could not ensure a Pullman reservation. He would wire and do the best he could,

but that was all that could be done.

What with one thing and another, the strenuous day had drawn on to evening and dinner time before Craig got back to the hotel; and when he found the young woman waiting for him, he scarcely recognized her.

"Heaven!" he said. "I'll have to call you 'Miss Gordon' now. Why, say, my dear—you're beautiful enough to take a man's breath away! I suppose you know that, without my telling you. But see here, you didn't buy any rouge or a lip stick. Didn't you have money enough to go around?"

"Yes, I had money left. But, you see, I didn't forget that you are an old-fashioned man."

He laughed at that.

"I'm pretty well used to painted women by this time; I guess all of us are. But you don't need any of the beauty-shop accessories. Nature had done it for you."

(To be concluded next week)

With
American Agriculturist
Advertisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this column at regular intervals we plan to give you worthwhile news about the products of our advertisers. Many commercial companies conduct valuable experiments, sometimes publish bulletins giving worthwhile information, and at times there are new products which are real news. Such information you will find here under the heading "With American Agriculturist Advertisers."

Along with the rapid increase in the use of farm machinery, farmers have found it necessary to keep some tools and to do some emergency repair work, yet there are too many farms where saws and other tools are seldom in first class working condition. Henry Disston and Sons, 270 Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa., have a little bulletin called, "Saw, Tool and File Manual," which they will send upon request. It will help you.

Also, the same concern has published another booklet called, "Disston's Pruning Guide," covering flowers, shrubbery, trees and fruit.

Poor stands of small grains and corn are frequently traceable to certain diseases which can be controlled at low cost by treating the seeds with compounds containing organic mercury. The Bayer Semesan Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, have two pamphlets they will be glad to send you. One is "All yours for two and a half cents," and gives information about treatment of seed corn. The other is "John Tells Sam How He Makes More Money on Wheat, Oats and Barley," also telling about seed treatment for these grains.

In the past few years there has been an enormous increase of interest in pasture improvement, and also a remarkable increase in information about it. The American Cyanamid Company, of 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be glad to send you "Pasture Months Are the Profitable Months"; also, "Good Hay Farming—the Foundation of Profitable Dairy Farming." These are brief and to the point.

The Merchants Mutual Casualty Company, of Buffalo, New York, has a new president in the person of Morris S. Tremaine. Mr. Tremaine assisted in the formation of the Merchants Mutual Casualty Company in 1918, and has been a director since that time. Mr. Tremaine says:

"It will be my endeavor to supervise the affairs of this company with the cooperation of all those connected therewith, to the end that the greatest possible service will be rendered to all its policyholders."

W. W. Gleckner & Sons, of Canton, Pennsylvania, makers of harness, point out that in 1930 we had over 6,000,000 fewer horses than in 1920, and that in 1920 it required over 15,000,000 acres to grow crops to feed these work animals. More horses requiring more feed would use some of the acres now raising cash crops without a profit.

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YOU
BOOKED ---



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MARCH 3rd is just two weeks off. That's the day we set sail from New York. If you are on the boat as it pulls out of the harbor you can count on having started the most worthwhile vacation you ever had. Think of it—19 days afloat and ashore visiting the never-ending fascinations of the American Tropics on one of the finest liners of the Great White Fleet—five foreign countries—all expenses included. That means an exceedingly comprehensive cruise with the finest in shore excursions as no small part of the bargain.

Your Friends Will Be There

This is the second American Agriculturist cruise with the Great White Fleet and we can assure you that there need be no doubt in your mind as to the quality of the food, the type of itinerary, the comforts of the steamer, or the congeniality of the party. From experience we know that they will exceed your fondest expectations. This is one chance to enjoy a vacation with your own kind of folks.

Because the United Fruit Company is one of the greatest farmers in the world it is anxious to show us its gigantic agricultural operations in the South. Through the cooperation of this steamship company we have secured passage rates which have never been extended to farm people before and we do not hesitate to predict that they will never be as low again.

Just One Cost

American Agriculturist will handle all details of the trip, of course. There will be only one cost figure quoted. Upon payment of that sum you have no further worries about shipboard expense, shore expenses, hotels, taxicabs, special cars, entertainment, or tips, for they have all been included in the initial figure. This is the

Even in port the snowy white liner will
be your floating home—19 glorious
days and nights!

kind of trip that calls for your absolute enjoyment. We don't want you to be bothered with unnecessary details.

Make A Final Decision

If you are trying to decide whether you ought to go this year or wait until next, we urge you to go now because we do not expect to be able to offer another cruise that will measure up to this one to the Golden Caribbean. Shall we reserve a place for you on the boat? A deposit of \$25. will hold your reservation until Feb. 24th. If you find it impossible to take the trip after you have made your deposit or paid for your ticket your money will be refunded in full. The important thing is to make your reservation at once to insure the most desirable location on the boat. Clip the coupon and send it in. We will send you full particulars about the itinerary, the boat accommodations available, and give more detailed information about the countries we are to visit.

American Agriculturist Tour Editor,
415 Lexington Avenue, New York:

Please send me booklet giving full information
about the American Agriculturist Caribbean Tour.
This does not obligate me in any way to take the tour.

Name

Town

R. F. D. County State

You might also send the booklet to the follow-
ing who may be interested in taking the trip:

Name

Address



AS I face the opportunity and the responsibility of getting this page out every two weeks, I find myself a bit worried about it. Naturally I want it to be read, and naturally I want it to be worth while,—indeed, my interest in both these particulars includes the whole paper.

Information or Representation?

Of late I have been doing a good deal of thinking about how a farm paper may be most valuable to its readers. Should it attempt to carry a maximum of information on agriculture and home making, up to the point where it devotes all of its space to such material? Or should its editors use the paper to fight for causes and ideas which they, in their judgment, think will help agriculture?

Entertainment or Fault Finding?

Or should a farm paper endeavor to carry a bit of entertainment into the farm home in the way of fiction, cartoons, funnies and the like? Then there is the policy of universal fault finding. This is a policy which I have noticed has been used to build up some rather comfortable fortunes. By being against practically everything, practically all of the time, it is practically possible to please practically all of the readers at some time.

Your Suggestions Wanted.

The above ideas, and some others which I am not ready yet to spread out on paper, have been running through my head for some time. While I am gradually forming a conclusion which I shall announce here in due time, which will govern this page at least, I would really appreciate receiving suggestions from those of you who read the American Agriculturist and this page in particular.

Chopped Hay Again

I feel that I must continue to apologize for writing so much about chopped hay, but very much to my surprise, this subject has passed all others, about which I have written, in the number and quality of the letters which it has brought in.

I really intend to drop the subject after this issue until about haying time next summer. Furthermore I am not going to make any personal comment myself this time.

Below, I am printing excerpts so selected from the letters I have received as to give a fair cross section of the opinion on this very interesting subject. I am sorry I cannot use all of the letters, but space does not permit. Since I am not using all of the letters, I am not giving the names of the writers of the letters from which I do quote. I have in my possession, however, the original letter in each case.

Still Uncertain

"I have been following your occasional contributions to the too meager fund of information on chopped hay. I am much interested in learning more about it, particularly from the angle of fire risk. I am satisfied with one year's experience in chopping 150 tons of alfalfa that it is a cheaper and better way to get it into the barn. I am pleased with it from a feeding standpoint. It is convenient to handle, and the cows appear to like it better, but

Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff

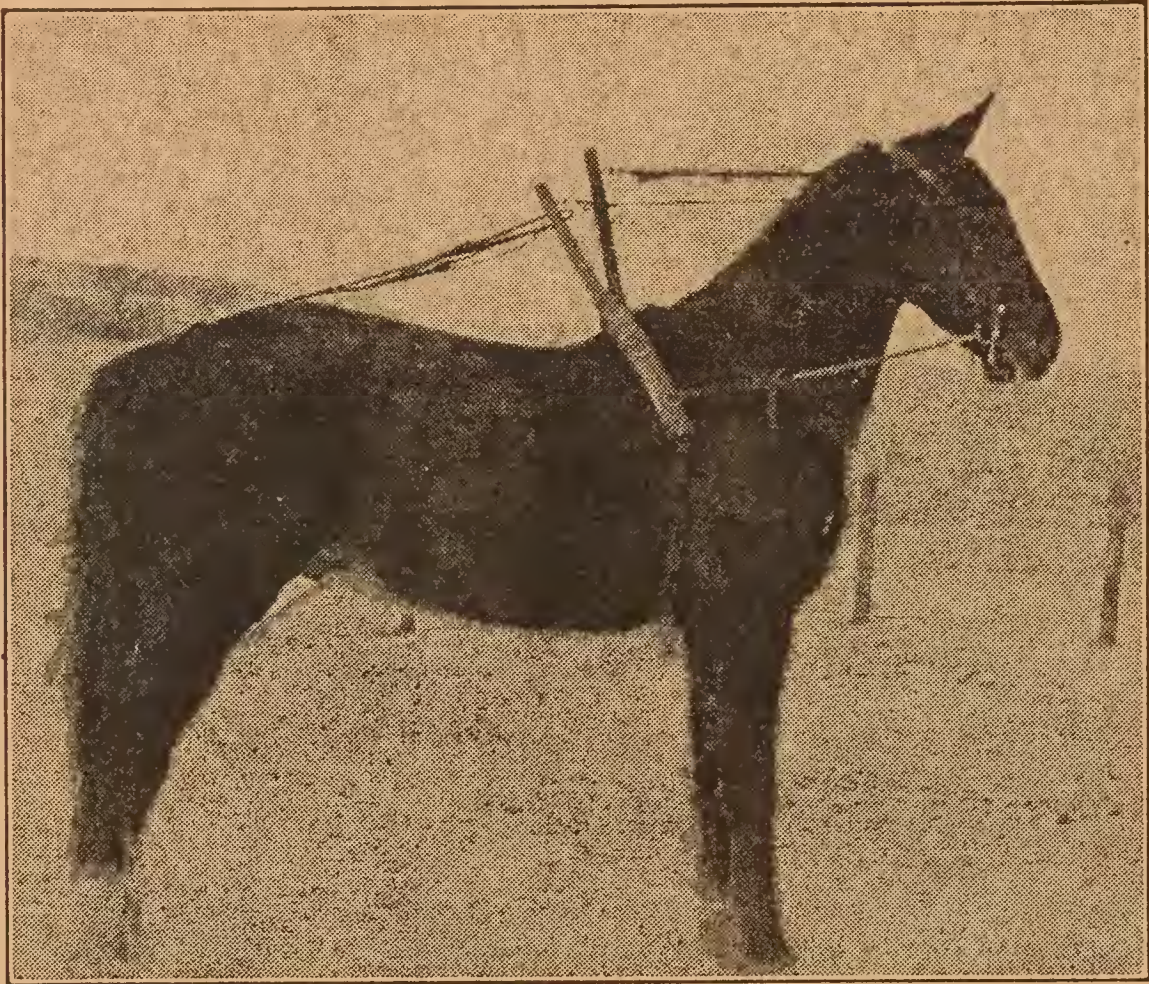
By H. E. Babcock

I don't care to risk burning our barns.—The cows certainly like the light brown hay. I would like to know to what extent the feeding value has been reduced."

Experienced

"I have been chopping from sixty to one hundred tons of hay each year for the past four years.—For the past two years, I have allowed the hay to cure a little more than in previous years, due primarily to the fact that

greater efficiency in chopping is obtained with a drier hay.—I have been able to get this additional curing without the loss of leaves and without undue bleaching by windrow curing. The practice I have followed with mixed hay and soy beans is to hitch the side delivery rake behind the tractor and to mow and rake at the same time. It is really surprising how quickly hay will cure in the windrow when raked as soon as cut, even hay that yields 2½ to 3 tons per acre. In good



Last summer when I was telling about the bucking pony, two or three people wrote me about a device used in training horses called a "dumb jockey." Recently, at a harness store across from the old Bull Head Horse Market in New York City, I ran across one of these jockeys. The picture shows it in use on a three year old colt. Note that the side reins have springs in them. The colt in the picture is still fighting the reins. The idea is that in time he will give up to them by arching his neck slightly and thus greatly improve the carriage of his neck and head and his general appearance.



haying weather I mow and rake in the morning after the dew is off, turn the windrows over the following morning, and haul in the afternoon of the second day.

As far as ease and economy of handling is concerned from field to manger, I am thoroughly sold on chopped hay. I would be very much interested in the results of carefully conducted feeding experiments comparing chopped hay with long hay."

Some Facts

"The question of heating in the mow is still controversial. Careful temperature tests indicate that chopped hay attains higher temperatures during the sweating period in the mow than does long hay. However, the peak is reached quicker and the curve drops more rapidly than in the case of long hay. Chopped hay packs so solidly that combustion temperatures may be attained without sufficient oxygen being present to cause a fire. One thing we should all stress is that hay even though chopped should be just as well cured as if it were to be stored unchopped. If this precaution is taken, I feel confident that chopping will not add fire hazards, but in fact minimize them."

Danger of Overloading

"In three years we have chopped an average of 75 tons of hay per year of all kinds of hay, but mostly alfalfa, as well as all our bedding and corn. As yet we are to have any dissatisfaction, unless it be in the case of overloading a floor. By chopping we are able to overcome our problem of storage space. Into a barn floor which by the hay fork method would hold ten tons, we now chop thirty tons."

Preserves Leaves

"While chopping does not increase the value of the hay for dairy cows in itself, such chopped hay containing the leaves should be of higher value than hay which has lost quite a bit of leaves."

From the Bottom Up

"Some individual animals preferred chopped hay at the start. Others did not. All are eating it well now. We can feed more uniformly with our different fields of hay mixed as fed out. We begin at the bottom and let the hay come down, mixing as it comes instead of going up after it."

Did He Remember

During the winter of 1928 I was ill for four months in the Marcy Hotel at Lake Placid. The proprietor of the hotel, a Mr. Swift, owned a young police dog to which I paid but little attention, but which grew used to having me around.


Two weeks ago I stopped at the house of Fred Bennett in Newark Valley and was met, when I got out of my car, by a police dog. When I entered the house, Mrs. Bennett remarked that the dog acted more friendly toward me than he usually did toward strangers. I sat down for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and the dog came over and was real friendly. The Bennetts remarked about this.

As we visited along, we suddenly discovered that the Bennett's daughter had been at the Marcy Hotel in Lake Placid and the proprietor had given her the dog, "Rags." I wonder if "Rags" could have remembered me during the six years that have elapsed since he saw me? When he was identified by the Bennetts, I remembered him perfectly, but would not have recognized him otherwise.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices


Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of Gold in English Pound Sterling in Dollars.	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	R. F. C. Price of Gold.
Before going off				
Gold Standard			20.67	
May 2	124/8	3.895	24.28	
(The President put an embargo on gold to meet interest payments on American obligations held in foreign countries.)				
May 29	123/3	3.99	24.59	
(The House voted to suspend the gold clause in all contracts.)				
June 30	123	4.275	26.29	
(President Roosevelt stated that the United States refuses to stabilize the dollar until prices have risen further.) (The President made the statement for the general policy of stabilizing all prices.)				
July 3	123/1	4.475	27.54	
(The price of gold reached the highest premium, and on the same day the stock market and commodity markets reached their highest levels.)				
Oct. 22	President announces policy to buy gold.			
Jan. 23	132/9	5.00	33.19	34.45
Jan. 24	132/10	4.98	33.07	34.45
Jan. 25	132/1	4.9625	32.77	34.45
Jan. 26	132/8	4.9625	32.92	34.45
Jan. 27	132/3	3.96125	32.81	34.45
Jan. 29	132/5½	5.03	33.31	34.45
Jan. 30	132/10	5.00	33.21	34.45
Jan. 31	133/1	5.035	33.50	35.00
Feb. 1	135/6	4.98	33.74	35.00
Feb. 2	139/6	4.88	34.04	35.00
Feb. 3	138/3	4.935	34.11	35.00
Feb. 5	140/	4.935	34.55	35.00

Now that the United States Treasury is freely buying all gold offered at \$35.00 per ounce, the tendency should be for the London (or world) price of gold to draw up to the United States price. Because of the fact that it costs considerable to transport gold from abroad to the United States and more to insure it, take care of the interest on money invested in it, etc., the London price will be substantially equal to the United States price when it gets within 25c to 50c per ounce of the United States price.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Unlicensed Insurance Companies

WE get many requests for information about insurance companies, and we are giving below a statement recently issued by the New York State Insurance Department:

"A warning to New York citizens against purchasing insurance from companies which are not licensed to do business in this State was issued recently by Superintendent of Insurance George S. Van Schaick.

"Mr. Van Schaick said that unauthorized insurance operations usually take two forms. In the first class are so-called membership associations which carefully avoid the use of the words, insurance, assurance, indemnity, guaranty or other similar designations prohibited by law except for companies duly licensed under the Insurance Law. The second type comprises companies and associations of other states not authorized to do business in this state which seek to induce citizens of New York to mail applications and premiums to them for the purchase of insurance contracts.

"Many of the membership associations attempt to convey the impression to their prospects that the certificates they issue are, in effect, insurance contracts of a superior kind which may be bought at a material saving in cost. The Insurance Department has found it necessary in the past to proceed against a number of them through court action for their dissolution.

"Persons who deal with unlicensed insurance companies of other states do not generally realize that the New York State Insurance Department is unable to furnish them with the protection of its supervision and the courts of the state are usually powerless to act in the event of disputes because of lack of jurisdiction. The recourse of the assured is to institute suit in the insurer's home state and this is often impractical because of the expense involved.

From time to time various unauthorized out-of-state insurers advertise their policies in newspapers published in this state. When such instances are called to the attention of the Insurance Department, the newspapers are requested to discontinue accepting such advertising. Every paper thus approached has concurred with the Department's views and acceded to its suggestion.

"The Insurance Department recommends that citizens who are approached by solicitors offering some fantastic scheme of protection in a company of unfamiliar name, or who receive mail requests for insurance from companies not known to be licensed, should direct inquiries either to the Insurance Department

ment or to any licensed insurance agent or broker."

Billings Tourist Home Concern Out of Business

Captain Stephen McGrath of Troop "D" New York State Troopers, located at Oneida, tells us that Elijah Billings was arrested by State Troopers at Hornell, N. Y., on December 8th, that he gave bail, and appeared before Magistrate Elmer E. Wolvin of Wayne County on December 22nd. At that time he pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial, which was set for a later date.

Readers will remember our reference to some subscribers who claimed to have paid Mr. Billings money for signs issued under the name of the All State Tourist Home Co., which, however, they had not received.

Another letter from a Hornell attorney states that the sign company in which Mr. Billings was interested has gone into bankruptcy, and that Mr. Billings has been working and earning money to pay off as rapidly as possible those people whose orders were left unfilled. We will be glad to refer any such people to this attorney.

Trying to Collect Old Claims of Ellison Piano House

Back in 1928 quite a number of subscribers wrote us claiming unsatisfactory dealings with the Ellison Piano House of Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo. Later the concern went out of business following the arrest of L. F. Ellison.

Now Western New York subscribers write us that a collection agency is attempting to collect unpaid balances on pianos purchased from the Ellison Piano House. We have made some inquiry and are informed that there is considerable doubt as to the ability of anyone to collect these old debts. At least it would appear that nothing would be lost by waiting until legal methods are actually started. Possibly no agency will go so far as to attempt to collect these old claims by legal means. Of course, if any can be collected by threats, the agency is just that much ahead.

Goods Not Received

Last fall we had two complaints against the Growers' Sales Company, of Clinton, New Jersey. Subscribers reported that they had sent in orders and were unable to get them filled.

We have been informed that the Growers' Sales Company was declared bankrupt about the first of September and that a Referee in Bankruptcy was appointed. We received several letters saying that every attempt was being made to straighten out the affairs of the Growers' Sales Company either by having orders filled by other firms, or refunding the money, but so far as we know our subscribers have not as yet received either refunds or the goods ordered.

Bringing Home the Bacon

Please accept my hearty thanks for the service you have rendered me, in getting my claim adjusted against the company as yesterday Jan. 4th I received a check for \$7.60 the correct amount that I had sent them for goods in Oct. 1933.—Mrs. A. L. R., New York.

My thanks are due you for efficient service for two copies of * * * came to me tonight, Jan. 4th.

With great appreciation, I am
—Miss C. M. L., New Hampshire.

My claim has been settled and, as you will not take any pay, many thanks to you. Yours always a subscriber.
—Mr. G. C., New York.



Four were killed when train hit automobile

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Bailey of Ithaca, N. Y., and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. George Hines of Newfield, New York, were victims of a horrible accident when their automobile stalled on the railroad tracks and was struck by a passenger train. All four were killed.

After the accident the North American Accident Insurance Company paid Mrs. Bailey's estate \$1000.00 because she carried the travel policy. Several months before the accident our representative had tried to get the others to take a policy.

Other indemnities recently paid

Lucy Smith, Narrowsburg, N. Y.....	\$ 30.00	B. B. Freeman, Andover, Conn.....	\$ 130.00
Auto struck pole—bruises, sprains		Auto accident—injured knee, chest	
Dennis Keohane, Philadelphia, Pa.....	30.00	Maude Sheridan, Burlington Flats, N. Y....	20.00
Auto accident—fractured rib, bruises		Auto accident—injured arm, knees	
Orville Brownell, R. 2, Peru, N. Y.....	40.00	Frederick Chabot, Windsor, N. Y.....	14.28
Auto collision—fractured rib		Auto accident—cuts, bruises	
Myron Hall, Poughquag, N. Y.....	18.57	John Wade, Colchester, Conn.....	10.00
Auto overturned—cut thumb, bruises		Struck by auto—sprained ankle	
Robert McNaught, Hunter, N. Y.....	30.00	Frank Clark, Unionville, N. Y.....	60.00
Struck by truck—fractured foot		Thrown from truck—sprained back	
John Kleban, Richfield Springs, N. Y.....	40.00	Oscar LaRue, Flemington, N. J.....	17.14
Auto skidded—injured arm		Struck by auto—bruised hip, ankle	
W. H. Countryman, Cold Brook, N. Y.....	60.00	Elsie Howe, Melvin Village, N. H.....	68.57
Auto struck truck—fractured arm		Auto collision	
John Meshik, Hauppauge, N. Y.....	42.86	R. D. Howe, Melvin Village, N. H.....	14.28
Auto collision—injured knee, shoulder		Auto collision	
Joseph Knapp, Johnstown, N. Y.....	30.00	Matt Muehl, Schenectady, N. Y.....	30.00
Struck by auto—contused leg, strained back		Farm accident—thrown from plow	
Henry Wyatt, Rochester, N. H.....	30.00	Dewitt Place, Dunraven, N. Y.....	25.00
Thrown from vehicle—fractured rib		Thrown from wagon—injured shoulder	
J. N. Wisner, Warwick, N. Y.....	4.28	Frances Merrill, Nashua, N. H.....	10.00
Farm accident—gored by bull		Struck by auto—contused arm	
Henry Gadomski, Peconic, N. Y.....	5.71	Charles Tranka, Jr., Mansfield Depot, Conn.	130.00
Auto struck pole—cuts, bruises		Auto accident—fractured skull	
Mary Gibson, S. Ryegate, Vt.....	20.00	Stephen Miller, Portlandville, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto collision—cuts, bruises		Auto accident—bruises, contusions	
Ida Mathews, Mayville, N. Y.....	20.00	P. D. Hayes, Mill River, Mass.....	30.00
Auto accident—cut back and legs		Thrown from sleigh—fractured rib	
Herman G. Edmonds, Lisbon, N. H.....	20.00	Myrtle Jordan, Gorham, Me.....	57.14
Auto accident—injured wrist		Auto collision—cuts, bruises	
Roscoe Robinson, E. Wakefield, N. H.....	20.00	Curtis Faulkner, New Kingston, N. Y....	27.14
Auto overturned—injured back, lip		Auto collision—injured knees	
Emma Love, Munnsville, N. Y.....	45.00	Clinton Maybury, E. Homer, N. Y.....	60.00
Auto overturned—fractured arm		Auto accident—contused chest	
D. T. Hall, Littleton, N. H.....	54.28	Mrs. Hattie Solitto, Liberty, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto collision—fractured skull		Auto collision—injured knee	

OUR AGENT WILL HELP

YOU WITH YOUR APPLICATION.

A. A. Associates, Inc.

LICENSED AGENTS FOR



LIMITED \$1.00 POLICIES

10 North Cherry St.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Some Claims Recently Adjusted By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Francis C. Geise, Attica.....	\$ 6.00
(settlement of claim)	
Mrs. Annie L. Ross, Horseheads.....	7.60
(refund on unfilled mail order)	
Chas. A. Colcomb, Ludlowville.....	20.00
(additional payment on account hay)	
E. L. Tackabury, Hamilton.....	45.00
(refund on unfilled order pullets)	
Edward Ludington, Marathon.....	233.40
(add'l refund on unfilled order pullets)	
Mrs. Ray Larkin, Watertown.....	7.50
(adj. of auto. damage claim)	
Mrs. Ray Caldwell, Richford.....	36.70
(adj. of auto. damage claim)	
Glenn Carter, Marathon.....	14.93
(bal. pay for eggs)	
Maynard Finch, Sidney Center.....	15.00
(refund on unsat. radio)	
Clarence J. Tucker, Elbridge.....	1.03
(pay for guinea pigs)	
Henry Dunn, Hammond.....	32.40
(adjustment of claim)	
John W. Barrett, Bridgeport.....	47.84
(pay for hay)	
Donald Tall, Martville.....	3.80
(add'l pay for cabbage)	
Merrick Smith, Poland.....	7.35
(bal. refund due on dog)	
Roy G. Morrison, Rensselaer Falls.....	7.50
(pay for eggs)	
F. G. Morrison, Rensselaer Falls.....	7.50
(pay for eggs)	
F. J. Striegel, Sangerfield.....	81.08
(adj. of claim for pay for hay)	

PENNSYLVANIA	
Henry W. Jupenlaz, Mansfield.....	21.81
(refund on unsat. mail order)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
John A. Hodgdon, Conway.....	22.80
(pay for eggs)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Edgar W. Herinden, Southbridge.....	3.50
(pay for squash)	

Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
H. W. Todd, Depyster.....	
(adj. complaint on crates)	
H. Holcomb, Selkirk.....	
(adj. magazine subscription complaint)	
Lewis N. Stone, Windsor.....	
(order for tree adjusted)	
Harold P. Land, Adams.....	



MIGHTY LITTLE TREAD WEAR ON Firestone TIRES in COLD, WET WEATHER



Firestone

OLDFIELD TYPE

4.50-20.....	\$6.00
4.75-19.....	6.70
5.00-19.....	7.20

SENTINEL TYPE

4.40-21.....	\$4.98
4.75-19.....	6.05
5.00-19.....	6.48

COURIER TYPE

4.40-21.....	\$3.60
4.50-21.....	4.25
4.75-19.....	4.65

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

BUY Firestone Tires today and save money!

You Save—There's so little tread wear on cool wet roads that you'll have practically new tires for spring and summer driving. Right now you need the safety protection of the Firestone Tread design for slippery roads.

You Save—Rubber is up 150%, cotton 60%. **TIRE PRICES ARE SURE TO GO HIGHER.** Buy now and save the price increases that are to come.

You Save—Firestone extra values give extra miles of dependable service. Every fiber in every high stretch cord is Gum-Dipped.



Firestone

OLDFIELD TYPE TRUCK and BUS TIRES

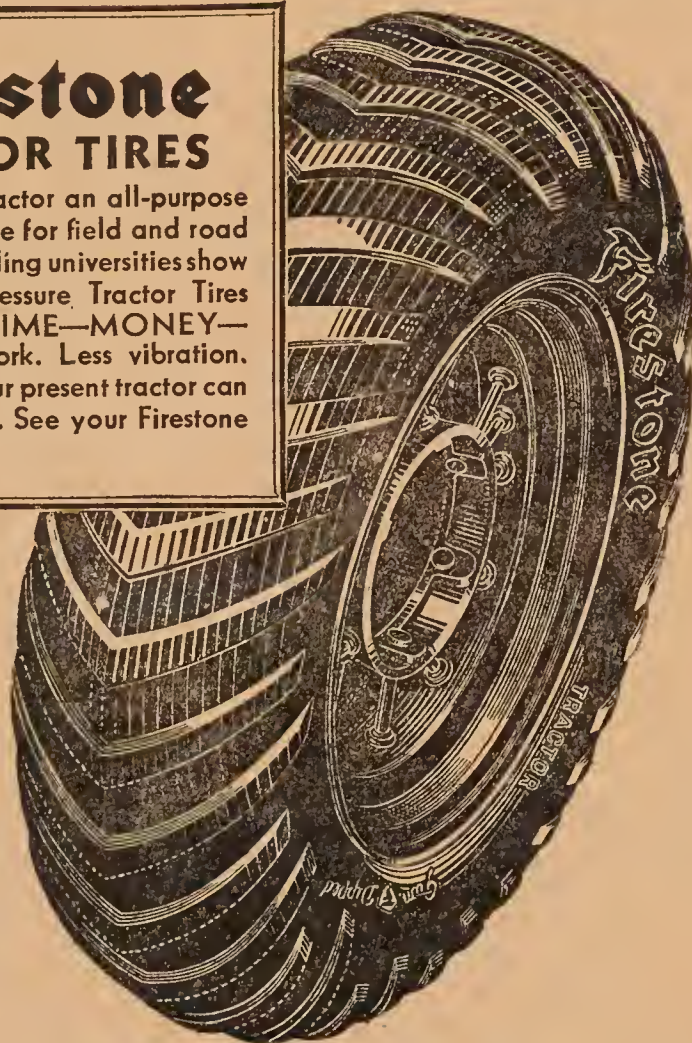
Sturdy and dependable for every type of service. Built with Firestone features of Gum-Dipped Cords and Two Extra Gum-Dipped Cord Plies Under the Tread.

30x5 H.D.	\$19.65
32x6 "	33.50
6.00-20 "	15.70
7.50-20 "	32.50

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Firestone TRACTOR TIRES

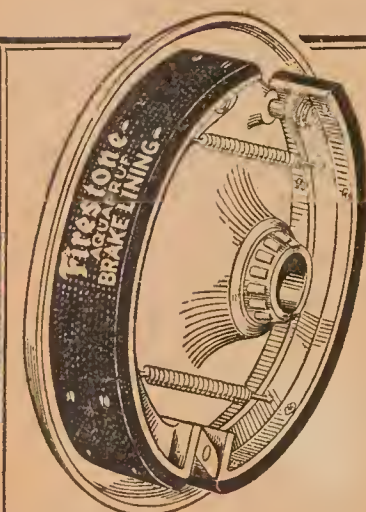
Makes your tractor an all-purpose machine available for field and road work. Tests at leading universities show Firestone Low-Pressure Tractor Tires **SAVE GAS—TIME—MONEY**—and do more work. Less vibration. Easier riding. Your present tractor can be changed over. See your Firestone dealer.



This Firestone patented process adds eight pounds of rubber to every one hundred pounds of cord fabric, safety-locking the cord body into one cohesive unit of great strength. Two Extra Gum-Dipped Cord Plies Under the Tread give additional blowout protection.

See the Firestone Dealer in your community today. Let him equip your car, your truck and your tractor with Firestone Tires. He will serve you better and save you money.

• Listen to the Voice of Firestone Every Monday Night Over N.B.C.—WEAF Nationwide Network •



Firestone Aquapuf Brake Lining does not absorb water or moisture. Safe, quick stops without chatter or squeal.

Firestone Brake Lining

\$3.00
As Low As Per Set

Relining Charges Extra



Firestone Batteries give dependable, long-life service. Quality materials manufactured in Firestone's own factory.

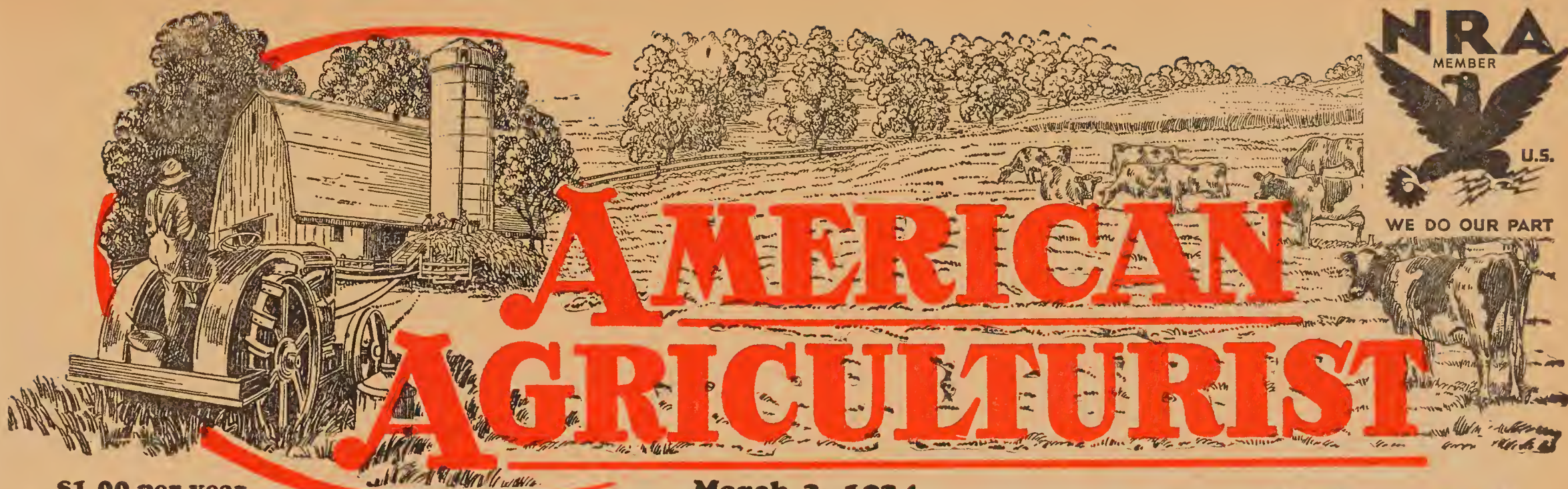
\$5.75
As Low As

And Your Old Battery



Firestone Spark Plugs precision built in Firestone Spark Plug Factory. Use these long-life plugs and save gasoline.

58c Each in Sets



\$1.00 per year

March 3, 1934

Published Every Other Week

A Busy Housewife Grows Flowers

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

RIGHT now is none too soon for planting some of the flower and vegetable seeds, if a good, long bearing season is expected. The vegetables I leave for the men to discuss, simply adding this general remark: if you can grow most flowers from seed successfully, you will do as well with vegetables by following the usual methods of soil preparation, depth of planting and supplying heat moisture conditions according to the need of the plant.



Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

As for general statements of any sort, there are plenty of exceptions to prove the rule. So we square ourselves further by saying that any plant requiring highly specialized care in growing does not belong in the group which the busy housewife ought to attempt, unless she has had experience with the commoner kinds and has more equipment than most people plan on having.

So this narrows this discussion pretty well to the rudiments of raising flowers from seeds, flowers that present no extraordinary problem to the home grower. When I say no extraordinary problem, I do not mean that they require *no* attention. That would be too much to expect. But, with a reasonable amount of cultivation, after seeding and transplanting or thinning, there are certain old standbys which we feel we can trust to do their duty without too much coaxing.

On this list I would put ageratum balsam (lady's-slipper), bachelor's button, calliopsis, candytuft, calendula, cosmos, cocks-comb, annual pinks, gaillardia, marigold, four-o'clock, mignonette, nasturtiums, ordinary petunias (not the fancy ones), annual phlox, sunflower, verbena, vinca (periwinkle), and zinnias. These are annuals, those flowers which flower the same season they are planted, then die. Some may survive the winter, many seed themselves and come up the next season, but one season is usually the lifetime.

A few annuals really need to be sown inside in order to come into bloom early enough before frost, to pay for the trouble of growing them. Some of these are, pentstemon, coleus, annual carnations, lobelia, heliotrope, salvia and snapdragons. But if early fall is the time you want them to bloom, they can be planted outside as soon as the soil can be fitted and danger from frost is over.

Flats are the ideal containers for starting plants indoors. They are shallow, wooden boxes, about three inches high, and about eighteen inches by twenty-four inches in size. The bottom may be boards, not too close together so as to allow drainage, or of coarse wire net about one-half to three-quarters of an inch to the mesh. Put a layer of newspaper on the bottom, cover with coarse soil, then fill to within one-half inch of the top with sifted soil made up of mellow loam, enriched by a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold. It would be an extra precaution if the soil for these flats and houseplants could be baked thoroughly before using. This would kill seeds and disease, which it might harbor. Greenhouses sterilize their soil by means of steam pipes run through bins of soil. However, for most home use, reasonable care in selecting and preparing the soil is all

that is necessary for raising ordinary flower plants. Soil that does not pack and crust over when it dries will be much better for the young sprouts than one which is too tight. In fact,
(Continued on Page 24)



Special Fruit, Garden, and Poultry Number

THE STORY* OF THE PLANT AT "HECKVILLE"



Shows how *every* dairy farmer suffers in such cases

"HECKVILLE" is not the real name of the town. But the facts about it are real enough, at least to the best of our knowledge and belief. Here is the story. "This particular plant has had many troubles in the course of the last few years. One distributor buying milk there had financial difficulties in 1931 and he had to discontinue operations. The producers received their checks after two months' delay. Another distributor then operated the plant for a time but soon afterwards he also found himself in some difficulty. He paid the producers 30c on the dollar and discontinued purchasing. After some efforts on the part of the producers and certain local business men, another buyer was induced to purchase milk at that point. This buyer also had plants of his own.

"And here enters the interstate situation. The Control Board had established relatively high prices for milk sold for fluid purposes *within* the State. Dealers who could purchase milk from *outside* of the State felt that they were, to a major degree, *outside of the jurisdiction of the Control Board* within the State. The distributor purchasing milk at this particular point found that part of his market had either been taken by someone bringing milk from outside of the State, so that he needed less milk, or he found it easier and cheaper to purchase milk from outside of the State. In any event he informed the producers delivering milk at this plant that he would no longer operate the plant, and that it would be closed.

*The above facts were submitted under oath during the recent Federal hearing held at Syracuse, N. Y.

"The producers, having no other outlet for their milk because other distributors faced similar situations, took over the plant and began to operate it themselves. In order to dispose of the milk they engaged a buyer who had manufacturing facilities to handle this milk for them. First the milk was run through the 'Heckville' plant, transported to a manufacturing plant where it was manufactured into cream, and the cream disposed of on some market. Undoubtedly the net return from this was extremely low. One day the manufacturer decided he would or could no longer handle the milk. He so stated to the 'Heckville' producers on two days' notice. This left the producers with the milk on their hands. Their plant had no surplus disposition whatsoever. It was equipped only for shipping milk. They had no choice but to offer it for sale at the best price obtainable. This they did.

"Information reaches us that this milk was sold at an approximate price of \$1.60 per can, f.o.b. New York City, a price which would return to the producers not more than \$1.40 per cwt. or 90c less than the price for fluid milk established by the Control Board. Having found its way into the market at a cheaper price, in violation of the Control Board's orders, this milk began knocking at the doors of the trade in the city at *low prices*. The buyer who would buy cheap would, of course, sell cheap. This was destructive to the market price structure in the city, with the net result that there were further violations of resale prices in the city as established by the Control Boards."

THIS STORY OF "HECKVILLE" IS A STORY WHICH COULD HAPPEN IN ANY TOWN IN THE ENTIRE MILKSHED. SUCH CONDITIONS ARE A THREAT TO EVERY DAIRY FARMER. IT IS *THIS KIND OF DISTRESSED MILK* WHICH BREAKS DOWN PRICES AND SPELLS LOW RETURNS TO THE FARMER. THIS CONDITION CAN BE CORRECTED BY THE APPLICATION OF THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

A: CLASSIFIED PRICE PLAN FOR SELLING OF ALL MILK.

B: EQUALIZATION OF PRICES TO PRODUCERS.

THE APPLICATION OF THESE TWO PRINCIPLES MAKES POSSIBLE "SERVICING OF MARKETS" WITHOUT LOSS TO INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITIES DUE TO SURPLUS CONDITIONS. THESE PRINCIPLES MAY BE APPLIED BY EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS:

NO. 1. BY THE CO-OPERATION OF THE STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES UNDER THE FEDERAL MARKETING AGREEMENT.

NO. 2. BY THE CO-OPERATION OF *ALL* PRODUCERS IN THE MILKSHED WORKING TOGETHER THROUGH ONE OR MORE CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

Two Orchard Problems—Spray Residue and the Codling Moth

By S. W. Harman

New York State Agricultural Experiment Station

THE codling moth was of primary importance in New York apple orchards during the past season, and especially so in the western fruit counties bordering on Lake Ontario where it was more destructive than during any previous year. Probably few of us realize how favorable conditions in general were for the insect, and it may be interesting to mention briefly those points that had a direct bearing on the problem.

The 1933 season was exceptional, as it witnessed the warmest April in twelve years, the warmest May in eleven years, and the warmest June in eight years. July, August, and September temperatures were also above normal, and no cold periods were experienced during August as usually occurs. Because of these abnormal conditions the moths were flying early and in large numbers, egg laying continued at a maximum rate all through the season, and the egg incubation period was noticeably shortened. The worms matured earlier, thereby producing a much larger second brood than normal, and egg laying and worm entry into the fruit continued into harvest time. During the average season the second brood is usually small and of short duration. Last year, however, four-fifths of the damage to the apple crop was caused by the late brood worms.

Spray Residue a Problem

At the beginning of the spraying season in 1933 the spray residue situation was a major consideration. There were only two commercial washing machines in operation in western New York in 1932, and these machines at the most could care for the crops of comparatively few orchards. The remaining growers depended upon dry cleaners or stopped spraying operations early enough in the summer to avoid a residue problem, as there was no assurance that more washers would be available. Spray schedules were shortened, dosages of poison were lowered, calcium arsenate was substituted for lead arsenate, and dust was used in place of liquid sprays. Here was a loophole for the codling moth and it was not overlooked.

There were some growers who applied most of the cover sprays and took a chance on the cleaning. This method, although an uncertain procedure from the standpoint of spray residue, proved the wisest move as the heavily sprayed plantings generally produced a high grade of fruit, and it so happened there were enough washing machines installed by the end of the season to provide washing facilities for the fruit that retained residue in excess of the federal requirements. There are now about 21 washing machines in the State as compared with 3 a year ago, and most of these are located in western New York.

Sprays were often omitted during the hot, summer weather because of fear of spray injury. The codling moth does not cease operations during hot weather. When spray protection was necessary during the hot July weather it was far better to omit the fungicide and apply the lead arsenate during the cooler parts of the day rather than not to spray at all.

It is not necessary to stress the effect of financial conditions on last season's spray program. It is sufficient to say that where the money was not available with which to purchase the necessary materials, the spray operations in most cases were neglected and the resulting crop was often a total loss.

We experienced the driest June in 20 years and the driest July in 43 years. In many instances important cover sprays were omitted for the lack of water.

Lead arsenate at the standard dosage of 3 pounds in 100 gallons is not 100 per cent effective against the codling moth, and in the more seriously infested plantings was inadequate to hold the injury to a low figure. Because of the lack of cleaning equipment available early in the year and realizing the difficulties encountered in removing spray residue from late season applications of oil and lead arsenate or large

quantities of lead arsenate, the State Experiment Station was hesitant in suggesting the use of these more effective sprays.

It does not seem reasonable to believe that we should again encounter, in a single season, so many conditions favorable to the insect and to the detriment of the fruitgrower as were experienced last year.

Spray Materials

It is true that a few promising leads have been recently discovered which have possibilities as lead arsenate substitutes and may, we hope, in time relieve the residue situation. However, of all the hundreds of insecticides tested during the past several years there are very few that qualify for orchard use.

Lead arsenate continues to be the most efficient single insecticide for codling moth control. It is cheap, safe to use, and is compatible with other spray materials. It also affords protection against bud moth, apple maggot, and the summer feeding caterpillars. The disadvantage of this material is that it leaves objectionable residues of both arsenic and lead.

Calcium arsenate was used extensively during the past season as a substitute for lead arsenate in an attempt to reduce the spray residue load on the fruit. Although very satisfactory from the residue standpoint, the efficiency of this arsenical when tested in orchards badly infested with codling

moth was, generally speaking, noticeably below that of lead arsenate.

The use of a summer spray oil alone is not recommended for the codling moth, but the combination of lead arsenate and oil is more effective than lead arsenate alone. The oil increases the adhesive properties of the spray, builds up a heavy spray deposit, and when used in sufficient quantities acts as an ovicide (egg killer). On the other hand, oil sprays are not compatible with sulfur fungicides, and they make the problem of residue removal more difficult.

Summer spray oil combined with nicotine sulfate is also an effective spray for the codling moth. The advantages of this mixture are that it leaves no objectionable residue and is effective against the bud moth, leafhoppers, red spider, and green aphids. Its disadvantages are the cost, incompatibility with sulfur fungicides, and lack of control of the apple maggot. This spray is not effective over long periods and requires more frequent applications than are necessary when using lead arsenate.

Spray Program for 1934

Because of sectional and local differences in the degree of infestation in New York orchards, it is not practical to suggest a spray program which is likely to prove satisfactory to all growers. It is suggested that for the coming season orchards be classified

into three groups, namely, light, average, and severe infestations. Conditions experienced during the past few years should be taken as a guide for determining the classification.

A lightly infested planting would be considered as one in which fewer than the recommended number of cover sprays (i. e. no August or second brood treatments) have been found sufficient to afford protection against the codling moth. This includes some areas that border directly on Lake Ontario, and the Hudson River and Champlain Valley districts.

The average infestation would include orchards in which 3 pounds of lead arsenate applied in all the first and second brood sprays are required for satisfactory control. This is the spray program that has been in general use for the past several years in western New York, and for this reason most of these orchards would be considered in this group.

The severe infestation would represent those orchards in which control during the past few years has not been satisfactory after using the standard recommendations of 3 pounds of lead arsenate in 100 gallons for protection against both the first and second broods of worms. Some orchards now considered in the third group could undoubtedly be placed in the second group provided there is an improvement in conditions with reference to pruning, thinning during certain seasons, crowded conditions from close planting, efficient spraying equipment, a convenient and adequate water supply, etc., etc.

Spray Recommendations

Because of the variation in seasonal conditions from year to year it is impossible to forecast, except in a general way, the time when the summer sprays should be applied. Definite information in this regard is supplied by the Farm Bureau Spray Service several days in advance of the actual time of treatment.

The standard spray program for apple orchards should be used up to and including the calyx application. These early season treatments are to combat apple scab, scale, aphids, bud moth, casebearers, curculio, red bug, etc. Sprays applied after the petal fall treatment are designated as cover or summer sprays and are timed with special reference to the activities of the codling moth. The number of cover sprays applied for economical protection should vary with the intensity of the infestation or, in other words, the treatment should be determined by the classification of the orchard in one of the three groups.

Those orchards considered as lightly infested would require the first brood sprays only. Those in the second group or average infestation should receive the full schedule of sprays for both broods. For severe infestations it may be necessary to use lead arsenate at double the standard strength or a combination of summer oil and lead arsenate. Large growing varieties such as King, Wolf River, Twenty Ounce, etc., may require more frequent applications, possibly every ten days instead of the usual two-week period. A more detailed spray program may be found in Circular 140 published by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva and is available for free distribution.

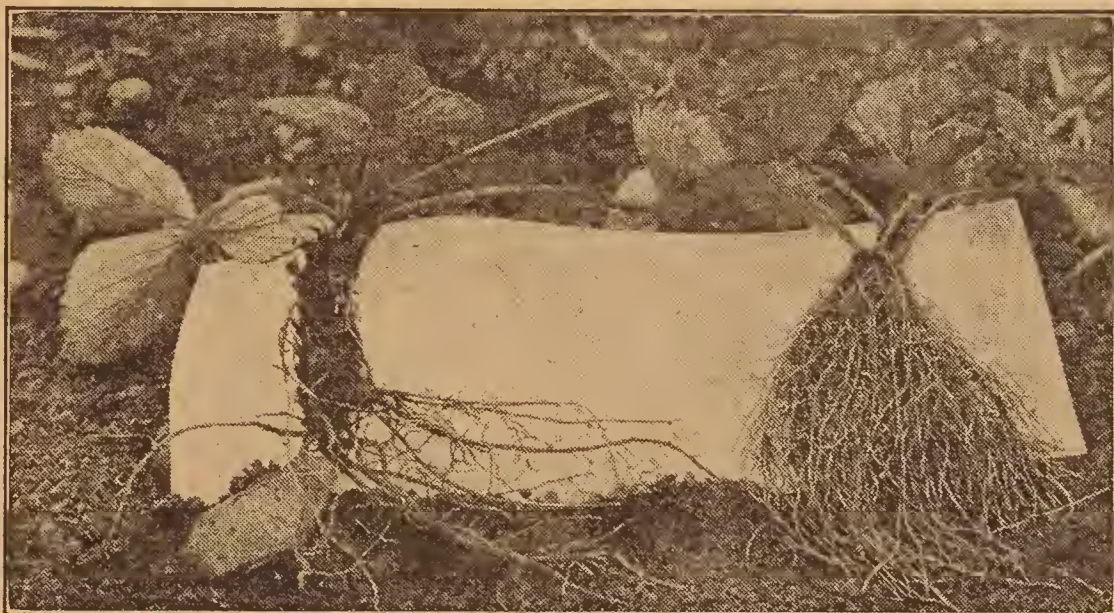
Supplementary Practices

There are certain orchard practices that aid materially in the effectiveness of the control program and when used in conjunction with an efficient spray schedule constitute the highest type of codling moth control.

Judicious pruning of the orchard cannot be over emphasized. Orchards are rarely over pruned; in fact, very few plantings are ideal in this respect. When properly practiced, pruning saves spray material, time and labor of spraying, makes more effective spraying possible, also easier picking, and favors better coloring of the fruit.

During some seasons on certain var-

(Continued on Page 13)



Strawberries are never quite so good as when they are picked fresh from your own garden and well covered with cream and sugar, or, if you disagree and mention short-cake, we will not quarrel about it. You may be right. The picture above shows, at the right, a healthy plant ready to set. At the left is an old plant. While there is little difference in appearance of the tops, the roots tell the story.

Below are two pictures of vigorous, healthy plants, at the right, before pruning, at the left, after pruning. Both pictures come from Cornell Extension Bulletin 211, "Strawberry Growing."

By the way, two excellent new varieties recently developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are, "Dorsett," a new early variety, and "Fairfax," which is expected to become a favorite with home gardeners.



The Editorial Page

He Likes New England Best

THE other day we had a visit with a farmer who, during the early years of his business life, was obliged to live in many different states, including both the Northwest and the Southwest and California.

He and his family finally decided to take a vacation and left California for a visit with relatives and friends in New England. While here on this visit they became interested in a farm in New Hampshire, finally bought it, and have lived and prospered there for the last eighteen years.

We were very much interested in this man's experience and asked him why he left the almost perfect climate of sunny California to brave the rigors of a northern New England winter. He replied that after our long winters here, comes the spring, and that there is interest, happiness, and hope in the great kaleidoscope of our ever changing seasons. "Furthermore," said our friend, "no other part of America can equal the climate and beauty of our own Northeast for at least eight months of the year. Then too," he added, "a country is made by its people, and while we have made many friends and have known many fine people elsewhere, there seems to be more among the farm people of New England than anywhere else in the world."

Warren Says Farm Prices Are Advancing

IN one of his Farm and Home Week talks Dr. G. F. Warren told an interesting story about General Grant. He said that one of Grant's under-generals sent word that his men were tired out and discouraged and it was absolutely necessary that they stop for rest. To this Grant replied: "Enemy feels the same way. Attack at once."

Dr. Warren used this story to illustrate the present economic situation. He said the time for people to be discouraged was when they were all overly encouraged, as in 1929, and vice-versa, the time to get a little encouraged is right now when everybody feels discouraged. Then Warren went on to show by charts and figures that the prices of farm commodities have advanced materially all the way along the line, and he thinks that they will continue to advance at least slowly so that 1934 should be the best year that farmers have had in some time.

We would like to add that the chief reason for the raise in prices is the recent control and regulation of gold prices and not because of the unwise and uneconomic policies of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

How Many Acres Shall I Plant?

THE longer days, the new seed catalogs, and the bright, interesting advertisements in farm papers remind farmers that it is time to make plans for another season. The first question to be answered in this program for the new crop is: How many acres shall I plant to each crop?

Speaking at Farm and Home Week at the State College of Agriculture, Professor George F. Warren answered this question of how much to plant in an interesting way. He told of a survey by his Department of Farm Management to try to find out from farmers themselves which one of the following farmers made the most money. The investigation showed that the farmer who decreased his acreage somewhat when others increased it succeeded best over a term of years. The second best was the man who planted about the same number of acres every year, and the poorest was the farmer who increased his acreage when others did.

If the whole farm program is taken into consideration, which includes good rotation, then we will bet on the man who neither increases or decreases his acres in any particular year. It is the "inners and outers" who make trouble for themselves and everybody else.

To give a concrete example, let us take cabbage. This crop is bringing good prices this winter. Because of this, there will be a tendency to over-plant this year and the result, if the season is favorable, will be prices below the cost of production. A wise farmer will not over-plant to cabbage.

Municipal Utility Operation Will Need Control

Dear Editor Ed: The public utilities program in our New York State Legislature this year appears to me to leave rural interests out in the cold. * * * I hope you can give the matter some attention.—E. W. M.

WE have given the matter attention in several recent editorials. Electric service by private corporations is far from satisfactory. They certainly need more control through the Public Service Commission. But we do not believe that city politicians can do any better job by municipal ownership and operation. Certainly, if the cities are to take over more of the public utilities, they should be under strict state control by the Public Service Commission, and furthermore, the rights of rural citizens living next to cities should be better protected than they are in the electric utility bills now before the New York Legislature.

The Cold Winter is Expensive for Farmers

THE zero temperatures that have prevailed so often and so long this winter have, without a doubt, ruined the peach crop and seriously affected other fruits. Winter wheat and rye which is not well covered by snow may be badly injured and this is true also, without doubt, of meadows, especially new seedings. The severe weather caused a large temporary decline in milk and egg production but this is not such a serious matter because any decline helps the market and tends to raise prices. One good effect of the cold weather is that it may aid in killing many insects that each year attack fruits and other crops.

No business is so dependent on the weather as is farming.

Will Sheep Come Back to the East?

"I want to congratulate you on the last issue of the *American Agriculturist*. It contained many valuable and inspiring articles which were of particular interest to me and I am sure to every farmer in the state. * * * The thought has come to me that all of this milk marketing trouble might have been avoided if a large part of the farmers throughout the State had continued with the sheep business in localities that were best adapted to sheep raising, instead of making the change to dairying."—F. H. W.

SHEEP left the East in the first place because we could not compete here with the great ranges of the West. We believe that there are thousands of acres of hill land in New York State and New England where sheep would be a good bet, but a lot of consideration and much common sense must be applied before any farmer should plunge into the sheep business. Just at present sheep husbandry is paying very well indeed, but this is the first time in years that it has, and if too many farmers go into the business prices will immediately go down again.

Sheep growing is a trade in itself. A good shepherd must have a lot of special knowledge

and a natural knack and love for the animals. If we had these qualities or felt that we could acquire them and had many acres of hill pasture land we would be inclined to take a try at the business. What do you think about it? We would especially like to hear from sheep men with experience.

Can Timothy Be Made Good Cow Hay?

WHEN visiting with a good dairyman the other day he told us that he was not going to make so much effort to grow alfalfa but instead was going to try harder to grow a better quality of timothy.

Now the writer was brought up on the idea that timothy is timothy and varies little in quality, but it seems that this is not so. Instead, timothy grown on good soil with plenty of nitrogen and harvested at just the right time is worth far more in feeding value than timothy from poor land, overly ripe. Timothy is the easiest grass to grow here in the Northeast because it is the most natural to our soils but the market demand for timothy has almost ceased because of the decline in the number of horses. If, therefore, we could so improve the quality of timothy as to make it good cow hay a great problem would be solved for thousands of farmers.

We just wonder whether many of our readers have had experience in the effect of timothy of different grades and quality upon milk production. If you have, will you not let us hear from you in a short letter?

Horses Are Scarce and Will Be Scarcer

AS we have pointed out several times in the last two or three years, the supply of good young horses is growing less. Now is the time to buy young horses if you can get them, for the time is not far distant when you will have to replace your old ones at higher prices.

Bill Boards Must Be Eliminated

IN New England many city and farm organizations, led by the Granges, are taking part in a highway beautification contest and are leading a crusade against the bill board nuisance. Charles M. Gardner, an official of the National Grange, said recently that the thousands of Grange members can do much in helping to preserve and develop the scenic assets along our highways and, of course, the first step in this program is to keep the roads clear of debris and weeds and bill boards. It seems entirely wrong for the taxpayer to spend millions of dollars to improve the roads and highways and then to allow the beauty and scenery of those highways to be destroyed.

Eastman's Chestnut

ALL of you who have been contending with this terrible weather with zero temperatures will sympathize with poor Sam Magee who joined the Klondike rush for gold.

Sam was born in the south, his blood was thin, and the bitter cold of the Klondike always made him uncomfortable, and finally he froze to death. The ground being too hard to bury Sam, his companions hauled him long, weary miles on a dog sled until they came to a deserted furnace where they built a big fire and stuffed the stiff remains in. After an hour or so one of them opened the furnace door to see if Sam was cinders. Sam raised up, a scowl on his face, and yelled: "Shut that door. There's a draft in here."



Visits with Editor Ed



NOTE: The article which follows is so written that you can read it all as one story or any one part of it. Suit yourself.

I am down here in Washington attending a meeting of Farm Paper Editors with Secretary Henry A. Wallace of the Department of Agriculture and other officials of the Agricultural Department and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

When I left Yonkers and New York City, the snow was several inches deep and the winter winds were howling in the worst blizzard I ever saw in the Metropolitan District. What a contrast when I woke up in Washington the next morning! There was a little ice and frost, but the sun was shining; the lawns were bare, and were beginning to show the first green of spring. The older I get, the more I hate winters. For eight or nine months of the year you cannot beat the climate of our Northeast, but there are three months when the less said about it the better.

Thirty-three farm papers, representing a large majority of the best farm journals in America, are represented in the conference here. We editors make no claim about representing our readers, but the editors here have an audience of at least ten to fifteen millions of farm people, and I doubt if any other body of men could be gathered together in America that comes closer to knowing what farm people are thinking about. No wonder that the officers of the A.A.A. are anxious to talk to us about the agricultural policies of the New Deal.

* * *

We Visit With Secretary Wallace

The editors first spent an hour or so with Henry A. Wallace. Secretary Wallace was, for many years, the editor of "Wallace's Farmer" of Iowa. I have known him a long time. He is able, sincere, has a fine personality and is very likable. His whole lifetime has been devoted to promoting the welfare of farm people. Secretary Wallace is, what we might call, a practical idealist. In our conference he said: "There must be no step backward in applying science to agriculture. Heretofore we have used science mostly on the production end. We must use it equally as much on marketing problems and especially in promoting the social welfare of farm people." Secretary Wallace is particularly interested in folks.

So fine is he that one hesitates to criticize; but, like everybody else, Mr. Wallace does have limitations, one of which is his central west viewpoint. He does not understand our problems here in the East. And this applies especially to milk marketing problems.

We spent several days with him and his associates, and about all I heard from the officials of the A.A.A. was talk about wheat, corn, hogs, cattle and cotton. The value of all the grains put together is only about one-half the value of dairy products. The largest farm industry of America gets the least attention from the officials. When one tries to press the problem of more help for the dairymen, he is told that dairymen do not need help or that it is too tough a problem to be solved. If Secretary Wallace had been brought up in a milk marketing territory, I am sure that there would now be a different story to tell for dairymen.

In the A.A.A. are a number of young lawyers and advisers who know little about agriculture but who are filled with theories about changing the fundamental principles of farming and of the nation itself.

Let me give you one example. When we editors were with Secretary Wallace, Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture,

asked our opinion about large unit farms which contain many hundreds of acres and where the farmers are laborers working for a corporation. Mr. Tugwell asked the question in such a way that it was plain that he favors that kind of farming for America. The editors were unanimous in their answer that we want no large scale farming in America; that the safety of the farm, and of the nation itself, depend upon the small, independent farm and farm home.

* * *

When Government Runs the Farms

In the Farm Paper Editors' visit with A. A. A. officials, the Bankhead Bill, now before Congress, was discussed several times. Briefly, this is a plan for forcing compulsory crop control upon cotton growers. It would put a tax of 75% on the value of all cotton ginned in excess of nine million bales. In other words, the Bankhead Bill would practically confiscate surplus cotton. If this plan is applied to the South, some of the A. A. A. officials will no doubt try to apply it on all agriculture, and the next thing the Government will be telling the American farmer when to get up in the morning and when to go to bed.

Secretary Wallace told us that the A. A. A. must not do anything to prevent the working of a constructive program when the present emergency is over. But once let the beaurocrats and the socialists fasten their schemes on American agriculture, you may be sure that we never can get loose from them. My fellow editors tell me that most of the wheat and cotton farmers were all for the A. A. A. after they received a few dollars of Government money. But it seems to me that the money which the farmer receives from the A. A. A. can never pay him if, by accepting it, American agriculture loses its independence.

* * *

What the A.A.A. Has Accomplished

Chester Davis, Chief Administrator of the A. A. A., is another leader in whom I have a very large amount of confidence. I am impressed with

his great ability, his fairness and his determination to serve agriculture. In visiting with our editor group, Mr. Davis outlined some of the results which have been accomplished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration since it started work nine and one-half months ago.

When Congress passed the Adjustment Act, seven basic farm products were included. The A. A. A. according to Mr. Davis, has been able to organize Government aid for all of these commodities, except dairy products. \$160,000,000 were paid to cotton growers of the south on their 1933 crop. The principle of the A. A. A., you know, is to put a processing tax on the product. This tax is collected by the processor, turned over to the Government, and by the Government is paid back to the growers on the condition that the farmer reduces his production. According to Mr. Davis, the benefits to the farmer are two-fold. He gets some pay in cash from the Government, and the reduction in acreage raises the price on all of the product which he sells.

The A. A. A. now has commitments for \$790,-
(Continued on Page 15)

Master Farmers and 4-A Boys and Girls Are Honored

NOTHING that I do during the entire year gives me as much satisfaction and real inspiration as my work with the Master Farmers and 4-A Boys and Girls. The awards for the Class of 1933 were made on Thursday evening of Farm and Home Week at the New York State College of Agriculture.

In studying the lives and work of Master Farmers and 4-A Boys and Girls, H. L. Cosline, associate editor of *American Agriculturist*, and I come to know these folks very well. It is a real privilege. Their achievements make me feel very humble indeed, and ashamed that I have not been able to accomplish more. While men and women, boys and girls like these and thousands more like them are to be found throughout the rural districts, I do not worry much about the future of farming or of America itself.

Right: American Agriculturist Achievement Award (4-A) Boys and Girls Class of 1933 with Governor Herbert H. Lehman who awarded the medals and H. E. Babcock and E. R. Eastman. Unfortunately James Valley was not present when the picture was taken.

Below: Master Farmers and their wives, Class of 1933, with Governor Herbert H. Lehman who made the awards at the Master Farmer banquet at Farm and Home Week. With them are H. E. Babcock and E. R. Eastman of the American Agriculturist staff





Out on a Limb

By Frank App



NATURE is subject to climatic cycles as well as economic. During the past five years we have experienced a series of unusual weather conditions which have reduced the yield of fruit



Frank App

because of drought, freezing, or storm throughout the eastern fruit belt.

I question whether we could find another such a five year period within the records of our Weather Bureau. I do not have the rainfall for the year 1929 in New Jersey available. However, the drought was severe enough to cause the foliage of peach trees to turn yellow during the harvesting season

and the size of the peaches was greatly reduced in most orchards.

The rainfall deficiency from April 1, 1930, to October 1, 1932, was thirty inches at New Brunswick; twenty-seven at Newton; eighteen at Moorestown; and sixteen at Pleasantville. The reports for Bridgeton, New Jersey, are not available for this full period, but from comparative observation I would estimate it to be greater than New Brunswick.

The drought was broken in 1933, but the fruit grower experienced a storm equivalent to hurricane in the damage brought to the fruit crop.

During the drought years of 1929 to 1932 inclusive we had dry mild winters. Peach buds would swell during the winter months and occasionally the sap wood of the peach trees was injured by the drought leaving the trees very susceptible to winter injury. Fire Blight was serious in apples and pears. Codling Moth and other insects increased tremendously.

We fruit growers during this period have faced great handicaps. Insects and disease become much more prevalent. Trees were weakened and the fruit crop was reduced both in quality and quantity.

* * *

What the Cold Weather Has Done to the Peach Grower

On February 8th the cold weather reached an extreme which made a record for the Weather Bureau throughout New Jersey and extended throughout the eastern fruit belt.

Preliminary reports indicate a complete kill of peach buds in most sections of New Jersey and Delaware with heavy damage for Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. For those growers who already face a complete loss of crop for 1934 this is a serious condition.

Five years of adverse climatic conditions together with the depression has left the growers in an unfavorable position to face this loss for 1934. We have some peach growers who rely almost entirely on peaches for their cash receipts. How can they maintain the orchards and find enough capital to live themselves without some other source of income? They will need help just as much as flood stricken areas, when temporarily the assets of a community were wiped out. Other growers who have diversified will attempt to increase their income through production of more vegetables on land not occupied with orchards. This will present a serious marketing problem.

* * *

Orchards Must Be Maintained

Those peach orchards which will not bear a crop this year should have one or two sprays and possibly a small amount of tillage and fertilizer to

maintain them in healthy condition.

Where Red Mite is present now they should have a dormant application of oil for Red Mite and bordeaux if Leaf Curl is present. An orchard with some age probably will need to have at least one good cultivation and a small amount of fertilizer to furnish the proper amount of growth to the buds for the 1935 crop.

We peach growers in this area are "Out on a Limb." Now is the time to do some very constructive planning, properly to maintain these orchards and provide an income in place of the peach receipts.

This may be the proper time to remove that old orchard, crop the land this year and replant as soon as conditions warrant.

* * *

What Crops Shall We Grow to Replace Peaches?

Our market will determine the crops to grow.

There will be a better demand for crops for canning purposes than existed during the past few years. It would be advisable for the growers within the canhouse areas to investigate these markets.

The contract price for these canhouse crops while not high, will probably be as good as parity, or the equivalent to pre-war prices in terms of purchasing power to the grower. However, if it is a new crop the grower should take every precaution to get the necessary assistance from the County Agent, so that he will make it a profitable operation.

The usual crops of the community are the ones that should be grown. I believe these should be selected and plans should be made by the individual as well as the community so as to assure a market for the crop when it is produced.

* * *

Some New Spray Materials

The next ten years will bring about some revolutionary changes in materials used for spraying purposes. Every grower should be alert to take advantage of these newer materials as soon as they have demonstrated their value. I believe it wise to try these newer materials experimentally. In this manner the grower can judge their value in the operation of his own orchard, which is the final measure so far as it concerns the individual.

Tar Oil Distillates

Tar distillate sprays have been used in Europe with satisfactory results for

a considerable period of time. It is only within the past few years that it has been introduced into the United States.

Many insecticide and fungicide companies are today putting on the market a modified tar oil distillate combined with lubricating oil emulsion. These tar oil distillate sprays have proven very effective in the control of aphids.

They must be applied in the dormant stage and not in the delayed dormant. If applied with the right strength and time at a temperature not under 45 degrees F. they are effective in killing the aphid eggs. The distillates are more penetrating than oils and therefore are more effective as an insecticide because of their ability to penetrate and destroy the egg. This makes it possible to eliminate the use of expensive nicotine applications later in the year. When combined with lubricating oil emulsion they will also control scale, bud moth, and red mite, and any other insects that may be hibernating in an egg state in the trees.

A Modified Lime Sulphur Spray

Most of us consider lime sulphur the ideal spray for the control of apple scab. Many of us, however, have come to believe that lime sulphur retards the best growth of the foliage and the fruit when used throughout the season. We have also found it more inclined to burn and russet than many other sprays.

Our Experiment Stations and research men are recommending various prepared sulphur sprays, other than lime sulphur. Some are busily engaged in seeking some new material that will stimulate the foliage and not russet the fruit, and yet control plant diseases.

I find one of the spray material companies is offering the grower a sulphonated oil, to be added to the summer strength lime sulphur in the spray tanks. It is said to precipitate a fine potent free sulphur. This may be in part or all of the available sulphur in the lime sulphur solution. In this manner they are able to obtain protection from scab and other disease from the free sulphur precipitated as well as the lime sulphur solution in the spray mixture.

The free sulphur action is supposedly due to two features; first, the fineness of the particles of the sulphur; second, the drying of the free sulphur to the fruit or foliage.

I have asked our Experiment Station whether they are familiar with this material but find they have had no experience with it. As a grower I may try a small amount sufficient for one tank full or about one acre of trees.



A pint box of Fairfax strawberries. Although of unusual size, they were grown in a dry season.

Dr. R. H. Hurt, of the Piedmont Field Laboratory, Charlottesville, Virginia, writes me he has used the material on both peaches and apples with good results. However, he is not recommending it in a commercial way as yet.

If we can modify our lime sulphur in such a way that the foliage is not russeted, and next years buds are not weakened, this material may be well worthwhile.

* * *

Peach Leaf Curl

During the past year leaf curl was quite serious in many orchards throughout the east. Probably it will be more so this year if control measures are not applied.

The usual recommendation is either the application of concentrated lime sulphur in strength of one gallon lime sulphur to ten gallons of water, or the use of Bordeaux, at a strength of three pounds of Bluestone, three pounds of lime and fifty gallons of water, usually known as 3-3-50.

Where it is necessary to spray for scale, leaf curl and red mite, a combination of Bordeaux and oil applied in the dormant stage will control all three. It is also the cheapest form of spray material that can be used for the control of this disease and these parasites.

After the buds begin to swell it is too late to spray for leaf curl, as the infection has taken place as soon as the bud scale is open sufficient to allow the spores to reach the developing leaflets within the bud.

* * *

The Burden of Debt

Few of us realize the tremendous burden of indebtedness many folks are carrying. My contact as a member of the Governor's Farm Mortgage Committee, as well as a member of the Conciliation Commission, brings me in contact with this situation in a very forceful manner.

Although our Federal Government is making a splendid effort to cope with this situation, the machinery does not appear adequate to meet the needs of the individual on the border line.

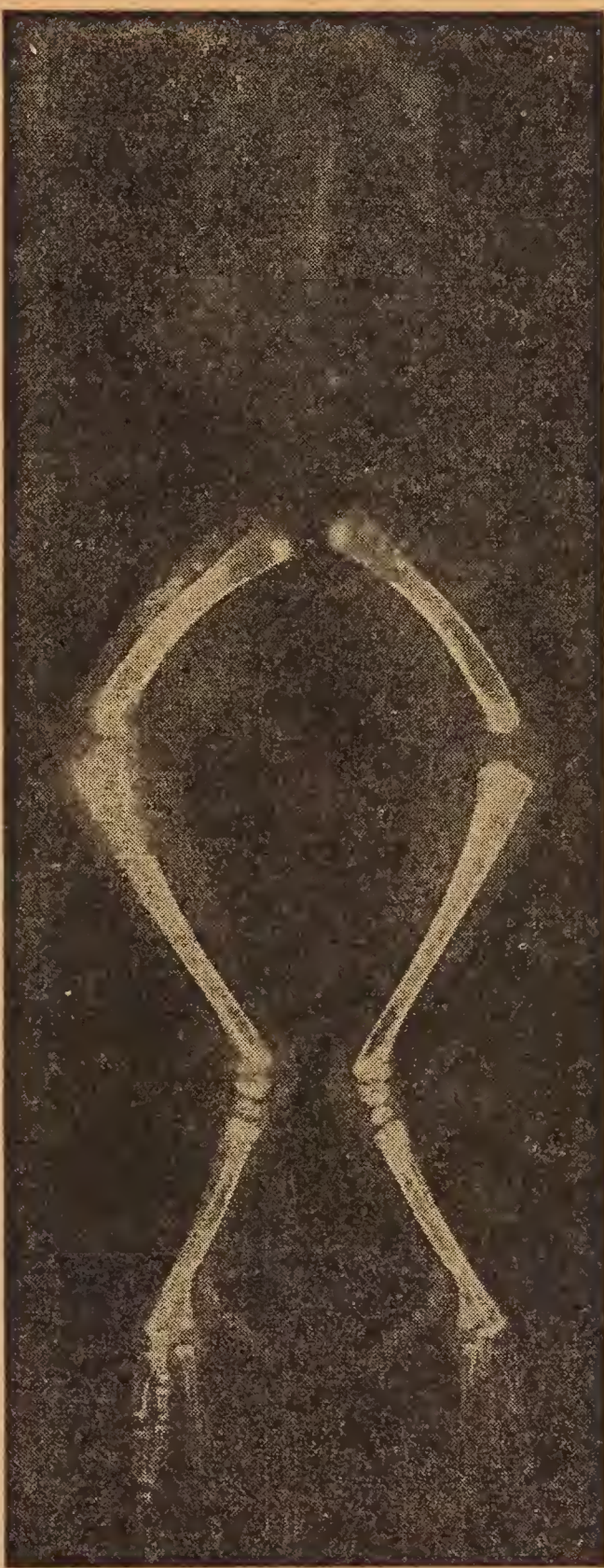
One of my neighbors who owns two farms adjacent to one another, desires to obtain a mortgage from the Land Bank which will place him on a more permanent financing basis and allow him to pay back interest and taxes. The farm is situated in a desirable section of the county, and is in a good state of tilth. The man is one of ability and good character.

The appraisal of the property made by the appraiser recently obtained by the Land Bank does not allow this operator to obtain sufficient to meet his needs. The difference in question is approximately \$500.00. A reviewing appraiser, who is making check appraisals to ascertain the accuracy of appraisals, has appraised the property for sufficient to allow the operator the amount desired. It was the opinion of the reviewing appraiser that a difference of ten percent in the appraisal was quite possible between any two good appraisers. He further felt that where there was a small difference between the appraisal of the property (Continued on Page 13)



—Photo by Ewing Galloway

Regardless of what spray material is used, the most important fundamental is thoroughness of application. Spray material is effective only when the tree is thoroughly covered.



Photos—Purina Biological Laboratory

Things You Can't See in a Chick Feed

WHAT does it matter if chicks don't get that sunshine vitamin—vitamin D? Look at these X-ray pictures of two chicks. What do you see? A curved, undeveloped breast bone on the left. A straight, fully-developed breast bone on the right. Trace the leg bones in the one on the left. See the poor bone development at the hock. Now look at the one on the right. Yes, you can see the development all right.

The chick on the left was fed a ration lacking in vitamin D. The chick on the right was fed Purina Startena which contains cod-liver oil rich in the sunshine vitamin—vitamin D. After all, it does matter what you feed chicks. There's sunshine vitamin D in the Checkerboard bag and everything else a chick needs for life, health and growth.

Feed Startena and you'll not have to worry about keeping chicks alive and free from leg weakness. They'll grow quick and big! You'll have the kind of chick you really want at six weeks . . . and all it takes is but two lbs. of Startena!



Write for new 1934 edition of the Purina Poultry Book. A complete plan for making money from your poultry as recommended by the Purina Experimental Farm. Write to—

PURINA MILLS - - BUFFALO, N. Y.

I
DARE
YOU!

To My Friends:

GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH was recently elected to the Board of the New York Life Insurance Company, of which I am a Director. I had never met him before so you may wonder what my first impressions were. I make it a point to look for positive characteristics in every man; and when I first met Governor Smith, I looked for his positive characteristics.

His affability and extreme friendliness impressed me almost immediately. He seemed genuinely glad to meet me, as he seemed glad to meet the other men of the directorate. During the morning I noticed particularly that he had a marvelous memory for figures.

Later I was telling Mrs. Danforth of the meeting, and I concluded by saying: "I'm going to be more friendly. I'm going to brush up on my memory system."

To meet a great personality challenges us to put his dominant characteristics into our lives. But do we do it? Do we look for those characteristics that have made the successful man a leader among men? And do we try to make these qualities a part of ourselves?

■ ■ ■ ■

AT VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, New York, a Russian play recently was produced. In a gripping way each character seemed fired from within by a passion to surmount the obstacles that faced him. One rude proletarian from the Steppes had an insatiable thirst for knowledge. He boasted of "reading three books in one night to catch up with culture." No wonder men come out on top when such an overpowering thirst possesses them.

■ ■ ■ ■

I WANT TO DO THINGS as a miller. Do I hunger and thirst after those things? I have a great vision for a Youth Program that will help the boys and girls of this country. Do I hunger and thirst to make it a reality?

Do you farmers, wives, sons, and daughters have a great individual objective for which you hunger and thirst? Or do you milk cows without any ambition? Do you, as a poultry raiser, just hatch out eggs, expecting the usual number of baby chicks to live, or are you selecting eggs with utmost care, while buying only sturdy chicks and watching feed, water, temperature, and all those other things necessary to insure 90% or more reaching maturity?

■ ■ ■ ■

YOU SEE, I'm trying to get into my life and into your life some things that will lift us above the ordinary. I am DARING to acquire some things that other people have which will lift me out of any ruts that I am in. But I realize that I can't have Governor Smith's friendliness and his memory unless I follow a definite program toward that end. I can't catch up with culture like the Russian unless I read, not three books in a night, but, say, three books in three months. What kind of a DARING plan will you start for your individual improvement?

WM. H. DANFORTH
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898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

The FAMOUS EVEREADY BATTERIES



THE present "Evereadys" are made from raw materials contracted for at the low prices of 18 to 20 months ago. And we're passing this saving on to you.

Good news you say. Yes! And substantial price reduction isn't the whole story... isn't all you get. Today, in the large size Eveready Layerbilt "B" battery you are offered a battery that is *solidly* packed with energy producing materials. For the cells in this new and patented Eveready are *flat* instead of round. Result! "Layerbilts" pack energy into every cubic inch. There are no waste spaces such as are present in the old-fashioned, round-cell battery. And, better yet, there's no internal wiring in "Layerbilts." And with that wiring gone, a frequent source of battery breakdown is banished. "Layerbilts" bring you long, trouble-free life for your radio. And bring it, remember, at a substantially reduced price.



In the illustration above note the flat cells in "Layerbilts."

Look at These New Low Prices on Eveready Batteries

\$2.50 for the large size 45 volt "Layerbilt." It has *flat* cells and packs powerful energy into every one of its 252 cubic inches.

\$1.95 for the medium size 45 volt "Layerbilt." It too, has *flat* cells with no waste spaces.

However, if you still desire to buy a round-cell battery at a lower initial cost, you can purchase Eveready ordinary-cell type batteries, the best of their kind, for as little as \$1.35 for the 45 volt medium size.

Warning to Air-Cell Radio Purchasers and Owners!

The "just-as-goods" are out to get your Radio Money. You can outwit them if you remember:

1. 18 of the world's largest radio manufacturers standardized... and recommend that you use... Eveready Air-Cell "A" battery in Air-Cell Receivers.
2. Laboratory tests have proven that Eveready Air-Cell "A" batteries:
 - ... operate at about *one-half* the cost of old-fashioned "A" batteries.
 - ... deliver approximately *twice* as many hours of service.
 - ... weigh approximately *one-half* as much.
 - ... *never* need recharging.

If you want to save money and at the same time enjoy your Air-Cell receiver, the genuine Eveready Air-Cell "A" battery is the *only* source of "A" current you should buy.

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General Offices: NEW YORK, N. Y.

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation



EVEREADY BATTERIES packaged electricity at its best

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

CORNELL University's 27th annual Farm and Home Week established new records for attendance, excellence of program and smoothness with which all events were handled. Approximately 6,800 persons registered at headquarters in Roberts Hall, compared to 5,160 last year and 4,941 in 1932.



L. B. Skeffington

Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the university; Dean Carl E. Ladd of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics; Miss Flora Rose, director of the College of Home Economics, and a distinguished group of farm and home leaders and public officials participated in the dedication of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, the new home of the Home Economics College. Dr. George F. Warren and Dr. Frank A. Pearson of the agricultural economics department; Dr. W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and many other men much in the public eye appeared on the program from day to day.

A capacity crowd was in Bailey Hall for the annual Eastman speaking contest founded by the late A. R. Eastman of Waterville. First prize of \$100 went to Miss V. Henry of the class of '35 for her presentation of "After Convalescence—What?" Second prize of \$25 was awarded to A. Gentle, a special student, for "Redistribution of Wealth." Other students of the state colleges who participated were J. A. Mack, '34, "Local Government;" W. H. Sherman, a special student, "Our New Land Policy;" E. Ruteberg, '37, "The Farmer's Way Out;" L. R. Crane, '35, "The F. F. A."

Prof. E. R. Hoskins was in charge of the high school boys' affairs which centered in the Young Farmers' Conference. This opened with a meeting of the advisory council on Wednesday and ended Friday evening with the annual banquet. At the latter Dean Ladd and Dr. A. R. Mann, provost of the university, received honorary awards as Empire Farmers from the Association of Young Farmers of New York. Two boys, Herbert Smith of Webster and George Turner of Horseheads received awards of American Farmer from the Future Farmers of America.

Home Talent Dramatics

Another feature which drew large attendance was the annual demonstration of home-talent dramatics. Three groups presented plays, but no prizes were awarded as the event was classed as an exhibit rather than a contest. The three groups had won district contests and had been selected from different parts of the state to appear on the Cornell program.

"Dust of the Road" was presented by the Paddy Hill Players of Monroe

County. The cast included Milton H. Carter, Edna D. Carter, Walter E. Janes, Walter L. Whelehan and Cleon Goodwin.

"The Ugly Duckling," by the Greenport Church Pi Epsilon Club of Columbia County, included A. Donald Smith, Miss Irene de Peyster, Wilhelmina Frix, Miss Frances E. Ham and Mrs. Kornelia P. Smith.

"Early Ohios and Rhode Island Reds," by the Seneca Castle Grange of Ontario County, included Mrs. Clayton Comstock, Platt Soper, Mrs. Harvey Ottley, Mrs. Thelma Dolan and George Bennett.

Milk an Important Topic

As in any considerable gathering of farmers, milk was an important topic. Charles H. Baldwin, commissioner of agriculture and markets, and Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., commissioner of health, both members of the Milk Control Board, as well as Henry S. Manley, its counsel, were speakers. On Friday Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, told the league's viewpoint. Another prominent figure was Judge Berne A. Pyrke, former commissioner of agriculture and markets and now with Sheffields.

The raw milk producers assembled to perfect their state organization, the Natural Milk Association of New York, of which Henry T. Hunt of Peekskill is president. As a result of an afternoon of discussion, it was stated by Dr. James D. Brew, executive secretary, that the association was more interested in developing a market and improving the production of raw milk than it was in fighting pasteurization. He said the association believed there was a place in the marketing scheme for both raw and pasteurized milk, that half of the milk consumption of the country was in its raw form, and that so long as the public wanted raw milk the association would oppose compulsory pasteurization.

The Whitney bill, which would transfer all milk work from the State Department of Health to the Department of Agriculture and Markets was discussed, and any action relating to it left to the board of directors. Officers of the association said they would co-operate with milk control officials in observance of any reasonable regulations, and that it desired to build a program that was so "logical, fair and sound" that it would win public support.

Farm Organizations State Position

The Conference Board of New York Farm Organizations conducted a lengthy session and acted upon a number of questions affecting farmers. It requested Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, to co-operate with New York and New Jersey milk boards to prevent a price war in the New York milkshed. It opposed branch banking on the ground that credit needs of farmers can be served better by local management familiar with agricultural needs and activities.

Principles of the Smith bill for licensing cattle dealers were approved. The board also asked an appropriation of

(Continued on Page 26)



One of the big events of Farmers' Week was the dedication of the new Home Economics building which has been named Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The above picture, taken on the occasion of the dedication shows, from left to right, Fred J. Freestone, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., George F. Warren, and C. R. White.

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Campbell Hall.....R. B. Seacord
Canandaigua.....Stanley W. Herendeen
Clymer.....Alvin G. Bennink
Cooperstown.....Cooperstown Elec. Co.
Delanson.....Wm. W. Enders
Delhi.....H. E. Mason & Sons
Eldred.....Rymans Electric Shop
Elizabethtown.....Leo P. Prime
Ellenville.....Evans Elec. Standard Appliances
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Friendship.....J. R. Stone
Fulton.....Johnston's Hardware
Ghent.....B. G. Smith
Gloversville.....Dillon's Electric Service
Granville.....The M. E. Rudd Elec. Co.
Greenwich.....Nelson J. Lundberg
Honeoye Falls.....A. J. Knortz
Hudson Falls.....Griffin Lumber Co.
Little Valley.....Merow Bros.
Lyons.....Carroll Electric Co.
Medina.....L. Roy Bishop
Middletown.....Roy A. Williams
Naples.....C. H. Miel
North Creek.....Allens Electric Shop
Pachogue.....Home Appliance Corp.
Pawling.....E. M. Crowe
Penn Yan.....George W. Crosby
Plattsburg.....E. V. Wilson
Rochester.....C. L. Hartmann Corp.
Roscoe.....Roscoe Hdwe. Co., Inc.
Rushford.....G. I. Gordon
Seneca Castle.....Charles Buchan
Stamford.....C. L. Many
Stillwater.....Robert L. McClements
Troy.....Ehrlich Elec. Service, Inc.
Tupper Lake.....Tupper Lake Elec. Corp.
Upper Red Hook.....E. L. Losee
Walton.....Northrup & Combs
Waterville.....Faulkner Electric Co.
Watkins Glen.....Haynes Electric Co.
Westerlo.....Delavergne & Stewart
Woodstock.....H. Honst & Co.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.Engineering Utilities Corp.

VERMONT

Bennington.....M. E. Rudd
Burlington.....Chas. A. Von Bruns
Chester Depot.....C. N. Clark
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Norwich.....F. W. Fitzgerald

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bristol.....Keezer Bros.
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Laconia.....Harry L. Clow
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London.....J. W. Robinson
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Portsmouth.....Earle E. Beede
West Springfield.....E. H. Broe

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Ashfield.....Robert H. Nye
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CONNECTICUT

Danbury.....Humphrey Bros., Inc.
Hartford.....Carl Emerson
Hartford.....Standish Battery & Elec. Co.
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New London.....Creem Automotive Service
Norwich.....Ebeneser S. DeWolfe
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MARYLAND

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Baltimore.....Parks & Hull Automotive Corp.
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Centerville.....J. R. Murphy
Chestertown.....Baldwin Electric Corp.
Cumberland.....Treiber Elec. Service
Hempstead.....W. R. Wyand
Leonardtown.....Leonardtown Implement Co.
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DELAWARE

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A Personal Message to the Farm Family

Did you ever stop to think how much of your work is done in darkness, or at least under the shadow of the lamp or lantern? Early morning chores by everyone—in the barn, in the yard, in the kitchen . . . and similar chores again after dark. These are the hours when our "morale" is at low ebb—and how it would help to be able to flood everything with bright, safe light, simply by touching a button!

Think a moment: *Delco-Light* means less fire risk—better insurance rates—and above all, it means a finer home for your children, so they will become proud of it and invite friends to their home instead of seeking the "bright lights" elsewhere. It means more leisure and less labor for all. *Delco-Light* means a greater feeling of *independence*!

A small *Delco-Light* plant may be all you require. There are *Delco-Light* plants for every size and kind of farm, for every purse and purpose. They are dependable and efficient—almost human in performance. Economical beyond belief. If you haven't seen the new 1934 *Delco-Light* plants, you owe it to yourself and your family to investigate. And the beauty of it is that you can *prove* the value of *Delco-Light* before you buy it, by having it in your home for a TRIAL!

A specially-built *Delco-Light* demonstrating trailer can be run onto your farm and the house provided with lights and

power. You can have this service *without any obligation on your part*. And you'll *know* at the end of that period whether you'll want to continue without this necessary modern convenience.

For nearly a year now, *Delco-Light* plants have been distributed and serviced through United Motors Service, a national sales and service organization with headquarters in Detroit, Michigan, and branches and warehouses in all principal cities.

In improving and strengthening the *Delco-Light* dealer organization in the interests of better service, there may have been some changes in your territory. For that reason we are listing in the column at the left the authorized *Delco-Light* dealers in your state, and suggest that you clip this list, and keep it handy.

Get acquainted with your *Delco-Light* dealer, because he is a valuable friend to have. Drop in to see him when you're in town. You'll like him—HE'S THE MAN WHO MAKES YOUR HOUSE A HOME. And he is the person to see when you are ready to have that trial demonstration of *Delco-Light* in your home. But don't put this off too long, for life takes on an entirely new meaning for you and the family the moment you have your *Delco-Light* installed!

J. A. Oberheuer

President

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE INC.



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Guaranteed for dependable work everywhere . .



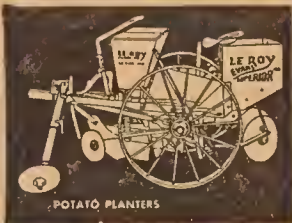
Walking Plows—Chilled and Steel Moldboards 5 Sizes 3 Left-hand



Land Rollers—Two or Three Section 24" and Two Section 26"



Lime Sowers 1 Horse 6 Bushels 2 Horse 8 Bushel 2 Horse 10 Bushels



Evans Superior—One or two Row.



Sulky Plows—Chilled and Steel Moldboards 3 Sizes



Harrows—Spring Tooth-Spike Tooth and Disc.

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Medium Red or Mammoth, at attractive prices. Ohio Grown—Double Recleaned of the highest quality. Have real bargain prices on Alsike Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed, Alsike and Timothy Mixed. Also Sensation Seed Oats, Velvet Barley, Soy Beans, Woodburn, Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn.
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Open field grown Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Beet, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Tomato, Pepper, Potato Plants.
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CERTIFIED POTATO SEED—Hybrid and Hill selected Sweet Corn Seed. Free catalog.
QUALITY FARMS, PITTSFORD, N. Y.

Our Experience with Pasture Improvement

SEVERAL years ago our only pasture was 20 acres with a lot of small beech and maple trees that furnished little feed. In the spring we put in crops for green feed, which we cut and fed in the barn. We let the cows in most of the time and it took us an hour a day to feed them the green feed.

After talking with the county agent and the agronomist at the college, I started to make a pasture near the barn. I bought some fence from an American Agriculturist advertiser, fenced a field, and then on each acre put on a ton of lime and 200 pounds of a high analysis complete fertilizer. This was done in the spring and brought in a good stand of grass and clover which lasted through July, after which I used green feed.

Clover Comes In

The next year I put on 200 pounds to the acre of the same fertilizer and wherever there was any moss I made another application of lime. The grass was better than it was the year before; there was more clover and it lasted longer.

The following year I took another field near the first one. I put on 200 pounds of a nitrogen carrier, and sowed on a pasture mixture at the rate of 25 pounds to the acre. By the time the other pasture was eaten close, this new field was ready to be turned into. However, I did not let them eat it too close the first year. Each year since that I have put on 200 pounds of a good nitrogen carrier to the acre each spring, usually between March 1st and 15th.

Now I have two good pastures, and it is easy to change the cows from one field to the other. Three years ago the second field grew so fast that I let the first field go and mowed a load of hay off it June 25th. Last summer we had three months of dry weather and the feed became short, so I sowed one-half acre of sudan grass for a reserve pasture. On account of the dry weather, the seed didn't start until we had rain, then it grew fast to make a good pasture by September 1st.

Sudan Grass

I turned the cows on to this field for two weeks to let the pasture grow up again, and then turned them on the mowing two weeks. By that time the sudan grass had sprouted up again, and the cows have been rotated from one to the other for six weeks. There is nothing equal to sudan grass for a quick growth but frost will kill it, although it lasted until October 15th.

My advice to anyone planning pasture improvement would be to use a nitrogen carrier and superphosphate as a fertilizer in the early spring. Then for late summer, use either sudan grass, winter rye and vetch, crimson clover, late planting of flint corn sowed thick in the row or broadcast. I have read where many cows have been poisoned from the use of sudan grass, but I have never had any ill effects from its use. We only leave the cows on these fields one and a half hours in the morning, and then there is no danger.

I can't say enough about pasture im-

provement, and whatever cost is incurred is more than repaid by the increase in the amount of feed you receive.

—W. W. Taylor, Feeding Hills, Mass.

A St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Dairyman Improves His Pasture

The farmers of this North Country depend almost wholly upon the cow for income and it is quite a universal custom to produce most of the milk during the pasture season. Many farmers do little more than maintain their herds through the winter. The pasture, therefore, becomes the most important part of the farm. That is, we depend almost wholly upon milk for income, and we depend upon the pasture to furnish the feed to produce the major part of the year's milk production. I should like to emphasize this point because the dairyman must realize how dependent he is upon his pasture before he becomes interested in pasture management and improvement.

Our farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres is divided into three parts; about twenty acres of night pasture, about sixty-five acres of tillable land and a day pasture of about eighty acres. These eighty acres are so rough and have so many rocks that they do not lend themselves to cultivation. The farm was settled some eighty years ago and I am of the opinion that up until the last four years these eighty acres had practically no fertilizer except the little left by the stock during the day.

During the summer of 1929 I began making a study of the pasture. I found about twenty-five per cent of it covered with growing brush and I would judge another twenty-five per cent covered with elecampane, mullein and thistles, a lot of brush left from trees cut for wood, some swale and the ground available for grass practically covered with paint brush and poverty grass. I was amazed that cows could maintain themselves. Nevertheless, we expected them to do so and, in addition, to produce an amount of milk that would make farming pay. Impossible.

Weeds Cut Regularly

It took four men two weeks to cut and burn the brush and cut the weeds. We have continued to cut the weeds each year, preferably when they are in blossom. I judge eighty per cent of them have been killed. We hauled several loads of pine roots and other loose wood and burned about a hundred big pine stumps that covered considerable space. The following spring we sowed pasture grass seed where the fires had been. I noticed that on the places where there had been wood fires and no seeding, thistles and catnip grew so well that grass could not get a start. We drained the swales where possible and burned them over every spring. At least half of the space is now good pasture. We also burn the coarse tufts of grass where stock no longer grazed and this also increased the grazing area.

We built a fence across the eighty (Continued on opposite page)



As you can see from this picture, cows on Mr. Taylor's fertilized pasture do not have to travel all day to get enough feed to keep them alive.

FERTILIZE LIBERALLY

with 'AERO' Granular CYANAMID

IN ADVANCE OF PLANTING YOUR TRUCK CROP!

Remarkable effects are secured by applying AERO Cyanamid at the rate of 500 pounds per acre, and cultivating into moist soil two weeks before planting.

In addition to supplying nitrogen and lime to feed the plants and sweeten the soil, AERO Cyanamid serves as a partial-sterilizing agent, aiding in the control of weeds, nematodes, and disease organisms.

■ If you are troubled with root-knot or club-root, you will certainly want to give 'Aero' Cyanamid a trial.

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FREE A coupon worth 10c sent with each collection and catalog. Our catalog is filled with unusual bargains in seeds, plants and shrubs. It's free.
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CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, COBBLERS AND WHITE RUSSETS. DR. H. G. PADGET, Tully, N. Y.

HARBIN LESPEDEZA. Grows on sour, worn-out land of northern states. Great soil builder. Information free. E. B. LEACH, Ceres, N. Y.

(Continued from opposite page)

acres, dividing it into two fields of about equal size. We alternate the herd every two or three weeks. This has not only furnished a fresh pasture each time the herd is changed but has very much increased the pasture capacity.

Manure Plus Superphosphate

In the fall of 1929 we cleaned up the manure that had accumulated in the spring after the ground had become too soft to haul it on the fields and spread it upon the paint brush covered pasture. This manure had about a hundred pounds of superphosphate per ton of manure. The next summer there was a rank growth of both weeds and grass and the cows did not graze it. We burned it over the next spring and that summer it was the best piece of pasture we had. In the spring we put on four tons of fertilizer costing \$228.

We have continued with manure and superphosphate ever year, treating a few acres of the poorest pasture. In addition, we have used superphosphate on that part of the pasture where grass has made a start.

Our experience has taught us that poverty grass and paint brush are the natural growth when the soil fertility has been exhausted and that it is a waste of time and money to try to kill this growth with salt or chemicals and that, as soon as you again build up the soil fertility, the paint brush and poverty grass will disappear and the natural pasture grasses will appear without seeding. Also we feel that the cheapest way to build the fertility is with stable manure and superphosphate and the more superphosphate you use the greater amount of clover will appear and the more palatable and nutritious the feed will be.

—N. D. Smith,
Massena, N. Y.

With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

Hardening Cabbage Plants

"Please let me know how I can raise some cabbage plants and frost proof them. Let me know if this can be done here."—P. K., New Brunswick, N. J.

Frost proofing cabbage plants is simply a matter of hardening them so that they will withstand fairly severe outdoor conditions. Cabbage is naturally a rather hardy plant, but if plants are grown at high temperatures and with an abundance of moisture, and are then transplanted outdoors in the early spring, they will stand very little frost without injury. On the other hand, if they are grown at low temperatures or with restricted water supply, or with limited food supply to become tough physically and dark in color, they are able to withstand temperatures as low as 15 degrees F. without injury.

Of the three methods of hardening, moisture control is the most useful. I should start the plants in a greenhouse or hotbed about eight weeks before you set them in the field. When the seedlings begin to show the first true leaves, they may be put out in flats or directly in coldframes about one and one-half inches apart each way. They are grown fairly rapidly at first, but are gradually hardened off by keeping them on the dry side and exposing them increasingly to outdoor temperature until they are ready to be set in the field.

C. H. Nissley of the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J. is the author of the New Jersey Extension Bulletin No. 51 on "Plant Growing." He also has a very good book on this subject.—Paul Work.

For the past several years, there has been considerable interest in the growing of nut trees. An excellent source of information for New York State is a new bulletin by L. H. MacDaniels. It is Cornell Bulletin No. 573, "Nut Growing in New York State."

If you would like a copy, drop a line to American Agriculturist, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

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The Most Productive American Oat.
40-42 lbs. per bu. "Just twice" the yield of common oats, report our Ohio customers. New Jersey 100 bu. per A. 117 bu. per A. for New England. New York, 87, 89, 92 and up to 106 per A.

80c PER BU. in quantities,

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Last year total production was lowest in 36 years. There's a big shortage. Inferior oats are being offered. Prices will rise. Our own fields gave us a beautiful seed crop—a rare "buy" for you.

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Everything for the farm at prices you can Afford.
Seed Catalog and money saving Price List—FREE.
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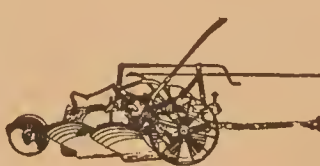
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*See Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 238.

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Strawberries PAY



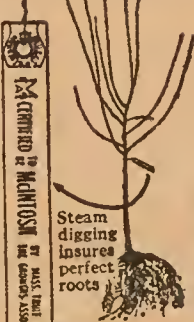
Allen's 1934 Book of Berries is full of dependable information, valuable to every Strawberry grower. It features DORSETT and FAIRFAX, the new Royal Quality Berries from the U. S. Dept. of Agr. Common sense methods and these better varieties mean profits for you. This Book tells how. Write today for free copy.

The W. F. ALLEN CO.
170 Market St., Salisbury, Md.



TREES, VINES AND PLANTS for Spring Planting—Our New Catalog for spring 1934 now ready. Wonderful assortment of Apple and Peach Trees, all the new and better varieties—Pear, Plum and Cherry trees, grown especially for the commercial orchardist and home owner. Small fruits of all kinds. Millions of Strawberry plants including Fairfax and Dorset. Beautiful Shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery and roses. Catalog free. **BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES.** Box O, Princess Anne, Maryland

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All upland grown, hardy, free from disease —
GUARANTEED TRUE TO NAME
Also, 50 other varieties including Milton, Medina, Macoun —
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10 CHERRY TREES \$2.25

2 YEARS, 5 TO 7 FEET HIGH
5 Montmorency, 1 Early Richmond, 2 Black Oxheart, 2 White Oxheart. All strictly first class. Send for Free Catalog.

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Intensive Early Season Efforts will modify your residue problems.

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Materials
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LIME SULPHUR SOL
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1934 THE 'ASTRINGENT'
ARSENATE OF LEAD YEAR

"Astringent" ARSENATE of LEAD

now has a season of intensive commercial use behind it and instead of limiting ourselves to saying "15% to 30% more efficient" we quote the growers themselves:

"Worm damage was 1 1/2%—less than half of previous year" **
"One crop looked to be a total loss but I changed my spray program and Orchard Brand 'Astringent' Lead stopped the worms"
*** "I am convinced that 'Astringent' Lead gave the best control of any lead I've ever used" *** "Your 'Astringent' has real merit for everything checked in its favor."

Use "Astringent" Lead to help establish early season control and thus avoid late spraying, as much as possible, and its consequence in residue removal problems. You will cut down the culls, save spraying labor and **MAKE MORE MONEY.**

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Please send 1934 "CASH CROPS" with spray schedules. AA



—Photo by Ewing Galloway

Farmers attending Farm and Home Week were advised to inoculate legumes before seeding. The cost is small and most experiments have shown enough increases to pay big dividends even on land on which the same crop has been grown in recent years. Here we see inoculating material being mixed with sweet clover seed.

Our Experience with Cross Pollination of Apples

WE have a block of 200 McIntosh apples set in 1918, or 16 years ago. This orchard has never produced any amount of apples until the past season when we had a full crop of quality fruit. There is no question in your mind but that our trouble before has been lack of pollination. This past season we hand pollinated each tree in the following way:

We took the pollen from the blossoms of several varieties such as Wealthy, Ben Davis, Duchess, etc., and touched each cluster of McIntosh with a small brush with this pollen. The time taken was about 10 hours by 17 men, women and boys, or about 170 hours. We feel that it was worth many times the cost of doing this as we had 1,000 bushels of perfect sized fruit, and the most ever harvested before was 400 bushels in 1932.

After the setting of this orchard (several years later) we knew something was wrong in pollination, so we grafted every third tree in each third row to other varieties which will soon blossom enough and take care of the pollination question.—Clarence R. Burcroff, Pultneyville, N. Y.

* * *

The problem of cross pollination was not considered by the fruit growers of this section as an important item at the time our orchard at Silverleaf Farm was planted. But a few years later it became a question of much importance. The trees were set in solid blocks of McIntosh and Spy which were not very good for setting together in this way because of the difference in the time of blooming.

For a number of years the trees did not bear very well, and we could think of no good method for quick results. But when the trees were about eight years old and still did not bear very well, we began to hang up branches cut from other old trees and even some from wild trees during the blossom period. This improved the crop to a great extent, so we began to work over a few of the trees by top graft to other varieties such as Baldwins and Greenings for the Spies and Wealthy and Johnathan for the McIntosh. While these may not be the best varieties to pollinate McIntosh and Spies we have found the combination a good one.—A. S. Griffin, Cambridge, Vt.

New Berries Look Promising

There appears to be an increase or rather a revival of interest in growing

raspberries in New York. One of the problems has been the control of diseases, and the Geneva Experiment Station has been trying to develop varieties resistant to Mosaic and other troubles.

At Geneva they recommend a new red raspberry called the "Newburgh" which ripens a few days ahead of Cuthbert. It is bright red in color, keeps and ships well and is large and firm. Up to date Mosaic has not troubled these berries.

A new black variety called "Naples," is considered to be very promising. Mosaic so far has spread very slowly. It is vigorous and productive, and the variety seems to be excellent for both home and market use.

The Geneva Experiment Station has recently reprinted Bulletin #25 on "Raspberry Growing in New York State," and will be glad to send you a copy upon request.

Dwarf Trees

Would you advise setting dwarf trees for pollinizers?

Dwarf trees are not as popular as formerly in providing a means of cross pollination. They require more attention and even where space is limited, they do not compare favorably with a standard tree. The yields obtained are small and while a dwarf tree might have a place in a restricted back yard garden, it would seem that even there, small fruits can be used more advantageously.

Curl Bad in New Jersey

Reports from New Jersey say that they have had more peach curl there than they have had for some time, and should conditions be favorable next spring, it is likely to cause serious damage.

Dr. W. H. Martin of the State College emphasizes the importance of spraying before the buds swell. While good results have followed the use of 3-3-50 Bordeaux, this material will not control scale, and so lime sulphur is more satisfactory.

Wrecking the Railroad Worm

The railroad worm is one of New Hampshire's worst apple pests, yet quite a number of growers report successful control in 1933. One step which
(Continued on opposite page)

Send
for your
copy

Name _____ Address _____

has helped greatly is cutting down of old, neglected trees.

Walters Bros., of Wolfeborough, cut down over 95 old trees, some of them with the cooperation of neighbors, and found that it helped greatly.

E. H. Newell, of Keene, cut down all the wild apple trees near his orchard and picked up all drops under his own trees. He had a lot of trouble in 1932 with railroad worms, but none in 1933.

In Hollis a community campaign was undertaken with good results. Growers cooperated and a few unemployed were hired to cut worthless trees.

Two Orchard Problems — Spray Residue and the Codling Moth

(Continued from Page 3)

ieties thinning may be a worth-while practice. By breaking the clusters of fruit it makes a condition less favorable for worm entry, and at the same time much of the injured fruit may be removed and destroyed. Thinning also makes possible more thorough coverage with spray materials and allows for better sizing and higher coloring of the fruit.

Banding is suggested for heavily infested orchards in which control by thorough spraying has been found difficult. Chemically treated bands are preferable, but should not be used on young or smooth-barked trees because of the danger of injury. The rough and loose bark is first scraped from the trunk and larger branches, and the bands are applied by July 1. When removing the bands the following winter, care should be taken to destroy all living caterpillars not adhering to the bands.

With regard to orchard and packing house sanitation, it may not be practical to assume much expense, but it is well to have these thoughts in mind: The orchard may be made less congenial for the pest by removing all trash, dead and split branches, stubs left by careless pruning, etc., which may afford protection for hibernating caterpillars. A considerable number of worms may be killed by the timely destruction of those thinned and dropped fruits that are infested. Many moths may be destroyed by storing used containers such as crates, baskets, and barrels in a tight room or building. Packing houses when tightly closed or screened during the late spring and summer prevent the escape of moths that would otherwise find their way back into the orchards.

Conclusion

As has already been mentioned, it does not seem reasonable to believe that we should again encounter in one season so many conditions favorable to the insect as were experienced during 1933. We cannot forecast with any degree of certainty the weather conditions for 1934, but we do know that abnormal seasons are the exception, otherwise they would not be abnormal and a more average season or possibly a cool summer would be much for our benefit. We must not lose sight of the fact, however, that there is a very large carry-over of caterpillars from last year and that the success of our efforts will depend to a large degree on our ability to control the first brood of worms this coming season.

Out on a Limb

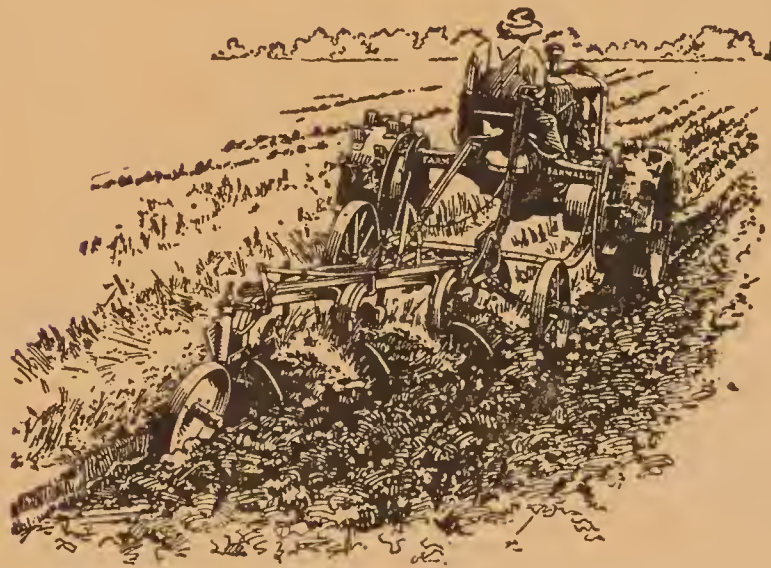
(Continued from Page 6)

and the needs of the operator, that consideration should be given to the character of the owner, which in this case was excellent.

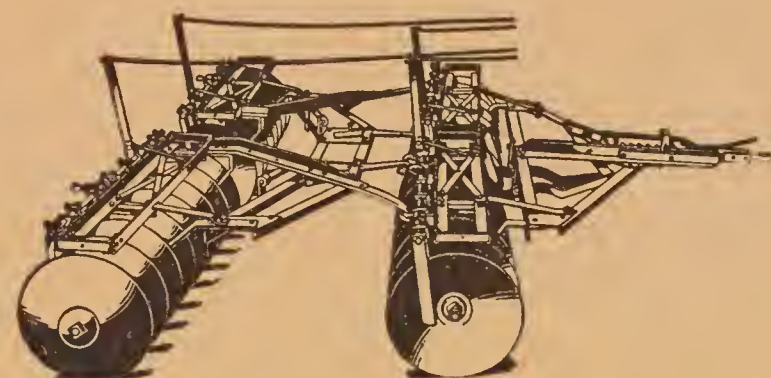
Since the reviewing appraiser is a man from one of our recognized universities, well trained as an economist, I believe his judgment should carry weight. Furthermore, the Credit Administration would not employ a reviewing appraiser to check appraisals made without obtaining some one they knew was trained and able. This work serves as a measure of the accuracy of the appraisers in the field.

The reviewing appraiser's report was made in December; the applicant for this mortgage at this writing has not learned whether he would receive the amount requested and necessary for his needs. This application was first made to the Land Bank in August. The delay has left the applicant in an unhappy frame of mind.

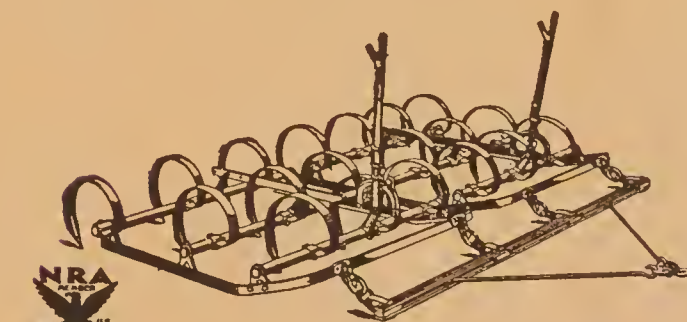
Draw on the McCormick-Deering Line of Tools for Your Spring Work



A McCormick-Deering Little Genius Plow being pulled by a Farmall 30 Tractor.



The No. 9 Tractor Disk Harrow heads the long list of harrows available in the McCormick-Deering line. The frame of the No. 9 is so designed that the disks of both front and rear gangs automatically assume the desired cutting angle with the first forward movement of the tractor—and they straighten just as quickly when the tractor is backed. The rear disks split the ridges formed by the front disks with an accuracy never before attained in disk harrow operation.



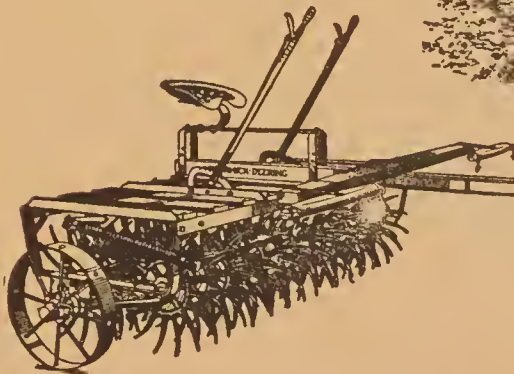
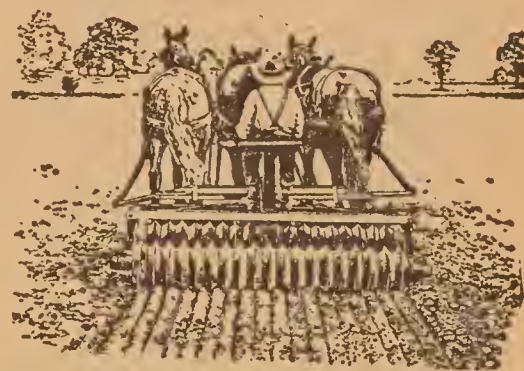
At the left: If you want to dig right down under the heavy crusts and work the soil from the bottom up, you need this McCormick-Deering Spring-Tooth Harrow. It is available with a variety of teeth for cultivating alfalfa, for pulling quack-grass out by the roots, etc. Sizes—1, 2, 3, and 4 sections. A two-section spring-tooth harrow with tractor hitch is shown here.

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The McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe is invaluable for breaking crusts and for blind and early cultivation of corn, peas, beans, cotton, mint, beets, etc. It maintains proper tillage conditions in seed beds from the time they are prepared for seeding until crops are high enough for safe cultivation with shovel cultivators.

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At the request of a large number of our customers to continue the Bargain List, we offer the following strictly first class, well rooted, true-to-name varieties:
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APPLE TREES: Baldwin, Cortland, Delicious, Greening, King, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Wealthy.
PEAR TREES: Bartlett, Bosc, Clapps Favorite, Sheldon, Seckel.
SOUR CHERRY: Ea. Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency.
SWEET or OXHEART CHERRY: Blk. Tartarian, Bing, Gov. Wood, Napoleon Biggarreau, Schmidts Big, Windsor.
PLUM TREES: Burbank, Bradshaw, German Prune, Lombard, Reince Claude, Yellow Egg.
PEACH TREES: Light Grade, 3-4 ft., @ 15c each. Belle Georgia, Carman, Champion, Elberta, Hale, Rochester, South Haven, Yel. St. John. Same Varieties, 2-3 1/2 ft., @ 10c each.
GRAPES: 2 yr. No. 1, Concord, Niagara, 10c each.
25 Columbian (purple) Raspberry, \$1.00.
25 Plum Farmer (black) Raspberry, \$1.00.
25 New Red Raspberry, VIKING, \$1.00.
100 Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry plants, \$1.50.
Paul's Scarlet Climbing Rose, 35c.
Four Hardy 2 yr. Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses, Red, Pink, White, Yellow, \$1.50 or 50c each.
Hardy Hydrangeas, 25c, Spirea Van Houttei, 25c.
EVERGREENS: Am. Arbor Vitae, Arbor Vitae Pyramidal, Irish Juniper, Norway Spruce, 2-3 ft., \$1.00; or 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each.
Order from this adv., or send for Catalog which contains attractive prices of our Products. Products you can Plant with confidence.

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TB Eradication in New York

BECAUSE of tentative plans for making the eradication of bovine tuberculosis one step in a milk production campaign, and because of a growing belief that eventually all city boards of health will require milk from TB tested herds, there is unusual interest in this problem at present. Back in 1918 the accredited herd plan was inaugurated, and in New York State the testing of 160,000 herds, representing over 2,000,000 cattle, was begun. Following are some figures which give results up to date:

At the present time 131,710 New York herds, representing 1,648,173 cattle, are now operating under the accredited herd plan. This represents 71% of the herds and 74% of the cattle in the state. Of this number 104,738 herds are accredited, having passed two successful tests one year apart. Herds to the number of 19,737, representing 283,786 cattle, have passed one successful test.

During the calendar year 1933, 110,117 herds, representing 1,501,503 cattle, were tuberculin tested one or more times; 8,935 initial tests on 157,439 cattle were conducted and 82,941 tuberculous animals were slaughtered.

The outstanding achievement during the calendar year 1933 was the completion of test in and the accreditation of 19 counties wherein the infection had been reduced to less than .5 of 1%.

Under the township-area plan, which has been in operation many years, all cattle have been tuberculin tested one or more times, or testing is under way, in 917, or 98% of the 932 townships in the state.

Since May, 1918, 712,588 tuberculous animals have been revealed and slaughtered. This means that the infection, including the spread of tuberculosis, has been reduced from approximately 40% in 1918 to approximately 12% at the present time. These figures are based on all cattle in the state.

The Agriculture and Markets law makes provision for the appraising of tuberculous animals at their market value. During the calendar year 1933, appraisals were made for 11,009 cattle owners and only 54 of this number, or .5 of 1%, made a request for a review of the appraisal. The result of these reviews is as follows:

Number of animals involved in the	
54 requests	396
The appraisals on 88 animals were increased	\$967.00
The appraisals on 42 animals were decreased	\$348.00
The appraisals on 266 animals were sustained, leaving a net increase of appraisals of	\$619.00

Disinfection Important

Following the removal of tuberculous animals comes a very important step

in tuberculosis eradication work, namely, the cleaning and disinfection of infected premises. It is as important as the method used in detecting the disease; to maintain a herd free from tuberculosis, the buildings and premises on which the animals are housed must be free from the tubercle bacilli.

Up to the present time, all cattle have been tuberculin tested one or more times, in 39 counties, and quarantines prohibiting the movement of any untested cattle into these quarantined areas are in effect. They can be moved only upon a written permit obtained from the County Veterinarian of the county into which the cattle are to be shipped. Quarantines have also been laid on 290 townships where all of the cattle have been tuberculin tested one or more times.

The untested herds and cattle in New York are harbored in 15 counties in a section of the state beginning with Dutchess and Orange counties and extending northward to the St. Lawrence border. In this area there remain approximately 35,000 untested herds, representing approximately 600,000 cattle. The completion of the initial test will take place as rapidly as funds are provided for indemnity purposes.

Another Cow Disease

A cattle disease, which is by no means new, is spreading slowly among cattle in the United States. It is called Johnes Disease and affects the digestive system. The cow gets thin and finally dies.

So far, no cure has been found for the trouble. The disease develops very slowly, and the only known way to check the trouble is by developing something which will give a positive reaction to a test and then remove reactors. Scientists have been working on this problem for several years. Considerable progress has been made already in developing such a test.

More Information About Garget

It is certain that garget, more correctly called mastitis, is one of the most costly troubles affecting dairy herds. A good many dairy cows are affected with this disease without its presence being recognized by the owner. There are several tests that can be applied. The simplest is what is known as a "strip cup" which is a tin receptacle fitted with a removable top, the bottom of which is made of fine mesh wire, about 100 wires to the inch. It is used by milking a few streams from each teat on the sieve and observing any clots or flakiness.

Milk from cows with chronic mastitis (Continued on opposite page)

SWINE Reliable Pigs for Sale!

Our quality shall be maintained but prices are low—never quoted for this high grade stock.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
8-9 Weeks old \$2.50
CHESTER WHITES \$3.00
Will ship C.O.D.—no crating charge.
A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass. Box 83

PIGS — PIGS — PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

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C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

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Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows 8 weeks old \$3.00 each.
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388 SALEM STREET, WOBURN, MASS. TEL. 0086

PIGS FOR SALE

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Boars for immediate service, \$10-\$12-\$15
Younger Boars all prices.
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SENSATION—One of the most productive Oats in cultivation, 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 42-44 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Get our exceptionally low prices for 1934. You should by all means try these Oats. Also Barley, Soy Beans, Seed Corn, Alfalfa, Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed and Binder Twine. Write for catalogue, samples and prices.
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Price and performance will satisfy you on this new pipeline, rubber-lined cup, Milker. Write for complete details.
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ONEIDA, N.Y.



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This is how Edward Chafee, of Wassaic, Dutchess County, New York, provides exercise for his herd sire. The ground around this exerciser shows plenty of traffic and the bull shows plenty of vigor.

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ARE BETTER THAN EVER
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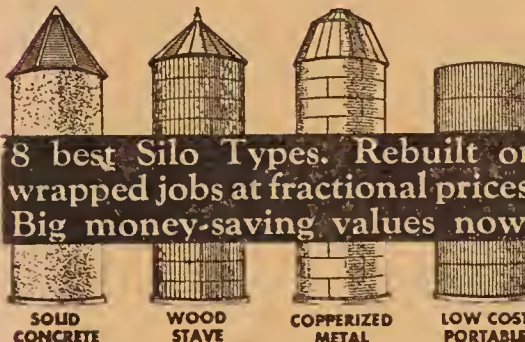
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ROUTES PAY UP TO
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FOR SALE LARGE HERD OF SHETLAND PONIES, either as individuals or groups at attractive prices. WYNUKA PONY FARM, S. W. Huff, Owner, Carmel, N. Y.

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TWENTY REGISTERED PERCHERONS, all ages. Three yr. old stallion by Laet Champion sire. Prices right. F. B. STEWART, Linesville, Pa.

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(Continued from opposite page)

titis is usually alkaline, and based on this fact, what is known as the "Thy-bromol Test" has been developed. This test cannot be satisfactorily used on cows that have recently freshened or that are naturally dry.

The third test is a bacteriological examination which of course has to be done by one trained in making it.

The fourth test is a physical examination of the udder, which, after one has acquired some skill, gives considerable information.

Here are a few suggestions for controlling this trouble: The first, a necessity, is a properly constructed stall with good bedding and partitions to prevent cows from stepping on each other's udders. All animals affected with the trouble, should be put together in one section of the stable. It seems certain that the infection with this disease comes during milking, and that the disease spreads in a herd less rapidly when hand milking is done than when a machine is used. Before milking each cow, the milker should wash his hands in warm, soapy water and dry them. If milking cups are used, the cups should be rinsed in a chlorine disinfectant. After milking the ends of the teats should be dipped in a chlorine disinfectant or a 2 to 3 per cent solution of creolin.

This is a very brief summary of a new bulletin, "Diagnosis and Control of Mastitis," Bulletin 529, published by the New York State Experiment Station at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. If you are interested in a copy, you can secure it from that source, or, if you wish, we will be glad to have you write us for it.

Disinfecting Dairy Utensils

Are chemical disinfectants satisfactory for cleaning milk utensils?

Chemical sterilization of dairy utensils ordinarily means the use of some form of chlorine. The use of such disinfectants is not a substitute for thorough washing, but they do kill bacteria quickly, are not harmful and do not leave any taste or odor. Some dairymen who have used these chemical disinfectants report that they are able to keep bacteria counts down lower than they are by other methods

Visits With Editor Ed

(Continued from Page 5)

000,000 to be paid to farmers for crop reduction in 1934. If dairying and beef cattle farmers are included, then the Government will pay American farmers over a billion dollars this year.

No one can even imagine the amount of machinery and work involved in handling the immense number of individual farm contracts and the great sums involved. Mr. Davis, for example, stated that they had received 1,042,000 contracts from individual cotton farmers. Did you ever try to count to a million? These contracts have to be received, studied for mistakes, audited, approved and then checks issued to the farmers for each one of them.

One editor said to me: "Where is all the money to come from?" The A. A. A. officials say that the money comes from the processing tax which, in turn, must be added to the cost of the product. The theory is that if farmers can be made prosperous, everybody else soon will be, and the wheels of better times will be started a-rolling again.

* * *

The A. A. A. and the Milk Situation

Chester Davis, Chief Administrator of the A. A. A., told us editors frankly that the milk marketing situation was their toughest job, and was yet unsolved. I'll say it is unsolved. The latest plan of the A. A. A. is to license milk dealers and to fix prices of milk to farmers. Fourteen licensing milk marketing agreements are now in force in as many milk sheds in America. As you know, one is now being considered for the New York Milk Shed.

Now, whether we favor the A. A. A. or not, it seems to me that if every other product is to be protected and helped, then dairymen certainly must be included. Take the grain situation, for example. The A. A. A. certainly has

added to the cost of feed which the dairymen must buy. If farmers are forced to reduce their acreage on all the crops controlled by the A. A. A., then they will turn to dairying, unless dairy products are in the picture also.

Secretary Wallace told us that the farmers should be taught to have more respect for grass, meaning that some of the land now in use for cultivated crops should go back to grass, but I point out that any large increase in grass lands will increase dairy cattle and milk production.

In addition to the plan for licensing milk dealers, the A. A. A. is also considering the processing tax and reduction plan for dairying that is now being used with other products.

So it will be seen that the A. A. A., whether we object or not, is going through with a general plan for reducing the production of American farms. Dairymen can help themselves, if every other farmer is on the same footing, but they certainly cannot do much going it alone and without Government aid, when every other farmer is being helped and his products adjusted.

* * *

No Sour Taste

I do not want to leave a sour taste in your mouth. Agriculture was in a bad way and needed help, and Secretary Wallace and at least some of his assistants are making a sincere and able effort to help farmers. I cannot help feeling that much is being done that will be very harmful on a long time basis. I believe that the only thing agriculture needed was a reform in the monetary system to give us an honest dollar. That will do more than the whole program of the A. A. A. put together. But the Government wants to go after the farm problem with a double-barrelled shot gun. If one barrel fails to go off, it still has another chance to help the farmer. So even though we may not approve all that is being done, we must admit that our Government leaders are giving more thought and attention to our problems than has ever been done before in history.

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If your cows fail to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have udder trouble or shortage of milk write us. No obligation. Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co.
Box 197 - Waukesha, Wis.

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replacements for all make machines. New style INFLATIONS. New low prices. Guaranteed quality. Save money on upkeep. Write for price list. State name of machine.

RITE-WAY PRODUCTS COMPANY
4007 North Tripp Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
and 1138 Glencove Road South, Syracuse, N. Y.

CHEWING, Smoking or Cigaret Tobacco, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and Box 5c Cigars Free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GOLDLEAF—Guaranteed Satisfactory chewing. 5 lbs \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c; ten \$1.25. Pipe Free. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Sedalia, Ky.

GOOD MILD FRENCH SMOKING TOBACCO 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10—\$1.50. This is good tobacco, no trash. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

CATTLE

70 PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

all young, accredited, many negative to blood test, will sell in the 49th Sale Heated Sale Pavilion, Earlville, Madison Co., New York, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1934.

Just a high class lot of guaranteed animals that you will buy cheaper than you can at private sale. Trucks obtainable reasonable. State claims accepted.

R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Need for Butterfat

When the announcement was made increasing the butterfat requirement of Grade A milk, we knew farmers had to have feed that would give them the increase.

Scientists said it couldn't be done. One said it would be worth a million dollars to him if he could do it. We knew it would be worth millions to dairymen if we could do it.

We began intensive experimenting. Some cows have not responded, but in every case so far we have substantially raised the herd average and are now ready to offer the feed which we hope will make millions for you dairymen.

The feed will be called

CREAMATINE

If your dealer doesn't have it for you, let us know and we will tell you where you can get it — for if you want it, we want you to have it.

Al Palmer President.

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, INC.
Waverly, N. Y.

Reviewing the Markets

New York Milk Board Prices

The New York State Milk Control Board has announced minimum prices to producers for 3.5 per cent milk in 201-210 mile zone for March, as follows:

Class	Price	Butterfat Differential
1	\$2.10	.04
2-A	1.40	.04
2-B	1.40	.04
2-C	1.40	.04
2-D	.695	.04
2-E	.695	.04
3	1.095	.031
4-A	.645	.0184
4-B	.735	.018

Prices for Classes 1, 2-A, 2-B and 2-C will continue until further notice of change. Prices for other classes are figured at the end of each month.

The Dairy Situation

It is believed certain that the Federal revenue bill containing a 5c per pound tax on coconut and sesame oils will pass the House without change. The National Dairy Union will fight to retain this tax in the Senate and to add five other oils to the tax list, namely, palm oil, whale oil, sunflower oil, palm kernel oil and imported fish oil. It is reported that 600,000,000 pounds of coconut oil and copra is imported annually, which displaces lard from 10,000,000 hogs, takes away the market for 200,000,000 pounds of butter, and is a substitute for millions of pounds of cottonseed and other vegetable oils produced in this country.

The New York State Milk Control Board has issued an order making changes in classification. Briefly, they require that all milk leaving a plant as fluid milk, and cream leaving a plant as fluid cream, is to be classified as Class 1 and Class 2-A respectively, unless written permission to classify otherwise has been obtained from the Milk Control Board. The base price for 3.5 per cent milk is lowered from \$2.23 to \$2.10, and the Class 2-A price is reduced from \$1.55 to \$1.40, which price also applies to Class 2-B, and Class 2-C. Comparable reductions were also made by the New Jersey Milk Control Board.

Butter

The reduction of butter in cold storage by commercial agencies during January is about five times as much as it was in January, 1933, and well above the five-year average. On February 1st total holdings of creamery butter were 76,051,000 pounds, of which 25,100,048 pounds belong to the United States government, and are being distributed by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. Up to that date government purchases for relief distribution had totaled 48,455,340 pounds, with contracts for buying 600,000 pounds more. Twenty-three million pounds had at that date been distributed.

At the same time the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation had proposals for bids on 9,200,000 pounds to be bought shortly, and the Secretary of Agriculture had au-

thorized the F. S. R. corporation to buy 3,000,000 pounds more, which will make total government purchases well over 60,000,000.

Eggs

Recent cold weather has cut egg production in New York State. Receipts in New York have been very irregular due to cold weather, so that receivers could not estimate the amount they would have to handle. The net result of the cold weather, in addition to slowing up production which will be felt for some time, was the slowing down of the seasonal decline which kept prices at about the previous level. On Saturday, February 24th, there was a dropping off of about 1/2 cent on nearby white eggs.

Cold storage holdings are a negligible factor. On February 17th it was estimated that total holdings for the country were 24,000 cases, compared with about 180,000 cases on the same date last year. It seems good to report fewer, rather than more, as compared with last year. At present, however, there seems to be little disposition to store eggs partly because of a belief that many are damaged by the cold, and partly because of the price situation.

All indications we can get, point to the purchase of fewer chicks by eastern poultrymen than were purchased a year ago. It is reported that a good many early orders for baby chicks have been cancelled, perhaps due to high feed prices, or perhaps due to inability to get credit. One large hatcheryman in New Jersey said he expected to sell about 80 per cent as many as last year. If fewer chicks are raised, that, of course, will lessen the egg supply next fall or winter. It is probable, too, that with the unfavorable experience of last year, there will be less of a tendency to store eggs this spring.

In New York State crop reporters estimated that on February 1st the eggs per 100 hens averaged 33.9 per day, as compared to 37 per 100 hens on February 1st a year ago. For the entire country it is also estimated that hens laid fewer eggs than either 1932 or 1933, but more than the average for 1927-1931. Farm flocks showed a greater decrease in numbers during January than they did a year ago, and total production on February 1st was far lower than on the same date a year ago. For the entire country it is also estimated that hens were laying fewer eggs than on Jan. 1 either 1932 and 1933,

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Feb. 24, 1934	Feb. 17, 1934	Feb. 25, 1933
BUTTER			
93 score	26 1/4 - 27	25 1/4 - 26	19 1/2 - 20 1/4
92 score	26	25	19 1/4
88 to 91 score	25 - 25 1/4	24 - 24 1/4	19 - 19 1/4
Lower Grades			

CHEESE (N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	15 1/2 - 14 1/2		-11 1/2
Fresh average run	17 - 20	17 - 20	16 - 18
Held, fancy	15 - 16	15 - 16	
Held average run			

EGGS White			
Best nearby open market offerings	22 - 22 1/2	22 - 23	17 - 18
Commercial Standards	21 - 21 1/2	21 - 21 1/2	16 - 16 1/2
Mediums	21	21	15 - 16 1/2
Lightweights, Ungrades			15 - 15 1/2
Pullets			
Pewees			

Brown			
Best	19 1/2 - 21 1/2	20 - 22	16 - 17 1/2
Standards	18 - 19	19 1/2 -	15 - 15 1/2
Duck			
N. Y. State	23 - 29	25 - 27	22 - 35

POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	14 - 15	15 - 17	11 - 14
Fowls, Leghorn	13 - 14	14 - 16	11 - 13
Chickens, colored	14 - 16	16 - 17	16 - 22
Chickens, Leghorn			14 - 14
Broilers, colored	10 - 26	15 - 27	10 - 22
Broilers, Leghorn	24		
Pullets, colored	18 - 22	22	17 - 22
Pullets, Leghorn			
Roosters	-10	-11	-11
Capons	-24	-23	21 - 22
Turkeys, hens		-20	-23
Turkeys, toms		-20	-17
Ducks, nearby	-12	-12	13 - 15
Geese, nearby	-12	-12	-12

GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (May)	.87 3/8		.47
Corn (May)	.50 3/4		.24 1/2
Oats (May)	.34 7/8		.16 1/2

Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.04 3/8	1.07 5/8	.67 5/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.85 3/4	.66 3/4	.39 1/4
Oats, No. 2	.46 1/2	.48 1/2	.27

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	25.50	25.50	12.75
Sp'g Bran	20.50	20.50	14.00
Fl'd Bran	22.75	22.75	16.00
Standard Midds.	19.50	19.50	12.50
Soft W. Midds.	23.50	23.50	16.00
Flour Midds.	21.50	21.50	14.50
Red Dog	22.00	22.00	15.00
Wh. Hominy	24.00	24.00	13.50
Yel. Hominy	23.50	23.50	13.00
Corn Meal	25.50	25.50	13.50
Gluten Feed	22.10	22.10	15.70
Gluten Meal	30.25	30.25	21.85
36% C. S. Meal	29.50	29.50	17.50
41% C. S. Meal	30.50	30.50	18.50
43% C. S. Meal	31.50	31.50	19.50
34% O. P. Lin Meal	35.50	35.50	24.00
Beet Pulp	22.50	22.50	

but more than the average for 1927-1931. Farm flocks showed a greater decrease during January than they did a year ago, and total production on February 1st was far below that on the same date a year ago. However, since Feb. 1, New York receipts of eggs have equalled those of last year. Apparently last season's late-hatched pullets are getting into action.

For the entire country the average farm price of eggs on January 15th was 17.6 cents compared with 21.4 a year ago, which, with the exception of 1932, was the lowest for that date since 1910.

The following average prices for January on poultry feed are for the entire country: 94 cents per 100 pounds for this year; 47 cents for 1933; 45 cents for 1932; and 1.30 for 1931.

Poultry

The blizzard put the live poultry market into bad shape, and on Friday, February 23rd, the market was still trying to recover, but was unable to prevent a break in the price of fowls down to 14 cents.

The thing to remember is the coming Jewish holidays. The next one of importance is the Passover, which comes March 31st to April 1st. The best market days would be March 25th to 28th, and anyone shipping should remember that at that time only first-class stuff is in demand. The next important holiday will be Easter, and the best market days will be March 28 to 30th.

Livestock in New York

The State Department of Agriculture & Markets makes the following estimates on numbers of livestock in New York on January 1st, compared with other years:

Dairy Cows: On January 1st it is estimated that there were 1,431,000 dairy cows in New York State, which for the first time in several years shows a decrease. Last year's figures were 1,438,000, and 1932's, 1,411,000.

For the entire United States on January 1st, there were 26,062,000 dairy cows, an increase over last year when the figure was 25,272,000. In 1932 there were 24,475,000. New England shows an increase of 1,000; New Jersey, an increase of 4,000; and Pennsylvania, an increase of 18,000.

The story is a bit different on cattle of all ages and classes. In New York State on January 1st there were 2,049,000, an increase over last year when the figure was 2,042,000. In 1932 it was 1,986,000. Total United States figures also show an increase, this year being 67,352,000, last year 65,552,000, and in 1932, 62,652,000. During 1932 only 1,792 dairy cattle were brought into New York, as compared with shipments out of the state of 7,973. Shipments out showed an increase over 1932, and shipments in a big decrease from 35,919 in 1932.

During 1933, 82,941 cows were condemned for TB, a decrease from 1932 figures which were 91,819, but which, with the exception of last year, was the largest number since 1924.

Horses: On January 1st there were in New York 285,000 horses, a decrease from 1933 figures of 294,000. The 1932 figures were 303,000. United States figures also showed a decrease.

Sheep and Lambs: There was no change in sheep from a year ago. New York figures on January 1st were 454,000, the same as 1933, while 1932 figures were 473,000. United States figures showed practically no change from a year ago.

Hogs: We had fewer hogs in New York on January 1st than a year ago. This year there were 204,000; last year,

215,000; and 1932, 205,000. United States figures also showed considerable decrease from a year ago.

Hens: New York State crop reporters estimated hens of laying age on Jan. 1 as 130 per farm, compared with 128 a year ago, and 109 in 1932.

Potatoes

There are too many factors involved in prices to warrant any man advising another what to do about selling. We can, however, give you the facts and let you draw your own conclusions. All figures indicate an increase in potato prices until the new crop becomes a factor in April. In January growers all over the country averaged to receive 77.2 cents per bushel, more than double the price for January a year ago, and 13 cents higher than the five-year pre-war average January price. The 1933 crop of old potatoes was estimated at 317,143,000 bushels, which is the fifth smallest crop in the last 30 years, while the per capita production was put at 2.54 bushels, which is the lowest in 35 years. In 1925 the per capita production of late crop potatoes was 2.61 bushels and in 1919, 2.85 bushels. In both years, we had sharp price advances.

Up to the third week in January, in spite of a small crop, carlot shipments were 86,400 cars, about 30 per cent greater than the shipments on the same date a year ago.

Recently potato prices have been advancing in the East and declining a bit in the West. About half the current shipments are from Maine and Idaho. Maine growers have been getting around \$1.70 per 100 pounds, and \$2.50 per barrel. In Eastern markets New York round whites have been selling about 25 cents below Maine potatoes. It is reported that the blizzard froze some potatoes in storage up-state, and also did some damage to potatoes in cars.

Fruit Damaged by Cold

It seems certain that recent unseasonal low temperatures have practically ruined the 1934 peach crop in New York State, and it seems probable that a large number of trees will actually be killed. Reports from New Jersey state that there will be practically no crop there, and even further south damage is very serious and running into a total for the peach crop of millions of dollars.

Further south early truck crops were hard hit, it being estimated that around Norfolk, over \$1,000,000 worth of plants were killed by cold. Even as far south as Mississippi there was a lot of damage.

Meats and Livestock

On February 23rd there was a heavy supply of country dressed calves, including some held over from previous arrivals. Country dressed veal calves were quoted as follows:

Prime, per pound, 10 to 11 cents; common to good, 6 to 9 cents; small, 4 to 5 cents.

Hot House Lambs, per head, \$4.00 to \$6.00; Pigs, 50 to 100 pounds, per pound, 8 to 9 cents.

Livestock was quoted as follows: Veal calves per 100 pounds: Prime, \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to good, \$5.00 to \$6.50; culls and small, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Lambs, per 100 pounds: Choice, \$7.50 to \$10.90; common to good, \$8.00 to \$9.50; culls, \$5.50 to \$7.00.

Sheep, per 100 pounds, \$2.25 to \$4.50. Bulls: Heavy, \$2.25 to \$3.50; light to medium, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Cows: heavy, \$3.50 to \$3.75; light to medium, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Hogs: \$2.00 to \$5.00.

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10 Cows, horses, tools, crops, included; 90 acres tillage, big sugar bush, 100 fruit trees, 7-room home, good 75 ft. barn. All goes at \$2,850, \$1,000 down; pg. 27 big illustrated catalog. **FREE. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., New York City.**

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FULTON—Poultry and Dairy farms, all sizes and prices. Summer and Country Homes, City and Business Properties. **NICHOLS REAL ESTATE, 403 West Broadway, Fulton, N. Y.**

WANTED—Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions for New York City, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. **THE HAMILTON CO., NEW CASTLE, PA.**

DOGS

COLLIES—SHEP. \$5—Bat-vermin dogs \$4; Chow \$10; Sew \$10; Peacock \$20. **MULLEN, Tuckerton, N. J.**

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All breeding males are pedigree hatched from 250 egg birds or better.

3000 Layers — 600 Trapnested

Every bird on farm N. Y. State blood-tested—officially—and pronounced **FREE OF PULLORUM DISEASE.**

All eggs are produced on our own farm by our own breeders. Every egg placed in our incubators weighs 2 oz. or more. Satisfaction and 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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R.O.P. HEN 3185—321 Eggs in 365 Days.

New York Farm News

ONE of the most dramatic moments in the history of recent agriculture occurred at the *American Agriculturist* Master Farmer and 4-A banquet on Thursday evening of Farm and Home Week at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman, who presented the awards and medals, called E. Reynolds Farley and his wife to the speakers' table to receive the award as a Master Farmer. Then learning that Mr. Farley's father, Daniel Farley, was in the room the Governor asked him to come forward also. Daniel Farley was given the award of Master Farmer in our first class of 1928. When father and son and the son's wife were standing before the Governor, he said: "Now I am going to deprive myself of the pleasure of presenting this medal to your son. I want you, a Master Farmer father, to present the medal to your Master Farmer son." In a voice broken with emotion, the father responded by stating that it was a proud day when his son decided to stay on the farm, equalled only by his pride in being able to present to him the Master Farmer medal.

As each Master Farmer and his wife were called to the speakers' table, Governor Lehman read a citation giving the Master Farmer's accomplishments and achievements on the farm, in his community and something of the man himself and his home life.

Old Time Fiddler Pleases

Ed Babcock acted as the able toast-master and presented each member taking part in the interesting program. John McDermott, champion old-time fiddler of New York, was vigorously applauded after he had set everybody's heart to a little faster tempo by his playing of lively old tunes. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, first lady of the land, was present as she has been at every one of the Master Farmer banquets held in this state. President Roosevelt sent a letter stating his great interest in the Master Farmer movement and regretting that he could not be present as he had been in earlier years. Mrs. Roosevelt always loves to hear K. D. Scott of Chenango County sing typical Scottish songs, so Scott sang and pleased not only Mrs. Roosevelt but all the rest of us. Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, extended a cordial welcome.

The pleasure of those who attended was greatly enhanced by the community singing ably led by Willis Kerns. The Cornell University Glee Club was cheered time and again for its singing.

Master Farmers Live Simply

Governor Lehman, who had left Albany in the middle of a busy afternoon in order to be present, added much to the occasion by the manner in which he read the citations and awarded the medals. In his opening remarks the Governor mentioned that the Master Farmers live simply and well as evidenced by the fact that of the 66 men who have been named Master Farmers in New York averaging approximately 50 years in age, all, with the exception of one, Harry E. Wellman of Orleans County, are still living.

H. L. Cosline, associate editor of *American Agriculturist*, has had much to do with making the Master Farmer work a success. At the banquet he called every Master Farmer of other years who was present by name, asked him to rise and presented him to the audience.

E. R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist*, told how the Master Farmers and 4-A Boys and Girls are chosen and said that the purpose was certainly not to put one farmer above the other but to dignify all agriculture and to emphasize the fact that it is the greatest occupation in the world. Said Mr. Eastman: "The Master Farmer is a Four-Square man. His achievements may be compared to a fertile meadow, bounded by four sides, which are: the community, the farm, the home and the man."

"For his community, the Master Farmer gives unsparingly of his time and energy to help make his neighborhood and his country a better place in which to live."

"On the farm, a Master Farmer achieves at least some degree of financial success. He is a good farmer, but the measure of a Master Farmer is far broader than material success."

"The home of a Master Farmer contains labor-saving equipment and modern conveniences. Better still, it has good books, good magazines and good music. Best of all, it is a place where love abides."

"And finally, what about the man himself? He has those intangible qualities of the soul and spirit, which are the attributes of every great personality. He is the man whom you would like to have by your side in a great crisis. He is, in short, one whom it is a privilege to know

and to have as a friend."

Unavoidably absent on account of sickness and inclement weather were Mrs. Milton Lee and Mrs. Walter Emerich. All others were present. Although the names of the Master Farmers and 4-A winners have appeared before we repeat them here for readers who may not have seen them.

Master Farmers for 1933

Harold Simonson, Glen Head, Nassau County; Walter Emerich, Watervliet, Albany County; Ambrose Scudder, Painted Post, Steuben County; George Torrey, East Bethany, Genesee County; Milton Lee, Dexter, Jefferson County; James H. Stone, Marcellus, Onondaga County; E. Reynolds Farley, Goshen, Orange County; M. N. Wadsworth, Oswego, Oswego County.

4-A Award Winners for 1933

4-H Club Members: Read C. Adams, Greene, Chenango County; Nellie Knowles, Watkins Glen, Schuyler County.

Students of Agriculture: Charles Leahy, Whitney Point, Broome County; James Outhouse, Canandaigua, Ontario County.

Boy Scouts: Francis Rook, Medina, Orleans County; James Valley, Maple View, Oswego County.

Juvenile Grange Members: Elton Borden, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County; Elsie Veness, Hilton, Monroe County.

Earlier in the day Master Farmers of previous years and of 1933 met together for luncheon in Willard Straight Hall. It was entirely informal, the principal object being to get better acquainted. After lunch there was a brief business session of the New York State Master Farmer Association. The president, George Lamb, was unable to be present because of illness, so Vice-President James Roe Stevenson, of the Class of 1928, presided at the meeting. Mr. Stevenson was elected as president for the coming year; Herbert P. King of Seneca County, as vice-president; and H. L. Cosline, associate editor of *American Agriculturist*, as secretary. It was the consensus of opinion that a Master Farmer visiting day, similar to the one held in the Finger Lakes section last summer, should again be organized some time during the coming summer, probably in the Hudson Valley.

Almost before we know it, spring will be with us, at which time we will call for nominations for Master Farmers for the year 1934. If, however, you have some man in mind believed by you to be worthy of this honor, it is unnecessary to wait until that time. Simply write us a letter saying that you nominate for Master Farmer, and he will be given careful consideration by the judges during the coming year.

Debt Conciliation Committees At Work

Groups in forty-eight counties in New York State are undertaking the work of debt adjustment through county debt conciliation committees. All applications for assistance come from debtors and creditors voluntarily. Rural bankers will be kept informed and the committees will contact local loan associations in adjustment problems. The State Committee headed by Dr. Ladd has urged the State authorities to extend for one more year the present State mortgage moratorium law, providing for non-foreclosure of mortgages if interest and taxes have been paid on the property, even though payments on the principal are delinquent.

Posters to Advertise Dairy Products

Silas Wright Grange of Canton, N. Y., is sponsoring a poster contest to originate



From left to right — John A. Mott, of Hartwick, New York, first prize South-down showman at Farm and Home Week; Chester Gordon, of Lawyersville, champion Shropshire showman and champion sheep showman; F. C. Hunt, of Sprakers, who won first prize as Hampshire showman and reserve champion sheep showman; and R. D. Hammond, of Marathon, who won first prize as Dorset showman.

ideas for advertising dairy products, especially butter, as superior food. The contest is open to all members of the community and the rules are easy to follow. Winners will be selected by a committee at the close of the contest, March 17, when prizes will be awarded by the Canton Electric Light and Power Company. While this project has started in the heart of a concentrated dairy section, it has possibilities of becoming popular all over the state.

Professor Peck Dies

Professor Gilbert W. Peck, author of numerous fruit bulletins and for many years active at the New York State College of Agriculture, died on February 8, at the age of 50. From 1915 to 1917 he was pomology instructor in the extension division and from 1917 to 1920 he served as Farm Bureau Manager in Ontario County, returning to Cornell in that year to become assistant professor in pomology extension. In 1923 he was made a full professor. Among the bulletins prepared by Professor Peck are: "Strawberry Culture in New York," "Peach Culture in New York," and "Harvesting, Grading, and Loading Apples — with some attention to peaches and pears."

High Herds for January

Below are the 11 high herds for butterfat in the Dairy Herd Improvement Associations in New York State for January, 1934:

County	Owner	Breed	Ave. Prod. per Cow
			Milk (lbs.) Fat (%)
1-10 cows			
Cattaraugus	C. W. Conkling	R.A.	1080 44.9
Wayne	G. G. Wood & Son	G.H.	1185 43.2
Wayne	G. W. Chapman & Son	R.H., G.H.	1178 41.9
Allegany	Milo Higgins	R.H.	1230 41.8
Wayne	Richard Bauch	R.G.	785 40.3
11-25 cows			
Allegany	James Young	R.H.	1495 53.2
Madison	S. H. Babcock	R.H.	1453 51.8
Essex	W. W. Fortune	R.H.	1410 51.3
Ulster	Frank Elliot	R.H.	1410 50.5
Onondaga	J. Mat Coy	R.H.	1106 50.1
Onondaga	Roy Bardwell	R.H.	1398 50.0

During January there were 64 associations reporting with a total number of 31,436 cows. The high cow for the month for butterfat is owned by Olin H. Cleverly, Onondaga County. His registered Holstein gave 2,604 pounds of milk containing 114.6 pounds butterfat. The second high butterfat record was made by a grade Holstein owned by Cooper Bros., Otsego County, which gave 2,380 pounds milk containing 99.0 pounds butterfat. Third high was a registered Holstein owned by Stanley Rickard, Schoharie County, which gave 2,682 pounds milk containing 96.4 pounds butterfat.

Twenty-five Per Cent Cut Revoked

The twenty-five per cent cut which was projected for the National Budget affecting the expenses of vocational education, agricultural experiment stations, extension services, and the federal support of the land-grant colleges was revoked by the executive order of the President much to the approval of the authorities in charge of these branches of agricultural work and to the farmers of the country. Had this cut gone through it would have curtailed the long-time experimental work of agricultural institutions dependent on federal support for all or a part of their

appropriations and would have seriously hampered the work of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The President said in his message to Congress that the twenty-five per cent reduction was "not in the public interest or consistent with the efficient operation of the Government." It would have been greatly to the disadvantage of people who have come to look upon the research work and the extension services of agricultural colleges and experiment stations as an absolute necessity in the advancement of farming and homemaking.

\$194,311,200 Adjustment Payments

Up to February 1st, \$194,311,200 had been paid to farmers through the various programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Texas, the leading cotton state, leads in the amount of payments received with a total of \$46,248,537. Others in order of total payments received included: Oklahoma, \$14,800,789; Kansas, \$14,660,800; Arkansas, \$10,775,434; Mississippi, \$10,059,332; Alabama, \$9,584,792; Georgia, \$7,967,993; Louisiana, \$4,994,742; South Carolina, \$4,711,422; and Nebraska, \$3,433,131. New York farmers received a total of \$48,972.13. Of this amount, \$23,380.53 went to tobacco growers, and \$25,591.60 to wheat growers.

The Hog Processing Tax

Following a considerable amount of complaints from New England farmers who sell a little pork because they raise more than enough for home use, the Administration has made a new ruling. This exempts farmers from paying the hog processing tax on 300 pounds or less of pork products, providing that they do not sell over 1,000 pounds per year. In other words, if they sell 300 pounds or less, they pay no tax. If they sell 900 pounds they pay a tax on 600 pounds.

Another ruling permits all hog producers, regardless of how many they raise, to qualify for hog reduction payments by reducing their litter average and the production of hogs for marketing by not less than 25 per cent.

The hog processing tax is paid by the first processor, that is, by the butcher, so farmers who sell live hogs are not required to pay any tax. No tax is required on hogs butchered for home use. Under the new ruling they can sell meat up to 300 pounds without paying a tax, but thereafter, beginning March 1st, the tax is \$2.25 per 100 live weight, payable to the Collector of Internal Revenue in your district, whose location can be learned from your postmaster.

Where a part of a hog is sold, what is called a "conversion factor" is used to determine the amount of the tax, and a special conversion table has been compiled by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be applied where farmers slaughter hogs of their own raising. Following is the table:

Article	Conversion Factor Percent
Dressed Carcass	132.00
Lard	110.00
All Fresh, frozen, in cure or barreled, dry sale cured pork	132.00
All pickle-cured pork	125.00
All smoked pork	140.00
All cooked, dried or canned pork	173.00

Western New York Fruit Prospects

There is little doubt that the recent record-breaking cold weather has resulted in the greatest setback to Western New York fruit trees in many years. There is some difference of opinion as to the extent of the injury, the more optimistic being unwilling to commit themselves for another couple of weeks.

One fact stands out, however, and that is that the yield of peaches and sweet cherries will be almost nil. In the apple orchards the Baldwin has been hardest hit and the McIntosh appears to have

come through with least damage. Plums and early apples are believed to have suffered maximum loss. There is a chance, of course, that there may be some salvage, but at present it is a matter of conjecture.

M. C. Burritt of Hilton sees one hopeful factor. It is that cold weather set in last fall when the ground was dry and has been continuous. With the absence of warm spells which might advance the buds, as in the "big freeze" of 1917, there is hope.

Roger C. Coombs, manager of the Monroe County Farm Bureau, admits the peach crop will be light, but says it will be weeks before he would be willing to make an estimate as to whether trees are killed. He advises growers not to pull out their trees until more information is available.

H. P. Hoffman, of the State College of Agriculture, speaking at a Wyoming County fruit meeting said the sweet cherry crop has been ruined and other stone fruits have suffered accordingly. He looks for a curtailment of at least 50 per cent in most cases. C. R. Crosley of the college staff told the meeting codling moth has been almost exterminated by the cold. He said past history has shown that continued cold weather has a tendency to kill scale.

Even shade trees have cracked, but with the exception of sycamores it is expected damage will be small, because nature seemed to anticipate the extreme cold by reducing sap storage to a minimum.—L. B. Skeffington.

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Fully Prepaid Prices	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Leghorns, Anconas,	\$6.75	\$32.50	\$64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks, S.C. Reds, White Wyands, Buff Orps,	6.90	33.00	65.00
Columbian Wyandottes	7.45	36.00	70.00
Heavy Assorted	6.55	32.25	63.50

For Special Quality Chicks add 1c per chick; Extra Special Quality add 3c per chick.

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Any losses first 30 days replaced at half price. "Hybrid Chicks"—R. I. Red-Barred Rock Cross

	100	500	1000
Pullets-day old	\$9.00	\$43.00	\$85.00
Cockerels-day old	5.50	27.00	52.50

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Bd., Wh., Buff Rocks, S.C. Reds, Wh. Wyands, Buff Orpingtons,	6.90	33.00	65.00
Wh. & Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Orpingtons, S. L. Wyands, R. C. Reds, ..	7.45	36.00	70.00
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Add 25c extra on lots of less than 100. Prices subject to change without notice.

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TO GUARD against Digestive Disorders and Simple Diarrheas, the preventive in the drink should do more than merely disinfect the water. Germozone carries on and destroys molds and disease germs with which it comes in contact in the crop. It is also a remedy. Astringent, yet soothing, it is the treatment which has given best results to many thousands of successful poultry raisers for 35 years. For grown fowls as well. See 64-page Lee-Way textbook on poultry diseases.

12-oz. bottle, 75c; 32-oz., \$1.50. At your Lee dealer; or from factory, postpaid. If you have never used Germozone, 4-oz. Trial Bottle mailed for 10c.

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355 Lee Building Omaha, Nebraska



"Nearby Markets for

Who Sets the Price of Eggs?

WHENEVER price quotations are published on any wholesale market of national or regional importance there is always the fear, the suspicion or at least the question of prejudice. This is particularly true on an Exchange where the particular commodity in question is traded in.

The architecture of an Exchange is often pictured, you know, as having many "corners," deep and murky "pools" and "shady" places where "squeezes," manipulation and gambling can be carried on with safety. Undoubtedly these notions have sprung from facts and certainly there are times when we all wonder.

It's too bad that such ideas can be justified by a recital of the history of almost any important Exchange. I say, it's too bad, because the fundamental principle back of the Exchange idea is sound and really aims at the correction of the abuses for which they are commonly accused. If we lacked the benefit of the price determining feature of the open trading on an Exchange we would be at the mercy of strictly private instead of semi-public deals from which to try to set a fair price quotation. I'm inclined to believe that this would be far worse.

You might say that public auctions of commodities or securities could take the place of the Exchange and the fairness and open nature of the competitive bidding would eliminate "pools," "corners," "squeezes," manipulation and pure gambling. I don't think so, for what's to prevent groups of traders from making the same kind of private agreements that we accuse them of now.

No, I think it is the duty of American agriculture and the American investor, first, to learn all they can about the operation and operations of the Exchange which deals in his commodity and, secondly, to clamor for continual reform and "watch-doggedness."

Eggs and Prices

All this is only a preamble to the egg price situation in which you and I are interested, for we have exchanges dealing in our commodity in several of the principal cities of the country. In New York City it's the Mercantile Exchange. Here's how it works.

First of all you've got to be a member of the Exchange to trade in eggs on its floor. As a member you are subject to its rules and regulations for fair and honest trading, and you must actually complete all transactions or agreements you enter in upon during regular trading. These rules and regulations are strictly enforced.

Between 10:00 and 10:45 each weekday morning except legal holidays members gather on the exchange floor and trade in fresh or storage eggs.

If a member has eggs for sale he

calls to an employee of the Exchange the quantity, grade and point of delivery of the eggs he wishes to sell and the price he offers them at. The employee writes this information on a large black-board appropriately marked off for the purpose. The black-board is at the front of the trading hall in plain sight of the trading members who are facing it. If they are storage eggs the seller must also stipulate the month they were put into the warehouse. Any other member then has the privilege to make a bid on this lot of eggs. His bidding price need not agree with the price at which the seller offers them, but all other stipulations as to grade, quantity, etc. are assumed to be accepted by the bidder. Unless the prices of seller and bidder do agree on any particular lot of eggs it is not considered a sale. Both the seller and the bidder have the privilege of changing the stated price at any time before their prices agree, or they may even withdraw their offers. But once the stated prices of both buyer and seller are the same, the transaction is considered a bona-fide sale and must be completed according to the terms written on the black-board. A penalty of 1½c per dozen is imposed on the seller for failure to deliver what he sold.

A transaction may be started by a bidder instead of by a seller. A member may at any time during trading hours call out a price bid on a given quantity of eggs of a stated grade and at a stated place of delivery. Until some member offers to fulfill the terms of this bid at the price stipulated it is not considered a sale and both parties have the privilege of changing their price or withdrawing their offers.

After 10:45 A. M. all trading in actual eggs must stop and all incomplete offers are considered cancelled. You will notice that I said "actual" eggs. This is because trading in contracts for future delivery of eggs may continue until 1:00 P. M. on each trading day.

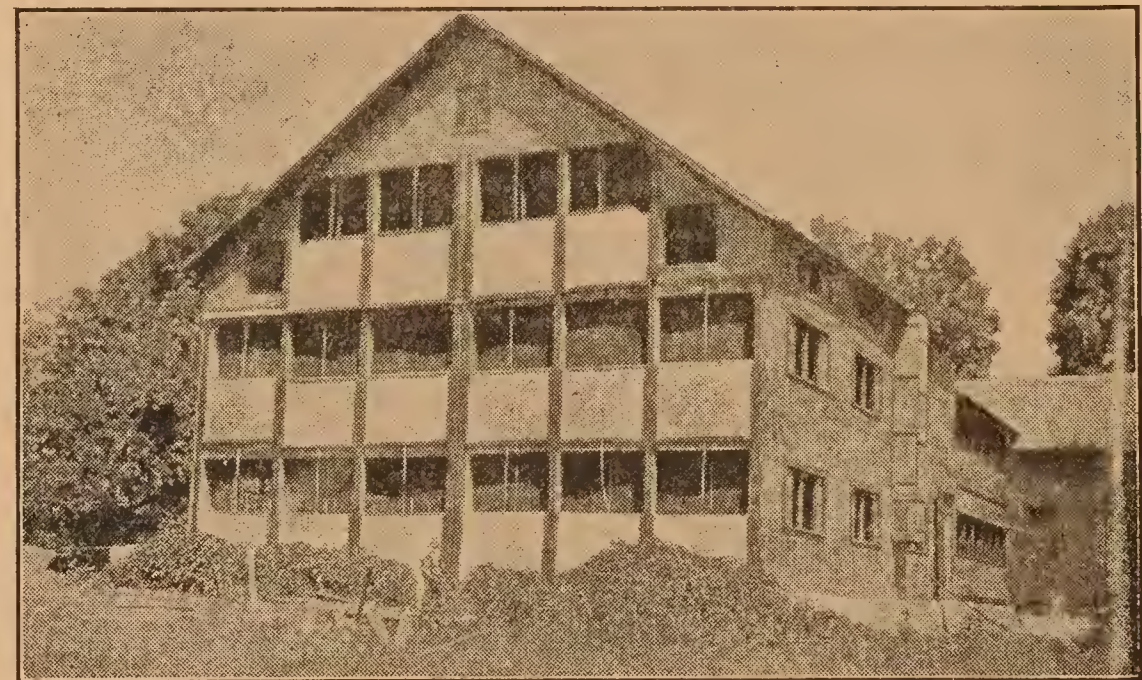
Future Trading

Every time I talk or write about future trading I feel like the proverbial dizzy man running with a satchel full of dynamite over an icy sidewalk. I feel like I'm sitting in the bulls-eye of the Exchange target at which all sharp-shooting critics are aiming. But again I say that in many cases the critics are justified.

Since I am not an authority on future trading nor have I any desire to defend either side of this controversy in this article I am only going to try to say in plain language what future trading is and possibly its chief purpose (or excuse, if you'd rather have it that way).

Future trading is the offer to buy or sell a stipulated quantity of a pro-

(Continued on Page 22)



By remodeling this barn into a three-floor poultry house, Liebman Bros., of Leonards Bridge, Connecticut, provided a capacity for 1,500 hens. Picture courtesy of Extension Service, Connecticut State College.

Nearby Poultrymen

Breeding Can Influence Egg Quality

If you open a fresh egg into a saucer you will see two kinds of egg white. One is a firm jelly-like white that closely surrounds the yolk, the other is a watery white that flattens out thin and surrounds the firm white. Experimental



L. E. Weaver

work recently reported by California workers shows that there is a greater proportion of firm white in some eggs than in others. It has been found too, that this difference can be traced to different hens. That is, one hen lays eggs that contain a high percentage of firm white and continues to lay that kind, while another hen lays eggs with a low percentage of firm white, even though they are fed and cared for alike.

These facts have an important bearing on our problem of grading and selling eggs, and also on our breeding work, as well as our selection of eggs for hatching, for the following reasons.

First, because eggs with a high percentage of firm white will grade higher in the beginning and deteriorate more slowly in storage or on their way to the consumer than eggs with a low percentage of firm white. In other words, they are better eggs.

Second, it has been demonstrated by the same experimenter that the ability to lay eggs with a high percentage of white is a matter of inheritance. A hen can, and does, transmit the characteristic to her daughters. It is probable too that this is a "recessive" factor. That means that this character will breed true just as single comb birds breed true once the single comb has been separated from a mixture of rose combed and both the hen and the male are pure for the single combed character.

This point has not been definitely proven and it may turn out that it is not such a simple matter. But if it does prove true it is going to be rather easy to improve the interior quality of the eggs laid by a given flock. The procedure would be to candle all the eggs for hatching and put no egg into the incubator that does not come up to the highest grade when first laid. Within two or three seasons there should be no low quality eggs laid except those due to temporary declines in the physical condition of the flock, or possibly to feed.—L. E. Weaver.

Pullets That Did Their Own Grading

Last fall I was in a neighbor's poultry house soon after he had brought in his Leghorn pullets from the range. They were divided between two pens on the second floor of a remodeled barn, and there was a marked difference in the appearance and the performance of the two lots. One bunch looked larger, although they may not have actually been larger. They cer-

tainly were smoother and more active and alert. Furthermore, they were starting off with much better production. Obviously the difference could not be due to any differences in their quarters. They had been there only a short time. The poultryman's explanation was that the pullets in the poorer pen were the ones that they took from the brooder houses. The others they had caught out of the apple trees after dark.

Recently I saw these pullets again. The same difference still shows up. Production has been running 40-45% in the one pen with quite a number of birds in a partial or complete molt. The other lot has consistently kept the lead and has maintained a steady production of 60% or better and with very little molting.

Now the question in my mind is: Are the pullets in the one pen better than the others because of their airy and uncrowded life in the tree-tops while they were growing up, or did they choose to go into the trees because they were smarter, more vigorous and more active in the first place, and had more hustle than their more easy-going sisters that were content to stay on in the brooder houses? Perhaps we have a clue here to better selection of pullets.—L. E. Weaver.

Your Questions Answered

Overheating and Chilling

Doubtless a good many baby chicks believed by poultrymen to be affected with pullorum disease (B. W. D.) die either from chilling or from overheating, which results in serious digestive trouble. It is doubtful if anyone can be certain without bacterial tests whether or not chicks have pullorum disease. Chicks are often chilled before they ever reach the brooder house, and after they reach it, fires may go out, the house may be drafty, or some of the chicks may wander away from the heat before they learn to go to it when they are cold. Overheating is just as bad.

The important things to remember and do are to keep the chicks protected from cold and from drafts until they are put in the brooder; to have the brooder house dry and warm when they go in; to keep them confined close to the hover for a day or two; and to watch the fire to see that it does not get too hot or go out.

* * *

Do Not Crowd Chicks

How many chicks is it advisable to raise under one hover, and how much space should they have?

There is a tendency away from brooding a large number under one hover. It is suggested that 350 chicks are enough to put under a hover 52 inches in diameter. For the first few weeks they should have a square foot of floor space for each three chicks, and after that they should be given more room or allowed outdoors. As soon as the cockerels are old enough to be taken out, doing so will increase the room for the pullets.

* * *

Toe Picking

How can we prevent toe-picking and cannibalism among our chicks?

This seems to be caused by crowding too many chicks under one hover, by bare floors, by lack of ventilation, too much heat or light and not enough to do.

Here are some suggestions which may help to control it, although it is difficult to stop it after it is once started. If the vice does become started, keep the chicks inside for a few days and paint the windows blue. Take the chicks out as soon as you notice that they are injured, and paint the injured

(Continued on Page 21)

BAABY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Just compare our Guarantee under the Hatchery Code with that of any other large hatchery in the United States! Do you know of such Quality Chicks being guaranteed by any other large hatchery?

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

And just compare this Catalogue with those from other hatcheries! You'll find others more elaborate, with more claims (but they're usually pretty vague). But we do not believe you'll find another catalogue that contains so strongly the stamp of truth on every page and in every statement we make. Your copy is ready. Send for it!

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Hall Bros.

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Redbird Farm Baby Chicks

Leading Red Pen at N. Y. State Contest

Our Pen is leading its breed at the N. Y. State (Farmingdale) Contest. The score Jan. 27th, was 676 eggs; 719 points. Note the high points score, indicating large eggs size.

Blood - Tested for B. W. D. (pullorum disease)

By Mass. State Experiment Station using Agglutination Method.

FREE replacement of all chicks lost or refund of their purchase price, at your option, should losses exceed 2% during first 4 weeks.

A real breeding farm. We do not buy eggs from other poultrymen.

Write for New Catalog and Prices.

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ULTRA-VIOLET for your Chickens

A 5 YEAR GUARANTEE for you

CELO-GLASS

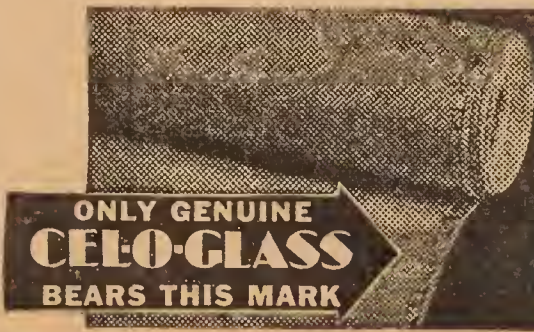
BRING your chicks through the trying Spring months in good health, and free from leg weakness. Install Cel-O-Glass. Give your chickens the benefits of ultra-violet rays that are barred by ordinary glass and soiled cloth curtains. In addition, back your investment with a 5-year guarantee. Guarantee given at time of purchase.

Cel-O-Glass does not break like glass or tear like cloth. Write for free sample. We will also send you free blue-print folder showing how easily Cel-O-Glass is installed.

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wins chick prizes. At Penna. 1934 Farm Show, Kerr wins 1st and 2nd in W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. Also sweepstakes for show. At 1934 Agr'l Week, Trenton, Kerr wins 1st and 2nd in W. Leghorns and R. I. Reds, 1st and 3rd in Barred Rocks. R. I. Reds win sweepstakes for show. All breeders blood-tested for Pullorum disease (B. W. D.) by the agglutination method. Write for free Chick Book and prices.

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White Leghorns—Barred Rocks

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All breeders mated to R.O.P. Pedigreed Males. All hatching eggs average 25 ounces to the dozen, and all produced on our own farm. All breeders State blood-tested for B. W. D., using Agglutination method. Write for Circular.

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All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision.

Large Type Leghorns\$7.00	\$35.	\$70.
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100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR.

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Cash or C. O. D. plus fee. Postpaid.

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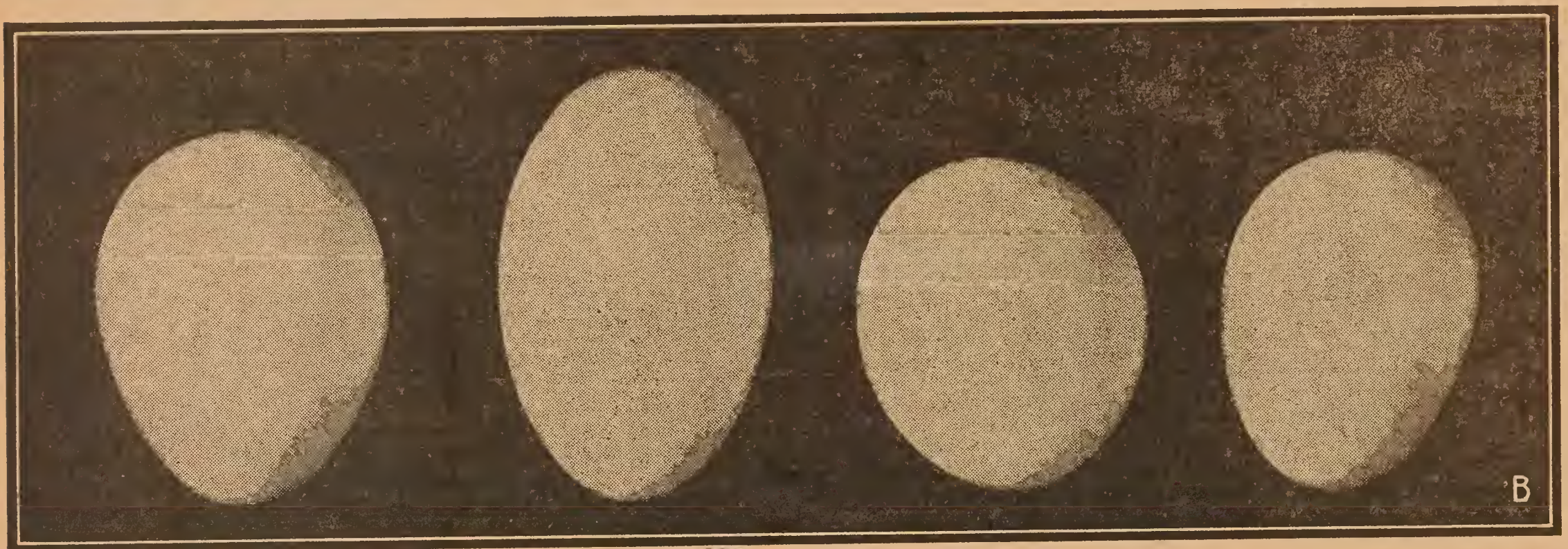
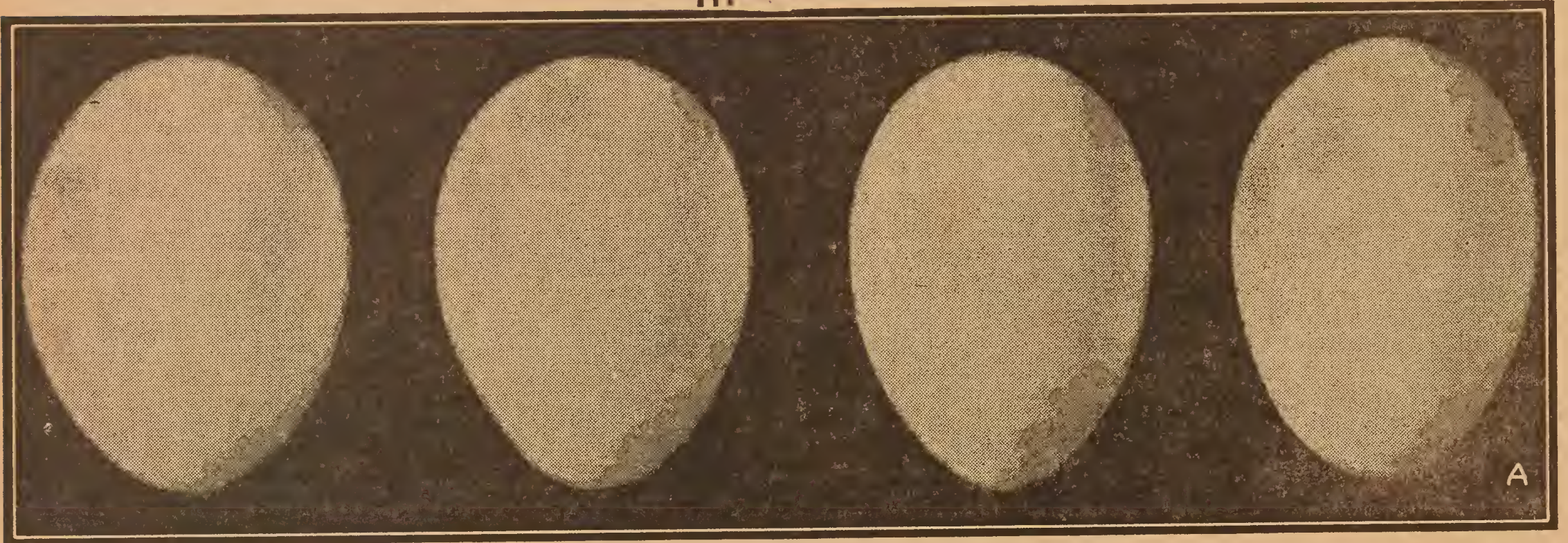
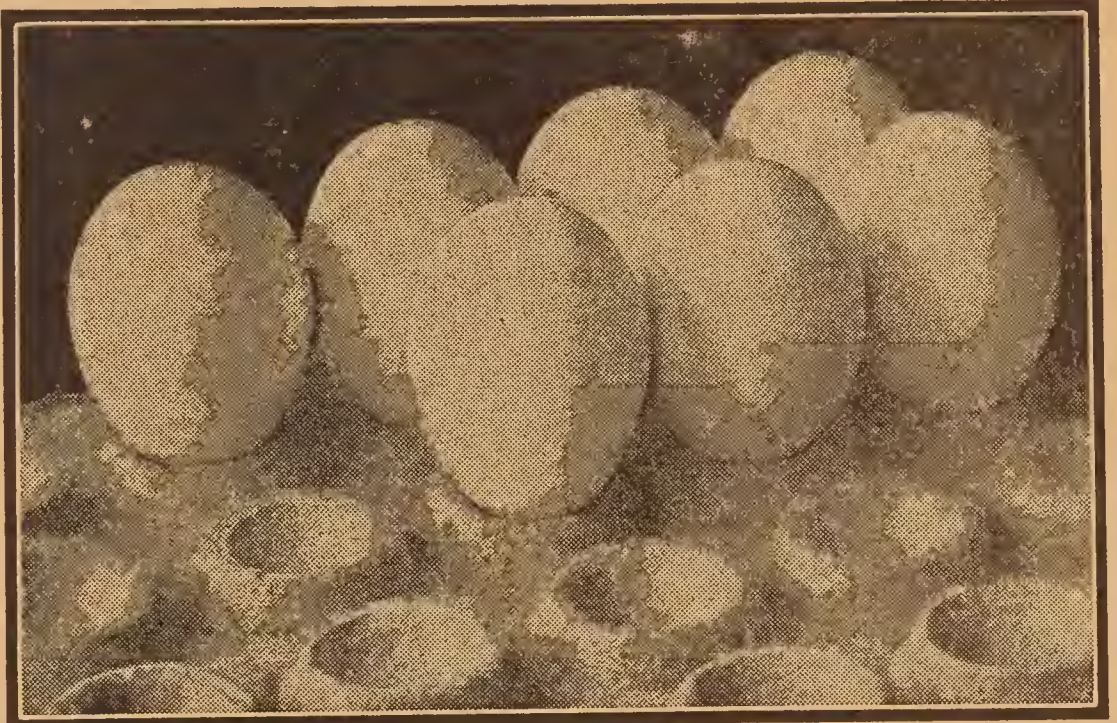
Barred & White Rocks, N. H. & R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns & Assorted Chicks, \$7.00-100; White Giants, \$8.50 per 100. Cash or C. O. D. WEADER'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Box A, McChesney, Pa.



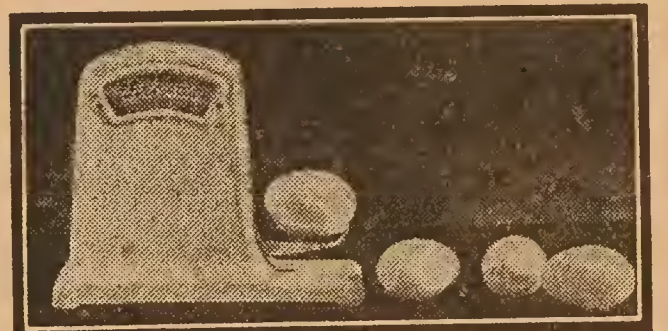
"Lesh see—who do we know that we can call up?"—JUDGE.

EGGS

● Eggs multiply—you set 100 now—you gather 4000 in their place in twelve months! One hundred eggs set this spring should give you 25 pullets next fall. In twelve months they should lay 4000 eggs. *Pullets tend to lay eggs like the ones from which they are hatched.*



Improvement in egg quality starts with careful selection of hatching eggs. Follow these rules:



1. Set eggs weighing at least 26 ounces per dozen from old hen breeders and 24 ounces per dozen from pullet breeders.
2. Set eggs shaped like those shown in photograph A. Discard eggs like those shown in photograph B.
3. Set eggs with strong smooth shells.
4. Set "chalk white" white eggs. Set uniform-color brown eggs.

Will you gather 4000 "top quality eggs" or just 4000 eggs?

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February, March, and April hatched Hubbard Chicks are already in profitable production (many flocks laying 50 to 60%) in the months when egg prices are highest, as the white line above shows, and our customers' results prove. This is the period when a heavy laying flock pays the most profit. You should get your share. All our breeding birds are officially bloodtested for B.W.D. by New Hampshire College and found 100% free (Tube Agglutination Method). For 16 years we have bred N. H. Reds to develop these 8 outstanding characteristics:

1. Freedom from B.W.D.
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Write today for our beautiful new N. H. Red Catalog which gives full information about the Profit Producing Qualities of Hubbard Reds.

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WALPOLE, N. H.

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Tested for B. W. D. (Stained Antigen Method.)

Hanson or Tanager Foundation	100	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$8.00	\$80.00
S. C. Rocks or S. C. Reds	8.00	80.00
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HIGH GRADE UTILITY CHICKS

Hanson or Tanager S. C. White	100	1000
Leghorns—S. C. Brown Leghorns	\$7.00	\$70.00
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telling about our Blood-Tested, (B. W. D. stained antigen test) expertly culled flocks of White, Brown and Black Leghorns, Anconas, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds, White Wyandottes and Jersey Black Giants at profit-making prices. Fully Guaranteed, our fifteenth year. Large and small buyers solicited. Write NOW.

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Pure Bred heavy laying stock. Guaranteed B.W.D. Free. Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Wh. & Bar. Rocks, Wh. & Col. Wyandottes, Reds, Giant B. Minorcas. Free Catalog. Prices.
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mean more profits for you. Dependable high egg producers. Fast growing Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons from bloodtested breeders. Livability guaranteed. Also started chicks and pullets. Write for folder and prices today.

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Grade AA, S. C. W. Leghorns	\$8.00	\$80.00
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Your Questions Answered

(Continued from Page 19)

parts with some coal-tar preparation or some commercial anti-pick preparation. Keep the room temperature right and keep the house well ventilated. Try to keep the chicks active by feeding often, hanging up bunches of green stuff for them to jump and pick at, and get them outside as soon as you possibly can.

Litter for Chicks

What is the best kind of litter for baby chicks?

The things to be avoided are moldy or musty litter, or chaff which is likely to be eaten by the young birds. A good peat litter is ideal, and clean wheat or oat straw or shavings can be used when they get a bit older. It is recommended that the brooder house be darkened and that paper or sacks be used on the floor for the first 72 hours when the chicks are most likely to pick up and eat any litter that may be present.

Unabsorbed Yolks

What is the cause of unabsorbed yolks in baby chicks?

One of the principal causes is overheating or chilling, which shocks the chicks' digestive systems and stops further assimilation. Another possible cause is eating undigestible material, such as litter. Low vitality may have this result as well as improper feeding methods, such as feeding when they are too young or feeding spoiled feed.

Controlling Coccidiosis

Coccidiosis is one of the worst poultry troubles in this section. Is there any way of controlling it or preventing it?

The first step is to have vigorous chickens and to feed and manage them in a way that will keep them in the best possible vigor and health. It has been demonstrated that a sick chick will succumb to coccidiosis, whereas one that is healthy will be affected very little. Here are some other suggestions that will help:

Disinfect the brooder house before the chickens are put in. A good disinfectant can be made by hot water and one 13-ounce can of lye added to five gallons of water. The litter should be changed as often as it becomes damp or dirty, and feeders and fountains placed on wire screens, so that you can clean under them frequently. As soon as you can do it, get the chicks out on clean, dry range.

It is commonly recommended that they be put on range where no chicks have been raised for several years, but some poultrymen cannot do that, and some are very successful in raising chicks on the same range year after year. One standard treatment where a flock becomes affected with coccidiosis is to feed them for a time with a mash which contains 40 per cent of dried milk.

Screen the Windows

Is it possible for poultry diseases to be carried by wild birds?

Yes. A good many poultrymen screen their poultry houses with wire small enough to exclude all sparrows and pigeons. That, of course, does not keep them away when the birds are on range, but a good many poultrymen are adopting a plan whereby they keep layers in the poultry house all the year-round.

Screening of houses is one practice recommended by the New England Poultry Producers' Council for controlling poultry disease.

Poultry or eggs are produced on more than 5,400,000 farms in the United States.

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Theresa, N. Y.
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All breeders closely culled and bloodtested for B. W. D. Agglutination test used. Heavy English S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island and New Hampshire Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Baby Pullets, 3 and 10 weeks old Pullets. Also Ducklings and Turkey Poults.

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	Per 50	100	500	1000
Large English White Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$38.00	\$75.00
Barred Ply. Rocks, White Ply. Rocks, Extra choice for broilers	\$4.75	\$8.50	\$41.00	\$80.00
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CHICKS
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13 years proportional breeding. 100% 1933 Mass. State Pullorum Tested. No reactors. Special offer. Chicks 10c. formerly 30c f.o.b. Athol. Circular. Order now.
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The Reliable Red Proportion bred.

TAKE NOTICE 200,000 QUALITY CHICKS. Hatched from well bred flocks. 100% delivery Postpaid.

S. C. W. Leghorns, GRADE A	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$70.
S. C. Rocks and Reds, Grade A	7.50	37.50	75.
Ass'd or H. Mix	7.00	35.00	70.

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RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 30, RICHFIELD, PA.

Meadowbrook Hollywoods
will lay bushels of eggs for you too. Big-type leghorns. Chicks \$70.00 per 1,000. 5-wk. pullets 30c. Circular showing Thousands of our leghorns sent free. The Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, 2B, Richfield, Penna.

LOOK! S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds (Utility Matings) Chicks 7c ea. or \$70.—1000. Fine quality (Special Matings) Grade A. Rocks, Reds, or Leghorns, 8c ea. or \$80.—1000. Mixed Heavy or Light 7c ea. Write for FREE literature and valuable information on chick raising for profit.
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GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

GREEN FOREST STRAIN LEGHORNS \$70.00 per 1,000
Barred P. Rocks or White Rocks.....\$75.00 per 1,000
Heavy Assorted.....\$70.00 per 1,000
100% live delivery Prepaid Cash or C.O.D. Free cir.
GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

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Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds \$7.00—100
White Leghorns and Heavy Mixed.....\$7.00—100
Safe delivery. Circular Free.
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White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons.....\$7.00—100
Black and White Giants.....8.50—100
Barred and White Rocks.....6.50—100
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, H. Mix.....\$65.—1000
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BARRON STRAIN White Leghorns, Importers, annually from Barrons Farm in England. Baby Chicks—hatching eggs and breeding stock. **TWIN BROOK FARM** New Ile, Penna.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS. Large Type, \$7.25 per 100. \$35—500; \$65—1000. White and Barred Rock. White Minorcas and Reds \$8.50 per 100; \$42.50—500.
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SEE HERE!

White and Brown Leghorns; Barred, Buff and White Rocks; White Wyandottes; S. C. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; at prices below:

	100	500	1000
Hayes Supreme Chicks	\$6.95	\$32.50	\$64.00
Hayes Ace Supreme Mating	7.95	38.75	77.50

Also, at slightly higher prices, 10 other varieties. Free literature on request.
Hayes Ace Supreme Mating Chicks guaranteed against loss 10 days or replaced free. All prices postpaid to your door; nothing more to pay. Prompt delivery. 14 years' experience. Customers in 43 states. Over 3 million chicks sold last season. Send your order now to this address:
HAYES BROS. HATCHERY, 92 Hayes Building, Decatur, Illinois

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Every Breeder selected and Blood Tested "Agglutination" Test by Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. Lewis H. Young Strain Bred for low mortality, fast growth and Big Egg Production. Order now. \$9.50—100; \$46.75—500; \$90—1000. Catalog, Prices of Other Breeds—FREE. Add 25c extra on orders less than 100.2c per chick books order. Bal. C. D. D. 100% live arrival guar.
PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns and 100 500 1000
S. C. Barred Rocks.....\$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.00
Mixed or Broilers \$6.80—100. All Breeders BLOOD-TESTED for B.W.D. by the Stained Antigen method. All reactors removed. Testing done by myself. 100% live del. prepaid. Circular FREE.
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Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Every Breeder Blood-Tested for B.W.D. (Stained) Antigen method. All reactors removed.

Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$70.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00

Send for one of our circulars and terms.
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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
BASOM'S HOLLYWOOD'S. Order your chicks from the old reliable farm, they are just as cheap. From Large 2 to 5 year old hens, \$7.—100; \$70.—1000. Photos of our Farm FREE.
CHIX JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Box A, Richfield, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns and 100 500 1000
S. C. Barred Rocks.....\$7. \$35. \$70.
Assorted Chicks \$6.80—100. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by the Antigen Stained method. All reactors removed and testing done by myself. 100% live del. P. P. Cir. FREE.
SHIRK'S HATCHERY,
H. C. Shirk, Owner, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS FROM BREEDERS

BLOOD-TESTED for B. W. D. (Pullorum Disease) by stained Antigen method. Cash or C. O. D.

Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	\$7.	\$35.	\$70.
Barred and White Rocks	7.	35.	70.

Assorted \$6.80—100; Safe delivery postpaid. Cir. Free.
NIEMOND'S HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Large Type White Leghorns

of "Known Quality."
\$7.00—100; \$70.00—1000. Can ship at once.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 14, McAlisterville, Pa.

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS from our pure-bred M. Bronze B. Red, Narragansett and Wh. Holland flocks \$4.75 for 12 eggs; \$9.00 for 24 prepaid.
WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins. Extra Size. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS \$18 delivered. Eggs \$8.00—100. New low prices. Free catalog ROY PARDEE, Islip, L. I., New York

BABY CHICKS

WOLF BABY CHICKS from Flocks Inspected by A.P.A.

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES - Order From This Ad Bloodtested
Buy Now! Wolf Chicks the choice of thousands at these lowest possible prices. All Blood-tested with Antigen for B. W. D. by Gilbert Wolf, American Poultry Association Flock Inspector. All reactors removed. We guarantee 100% live delivery and 14-day livability, which means replace losses first 7 days at 1/2 and last 7 days at 3/4 of original price.

	Wolf Standard Utility Mating Bloodtested - but not Flock Inspected by A. P. A.	Wolf "A" Quality Mating Bloodtested and Flock Inspected by A. P. A.	Wolf "AA" Quality Mating Bloodtested and Flock Inspected by A. P. A.
	100 500	100 500 1000	100 500 1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.50	\$7.50	\$8.50
Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$32.50	\$35.00	\$38.75
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks		\$70.00	\$77.50
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	7.25	8.25	10.00
New Hampshire Reds	35.00	38.75	48.75
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons		77.50	95.00
Jersey Black Giants	9.00	10.00	11.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	43.75	48.75	53.75
Assorted Odds and Ends	6.75	7.50	
	33.75	37.00	
	6.50	7.00	
	32.50	33.50	
		67.00	

For 25 chicks add 1 1/2¢ per chick - for 50 chicks add 1 1/2¢ per chick - \$1.00 books your order - We ship C.O.D. for balance plus postage and C.O.D. charges.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS Box 6 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

NOW! CHIX that really LIVE!

AT PRICES THAT SATISFY!

That's what many customers who order HAMP'S STANDARD CHICKS have written us in appreciation! Descendants of pedigreed British Columbia R.O.P. birds head our R. I. Red, White Wyandotte, Barred Rock Flocks. And from England we imported our genuine Tom Barron Leghorn foundation whose descendants head our White Leghorns today!
REAL BRED-TO-LAY QUALITY! 100% LIVE DELIVERY. PREPAID. CATALOG FREE.

	STANDARD MATINGS	SELECT MATINGS	
	100 500 1000	100 500 1000	
Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas	\$6.75	\$32.50	\$64.00
Bar., Wh., Buff Rocks, S. C. Reds, Wh. Wy'dottes, Bf. Orp.	6.95	33.00	65.00
Wh. & Buff Minorcas, Wh. Orps., S.L. Wy'dottes, Pt. Rocks	7.45	36.00	70.00
Light Brahmas, Black Australorps, J. Blk. Giants	7.95	38.75	
White Giants, Dark Cornish	8.95	43.75	
Heavy Assorted	6.30	31.50	63.00

STANDARD HATCHERIES

Box 100, Decatur, Ill., Write to
and Terre Haute, Ind. Either Office

NEUHAUSER "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

Baby Chicks from 26 oz. Eggs
Yes sir! That's what you get when you order "Good Luck" AAA mating chicks. All breeders BLOODTESTED for B. W. D. with Antigen by licensed Veterinarian. All reactors removed. Thousands of breeders in 10 breeds at the Master Breeding Farm. Our AA and A matings have 14 years of continuous breeding for large size eggs. 20 Breeds to choose from. We also hatch ducklings. Write for FREE catalog in colors and low prices.
Neuhauser Hatcheries & Master Breeding Farm, Box 105 Napoleon, Ohio
Send for Big Catalog in Colors

Peerless Chicks C.O.D.

Will Produce Your 1934 Profits
Ohio Accredited and bloodtested for B.W.D. antigen whole blood method, chicks from Peerless flocks that have shown good results in previous years—strengthened by careful culling and the addition of splendid males—bred for egg production. This stock will produce lots of eggs for you. Chick losses during first 14 days at half original cost. Send for low 1934 prices. Write us today.

PEERLESS HATCHERY, Box 199, Leipsic, Ohio

CHICKS BLOOD TESTED... Backed by REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

State Accd. and B.W.D. Tested by Antigen Test by authority Ill. State Hatchery Bd. Any losses 1st 14 days replaced at 1/2 price. **HI-QUALITY GRADE.** Price per 100.
Br., Bf., Wh. Leghorns, Anconas, Hvy. Asst., \$6.30
R. C. and S. C. Reds, Rocks, White Minorcas
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes..... 6.95
S.L. Wyands, Par. Rocks, J. Blk. Giants, L. Brah. 7.95
Jersey White Giants and Dark Cornish..... 10.95
100% Live Del. Guaranteed. \$1.00 per 100 chicks order, bal. C.O.D. plus charges. **ORDER FROM AD.**
LONE ELM HATCHERY, Box 202, Nokomis, Illinois.

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S. C. Eng. Whites, Browns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. All blood tested stock. Salisbury Whole blood antigen test. No Money Down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Write for free catalogue and prices.
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Hollywood Strain Single Comb White Leghorn Chicks, for Feb., Mar. & April delivery. Write for circular. \$7.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 1,000.
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Day Old Chicks Breeders are Tom Barrons and Hollywoods, from the best strains in Central Penna. Large Chicks and Low Prices.
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CHICKS LARGE TYPE
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
\$7.00 per 100. 100% live del. P.P.
COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

REDS, ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, R. I. WHITES, LEGHORNS, 100 \$6.80; assorted, 100 \$6.50. Prepaid, when paid in advance. **SCHAFFNER'S HATCHERY, Berger, Mo.**

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN CHIX from (B.W.D.) blood-tested breeders only. Catalogue free.
BISHOPS POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, \$7.—100; Heavy Mixed \$6.80—100. Delivery charges prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All Breeders Blood Tested for Pullorum disease (B.W.D.). Antigen Method. Reactors removed, testing done Feb. 1934. Write for Free circular. Full description of our hatchery and Breeders.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY

F. B. Leister, Prop. Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS SPECIAL PRICES

From Blood-tested stock. B.W.D. stained Antigen test. Feb. 1934. Personal Supervision.

Wh. Leghorns; Bar. & Wh. Rocks; Wh. Wyandottes; R. I. & N. H. Reds; Black & Wh. Giants; Buff Orpingtons; Black & Wh. Minorcas; Assorted. Chicks for Sale every Monday & Thursday.
CIRCULAR FREE.

MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

(Our flocks are all tested for B.W.D. by the Stained Antigen test). Standard Bred, Large type S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, New Hampshire Reds and Assorted Chicks at lowest code price. Write for Free cir. and price list. 100% live delivery guar. Parcel Post prepaid.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

CHICKS - CASH OR C. O. D.
Order NOW. 100 1000
New Hampshire Reds.....\$7.50 \$72.
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....7.00 70.
Write for FREE catalog and Price list.
100% delivery guaranteed.

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Foundation Direct Wyckoff Strain
Large Type Cash or C.O.D. Per 1,000
S. C. White Leghorns GRADE B.....\$70.00
Special Mating GRADE A.....\$90.00
Live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Cir. FREE.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from Blood-Tested Stocks, Antigen Test B.W.D. 100 500 1000
S.C. Wh. Leghorns, large type.....\$7. 35. 70.
White and Barred Ply. Rocks.....7. 35. 70.
R.I. Reds and Black Minorcas 7. 35. 70.
100% live del. Cash or C. O. D. Postpaid.
R. W. ELSASSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

1910 - KEYSTONE CHICKS - 1934

Write today for low prices on chicks from Blood Tested B.W.D. stained Antigen test culled flocks. S.C. White & Brown Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Black Giants. Our 24th year in business. The Keystone Hatchery. (The old reliable plant), Box 16, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks, Blood Tested B. W. D. Antigen Test

Cash or C. O. D. 100 500 1000
Large Type, S. C. White Leghorns.....\$7. \$35. \$70.
Barred Rocks 7. 35. 70.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS AND PULLETS—From blood-tested breeders. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Orpingtons. White Runners and Pekin ducklings. Circular free. **GOOD-FLOX POULTRY FARM, Leghorn Blvd., Dansville, N.Y.**

AMIG HANSON LEGHORN CHICKS

For Foundation I specialize in Hanson Strain Direct. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Large Type, \$75 per 1000. 100% Live Delivery Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free cir. **Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.**

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, large type, excellent layers. Have imported and bred this strain exclusively for 20 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, CORTLAND, N. Y.

Who Sets the Price of Eggs?

(Continued from Page 18)

perly described commodity at a stipulated price, delivery to be made or accepted at a stipulated future time and a place. No transaction is considered complete unless an offer and a bid is made on the same lot of eggs and the prices offered and bid agree.

The main purpose of future trading is to furnish the opportunity of eliminating speculation on future value for the owner of any commodity who expects to own it for some time and to concentrate this risky undertaking on the people who wish to take the necessary risks.

Boiling that down, we have this: I have to store eggs in April. I can't use them or sell them until October, so I've got to own them all that time. I don't want to risk their going down in value, so I offer to sell you a contract to deliver these eggs, or eggs like them (as near as I can estimate they will look) next October at a price we agree upon now. This price may be below or above the value of the eggs now plus storage charges until October. But it definitely fixes my loss or gain in owning the eggs for six months.

The Exchange is, therefore, useful in determining egg prices. It shows what the sellers of eggs actually think the eggs are worth and it shows at what prices buyers are willing to trade. Even if transactions are incomplete they are valuable. Trading is open enough to prevent any brazen manipulation, and I think that the trading on the Mercantile Exchange is really very fair and honest over any considerable period of time.

Here I am at the end of my space, and I've only told half of my price fixing story. I can see Ed Eastman and Hugh Cosline frown, however, so I'll have to say "Concluded in the next issue."

—J. C. Huttar.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this column at regular intervals we plan to give you worthwhile news about the products of our advertisers. Many commercial companies conduct valuable experiments, sometimes publish bulletins giving worthwhile information, and at times there are new products which are real news. Such information you will find here under the heading "With American Agriculturist Advertisers."

The dogs that went south with Admiral

Byrd are being fed a product manufactured by the *Ralston-Purina Company* of St. Louis, Mo. This food is complete in itself; no meat, cod liver oil or cereal has to be added, and it is pressed into dry checkers which makes it easy to feed.

B. T. Babbitt, Inc., of 386 Fourth Ave., New York City, have published a booklet, "Lye — Its Uses About Home and Farm." This will be sent without charge to any A.A. reader who requests it.

Anyone who has ever tried to take old paint or varnish from a piece of furniture will appreciate a tip from this company. Dissolve the contents of a full can of lye in a gallon of water. Apply it to the painted surface with a stiff brush and let it soak for several hours. Then wash off the solution and you will find that the paint will peel off easily.

The Grand Union Company is offering subscribers of *American Agriculturist* in certain zones bargain prices on a few staple items. To take advantage of this opportunity, subscribers in those zones should tear out the ad on page 17 of this issue and take it into any Grand Union Store.

There has been a great amount of interest in Byrd's expedition. The *Larrowe Milling Company* of Detroit, Michigan, have a well illustrated booklet, "Admiral Byrd Takes Larrowe to the South Pole." If you are interested in the expedition, you will find a lot of information in it. Send to the *Larrowe Milling Company* for your copy.

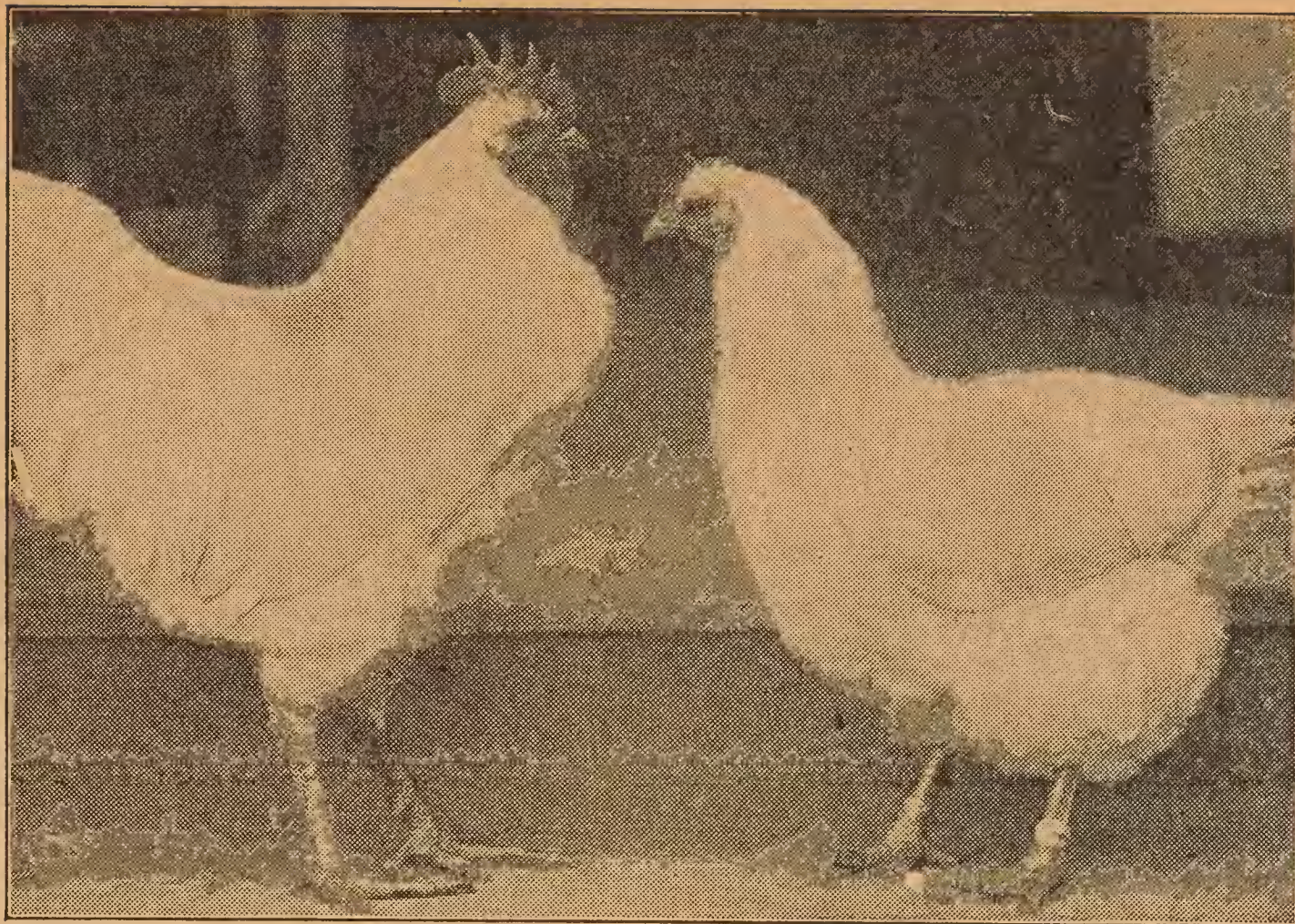
Here's something for the boys and girls. The *International Harvester Company*, of Chicago, Illinois, is providing prizes for a national 4-H Club Farm Accounting Contest. Any 4-H Club member who works under the supervision of the Extension Service during the year 1934 is eligible. The contest is supervised by the National Committee of Boys' and Girls' Club Work, 144 Auditorium Hotel, 430 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Drop them a line and they will be glad to send you a copy of the rules and regulations.

Almost before we know it, it will be time to put in spring grains. The R. & H. Chemicals Department of E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, have a booklet that will interest you, called, "This Year Get the Full Market Price for Your Crops," a book that gives complete information about treating seeds for formaldehyde to control diseases.

There was a time when all farmers raised and dressed their own meat. While some farmers continue to do it, the majority buy most of the meat they consume. *Swift & Company*, of 4366 Packers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, will be glad to send you a copy of their 1934 Year Book upon request. You will find much of interest in it.



"This garage you're building is certainly using up a lot of that cement, dear,"—LIFE.



Mr. and Mrs.

*discuss the Vitamin question
(and Mrs., as usual, has the last word)*

Mr.: "Lots o' good old fashioned hokum bein' talked about these here viteymines nowadays, eh?"

Mrs.: "Maybe so, Chanty."

Mr.: "Me, I don't believe half of it."

Mrs.: "Maybe half of it ain't fit to believe, Mr. Cleer. There's two halves of this thing, though, I 'spect. Maybe the other half isn't hokum but truth."

Mr.: "So? How come?"

Mrs.: "Do I disremember — or did you remark yestiddy what a healthy, upstandin' lot of chicks we've got this year?"

Mr.: "Sure, I recollect remarkin' some such. That only shows what a good rooster can do when his heart's in his work."

Mrs.: "Givin' yourself all the credit, as usual. Well, what sort of rooster were you last year when we had that runty, sickly brood that mostly all died? Answer me that."

Mr.: "You answer it."

Mrs.: "All right. The answer is feed."

Mr.: "Huh?"

Mrs.: "Feed. Last year our chicks had no Diamond Gluten in their mash. This year their mash is 10% Diamond."

Mr.: "Diamond? I've heard of that."

Mrs.: "OF COURSE YOU'VE HEARD OF IT AND YOU WILL HEAR MORE. THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE DIAMOND GLUTEN ARE DOING A GREAT SERVICE TO OUR BOSS AND OTHER EASTERN POULTRY AND DAIRY FARMERS. THEY ARE TURNING THE GOOD, YELLOW CORN WE LIKE SO WELL INTO GOLDEN DIAMOND MEAL WHICH WE LIKE EQUALLY AS WELL AND WHICH DOES US SO MUCH MORE GOOD WITH ITS CONCENTRATION OF VITAMIN A. AND PROTEIN. THIS IS WHAT GIVES OUR CHICKS THEIR GROWTH."

Mr.: "Humph! Maybe you're right."

Mrs.: "Of course I'm right. And that's not all. I'm layin' 65% right now. A year ago I was layin' 30% and wonderin' how long I could keep my neck off the block. I'm gettin' enough Vitamin A. and protein right now to lay eggs the way I ought to — and all on account o' that Diamond... It's not *all* hokum, Chanty. Our boss found that out the day he began to feed us Diamond Gluten. Well, I'm off to the trapnest now. So long!"



DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL

*the logical Vitamin-A ingredient
for starting, growing and laying mashers*

Corn Products Refining Co.
New York Chicago



**43% Protein
Guaranteed**



With the A.A. Homemaker



A Busy Housewife Grows Flowers

(Continued from Page 1)

experiments at the Ohio Station showed that a mixture of one-half sand and one-half moist, imported, granulated peat moss is a most satisfactory soil for starting seeds. The peat moss holds a lot of moisture, besides giving looseness to the soil. If the plants are to be transplanted as soon as they get their true leaves, extra fertilizer in the flat is not needed.

Any good substitute for the flat may be pressed into service, as long as it admits proper drainage. Old milk pans, wash basins, shallow kettles, packing boxes or a dozen other things lying about will answer the purpose. But where one raises young plants every year, it certainly is convenient to have the flats ready to use at a moment's notice.

A warm, sunny window is needed, or several of them, if you plant many seeds. Too little sunshine and too thick planting result in spindling, weak plants which get a poor start.

When the flat is filled with soil, pack down firmly with a board or brick until the soil comes within one-half inch of the top to permit easy watering. Get a piece of lath, (better if planed smooth) the same length as the flat, press the edge of the lath evenly down into the soil the depth the seed should be planted. Small seeds, such as petunias, need only to be sprinkled on top of the soil, then covered lightly with finely-sifted, mellow soil, pressed in firmly with board or brick and watered gently. A vigorous watering would float the seeds away. A burlap bag laid over the flat while watering, in fact, allowed to stay on a few days until germination starts, is a help,

inches high, they should be transplanted, taking as much earth as possible with each plant. Certain plants do not like transplanting, such as poppy, sweet peas, and others which would be



indicated on the seed package. In such cases, it is better to plant in the open and thin out to a good stand. The same rules as to depth of planting, apply when planting outside, as in the flats. Plant deeper in loose, sandy soil than in clay or tight soil.

A good farmer knows that if he wants a crop, he has to prepare the soil. The plants must have food, if they are to grow and do well, and the soil is their source of food. Hence the necessity of having it well broken up. For planting flowers in rows in the garden, the soil could be made ready as for vegetables, plowed or spaded deeply, turning under the manure mulch which has been on it since fall or mid-winter. Then give a thorough raking to fine the soil, and mark off rows with a string between stakes driven into the ground.

I then sprinkle a commercial fertilizer thinly on the soil, following the string as a guide, rake it in, then with a stick or tip of hoe or rake handle draw a shallow trench. Seeds are then put in the shallow opening and with the hoe, the soil at the sides is brought back into the little trench and tamped down with the bottom side of the hoe.

In the borders where plowing is not possible, it is very necessary to start with the soil deeply spaded. If breaking them out of sod, it is fine to turn the sods upside down and let the roots freeze, then fork out the heaviest parts. But the organic matter supplied by the decayed mass is food for the future plants that are grown there. A good loam with plenty of well rotted manure and leaf mold added every year will gradually build up wonderful soil for flowers. I usually mulch during the winter with coarse, strong manure, either cow or horse, the cow being far better. Then, rake off the heavy litter when freezing is over, leaving the fine parts on for fertility. Then I sprinkle on bone meal thinly, and a coating of leaf mold. Some plants, such as the beardless iris, do not like bone meal, so I skip them when putting it on.

I save the leaves raked off the yard for leaf mold. I keep them piled at the end of the garden and in three or four years' time have this fine, black crumbly soil which the flowers like so much. A pit would be neater, using from one end while the other is being filled. If one is situated where she can get all the black woods dirt she needs, then she is indeed fortunate. People in cities pay dearly for it to use for their flowers.

If you have poor soil, the following annuals seem able to put up with it: Alyssum, balsam, calendula, calliopsis, centaurea, eschscholtzia, four-o'clock nasturtium, poppy and portulaca.

If there is shade, these are recommended: Alyssum, antirrhinum, centaurea, clarkia, cynoglossum, eschscholtzia, godetia, lupin, myosotis, nemophila, nicotiana, pansy, petunia, and schizanthus.

For porch boxes: Ageratum, alyssum, lobelia, maurandia, nasturtium, pansy, petunia, portulaca, salvia, tagetes, verbenas, and zinnia mexicana.

If you are planting perennials, any time from May until September 1st will do, but the spring sowing is better since it allows the plant to be large enough to withstand winters better, and early flowering next year. They may be sown where they are to stay, but a seed-bed at the side of the garden is a great convenience and helps to prevent losing some of the choicer varieties.

The perennials live on for a number of years and will survive the winters of the north. Some of the familiar ones which can be grown readily from seed are, purple cone-flower, Oriental poppy, painted daisy, shasta daisy, sweet william, hardy baby's breath, hardy bachelor's button, Chinese lantern, hardy candytuft, coreopsis, hardy pinks, foxglove, false dragonhead, feverfew, perennial flax, hardy gailardia and delphinium.

The B's of Bounty

Here are nine B's of bounty for the farm family, as given by Miss Myrtle Weldon, Leader of Home Demonstration Agents in Kentucky. They will serve the residents of other sections of our country just as well in the fight for more abundant living, as they have been and are helping members of the Kentucky Homemakers' Federation.

A belfry full of brains—booming brain power.

Belief and faith in agriculture as a mode of living.

Basement of canned goods—from



450 to 500 quarts of fruits, vegetables and meats is a good goal for a family of five. This amount can be calculated to have a value of close to \$250 and it is altogether possible to have a good time in the canning instead of the task being drudgery.

Bin of vegetables such as carrots, beets, potatoes, cabbage, onions, and banks of salsify, parsnips, etc., insure variety for the menus.

Baskets of eggs, 152 dozen being a good allotment for the family of five. A well-managed small flock should easily meet this requirement with little expense on the average farm.

Bottles of milk—a pint for every adult and a quart for each child—and there are many ways to "persuade" those who do not like milk to take their full quota.

A barrel of apples, pears, etc., should be available with a little attention to the orchard project. (Baskets of berries might be included here, too. Strawberries, raspberries, dewberries and

(Continued on opposite page)



keeping the soil and seeds in position and preventing crusting over. A newspaper over the flat may be used if no burlap bag is handy.

Larger seeds should be planted according to their size. Seeds as big as a pinhead should go one-fourth of an inch deep, those as big as a pea, three-quarters of an inch or more. Four or five of the large seed, or fifteen to twenty of the smaller seed can be placed in the space one plant will occupy when grown. Ingenious women have devised different ways of handling the seed in order to get even distribution. Some use large pepper or flour shakers for sprinkling the seed; others use an old tea pot, as the spout helps in getting seed into a straight line. I have mixed very fine seed with dry sand or soil and poured from a very pointed spoon. I noticed that my sister-in-law, who is a great gardener, had punched holes in the metal lid of a pickle bottle and was using it to broadcast poppy seed.

When the plants are two or three

Excellent and Useful Styles

ENSEMBLE PATTERN NO. 3365 is an excellent idea for spring wear, being composed of a swagger coat, blouse, and skirt. Black diagonal cashmere woolen with plaided woolen in black and white served for the original model as shown here. Brown flannel with brown and yellow plaid would make another charming combination. This pattern is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 5½ yards of 39-inch material with 4½ yards of 39-inch contrasting.



GILET PATTERNS NO. 3292 will brighten up any plain dress, and are very easy to make. "A" works up nicely in woolen, especially the plaided ones. "B" is nice for silk or satin crepe, the gilet being fashioned of crisp organdie. "C," in striped silk has a decidedly slendering effect. The pattern includes all three, and may be had in sizes small, medium and large.



3292



HOME FROCK PATTERN NO. 3276 is fascinating in blue and white dymity. It is not only easy to make, but because it opens out flat for ironing, is easy to keep fresh. Most cottons, rayons or linens would be very attractive in this model. It is designed for sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: any of these patterns, write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps (15 cents for each pattern). Add 12 cents additional for copy of our new Spring fashion catalogue. Address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

COLDS Go Overnight

When You Take This Famous
Tablet in Time

BEWARE the cold that hangs on. It may end in something serious. Treat a cold promptly and treat it for what it is—an internal infection—and you will get results overnight.

Never let a cold go 24 hours untreated. At the first sign of a cold, take Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine. This famous tablet stops a cold quickly because it is expressly a cold remedy and because it does the four things necessary.

These Four Effects

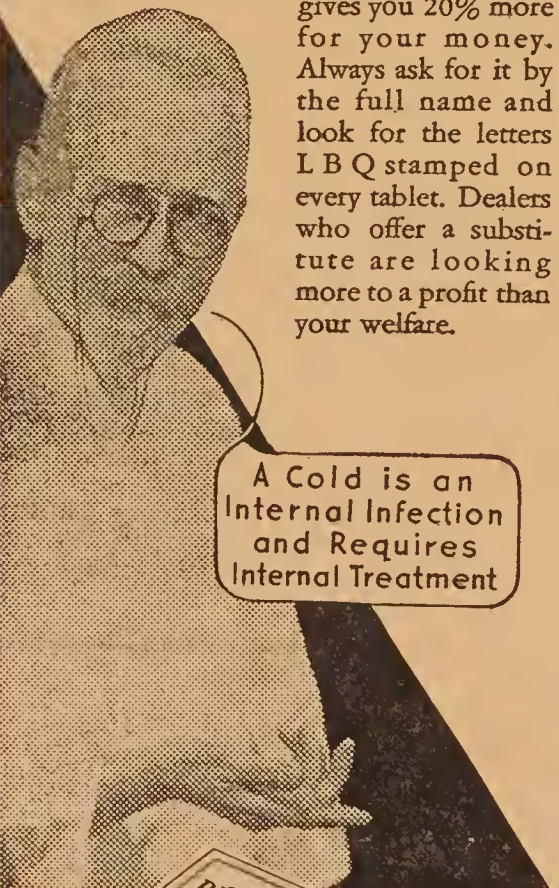
First, Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine opens the bowels, gently but effectively. This is the first step in expelling a cold. Second, it combats the cold germs in the system and reduces the fever. Third, it relieves the headache and that grippy feeling. Fourth, it tones the entire system and helps fortify against further attack.

This is the treatment a cold requires and anything less is taking chances.

Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine is utterly harmless and perfectly safe to take. It is, and has been for years, the leading cold and grippe tablet of the world.

Now—20% More for Your Money

Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine comes in two sizes—30c and 50c—and is sold by every drug store in America. Buy the 50c size as it gives you 20% more for your money. Always ask for it by the full name and look for the letters L B Q stamped on every tablet. Dealers who offer a substitute are looking more to a profit than your welfare.



A Cold is an
Internal Infection
and Requires
Internal Treatment



**GROVE'S LAXATIVE
BROMOQUININE**

(Continued from opposite page)
blackberries making such delicious "eats.")

A bed of roses typifies the beauty that every home should have. If not roses then annuals that pay so generously for the little cash and care they demand. For thirty cents it is possible to buy seeds that will give bloom throughout the summer and fall. The purchases suggested are a ten-cent package each of climbing nasturtiums and petunias and a five-cent package of zinnias and calendulas or marigolds. It is altogether possible to provide many beauties for the home grounds by transplanting lovely things from the woods and fields.

Named last but by no means least worthy of consideration a bit of fun, the more the better for we Americans

Bread Baking Contest Winner



Mrs. Frank Clark, of Darien Center, New York, winner of the State Grange-American Agriculturist Bread Baking Contest.

In winning the contest, Mrs. Clark entered and won a contest in her local Grange; then was winner of a smaller contest conducted by the Erie County Pomona Grange; and finally was judged the winner at the meeting of the State Grange at Lake Placid recently.

There was a detailed account of the contest on Page 27 of the February 17th issue of American Agriculturist.

all need a wishbone, a backbone and a funnybone. It is very inexpensive for the farm family to have lots of fun if it is at all resourceful.

It is time now to put the booming brain power to work in order to provide the other requirements as speedily as possible.—L. H. L.

A St. Patrick's Social

O come yez to Erin, that island so fair,
Nor snakes nor shillelahs need give yez a scare,
St. Patrick invites you with this kindly rhyme,
Colleens and gossoons, come and have a foine time!
Date..... Place.....

The poster was lettered in green, and decorated with shamrocks in most alluring style, so who could resist the intriguing invitation. Therefore a goodly number of merry colleens and gossoons gathered in the social hall. This had been transformed into "little Ireland" by a generous use of green festoons and garlands, with shamrocks pendant from them, while the committee, a trio of charming Irish lasses, received the guests with true Irish cordiality.

To each comer was given a leaf of a cardboard shamrock bearing a number, and a word, written in white ink. Then all were instructed to "form quartets" by finding holders of shamrock leaves with the same number. This, of course, was an excellent starter, for it involved everybody speaking to everybody else! When the groups

were formed it was found that the four word sentences were directions for a stunt to be performed by one or all of the four, as "Tell an Irish Story," "Sing an Irish Song," "Dance an Irish Jig," "Run a Potato Race," "Illustrate an Irish Song," etc. To the quartet whose stunt was performed in the best manner, was given a "Potato Pie," a small tin covered with green crepe paper, and holding candy potatoes, (pieces of fondant rolled in cinnamon), the top put on with strips of the green crepe paper in lattice effect.

Bagging Your Luck

was the next game. A large carton of heavy cardboard had been cut in two diagonally, so that when placed on the floor it presented a slanting surface. It was covered with white crepe paper, and on its surface were pasted shamrock cut-outs, ten or twelve, if there was room for that many. The centre of each shamrock had been cut out with a sharp penknife, making a large enough hole to admit a tiny bean bag. The holes were plainly numbered. Three little green bean bags had been provided, and each guest in turn stood at a distance and tossed the bags at the board, having three "trys." Whichever numbered hole it entered, indicated the "luck."

As a number of guests were entertained, the "lucks" in this case could be inexpensive Irish favors, numbered to correspond with the holes. But if fewer, fortune rhymes could be supplied, as

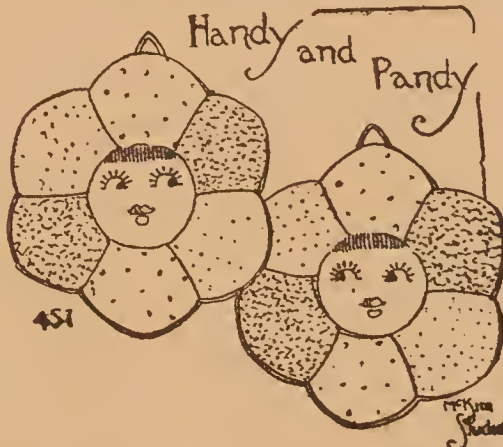
- (1) Bag your luck, St. Patrick's Day
You'll go sailing far away.
- (2) St. Patrick's very good to you,
Bringing you a sweetheart true.
- (3) Better smile, for this is funny,
You will make a lot of money!
- (4) You will travel very far
(Not in Irish jaunting car.)
- (5) Not afar you need to roam,
Good luck's waiting you at home.
- (6) Good luck's waiting, just you heed,
In your business you'll succeed!
- (7) Good luck's near you, be elate,
You are going to lose some weight!
- (8) Good luck is ready, your cup it will fill,
Some one is waiting to pay up their bill.
- (9) O good luck is coming so give an ovation,
Some cash will be left you by distant relation!
- (10) Good luck for you is slated, 'tis down upon the books
That sure for you is fated an improvement in your looks.
- (11) Good luck is sure coming, so let your heart dance;
You've invested in something that soon will advance.
- (12) Good luck draws near with sprightly tread,
Your wedding bells are just ahead.

Refreshments comprised:
Green tea (lime gelatine in téacups)
Green iced cakes and fruit punch.

—ELSIE DUNCAN YALE.

Hot Dish Lifters

Handy and Pandy are a pert pair of lifters with their shining little faces surrounded by dainty hued petals. Two stamped backs eight inches in diameter, faces, floss and petals to piece in three



colors are all included in No. M451.
M451 All Materials for pair of Lifters\$.25

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

How KARO supplies ENERGY quickly to people who work hard

Karo is a delicious food—but more—it is a real energy food.

There are 120 calories per ounce in Karo—almost twice the energy-giving value of eggs and lean beef, weight for weight.

Less effort is required to digest Karo than for many other staple foods.

Which means, Karo supplies energy quickly.

And this is important to those who work and play hard. Especially good is Karo for growing children, as your doctor can tell you.

Serve plenty of Karo—keep the folks well supplied with this quick energy food.

Karo is rich in Dextrins, Maltose and Dextrose—all recommended for ease of digestion and energy value.



The 'Accepted' Seal denotes that Karo and advertisements for it are acceptable to the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association.



Mothers, Mix This at Home for a Bad Cough

Needs No Cooking! Big Saving!

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough. It's no trouble to mix, and costs but a trifle, yet it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water for a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, put it into a pint bottle, and fill up with your sugar syrup. The pint thus made gives you four times as much cough remedy for your money, yet it is far more effective than ready-made medicine. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and clears the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine, in concentrated form, famous as a healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

STOP Your Rupture Worries!



C.E. Brooks, Inventor

Why worry and suffer with that rupture any longer? Learn about my perfected invention. It has brought ease, comfort and happiness to thousands by assisting in relieving and curing many cases of reducible hernia. It has Automatic Air Cushions which bind and draw the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No obnoxious springs or pads. No salves or plasters. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Beware of imitations. Never sold in stores nor by agents. Write today for full information sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

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Imparts Color and Beauty
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60c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N.Y.

HOMES WANTED

There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Peanuts—Buy direct, roast them yourself. Fancy hand picked 10 lbs. \$1; 25 lbs. \$2; 100 lbs. \$6. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

Rolls Developed. Two beautiful double-weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone Prints, 25c. each. RAYS PHOTO SERVICE, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Time Well Spent

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 8)

\$25,000 for poultry disease research, that funds be made available at once for eradication of bovine tuberculosis, that \$10,000,000 of the \$60,000,000 bond issue be used for farm-to-market roads, that old and neglected orchards be removed as a C. W. A. project, and that the seed testing work of the Geneva Experiment Station be enlarged and extended.

A sales tax appears to be a sound means of relieving the tax burden on real estate, if farmers are exempted from sales tax payment on their raw materials. This was the attitude of directors of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at Ithaca during Farm and Home Week and was communicated to the Governor and members of the Legislature.

The State Grange meeting at Lake Placid the previous week opposed a sales tax, except on luxuries, on the theory that it would place an unfair burden on those who must purchase the necessities of life. Farm Bureau directors said it was difficult to determine just what constituted luxuries, and that they thought it more necessary to relieve farmers suffering under tremendous real estate taxes.

The Grange had approved income and inheritance taxes as among the fairest forms of taxation, Fred J. Freestone, state master, pointing out that, "if a man has no income he pays no tax." Charles R. White, president of the Farm Bureau Federation, is vice-chairman of the Mastick Commission which has been seeking relief for real estate. In the opinion of the commission and Mr. White, a sales tax appeared to meet the needs of the situation and offer the best possibility of immediate aid.

The Farm Bureau directors asked that feeds, fertilizer, packages and other forms of supplies which enter into production be exempted from a sales tax. They were considered raw material for production purposes, the finished product which later would be subject to sales tax. Manufacturers are exempt from sales tax on raw material and it was pointed out it would be decidedly unfair to place a double burden on farmers.

Seed Potato Grades

Grades for seed potatoes were a topic of lively discussion by members of the New York State Seed Improvement Co-operative Association. A couple of years ago a Seed Grade was adopted and, according to some members, has not proved satisfactory because U. S. No. 1 grade rates higher. The result is that many growers desiring certified seed order the No. 1 grade rather than the Seed Grade.

Discussion indicated that some apparent defects which affect the appearance of potatoes do not affect their seed value. As an example, scab and rhizoctonia may be treated satisfactorily for seed purposes, but their appearance is not liked by many purchasers of seed, who therefore turn to U. S. No. 1. Some of the larger shippers of certified seed have found it to their advantage to pack their stock in the No. 1 grade, owing to the disfavor of the seed grade. As a result, directors of the association were authorized to prepare specifications for a new seed grade, presumably to be equal or superior to the No. 1 grade.

Bruce P. Jones of Hall was re-elected president of the association. Lewis A. Toan of Perry was elected vice-president in place of George W. Lamb of Hubbardville, who has leased his farm since becoming president of the Bank for Co-operatives at Springfield, Mass. Miss Elizabeth Lyman of Ithaca continues as secretary.

A resolution adopted by the association termed the shipping-point inspection and grade certification service of the state to be "of vital importance" and asked the Legislature to appropriate sufficient funds for its continuance and expansion. The resolution stated that from time to time injury is caused to the perishables industry by reports and rumors that the service may be discontinued or curtailed. Copies were sent to the Governor, Commissioner Baldwin of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Dean Ladd

of the College of Agriculture, and to members of the Legislature.

Protest Change in Cornell Radio

Various agricultural groups meeting during Farm and Home Week registered vigorous protest against the possibility of the Cornell radio station being hampered or made useless by re-allocation of wave lengths. Resolutions of protest were carried to Washington for presentation to the Federal Radio Commission by Fred J. Freestone, master of the State Grange; Charles Stiles, vice president of the Farm Bureau Federation; Charles A. Taylor, director of Cornell radio programs, and Leo A. Muckle, assistant county agent leader.

The Federal Radio Commission is considering a proposal to take away Cornell's place on the dial and give it to a commercial broadcasting chain. Another wavelength would be assigned to Cornell, but it was said that it would be valueless because of interference. The farm organizations pointed out that the Cornell station renders a great public service by broadcasting educational and information material not otherwise available to the public.

Attendance at the Young Farmers' Conference at Cornell University during Farm and Home Week set a new record. There were 112 high schools and three state agricultural schools represented by nearly 700 boys and 100 teachers. Prof. E. R. Hoskins was in charge of the judging contests, which were marked by large numbers of entries and high scores.

Results were as follows:

Fruit Judging

Ten highest teams, possible score 2640—Highland High School, Thomas Shay and Al Zimmerman, tied with Leo Clark and Gordon Fowler, Wolcott, 1,985; Gilbert McDowell, Edward Ball, Sodus, 1,845; Raymond DeYagee, Melvin Brockman, Williamson, 1,825; Lawrence Eminister, Bill Stechman, Newfane, 1,815; Earl Barnes, Milo Resue, North Rose, 1,745; Ray Congdon, Tom Valone, Forestville, 1,725; Robert Snyder, Llewellyn Patrick, Geneva, 1,655; Charles George, Lew Nagle, Horseheads, 1,605; Laurence Cole, Paul Steele, Endicott, 1,570.

Ten highest individuals, possible score 1,320—Leo Clark, Wolcott, 1,075; Peter Calabrese, Westfield, 1,025; Earl Barnes, North Rose, 1,000; Raymond DeYagee, Williamson, tied with Thomas Shay, Highland, 995; Al Zimmerman, Highland, 990; Tom Valone, Forestville, tied with Bill Stechman, Newfane, 940; Gilbert McDowell, Sodus, 935; Clair Dryer, Canandaigua, tied with Llewellyn Patrick, Geneva, 930.

Poultry Judging

Fourteen highest individuals, possible score 600—Francis Stevenson, Morrisville, Howard Bonhoff, Little Valley, Glen Banker, Groveland, and Gilman Marshall, North Rose, tied at 520; Bernard Virkley, Lowville, and Maurice Barker, Alden, tied at 504; William Cloute, Clinton, Stanley Clark, Webster, and John Frank, Constables-

ville, tied at 502; Neal Curtis, Gorham, Stanton Frost, Courtville, Lloyd Newton, Randolph, and Edwin Dubois, Endicott, tied at 488.

Plant Disease Identification

Twelve schools rating 75 per cent or more—Endicott, 92.50; Newfane, 89.50; Geneva, 89.25; Minoa, 80.25; North Rose, 80; Canandaigua, 79; Weedsport, 78.50; Manlius, 76.50; Gouverneur, 76.25; Wolcott, 76; Dundee, 75.25; Pulaski, 75.

Fourteen individuals rating 80 per cent or more—Roger Webster, Endicott, 95; Charles Kruger, Newfane, 93; Wayne Preece, Geneva, 92; Arthur Lord, Endicott, 90; Richard Mandigo, Pulaski, 89.5; Robert Jorolemon, Weedsport, 88; Tony Campo, Wolcott, and Clair Dryer, Canandaigua, 87; Galvin Wilcox, Geneva, 86.5; Adam Beecher, Newfane, 86; John Murray, North Rose, 84; Raynold Wilson, Minoa, 83.5; Ervin Schan, Owego, 82.5; Harold Carly, Manlius, and Horace Melius, Gorham, 81; Bernard Vickler, Lowville, and Lewis Mosher, Gouverneur, 80.

Potato Judging

Ten high teams—Endicott, 1,769; Horseheads, 1,727; Groveland, 1,721; Morrisville, 1,720; Cattaraugus, 1,717; Gouverneur, 1,688; Campbell, 1,686; Alfred, 1,682; Boonville, 1,662; Homer, 1,661.

Ten high individuals—Jarvis L. Robinson, Morrisville, 900; Woodrow Simons, Naples, and John Myers, Wilson, 895; Raymond Starr, Campbell, 893; Claude Tompkins, Odessa, 892; Gordon Butterfield, Randolph, 890; Lawrence Oles, Endicott, 888; Howard Macy, Cherry Creek, 885; Alton Maurer, West Leyden, and Paul Steele, Endicott, 881.

Milk Judging

Ten ranking individuals, lowest score equals highest rating—Benjamin Drake, Trumansburg, 15.7; August Maltzan, Sherburne, 18; Lloyd Burdick, Alfred, 18.6; Tony Campo, Wolcott, 20.8; Charles Dennington, Geneva, Phillip Argus, Ovid, and William Abbe, Westmoreland, 21.1; Norman Blakely, Forestville, 21.9; Darwin Barnes, North Rose, 22.6; Eugene Brace, West Winfield, 22.7.

Tool, Material Identification

Ten high individuals—Dexter Tessier, Cazenovia; Everett Herrick, Bainbridge; Clifford Correll, Wolcott; Ralph Loomis, Endicott; Robert Jones, Sauquoit Valley; Harold Belote, Forestville; Earl Johnson, Marathon; Richard Miller, Trumansburg; Legrande Hiler, Naples; John Jeroszko, Boonville.

Livestock Judging

Ten highest schools, possible score 500—Unadilla, 445; Cattaraugus, 435; Morrisville, 431; Holland Patent, 430; West Winfield, 427; Bainbridge, 424; Gilbertsville, 418; Hillsdale, 410; Franklin, 407; Richfield Springs, 403.

Five high individuals—Jimmy Hendrick, Unadilla; Roy J. Samielsen, Cattaraugus; Lewis Arend, Morrisville; Edward Grant, Holland Patent; Paul J. Davis, West Winfield.

Young Farmers' Broadcasting Contest
First, Ithaca district; second, Wayne-Monroe district; Allegany-Steuben district.



"Wonderful skater, that chap, Chong! Look at that Figure 8!"—JUDGE.

Aunt Janet's Corner

CORNELL'S Farm and Home Week this year was bigger and better than ever. The new buildings are so spacious, the programs were so varied, and the attendance was so large that it was almost bewildering, even to one who has missed very few Farm and Home Weeks in the last fifteen years. Anyone who goes once always wants to go back and enjoy the mental feast that is spread for them at that time.

Not only does a mental stimulus result from the trip, but the inspiration of a change in scene, in exchanging ideas with those who like the same things we do, even the "legging it" up and down those hills around Ithaca and the wonderful panorama they afford in every direction, has its part in making this jaunt an occasion that we never want to miss.

Exhibits, demonstrations, lectures—one could look at the program and take his choice. And it was always a choice, for so many interesting things were going on all the time that some of them had to be omitted. In addition to the usual program this year, the fine new building which houses the N. Y. State College of Home Economics was dedicated, was given the name of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. It is a building which any state might be proud to own, being as nearly perfect as modern science and art can make it, within financial limits.

From all over the United States, even as far away as Oregon, came people to do honor to that great figure in home economics, for whom the building was named, Miss Martha Van Rensselaer. She did not live to see the building completed, but long enough to know it was an assured fact. It is a monument to her life of service in behalf of the womanhood of New York State, and the dedication exercises gave frequent and fervent recognition to her efforts.

Although the building is named in Miss Van Rensselaer's honor, it was dedicated "To the people of the State of New York," very fitting indeed, as it is a state building. This means that all of us, even back to the very boundaries of the state, can feel that we have a personal interest in those class rooms, those laboratories, and all that goes to make up the great building whose reason for existing is to make home and family life richer and more satisfying.

Aunt Janet

Saving Steps

Not all of us can live in bungalows, but we can save steps and the danger of falling down stairs with a broom and dustpan. Keep a waste paper basket on the second floor and when making beds and straightening rooms put all bits of paper, twine and scraps of every kind in it. It need be emptied only once a week. Keep a broom and dustpan, or if you prefer, a carpet sweeper on this same floor and there is no untidiness in emptying your dust pan in this same waste basket. The expense of this

second broom is forgotten when one remembers the danger and inconvenience of carrying one up and down stairs once or twice a week.

A Tray Saves Steps

When you go into the living room to straighten up, take with you a ten cent tray of medium size. On it put all discarded newspapers and magazines, paper wrappers, and string, the apple core Junior left on the table, the thread and thimble you brought in when you mended the rent in Julia's dress—everything that belongs in the kitchen or some other part of the house. All can be taken out in one trip and both steps and time are saved. Try the same plan when you go down cellar substituting a market basket for your tray. In this you can bring up the vegetables for dinner, the jar of fruit or jam, the end of ham you put down there to keep cool—everything for the meal at one trip.—L.M.T.

An Excellent Supper Dish

Take 1 package fine noodles, 12 crackers rolled fine. Boil noodles in salted water until soft, then drain thoroughly. Place a heaping tablespoon butter in skillet, let it get very hot, put the cracker crumbs in and stir until light brown, and then add the noodles. Mix all through well and serve piping hot.—A. B. G.



Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 4:40 daily except Saturday; Bill Robbins, 12:55 daily except Saturday.

MONDAY, MARCH 5

12:35—N. Y. State College of Agriculture.
12:45—"Beauty Under Foot," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6

12:35—"Lessons from Farm Failures," J. D. King.
12:45—"Industrial Arts for Rural Boys," Roy G. Fales.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7

12:35—"From Cow to Cream."
12:45—"Some Disadvantages of Country Living," Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. (Countryside Talk).

THURSDAY, MARCH 8

12:35—"Being Rough on Rodents," E. M. Mills.
12:45—"Operating Cooperatively," W. J. Birdsall.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9

12:35—"Discovering New Stars for the Milky Way," Dr. L. E. Moore.
12:45—"Budgeting the Vegetable Garden," Miss Gladys Adams.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10

12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Purebreds With a Past for Present 4-H Dairy Members," Bennington County, Vermont, 4-H Clubs.

MONDAY, MARCH 12

12:35—"How to Get the Most for Your Fertilizer Dollar This Year," E. L. Worthen.
12:45—"An Appealing Appearance," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13

12:35—"Work for Idle Acres," H. L. Hoyt.
12:45—"Agriculture in Our High Schools," A. K. Getman.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14

12:35—"Made from Milk."
12:45—"Countryside Memories," E. B. Eastman (Countryside Talk).

THURSDAY, MARCH 15

12:35—"The Fruit Growers' Spring Offensive," W. H. Thies.
12:45—"The Truth About Canned Goods," Dr. A. H. Robertson.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16

12:32—"The Head Man of Your Herd," Lynn Copeland.
12:45—"It Isn't a Home 'Till It's Planted," Miss Beatrice Fehr.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17

12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Getting In Step for the Easter Parade," Berkshire County, Massachusetts, 4-H Clubs.

WGY Announces Radio Contest

The WGY radio station has announced a Farm Essay Contest. A different subject is announced each month. Anyone in the United States is eligible. The limit on length is 200 words, and all essays must be in the mail by the last day of the month.

Essays should be written or type-written on one side of the paper, signed by the author, and mailed to Station WGY, Schenectady, New York. There will be four prizes each month, winners to have their choice of a list of General Electric appliances. There will be a grand prize for the best essay over the entire period.

Here are the subjects:

March—"What I Think of the WGY Farm Forum."
April—"How WGY Farm Programs Have Made Money for Me."
May—"How WGY Farm Programs Can Render Greater Service."



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Bride of the Wilderness

By Francis Lynde

While on a prospecting trip, John Craig's horse is drowned in a river and all his supplies lost. Soon he discovers a cabin and a girl who says she has been kidnapped.

John finds that an attempt is being made to force the girl, Jean, to marry a man who wants to acquire her property.

After several successful encounters with a number of men left to guard her, an airplane appears one day and it develops that Jean's suitor is one of the passengers, presumably coming to rescue her and to plead his cause.

Failure to persuade Jean to marry him is followed with threats. John takes a hand, gives Jean's suitor a good thrashing, and then John and Jean attempt to get away in one of the airplanes.

John recognizes the pilot and enlists his aid. They get away, but their plane is followed almost immediately by the other one, which is much faster. By flying through a storm, they lose their pursuer.

* * *

"Don't!" she said abruptly, almost sharply; and then: "You didn't eat much at luncheon, and neither did I—too excited, I guess. Shall we go in to dinner? It's been called."

The dinner, the first course meal either had sat down to for weeks, was a good one, but it was eaten, for the most part, in silence. Craig had had his wrist watch repaired and started, and a close observer might have noticed that he seemed to be keeping a strict account of the time. When the black coffee had been served and sipped, he said:

"If you are quite through, we'll go back to the lounge. I told you I was going to do for you what seemed best, and I have made the needful arrangements. Come with me to some place where we can talk, and I'll tell you what it is."

CHAPTER XVII

OFF THE DEEP END

When they had found an unoccupied corner of the hotel lounge, Craig looked at his watch.

"Do you realize that it is only a little more than forty-eight hours since you found me drying my clothes before a fire—after I had lost my horse and pack in the Hirviendo and taken my swim down the canyon?" he asked.

"No, John, dear; I can't realize it. So many things have happened in the two days that the time seems more like a crowded week."

"When two people are thrown together as we were, I suppose it is the happenings that count far more than the time elapsed—in getting to know each other, I mean. Do you feel that you know me pretty well, Jean?"

"I don't believe I could know you any better if we had grown up together. Two such days as we've had . . . Oh, yes; I know you, John Craig."

"I wonder if you do?" he went on

musingly. "Sometimes I think I don't know myself any too well. If anybody had told me a week ago that I'd—"

"That you'd risk your life a dozen times over a woman of the kind that you haven't any use for, you'd have laughed at him and called him a frilly liar!" she finished for him.

"That wasn't at all what I was going to say," he smiled. "But let it go. What I am trying to get at is this: Do you know me well enough to trust me absolutely, and to believe anything I'd tell you, however improbable it might seem to an outsider?"

"I'd take your word before I would any other man's solemn oath! Is that what you want me to say?"

"Yes; if you mean it—and I believe you do. We'll make that a starting point and go on," he said, with another glance at his watch. "When we talked this afternoon, I told you I would do what seemed to me best for you. I didn't know, at the time, just what it was going to be, but I've figured it out since. You are going back to California tonight—I've bought your ticket—and you are going prepared to make a fight for your fortune."

"Have you been telegraphing again and found Jack Hammond?"

"No; it is simpler than that. Inside of the next hour you will be married to a man who will try to qualify under the terms of your father's will; not so 'good' as he might be, to be sure, but 'upright' enough, I hope, to be able to satisfy whatever court of inquiry there may be."

She turned her head away.

"No!" she said decisively.

"Wait; you haven't heard me through! It will be a mere matter of legal form, of course, to put you in a position to fight for your own hand. You will go west on the Limited with attested documents to prove that you were properly and legally married before your twenty-first birthday. We'll say goodbye at the train, and four hours later I'll take a train for the east. After you have made your fight, a divorce will be easy—deserted at the altar, and so on, you know—and then you can marry Hammond. It's perfectly simple."

"Yes," she flashed out. "Just like that! I've tried to tell you that I'm not a pig, John, dear! Don't you believe me?"

"Certainly I do. But it's the only way. After what we've been through, it would be a crime to let your chance slip now! I've thought it out, all along the line. I don't like the divorce part, but you'll owe me that."

"To see you free? Is there some other woman, John?"

"No; I don't mean on that account. There is a better reason. You will be a rich woman after you have won your fight—if your guardian hasn't made away with everything that belonged to you."

"I see; you don't want to pose as a fortune-hunter. It's nice of you to put it that way, John. But you haven't touched the real reason yet—for a divorce, I mean. You don't want to be tied for life to a woman whose kisses, so you think, don't mean anything! I don't blame you!"

"See here—I didn't say anything at all like that!" he protested.

"No, but you meant it! As I say, I don't blame you. I have been—and done—most of the things that you despise, as I've told you. But I have not been a selfish pig, and I'm not going to be one now!"

"No; but you are going to be a married woman, very presently, now." This with still another glance at his watch.

"But listen, John! I'm not going to have you marry me from any cold sense of duty! I'd—I'd rather lose a dozen fortunes!"

"Well, suppose we say that it isn't altogether a Sir Galahad business? Suppose I should say that, in the lifetime we've lived together in the past two days, I have found the one woman in the world for me, Jean? How about that?"

"It wouldn't be true. If you felt that way, you wouldn't be asking me to marry you one minute and divorce you the next."

"Um—that are two sides to that, too, and perhaps I am trying to see both of them. The marriage that stays put, endures, has to have love on both sides—the right kind of love. And you don't know that kind yet, Jean; you have told me so in a dozen different ways in the past two days."

"Have I so?"

"You have! And now that we have threshed it all out, you must see that what I have proposed and arranged for is the only thing to do; the one eminently sensible thing to do. If we could reach Hammond it would be different; but we can't reach him, and so that's that. Can't you nerve yourself up to the idea of being Mrs. Craig for such time as may be needful to serve your purpose?"

"But—but we can't be married without a license."

"I've told you I have arranged all that. I have the license in my pocket—that is why I asked for your full name—and I've been to see a minister, who will provide the proper legal witnesses and the records which will prove the day and hour. And both the minister and the witnesses are waiting for us, right now."

She was silent for a minute or so before she said:

"I don't know what I've ever done to

deserve it, John—meeting such a man as you are! But—"

"Get that idea out of your head, once for all, little girl," he said brusquely. "There are plenty of men who would do as much for you—perhaps with a more unselfish motive than mine. Shall we go?"

"Is it far? Shall I wear a hat?"

"It is only a little way. And you needn't wear your hat if you don't care to. It's a warm night."

"Is—is this dress good enough to be married in?"

He smiled at that. "As if your clothes made any difference! Let's go."

The short distance through the quiet streets was traversed in silence. At the parsonage they found the stage set and ready, as the minister had agreed. Besides the family—the minister's wife, a grown son and a half-grown daughter—there were two men who were gravely introduced as Judge So-and-so and Dr. This-and-that; names which escaped Craig and the young woman almost as soon as they were pronounced. And the simple marriage ceremony followed. At its conclusion, a legally drawn statement, fixing the fact and the date and the hour of the marriage, was signed and sworn to by the witnesses, and this, together with the certificate, was given to the young woman.

"How quickly and easily one can go off the deep end!" was the young woman's comment when they were once more in the street. "Just a few words, which may mean something or nothing, and the whole world is changed for two people! Is it changed for you, John?"

"Yes, you know it is. And for you?"

"I'll say so! It's—I—well, it's the first time I ever did it, you know. What shall we do now? We have to kill time, some way, until the train comes, haven't we?"

Craig was doing his best to hold himself down. For a few brief hours, the woman he loved was his—and yet he couldn't claim her. He pictured himself wearing out the interval with her in the hotel lounge; and the thought was unbearable. If she hadn't said that about killing time, the only additional time they'd ever had together . . .

"Yes," he answered mechanically. "I suppose we shall have to kill it some way. Shall we try to find a movie?"

They found a motion picture theater, and Craig set his teeth to endure—a resolve that went two ways, because the picture proved to be a warm-blooded love romance, not altogether unlike the exciting experiences he and the girl had gone through in the hidden valley beyond the Gila. When the plot had got well under way, she turned to him in the darkened auditorium and slipped a hand in his.

"It's us, John, isn't it—only with a

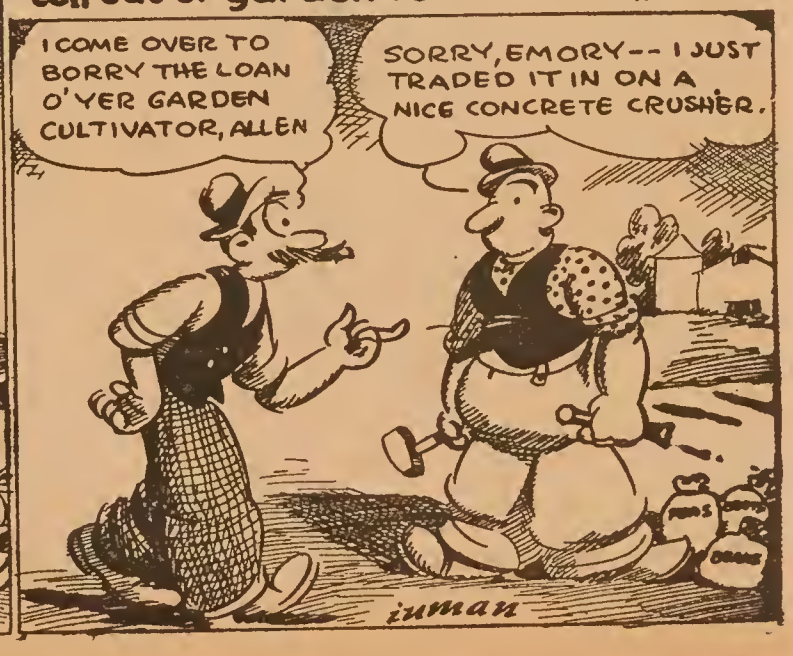
(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from opposite page)

difference," she whispered. "It's not going to turn out the way ours will."

"Why—yes," he said. "They'll marry, in the last act, of course."

"I know. But they won't just say 'Hello' and 'Goodbye,' the way we are going to!"

He smiled grimly.

"Let us hope not! That would be a fierce anti-climax for the ordinary movie audience."

"Don't you think the girl is awfully pretty?"

"Not in the close-ups; you see, I'm spoiled; I've been living with you for the past two days."

"Oh—oh! Men don't talk that way after they are safely married, do they?"

"If they are the right kind, they do; the right kind, and have married the right woman."

"There is the hero again: I don't think so much of him. He isn't half the man that you are, John, dear."

"Please don't!" he pleaded. "Don't you realize that it went over the joking edge a little while ago—in the minister's study? I—I think I've got about all I can stand, Jeannie, girl."

She was silent after that; silent through the remainder of the picture and on the way back to the hotel. There was still some time to be killed, and Craig was rather relieved when she said she would go to her room and pack the small traveling bag she had included in her afternoon purchases. As he had said, he was having about all he could stand.

She was gone for some time, and the feeling of relief had changed to one of acute deprivation by the time she reappeared again, carrying the small traveling bag. She looked so sweet and girlish, so altogether lovable and desirable in the little pot hat and gown she had bought, that it nearly choked him to think that after a few minutes, more or less, he would, in all probability, never set eyes on her again.

On the way to the street, Craig stopped at the desk to pay the hotel bill. But first he turned the register around, dipped a pen and changed what he had written when he had taken the rooms, making the "John Craig—Miss Jean Gordon" read: "John Craig and wife." She was looking on as he wrote, and he said:

"You don't mind, do you? I wanted to do it, just once! And it will be an added bit of evidence, if you should need it."

"Leaving us, Mr. Craig?" asked the clerk, as he made change.

"Yes; Mrs. Craig goes west on the Limited, but I'll be back to loaf around with you until the eastbound comes along."

"Did you find everything satisfactory?"

"Quite, thank you."

It was only a short walk down Railroad Avenue to the station. Like the walk to the parsonage, the distance was traversed in silence. Though Craig had said there was no hurry, the train, the Sunset Limited, was whistling in as they mounted the platform. Craig tendered her the San Francisco ticket he had bought for her, and was beginning to explain about the Pullman accommodations, when she pushed his hand aside and said:

"Keep the ticket for me until you put me on the train, won't you?"

He thought it a little singular that she should ask that. But the explanation came with a curious shock when the long train had ground to its stop and they had made their way to the open vestibule, where the Pullman conductor was standing.

"Sorry," the official said, when Craig made application for a lower berth. "Nothing left but some uppers and one drawing-room; and the drawing-room calls for two railroad tickets."

"Well, we have two," said the young woman coolly. She produced the mate to the one Craig was exhibiting; and

before Craig could say anything the porter was showing them into the drawing-room. But then:

"Where did you get your ticket—and why? When you knew I had one for you?" he asked.

As twice before in that same day, she slipped her arms around his neck, drew his head down and kissed him on the mouth.

"You dear!" she said softly. "Did you suppose I'd go and leave you, after you'd said I was the one woman? Didn't you notice that I was gone a long time in my room, packing that silly little bag? I had some money left out of what you gave me—and I sent a boy to the station to buy another ticket—and I was scared stiff for fear he wouldn't get back in time! Listen, John, dear; I'm just as much in love with you as you are with me, if not more—I'd be a pig of pigs if I wasn't—And I want you to go with me and help me to make a fight for my father's money. And if we get it, you're to take some of it or all of it and develop that what-you-may-call-it mine that you found in the horrible valley, and —"

It was not until she had got this far and was fairly out of breath that he realized that the train was in motion and that she had been talking against time; holding him until it should be too late for him to get off. She stopped short, as the last of the Lordsburg switch lights flicked backward past the windows, and hid her face on his shoulder. When she looked up again it was to say:

"Did—did you think I'd miss my chance at the only real man I've ever known, John, dear— And after he had married me of his own free will? I'm not that silly! And if there has to be a divorce, you'll have to do the getting, for I won't!"

"You little wretch!" He took her in his arms. "Don't you know that you've made me leave everything but the clothes I'm standing in back there in the Lordsburg hotel? But if it were a fortune, instead of a suit of old clothes and a few chromite specimens, you've made me too happy to care!"

And what more he said may well be lost—for us—in the rush and roar of the Southern Pacific's train *de luxe* as it bored its way westward into the New Mexican summer night.

THE END

State Charities Aid Association Seeks Farm Homes for Children

Farm homes for children between the ages of 8 and 14 years are being sought by the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East 22nd street, New York City, for some of their older children. Three particularly fine children, Frank, six years old, Sally Ann, 8 years old; and Bill, 10 years old, are waiting for foster parents who will take them into their homes and give them a taste of real farm life.

Mrs. David Franklin Houston, wife of the former Secretary of Agriculture, who is an officer of the committee which places the children, says that farm homes have worked out well both for foster parents and for foster children. She told of one brother and sister, placed in a home in upstate New York eight years ago, who are the pride and joy of their foster parents.

They were placed when they were 8 and 6 years old. Now they are 14 and 16 years old. They help with the haying, gather and clean the eggs, assist with the evaporator when the sap is being boiled and each has a garden, the girl a flower garden and the boy a vegetable garden.

The children often bring as much to the foster parents as the foster parents bring to them when they go to a farm home. All applicants for a child are asked to give references and to receive a visitor from the agency. Anyone wishing to adopt a child between the ages of 6 and 14 years, should write to Mrs. David Franklin Houston, State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City.

Claims are Paid Promptly!

H. D. Williams, Gt. Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass., says:

"I am in receipt of the North American Accident Insurance Company's draft for \$78.57 and I want to tell you I am mighty glad I let your agent persuade me to take out that little policy a few years ago. Needless to say I am going to keep it up, although I sincerely hope I will not have occasion to use it again. I am practically recovered from my injuries, and I want to thank you and your company for the courtesy and promptness with which my claim was taken care of."

* * * *

J. H. Thomas, Vestal, Broome Co., N. Y., says:

"We wish to thank you for the check we received due to the injuries my wife received in an accident. You were very prompt in paying the amount of \$27.14 and it came in very handy in paying bills that come from accidents not expected to happen. When we signed up for the Insurance we did not think that we would need it so soon. Thank you again."

* * * *

T. Burton Lewis, Andover, Tolland Co., Conn., says:

"Received your check for \$14.28 and was more than pleased. If I had paid many times more for a policy than I did for yours, I could not have received more prompt and courteous service."

* * * *

Evelyn Mason, Newmarket, Rockingham Co., N. H., says:

"Thank you for the check of \$10.00. It will help very much. I am fully recovered and think this Insurance Company is very good. It's everything it claims to be. I am glad to be insured under it and shall continue to be."

* * * *

Robert McNaught, Hunter, Greene Co., N. Y., says:

"I received your draft for \$30.00 for the injuries I received in a recent accident. Please accept my thanks for same. It certainly was a great help to me. I have carried policies with your company for the last 6 years and in that time I have met with two accidents. Thanks to the North American Ins. Co. they have always paid me generously for both accidents and without a lot of red tape. I shall highly recommend the North American Ins. Co. to my many friends in the future and will never be without a policy myself. Thank you again for the great help rendered me."

* * * *

O. M. LaRue, Flemington, Hunterdon Co., N. J., says:

"Relative to yours of the 11th, in connection with payment for time lost by the writer by accident Dec. 7th, with 'hit and run auto,' amounting to \$17.14, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your check to cover this loss, and wish to express my sincere thanks for your very prompt attention and fair adjustment without any delay from the time proven claim was made. I have carried with your company this insurance for myself and wife for several years past, and, while it's the cheapest cost for protection given of any that I know of, I don't feel that I could afford to be without it."

* * * *

F. Arthur Ferris, Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., says:

"I received the check for \$20.00 from the North American Ins. Co. and wish to thank the Company thru you, for the prompt payment of my claim. The North American has placed scores of policies in and about Brandon, thru their very courteous and capable agent. I enjoy reading the *American Agriculturist* and do not hesitate to say that the North American policy is as good a policy as can be purchased. I am back on the job as good as ever and consider I am very lucky to be here."

* * * *

A. Maude Sheridan, Burlington Flats, Otsego Co., N. Y., says:

"I wish to thank you for the insurance company's check for \$20.00. Was very much satisfied with the amount. Am sure no company could do better for its members for such a small fee of a dollar a year. Thank you again."

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ON the evidence to date, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the time has come when eastern farmers must seriously challenge the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. A lot of other people privately hold this same opinion. I say privately because nearly everyone, after he has expressed himself to me, cautions me about quoting him.

Frankly, this gets my goat. Is this A. A. A. something above criticism, something of which to be afraid because it may "crack down" on you? I think not, and I further think that it is about time we began to look at the facts in regard to it and ask some questions.

Are A.A.A. Policies Sound?

Because the ideals of the A. A. A. are what they are, are they necessarily sound? Most emphatically, no! They are the products of men like you and me,—no better, no worse. Many men certainly as well qualified as present A. A. A. sponsors and officials are absolutely sure: (1) that low prices are not the result of burdensome surpluses of useful things; (2) that it is humanly impossible for a government agency to control agricultural production; (3) that the destruction of wealth and the curtailment of the production of wealth is the worst possible way to get out of a depression; (4) that the whole A. A. A. scheme strikes at the independence and initiative of farmers, and the application of individual judgment by them.

With these opinions, I personally agree. Against them, we have the opinions of a few dozen individuals in varying states of emotional and intellectual equilibrium. I refer to those in power in the A. A. A., some of whom are drunk with autocratic authority; some of whom are humbled and confused by it; and all of whom, whether they admit it or not, are overwhelmed by their responsibilities. This leads me to my next point.

Can An A.A.A. Be Manned?

No. It hasn't been to date, and it can't be. Let's keep our feet on the ground. Would you allow a professor of economics, fresh from a teaching job in a city college, a statistician with ambitions to be an economist, and an ambitious young lawyer eager to reorganize society, to take over your personal farm affairs? You would not; nor would you put such men in charge of a group of farms composed of your farm and your neighbors' farms. Yet it is just such individuals who, to date, have been largely drawn upon to plan for and man the A. A. A. which seeks to take charge of all farms.

It is such men who plan, with the help of an occasional college professor, without administrative or business experience, a newspaper man or a transfer from the Department of Agriculture, to tell you how much wheat to raise, when to kill your hogs and how to adjust your farm acreage. It is in the administrative ability of such men that you place your trust when you go along on one of their schemes.

I have nothing personal against

Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff

By H. E. Babcock

such individuals. I really admire their zeal; I do not question their sincerity. I marvel at their courage to plan for other people, but, brother, between you and me I am just plain scared of their judgment, their knowledge of facts, and their administrative ability. I would feel this way even if I believed in their schemes, which I do not.

Do Farmers Want A.A.A. to Manage Them?

Some farm leaders say they do. Personally, I am inclined to analyze such testimony. The depression hit farm organizations as well as banks and real estate. It is a well known fact that it has taken about all the ability the leaders of most of these organizations possess to keep them going. I am not sure but that to such leaders the A.A.A. is a godsend. It gives them something that they can report back to the membership on and say, "Look, we got this for you." Actually, the present relationship of at least one of the more prominent national farm leaders with the A. A. A. is that of a hitch-hiker

on his last legs who has caught a ride.

While I am on this subject of farm organizations, it may be well to point out that well towards half of the income of two of them, the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, has come during the depression years from northeastern farmers. Is it not therefore fitting and right that farmers of the northeast should inquire in detail as to whether or not they are being adequately represented? Certainly, they haven't been in several instances. Take the following one for example.

The Bag Tax.

How many of you dairymen, poultrymen, fertilizer and seed buyers realize that everytime you bring a bag,—whether it be cotton, burlap, or paper,—on to your farm, you pay around 2c processing and adjustment tax on it? Yet, this is just what you do. And here is how it came about.

When the A. A. A. decided to impose a processing tax on cotton, I



personally called Secretary Wallace on the telephone and asked that he exempt cotton going into bags, which farmers must buy. His reply was noncommittal except on one point,—and that was that if the processing tax should be applied, and that as a result farmers should stop buying cotton bags, that he would have to impose an adjustment tax on burlap and paper. This is just what he later did.

Shortly after this adjustment tax was announced, I called Assistant Secretary Tugwell who expressed some concern about the matter and said he would look into it and call me back. Of course, he never did. Load a man with more authority and responsibility than he is capable of administering and he never will see a matter through, even though it be of vital importance to several million farmers. Accordingly in about ten days, I called him again. He said that the A. A. A. was having a new tax man come on the job and the whole tax situation would be restudied. This was to be expected. In an enterprise as incapable of administration as the A. A. A., in its grandest conception *nine-tenths of the energy of the personnel will always have to be spent in learning the job.* Since then I have heard nothing.

Meanwhile, every time you fellows buy a ton of feed or fertilizer, whether it be in cotton, burlap or paper, you pay around 40c to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be sent south for the benefit of the cotton farmer, already more prosperous than you are, with less investment, less risk, and if I may be permitted to say it, less applied intelligence.

The above is only one illustration. I quote it because I myself had it up with the head men. There can be no buck-passing on this one. There are plenty more. It may be well to inquire what your farm organizations are doing to protect you in such situations.

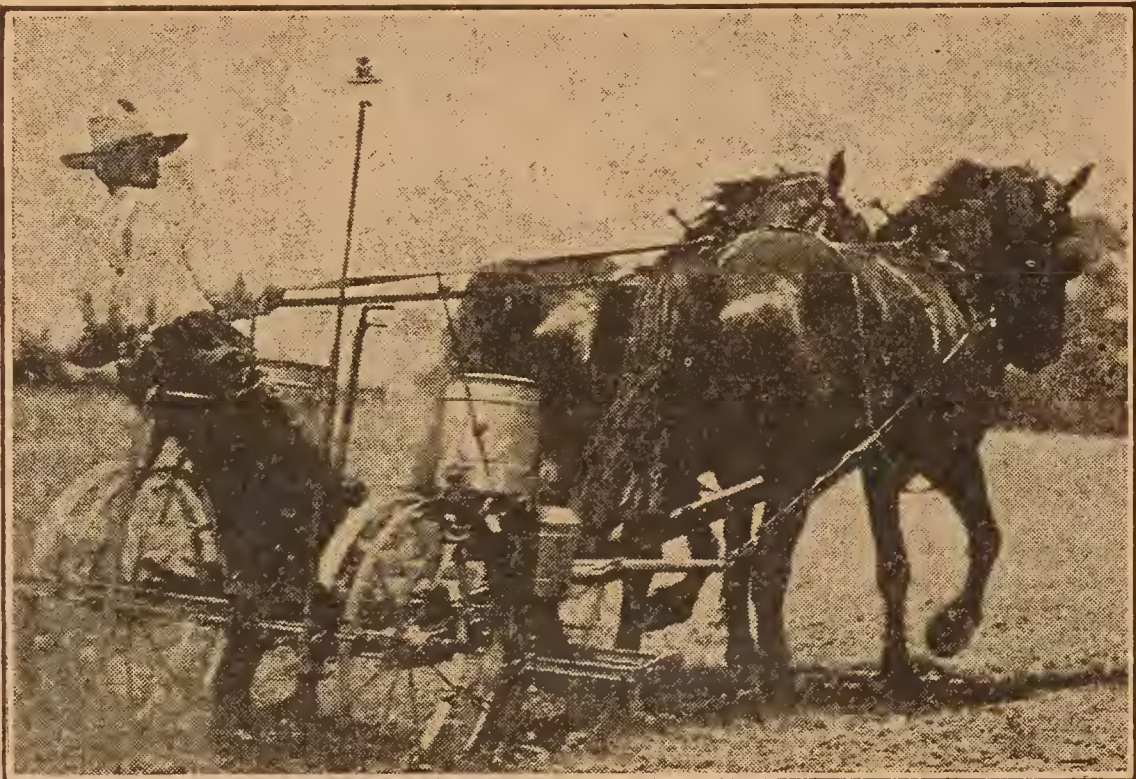
Are Benefit Payments Bribes?

Openly in Washington, it is boasted that the payment of a few million dollars in so-called benefit payments changed the attitude of the southern farmer and the mid-west farmer toward the A.A.A. Just as openly, the word is being passed around that if dairy farmers are paid a few million dollars they will line up too. Folks, to put it mildly, this smacks of a wholesale attempt to buy up public sentiment.

What Farmers Really Want

What Eastern farmers and, I believe all farmers, really want is a higher price level and the business conditions and increased consumption which always comes with rising prices. *Given this trend and permitted freedom of action farmers will adjust their farming themselves and do it a lot more wisely than the government will ever do it for them.*

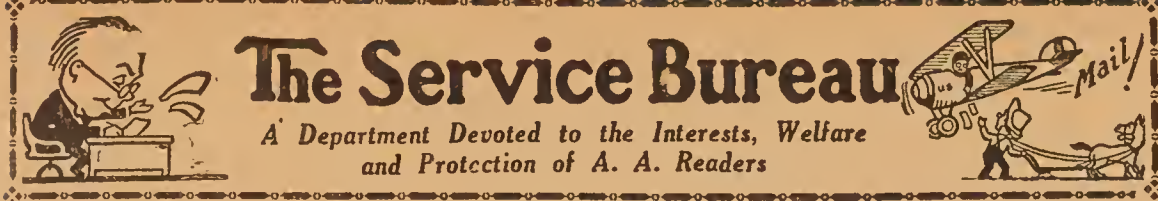
In operation to date the A.A.A. in effect has clouded this, the real issue. It has tended to turn the support of farmers from the monetary adjustments which have brought our only real relief from the depression to date to the perpetration of an economic fallacy. It has attempted a super-management of agriculture without super men to administer the job. It collects taxes from consuming farmers to pay other farmers to support its program. It is about time for Eastern farmers to get busy.



Tastes in horses differ. Personally, I like a team which is prompt, active, and not too heavy. The type of team and teamster too, pictured above, is rapidly disappearing.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of Gold in English Pound Sterling in Dollars.	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	R. F. C. Price of Gold.
Before going off Gold Standard			20.67	
May 2	124/8	3.895	24.28	
(The President put an embargo on gold to meet interest payments on American obligations held in foreign countries.)				
May 29	123/3	3.99	24.59	
(The House voted to suspend the gold clause in all contracts.)				
June 30	123	4.275	26.29	
(President Roosevelt stated that the United States refuses to stabilize the dollar until prices have risen further.) (The President made the statement for the general policy of stabilizing all prices.)				
July 3	123/1	4.475	27.54	
(The price of gold reached the highest premium, and on the same day the stock market and commodity markets reached their highest levels.)				
Oct. 22	President announces policy to buy gold.			
Feb. 6	139/3	4.975	34.64	35.00
Feb. 7	136/6	4.99	34.06	35.00
Feb. 8	136/9	5.0175	34.31	35.00
Feb. 9	137/4	5.0175	34.45	35.00
Feb. 10	137/1	5.03	34.48	35.00
Feb. 13	136/11	5.035	34.47	35.00
Feb. 14	137/5	5.035	34.60	35.00
Feb. 15	137/5	5.06	34.77	35.00
Feb. 16	136/4	5.09125	34.70	35.00
Feb. 17	135/10	5.10	34.64	35.00



Federal Insurance of Bank Deposits

A NUMBER of subscribers have asked for information about the Federal bank deposit insurance. Very briefly, there went into effect on January 1st what was known as a temporary insurance plan to operate for six months, and on July 1st it is contemplated that a permanent plan will be put into operation.

At present bank deposits are insured up to \$2,500 in most banks. Members of the Federal Reserve System are required to be members of the Federal deposit insurance plan, and many other banks have voluntarily done so. It is estimated that 96 per cent of all bank depositors are covered or partially covered by this insurance.

The permanent plan contemplates 100 per cent guarantee of deposits up to \$10,000, with a graduated scale of guarantees on larger deposits. Some bankers have been worried over the possibility of their being penalized for losses of poorly managed banks.

A New Way to Sell Land

What information can you give us about a New York City firm that is mailing out letters to prospective investors offering to sell Central New York land suitable for growing wine grapes at a price of \$800 an acre? I am enclosing a letter recently received.

We consider such an investment very highly speculative. Do not buy farm land unless you intend to live on it and look after it yourself.

A farmer living near Penn Yan writes us that he has heard nothing of the "Lake Keuka Vineyards," but that vineyards already set out to grapes can be purchased anywhere between \$100 and \$200 per acre.

Among the statements appearing in the letter from the Lake Keuka Vineyards, which our subscriber sent us, are the following:

"We sell to the investor one or more acres of this wine grape producing land, on which is planted grape vines. The buyer does not live on the property, nor does he do any work on the vineyards at any time. All the work is done by the company. We care for the land, raise the crops and market them in the nearby wineries, and then return to the investor his profit."

Grape growers have been especially hard hit by the depression. We doubt if anyone who has had experience in growing crops would consider buying an acre and paying \$800 for it, let alone letting somebody else retain control of it.

Avoid Advance Fees

What can you tell us about the National Sales Company, of Omaha, Nebraska? They have written us asking us to list our farm with them, but requesting an advance fee.

This letter was received some time ago, and we answered it by saying that our experience went back over many years, and that it was impossible for us to recommend any real estate company that required an advance fee for listing property. Now a subscriber writes enclosing a letter from the Post Office Department which reads in part: "You are advised that the officials of the National Sales Company were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Omaha on November 13th, 1933, for using the mails to defraud and have been subsequently arrested and are now out on bail pending trial. The firm is now out of business."

"High Pressure" Sales Talk

"Just a few lines to let you people know how two men came to my house and introduced themselves as two great men from Washington, D. C., and that they were doing great things up there for the farmers, how they raised the prices of potatoes, milk and every thing on the farm, and that they are doing great work up at the State House at Trenton, N. J., for farmers, and if I would give them two cents to pay postage they would send me a copy, so I gave him 2 cents.

He showed me a big handful of change, and said, have you a one dollar bill. I handed him the one dollar bill. I waited for my change and he commenced writing on a piece of paper, talking all the time, and soon he handed me 2 cents, a receipt for one dollar and said that I was paid for one year for a paper. Then I caught on, I could see I was up a tree, and so did he see it and he got out quick.

He never talked paper, nor did he say he was an agent for any paper. I do not want the paper, and I did not order it. The way those people are going, they could get \$100,000 in short time.

This certainly is high pressure salesmanship with a vengeance. Unfortunately, about the only way to combat high pressure salesmen is to develop sales resistance to this type of solicitation. Sometimes agents use these methods in direct opposition to orders from the company. At other times it seems that some companies encourage such methods or at least wink at them.

Experience With Correspondence School

In the issue of October 14 we mentioned that the Irving-Vance Co. and the Modern Art Training Company have been denied the use of the mail. Following is the experience of a subscriber:

"Last November I enrolled as a member of the Irving Vance Company in Toronto, Canada—to the effect that I should take twelve lessons in Photo-Coloring under their supervision by cor-

respondence, with the guarantee that they should supply me with as much work as I was able to do upon completion of the course, or when I had showed sufficient ability to handle an order. "The tuition fee was \$35 cash, which I paid in full and I received my lessons quite regularly, but was not allowed to advance very rapidly—up until about the middle of July—after I had started on my sixth lesson, when they suddenly ceased to come and upon writing for information my letter was returned by the postmaster stating that all mail to that address had been prohibited. I have written several letters to different places but have been unable to secure any information.

"About a week before my lessons ceased I received a letter to the effect that the Irving Vance Company had changed hands and the Modern Art Training Company had taken over the business, but that the lessons would go on uninterrupted.

"The course meant a great deal to me as I had hoped to receive a small income after completion of the course. The money also meant a great deal to me."

One reason why refusing a concern the use of the mails is not effective is that it is so easy to turn the business over to a similar concern or to start a new one just like it.

Keep Your Dollar

"Recently Circle Advertising Service Company, 401 Broadway, New York City, put out an 'ad,' 'Earn money addressing letters, envelopes, etc.' Send \$1 and we will send you outfit, etc.' Well, I sent the \$1. They sent me instructions on 'How' to make money at home.

It's worth a dollar to 'bite' as they say, but please put something in your paper about this, as I know several people are sending for what you might call spare work at home. It is too bad advertising companies are allowed to cheat the public in such a small way."

Thousands of letters received from subscribers about dozens of home work concerns tell approximately the same story. That is why we have steadily recommended for several years that the requirement of an advance fee by any work-at-home scheme is evidence enough that they should be avoided.

Perhaps We Can Help You, Too

I have received one half of my \$7.60 from the—Corp. They promised to pay the rest soon but I have not heard anything from them and will appreciate it very much if you would take up the claim once more.

They have settled with me in full. I thank you very much for what you have done for me as I feel that I never would have got my money only for you. I sure will always take your paper.

I feel confident that if it hadn't been for your help I would never have received what I have of my money and I want to thank you very much for what you have done for me.

Enclosed please find \$1 for renewal of my subscription to *American Agriculturist*.

I have received the check for \$15.00 from the x x x Company and I want to thank you for it. They would never have taken the radio back at any price as you could see by the letters they wrote me when I asked them to if it had not been for you.

If I can ever do you a favor I most certainly will.

I received my check for \$183.37. I want to thank you very much. I certainly appreciate your kindness and I am willing to pay any expense that you had in my behalf.

Received check today for \$108.40 settling claim in full. I cannot thank you enough for your efforts in my behalf. Your "Service Bureau" is a splendid organization and your paper should have a circulation of millions.

I wish to express my appreciation for the assistance you gave me in settling my difficulties with the x x x Publishing Co. Everything has worked out to my complete satisfaction and I am sure I could not have accomplished this as well without your excellent cooperation.—Mrs. M. G., Connecticut.



How to Set and File a Saw

You can keep your saws sharp by following the instructions Disston gives in this Free Manual. Plain talk, with pictures and diagrams, tells you exactly what to do, step by step, in jointing a saw, shaping the teeth, setting and filing. It pays to keep your saws sharp. Get this Disston Saw Manual!

Also ANOTHER VALUABLE BOOK, FREE—if checked on coupon. "Disston Pruning Guide", for garden, orchard, vineyard.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

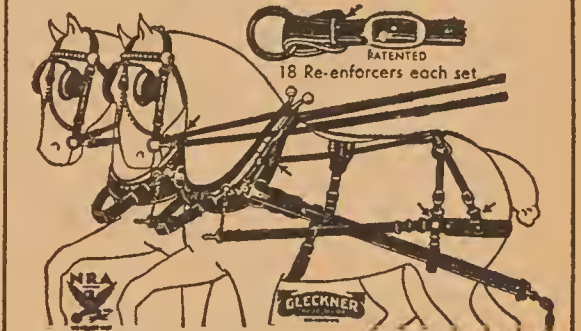
Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
3170 Tacony, Philadelphia

Send me free ☐ Saw Manual. ☐ Pruning Guide.
(Check one or both, as wanted)

Name.....

Address.....

DOUBLE WEAR—NO EXTRA COST



A set of new GLECKNER Oak-Tan Harness will save you money in 1934. Your horses will work better. Costly delays, caused by breakdowns of old harness, will be avoided.

Leather Re-Enforcers—an exclusive GLECKNER feature—give double wear to straps without extra cost. Write now for latest price list describing all models. Give name of your harness or implement dealer.

W. W. GLECKNER & SONS CO., Canton, Pa.
55 Years in the Harness Business
Member of Horse and Mule Association of America

109 YEARS OF
UNINTERRUPTED
DIVIDENDS

Open a Savings Account BY MAIL

In this Mutual Savings Bank, Operated under strict Massachusetts laws. We have no stockholders to share in profits. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open accounts, deposit your savings, or withdraw your money by mail. \$1 opens an account. Interest paid on accounts of \$3 or more. Accounts can be opened in one name or as a joint account in two names. Banking by mail with us is safe, easy, quick, private.

Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
INTEREST BEGINS 15th EACH MONTH
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
2345 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

FARMERS WANTED

to qualify for steady Government Jobs: \$105 - \$200 month. Common education. Valuable information Free. Write, INSTRUCTION BU-REAU, 395 St. Louis, Mo.

Edison Power-Light Plant Storage Batteries. Non-acid, odorless, Long Life. Fully guaranteed. All sizes. Bargains in complete generating plants, motors, etc. Free interesting literature. B. Hawley Smith Co., 35 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

Edison Storage Batteries for farm and home lighting plants. Replaces any type of lead battery now being used. Requires less care. Non-Acid, Odorless, Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional guaranteed. 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature. SEE JAY BATTERY CO., 83 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

OUR MANUFACTURER-CLIENTS now want additional improved inventions, patented or unpatented. What have you? CHARTERED INSTITUTE, 514 Barister Building, Washington, D. C.

UP TO \$20 each paid for Indian head cents: half cents, \$125; large copper cents, \$500, etc. Send dime for list. ROMANO'S, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*

Service Bureau Claims Recently Settled

NEW YORK	
L. M. Barnard, Milford.....	\$ 32.95
(pay for eggs)	
C. B. Cox, Adams Center.....	22.63
(pay for eggs)	
Mrs. Lena E. Yancey, North Rose.....	3.00
(refund on portraits)	
Ralph Garrison, Cherry Valley.....	2.50
(part pay for chickens)	
Dewey C. Ammann, Osceola.....	13.75
(settlement of claim on Christmas trees)	
Gus Menzel, Ellenville.....	60.69
(adjustment of claim)	
Walter Slesinski, Goshen.....	5.08
(partial pay for onions)	
Milton Smith, Long Eddy.....	6.71
(partial pay for cauliflower)	
O. H. C. Becker, Manorville.....	5.56
(partial pay for cabbage)	
Joseph S. Sliwinski, Goshen.....	7.41
(partial pay for onions)	
Mrs. A. Fitts, Moravia.....	5.81
(partial pay for eggs)	
Wm. Getman & Son, Redwood.....	12.50
(partial pay for hay)	
Bert Bombard, Mexico.....	27.02
(partial pay for eggs)	
Mrs. L. I. Olmsted, Cornwallville.....	21.89
(partial pay for apples)	
George Lewis, Warwick.....	13.26
(partial pay for apples)	
George Malezny, Pine Island.....	4.18
(part pay for chickens)	
Peter Duello, Pine Island.....	109.78
(partial pay for produce)	
John Andryshok, Goshen.....	23.24
(partial pay for onions)	
Max Klebs, Martinsburg.....	6.75
(adjustment of claim for refund)	
Mike Kaladish, Mattituck.....	2.00
(pay for sprouts)	
John Jacoby, Strykersville.....	5.00
(payment on account automobile damage)	
A. J. Share, Horseheads.....	5.00
(partial refund on returned merchandise)	
Donald Tall, Martville.....	3.70
(final payment on cabbage)	
Carl Ramsey, Cassville.....	2.00
(refund on tobacco returned)	
Howard E. Hall, Mohawk.....	2.25
(refund on tobacco returned)	
Edw. G. Graesser, Earlville.....	235.00
(refund on unfilled order hens)	
Archie Christian, Jewett.....	45.00
(refund on unfilled order)	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Fred W. Courser, Warner..... 20.00
(partial pay for timber)

Claims Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
Mrs. J. F. Hauck, Peterboro.....	
(partial adjustment of complaint against publishers' agents)	
George Van Kleek, Samserville.....	
(partial adjustment of complaint)	
John Comlan, Waterville.....	
(adjustment of complaint)	
Miss I. G. Mikels, Sennett.....	
(adjustment of complaint on coat)	
Mrs. Perry E. Butts, Lowville.....	
(adjustments of complaint on sewing machine)	
Mrs. Agnes Woodruff, Alfred Station.....	
(adjustment of complaint on stove)	
May Scanlon, Bombay.....	
(adjustment of complaint on coop)	
Andrew B. Radley, Clinton.....	
(adjustment of complaint)	
C. W. Kanner, Holland.....	
(adjustment of complaint)	

PENNSYLVANIA

W. S. Margerum, Tullytown.....
(order of tobacco procured)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Miss Carrie M. Leavitt, Ossipee Center.....
(magazine subscription procured)

Cool, Wet ROADS EASY ON TIRES



buy Firestone TIRES and Save



Firestone

OLDFIELD TYPE

4.50-20	\$6.20
4.75-19	6.90
5.00-19	7.40

SENTINEL TYPE

4.40-21	\$5.13
4.75-19	6.23
5.00-19	6.67

COURIER TYPE

4.40-21	\$3.71
4.50-21	4.38
4.75-19	4.79

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

THERE are good reasons why so many farmers are equipping their automobiles, trucks and tractors with Firestone Tires NOW.

You get longer mileage—as there is very little wear in cool, wet weather.

You get extra safety protection—as thin, smooth, worn tires on wet roads are dangerous.

You save money—as rubber has advanced 150% and cotton 60%—tire prices will go higher.

Firestone Tires are **SAFETY PROTECTED** on the *inside* by the Firestone patented process of Gum-Dipping. Every fiber inside every high stretch cord is soaked in pure liquid rubber giving you greatest protection against blowouts.



Firestone TRACTOR TIRES

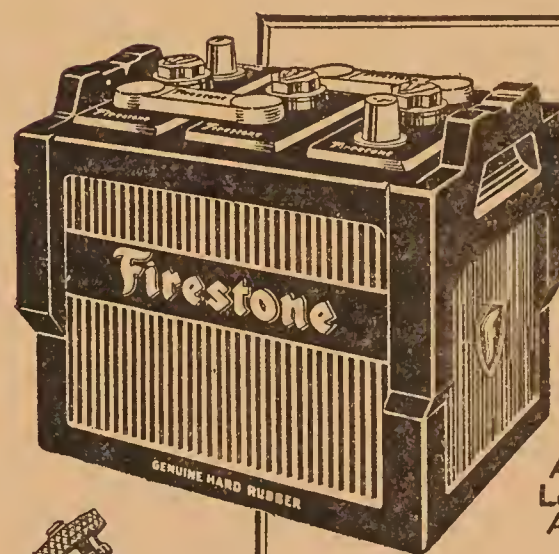
Makes your tractor an all-purpose machine instantly available for field and road work. Tests at leading universities show Firestone Low-Pressure Tractor Tires **SAVE GAS—TIME—MONEY**—and do more work. Less vibration. Easier riding. Your present tractor can be changed over. See your Firestone dealer.

Firestone OLDFIELD TYPE TRUCK and BUS TIRES

Sturdy and dependable for every type of service. Built with Firestone features of Gum-Dipped Cords and Two Extra Gum-Dipped Cord Plies Under the Tread.

30x5 H.D.	\$20.24
32x6 "	34.51
6.00-20 "	16.17
7.50-20 "	33.48

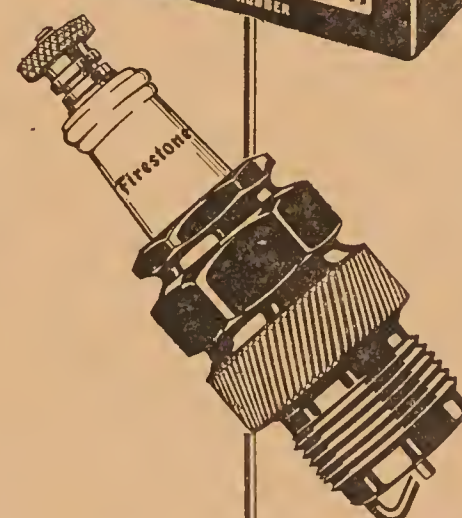
Other Sizes Proportionately Low



Firestone Batteries give dependable long-life service. Quality materials. Manufactured in Firestone's own factories.

YOUR BATTERY
TESTED FREE

As Low As **\$5.75**
And Your Old Battery



Firestone Spark Plugs precision built in Firestone Spark Plug Factory. Use these long-life plugs and save gasoline.

FREE SPARK PLUG TEST

58^c Each in Sets



Firestone Aquapuf Brake Lining does not absorb water or moisture. Safe, quick stops without chatter or squeal.

BRAKES TESTED
FREE

Firestone Brake Lining

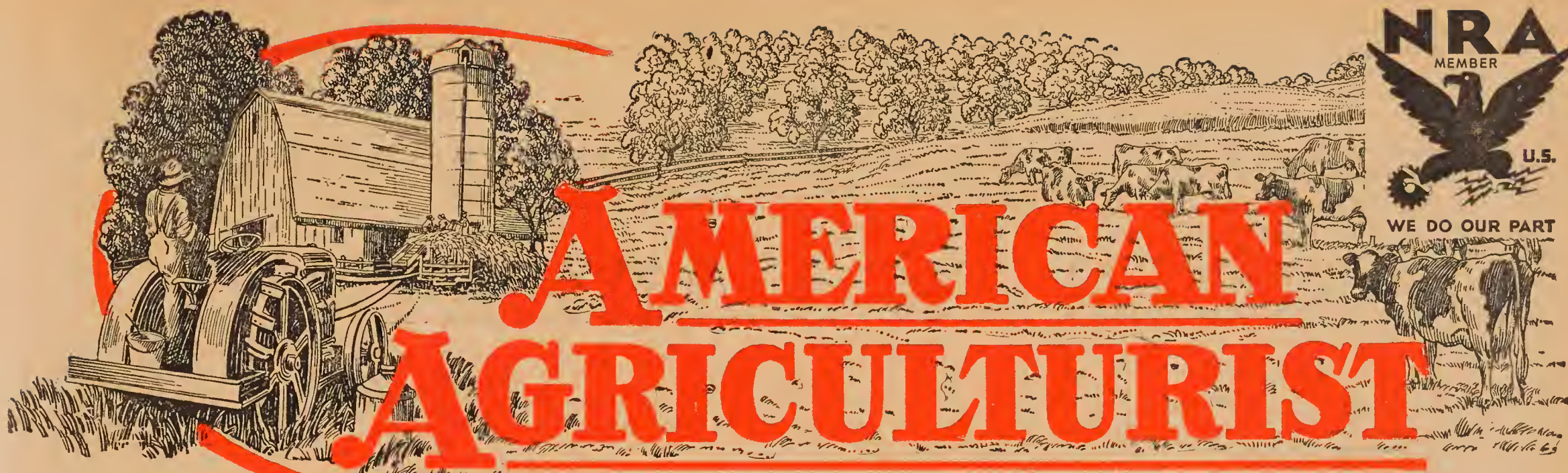
As Low As **\$3.00** Per Set

Relining Charges Extra

Firestone Tires are **SAFETY PROTECTED** on the *outside* with big deep blocks of tough live rubber that grip and hold the road in all kinds of weather.

Protect yourself and family and the lives of others by driving to the nearest Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store **TODAY**—and equip with Firestone Tires while prices are at their present low level.

• Listen to Lawrence Tibbett or Richard Crooks and Harvey Firestone, Jr., every Monday night—N. B. C. Network •



\$1.00 per year

March 17, 1934

Published Every Other Week

Fun with Sweet Corn

By E. R. Eastman

I ALWAYS find it hard to wait until sweet corn gets ripe, and I have never gotten over the kid trick of spoiling a lot of ears by opening the husks to see if the corn is big enough to eat. I am still enough of a kid also to like to see how big a pile of empty cobs I can pile up by my plate although, sad to relate, I am losing ground as I get older for I cannot get away with as much sweet corn as I could in the long ago. The pile of cobs is still big enough, however, so that I like to shove a part of it over beside the plate of the fellow who sits next at the table in order to show what a pig for sweet corn he is. Such foolish nonsense helps to make the wheels of life grind a little more smoothly.

It is said that the Indians and our forefathers did not have sweet corn. It is of comparatively recent origin and was developed by breeding from ordinary corn varieties in which the rapid changes from sugar to starch have been arrested.

In my opinion, sweet corn beats everything else that grows in the garden and for that reason all of us ought to make more of its possibilities. Most of us who have gardens try to have early and late varieties of corn, but this year I am going to have some fun experimenting a bit with sweet corn and I thought perhaps some of you would like to try some tricks with it also. Then maybe we can compare notes in the fall in *American Agriculturist*.

First, I am going to try to see if I cannot beat all my friends in getting the earliest corn in the county. It would be interesting to know who can grow the earliest corn in A.A. territory, taking latitude, of course, into con-

sideration. It is unquestionably unfair to run such a contest between New Jersey or Long Island and central or northern New York. Types of soils also make a lot of difference. My own place is not far from Ithaca. In this section most folks think it quite a trick to get new corn by the 4th of July. But I am going to eat well matured sweet corn in June this year, or lose a leg trying. One thing that might lick me is the weather. If we get a late, cold spring, with late frosts, I will be out of luck.

Here are some of my plans. I am fortunate in having two kinds of land. One is a rich creek bottom and the other is a rather stony soil on higher ground. Corn of any kind is a hog to feed so I plan to be liberal both with manure and fertilizer. Then I am going to choose two or three of the earliest varieties. Of course, Golden Bantam, first sold by Burpee in 1902, the best early corn that was ever grown, will be among these. But this year I want to experiment a little with two or three other varieties that are even earlier than Golden Bantam.

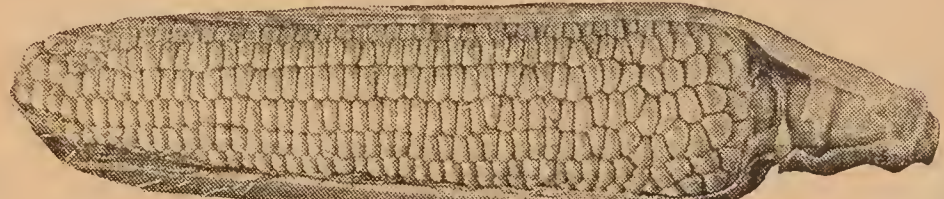
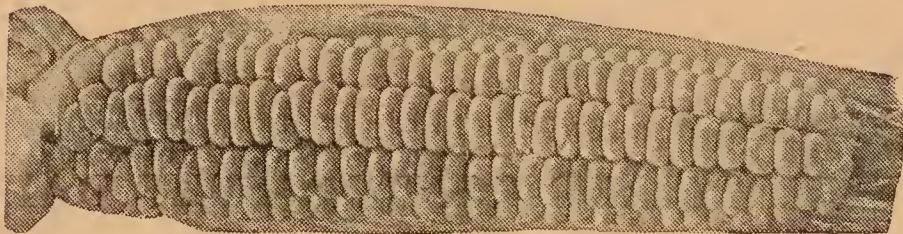
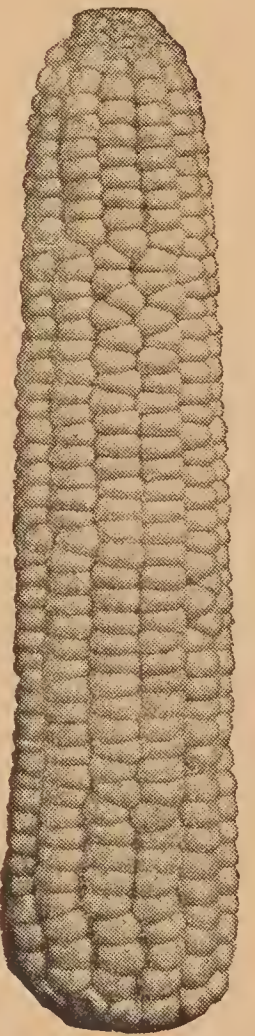
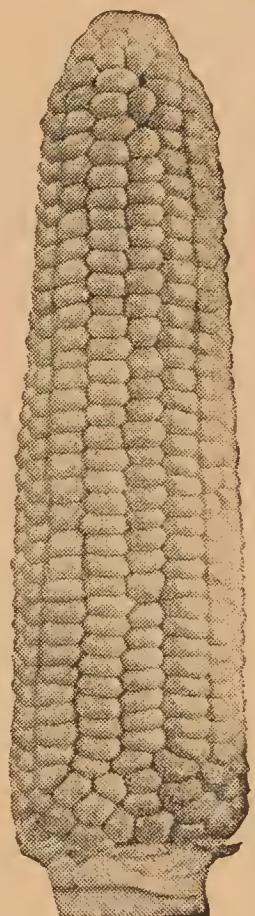
No doubt many of you have tried planting corn in the cold frame or boxes in the house and transplanting it. I have never tried this but I am going to this year and I do not see why it will not work. Corn of all kinds is hardy. I remember how difficult it is to harrow it out if one does not get a good stand and wishes to prepare the ground for another crop. No time is gained by planting sweet corn outdoors too early, before the soil gets warmed up a bit. I have always noticed that nothing is lost by waiting a few days.

(Continued on Page 10)

Above at left, Golden Country Gentleman, a late season variety referred to by one seed company as the "Aristocrat of the Sweet Corn Family." At left, Burpee's White Evergreen is a large late variety with white kernels of excellent flavor. It is good for canning as well as for home and market gardening. Below, Golden Bantam spoken of as the most famous variety in existence, its name being synonymous with quality in sweet corn.

Illustrations on this page are reproduced by the courtesy of Peter Henderson and Company, W. Atlee Burpee Company, and William Henry Maule Company.

Below, Gold Cross developed at the Connecticut Experiment Station, which shows unusual uniformity in size and time of ripening. Right, Maules Colossal, a second early variety with large ears and white kernels. Ears average from 7 to 9 inches long and most stalks have at least two ears. It has been bred so that it produces practically no suckers. Above at right, Gold Coin, a relatively new variety, maturing in mid-season which fits in very well where home gardeners want a succession of corn. Ears are about 9 inches long and have 10 rows of light yellow kernels.



ALBANY ZONE -- See Page 19

WHEN *DISTRESSED* MILK GOES TO MARKET...

IT

LOWERS

EVERY

DAIRY

FARMER'S

MILK

CHECK!

EVERY Dairy Farmer's income depends on keeping milk markets steady.

When a number of individual farmers sell their milk for whatever they can get, a market break **MUST** follow, and **EVERY** dairy farmer suffers.

There is generally one cause for markets breaking—when one dealer can buy his milk supply cheaper than his competitors, he can sell it cheaper. Other dealers feel that they must protect their business, and they, too, seek cheaper milk and lower their prices. Distressed milk is brought in to meet this demand—and every Dairy Farmer suffers.

Because of this condition Dairy Farmers are forced to *compete against each other*, and milk checks **DROP IN SIZE**.

There is one thing on which all Dairy Farmers agree—one thing we all have in common—**WE ALL WANT A HIGHER**

PRICE FOR OUR MILK. This is true whether we belong to an organization or not.

Since a break in market prices affects us all, we should all strive for one thing—**KEEPING THE MARKET PRICE STRUCTURE STEADY.**

That problem belongs to every Dairy Farmer in the milk shed. And all of us must seek the answer.

We are interested in solving that problem and we are willing to contribute, however we can, to the correct solution. If it can be solved by having Federal aid, we will give our support. If it can best be solved by the creation of other producer organizations built to operate successfully, we will welcome such effort.

But one fact we should like to make clear; we are no longer interested in taking on more milk.

Published by

**THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S
LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Let's Talk About Seeds

By H. L. Cosline

EDITOR'S NOTE: Although the following information concerns seeds, it is written in the form of short items. If you are interested only in one of the crops discussed, you will find that it will be unnecessary to read the entire story to get the information you want.

* * *

ALMOST before we know it, it will be time to put in spring crops. In some jobs, a mistake can be remedied at any time, but mistakes in planting crops are costly; they cannot be corrected until the next year. Right now the problem before us is to get the best possible seed, then treat it, plant it, and fertilize and care for it so that a good crop will be harvested in the fall.

One of the first things to remember in buying seed is that cheap seed may be the most costly. For example, the United States Department of Agriculture in testing a sample of alfalfa found that only 42 per cent of it would grow, so it was no bargain even at half price, or at any price. Even had the rate of seeding been doubled, twice the amount of weed seed would have been added, and there were plenty of them.

The supply of first-class seed oats is short. The dry weather last summer interfered with growth and a lot of the oats grown in this section will not germinate properly. You can test germination by putting 100 seeds on a fold of moist, clean white cloth between two dinner plates, one over the other, kept in the living room with

as near a constant temperature as possible. Or, if you prefer, you can send a handful of oats to the seed testing laboratory at Geneva where they will test them for you without cost and report to you in about a week.

Rather than plant poor oats, it may be worthwhile to use barley if you can locate good seed. On good soil, 6 pecks to the acre of oats or barley is likely to give just as good a crop as a heavier seeding.

* * *

How to Treat Oats for Smut

The next point with oats is seed treatment. Smut, of course, is the principal trouble, and a good many growers treat only every two or three years. However, smut frequently does more damage than you realize and treatment is not costly. One way is to use an ordinary hand sprayer filled with a mixture of one pound of formaldehyde to one pint of water, and have one man continually spray the oats with it as another man shovels them from one pile to another. The pile should then be covered up and the oats sown the next day if possible. There is also on the market a dust for treating grains which will control smut on oats, wheat and barley.

* * *

How Seed Laws Protect You

Over a period of years clover on a good many farms "ran out." What really happened was a combination of three unfavorable circumstances—first, soils became acid; second, the crops used up the phosphorous which was not adequately replaced; and third, a lot of clover not adapted to this section was sown. The most important of these was unadapted clover seed. A few years ago the Federal government passed the seed staining law requiring that 10 per cent or more of the seeds of clover or alfalfa be stained to show

the origin. You can bet on any seed that is stained violet. As you know, violet is a sign of royalty. Likewise, green is a sign of caution, and where you see 10 per cent of the seed stained with that color, caution is the word. Red is the sign of danger, and where seed is stained that color, keep away from it.

New York State, like most Eastern states, has a seed law. The New York law, briefly, requires that most seeds bought by farmers must carry a label, which gives valuable information, including the percentage of germination, the date of germination, and the percentage and names of weed seeds. Study the label. It tells the quality of the seed. If any New York reader wants to study this law, he can write either to the Department of Agriculture and Markets, at Albany, or to the Geneva Experiment Station, at Geneva, and ask for Article 9 of the New York State Agriculture and Markets Law.

While it certainly does not follow that sellers of seed in another state are any less honest than they are inside the state, it is a fact that dealers from outside a state can advertise and fill orders by mail without meeting the requirements of the state seed law. Consequently, it is good practice when buying seed by mail from outside the state to purchase it subject to test.

* * *

Clover and Timothy Seed Short

This year there is a shortage of most farm seeds of first class quality, except alfalfa and corn. Because of the cost and difficulty in getting good clover seed, some farmers plan to use alfalfa instead of red clover along with timothy.

The New York State College recommends on average soil conditions, 6 pounds of red clover, 4 of alsike and 8 pounds of timothy to the acre. On well drained soils with lots of lime, you may, if you wish, replace the alsike with 6 pounds of inoculated Grimm or Ontario variegated alfalfa. On poorly drained soils with insufficient lime, the following mixture is recommended,—red clover, 3 pounds; alsike, 5 pounds; timothy, 5 pounds; red top, 5 pounds. These recommendations will apply equally well to most Eastern states.

* * *

Will Your Seed Corn Sprout?

Seed for the corn crop is frequently given less attention than its importance deserves. By all means, make a germination test or have the Geneva Station make one for you. If the seeds you buy carry a tag giving the germination test, look particularly at the date to see when the test was made.

While less commonly practiced than the seed treatment on cereals, seed treatment of corn costs little and experiments show excellent returns particularly in an unfavorable season. There are on the market, mercury dusts which tests show will increase costs but a few cents per acre and will increase the yields by an appreciable amount.

* * *

How to Treat Seed Potatoes

The potato grower who specializes in this crop takes no chances. He grows certified seed, and in many cases treats it before planting. It may be less important to use this care when you are merely growing potatoes for home use, but fields where every third hill is missing, indicate that seed treatment would have been profitable. Several materials are used for treating seed potatoes, including formaldehyde, corrosive sublimate, yellow oxide of mercury and some commercial preparations.

Formaldehyde used at the rate of 1 pint to 30 gallons of water will kill scab on the seed if seed potatoes are soaked in it for an hour and a half. Corrosive sublimate will kill both scab and rhizoctonia when potatoes are soaked for an hour and a half in a solution of 4 ounces in 30 gallons of water. Corrosive sublimate is a violent poison that also attacks metals and has to be used in wooden or stone containers. Where yellow oxide of mercury is used, one pound is mixed in 15 gal-

(Continued on Page 25)

PROFITABLE POWER for EVERY FARM JOB



The Massey-Harris FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE General Purpose TRACTOR

Four large drive wheels, kept in constant contact with the ground by an oscillating rear axle, give this tractor sensational performance. Abundant traction per pound of weight... no skidding... no slippage... no waste power. It conquers hills, ditches, mud and sand.

It farms land too difficult for horses, too rough for ordinary tractors... a real general-purpose tractor. Ample clearance for row-crop farming. Supplies power from draw-bar, belt-pulley or power-take-off. Pulls implements, now on the farm, or can be used with easy-connecting attachments specially built for it.

The vast resources of the Massey-Harris, world-wide organization are back of this tractor, with nearly a century of experience in building quality farm implements—a complete line for horse or tractor farming—including models 12 and 25 two wheel drive tractors.

The Massey-Harris Co.

General Offices: Racine, Wis.
Factories: Racine, Wis., Batavia, N. Y.



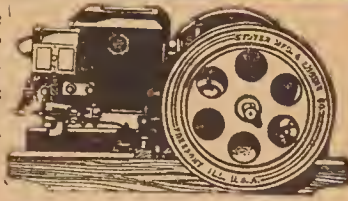
Look for the "Plow-in-Hand"—a mark of genuine Massey-Harris quality.

MAIL COUPON

THE MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY.
Department W-3, Racine, Wis.
Please mail me complete description of the Four Wheel Drive Tractor, and name of the nearest dealer.
I am also interested in _____
Name _____
Address _____

THE STOVER ENTIRELY ENCLOSED SELF OILING—GOOD—ENGINES

—Increase income from farm labor because they do more work at less cost. 5c worth of fuel pumps over 5000 gallons of water, and does other jobs in proportion.



A size and style for every use. Dirt and water tight. Truck, skid or base mounted. Now is the time to replace worn engines at lowest prices.

STOVER PUMP JACKS

and WORKING HEADS are made in a wide range of styles and sizes. Open and enclosed types for any size pump; deep or shallow wells. Quiet running. Self oiling. Accident proof. Send card for Engine and Pump Jack booklets giving capacities, etc.

STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO., Freeport, Ill. Dept. AT-4

SO... You're off to NEW YORK?

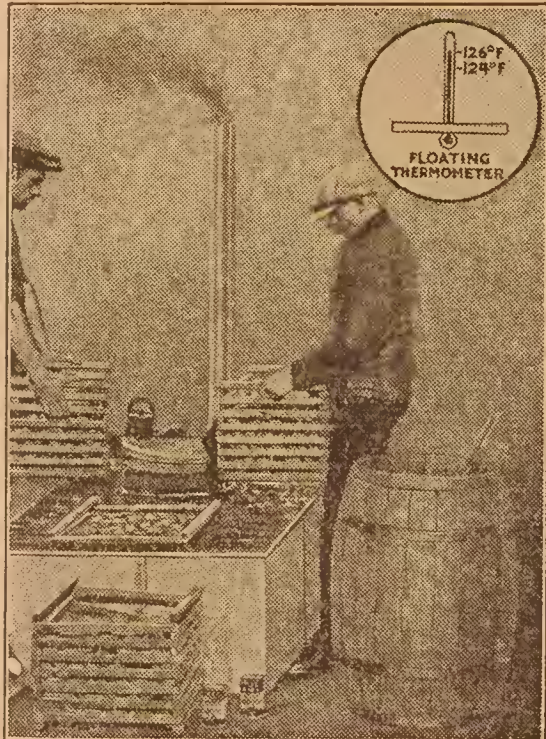
You'll find a friendly welcome in this new hotel, and comfortable rooms with private bath

as low as \$250 per day

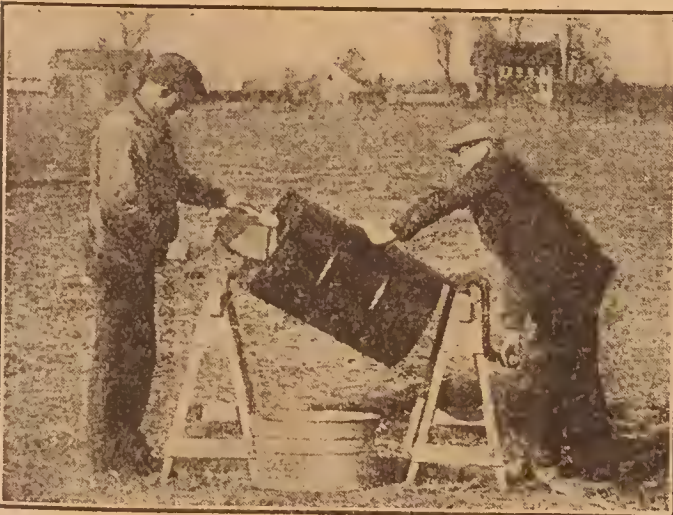
Piccadilly guests are invited to join the SILVER LINING SUPPER CLUB (No dues or fees...many special privileges). WRITE TODAY for full information.

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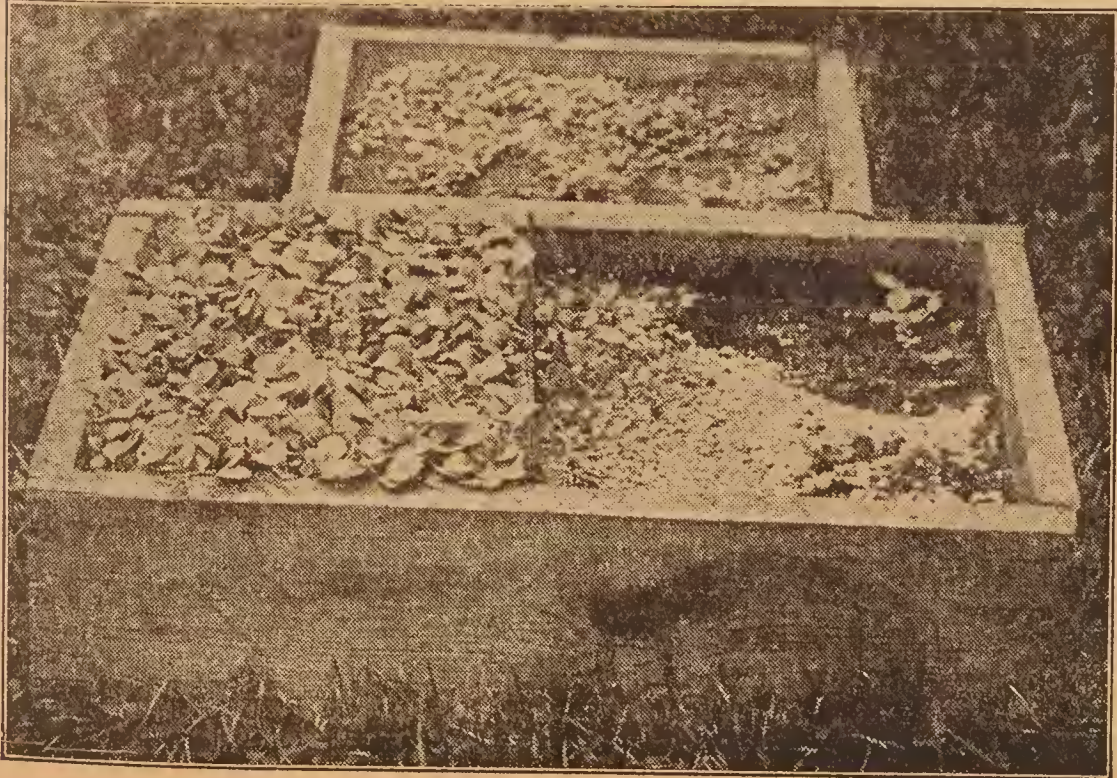


(Upper left)—Treating seed potatoes. Where a large acreage of potatoes is grown or where seed can be treated cooperatively, the hot formaldehyde method is one way to do it. The solution consists of a pint of formaldehyde to each 15 gallons of water, and thereafter a pint is added for each 55 bushels of potatoes treated. The temperature must be kept between 126 degrees and 124 degrees F., and the uncut seed is soaked from three to four minutes, allowed to drain and covered with a canvas for an hour.



(Middle left)—This is a home-made device for treating seeds with dust. Most of the material can either be found on the farm or purchased at low cost. The seed and the dust are put into it and it is then turned to mix them thoroughly.

(Lower left)—Here is the result of one test on vegetables to show the effect of treating seed. The seed used in the flat to the left was treated, and the others were not.



The Editorial Page

An Understanding Heart

WILLIAM LYONS PHELPS mentions a story by Hawthorne in which the hero hunts all over the world to find the unpardonable sin. At last he found that he need not have traveled at all, for it was in himself. It was the development of the intellect at the expense of the heart.

There are cold, hard aristocrats of the mind as well as aristocrats of wealth. The great quality that will always keep the memory of Lincoln alive was his understanding heart. He had a powerful intellect, but he also was one of us common folk and loved and understood us.

The first principle for both success and happiness is a liking for people.

Watch the AAA Milk Policy

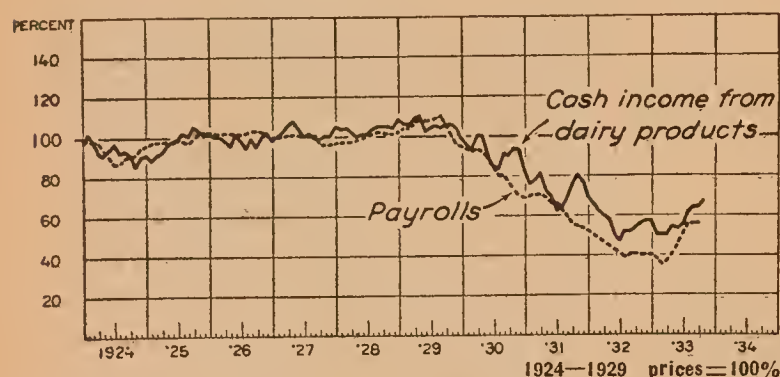
"Situations like these have convinced the AAA that fluid milk prices and butter fat prices generally must be moved up together in their normal economic relationship with each other."

FOR 50 years before the great milk strike in 1916 in this milk shed dairymen fought the determination of the dealers to set fluid milk prices on butter fat prices. Dairymen won that fight and since that time the whole industry has realized that fluid milk requiring so much expensive special management and handling is in an entirely different class from butter fat.

But now there is a great danger that the AAA will reduce the fluid milk industry to a butter fat basis again, thus destroying for thousands of dairymen something that they have been long years in building. Leaders of the AAA, perfectly sincere and able men, have the Central-west point of view, where most dairymen produce butter fat and not fluid milk. Every fluid milk producer must watch this situation closely and continue to insist that fluid milk prices continue to be set on fluid milk and not butter fat conditions.

A Plan to Help Dairymen

IF you take two lines and show the relationship between city wages and cash received from dairy products those lines would look like they do in the following graph, or diagram:



The black heavy line represents cash income from dairy products; the dotted line represents pay rolls. You will note that they follow each other almost identically except that the demand for milk has not gone down quite so far as wages during the depression. This is because some people realize, no matter how poor they are, that they must have some milk.

This graph is just another way of showing that the trouble with the fluid milk business is lack of demand. It is not over-production. We are not producing quite as much milk now in the New York milk shed as formerly. The fluid milk business is not dependent either on exports. It is dependent upon local consumption.

The great problem then is to increase that demand. To do this we need no elaborate set-up of government machinery, with processing taxes and milk reduction schemes. What is needed is to show the consumer that milk is the best and, comparatively speaking, the cheapest

food in the world. Consumers must be made to see this fact.

No other food has the advertising possibilities of milk. Look what the manufacturers of cigarettes have done in getting nearly everybody to use cigarettes, simply by advertising. Is there any comparison between a glass of milk and a cigarette? No one complains about the price of cigarettes; everybody complains about the price of milk. Much of this complaint is because the consumer does not realize the real value of milk.

We are hearing much these days about plans to relieve dairymen. The best and simplest plan is for dealers and farmers to get together to advertise milk. This is *American Agriculturist's* suggestion to restore prosperity to the New York milk shed. Are we right or wrong?

Potato Prices and Outlook

POTATO prices this winter are much above what they were last winter and only about 5 per cent below parity, based on the 1910-1914 price relationship. That is, potatoes will exchange for pretty nearly as much of other goods as they did during the period of 1910-1914. There are few other products that are bringing anywhere near as good prices as potatoes, therefore there is the danger that farmers will over-plant. We hope not. Remember the old rule—enlarge the acreage when seed is cheap and reduce when seed is high. Probably an even better rule is to plant about the same acreage year after year.

Incidentally if you still have old potatoes to sell, do not hold them too long. The acreage of early potatoes is large and after the first of April they will be on the market in increasing quantities, forcing potato prices down.

Fruit Growers Be Careful

ON page 12 we are printing last minute reports from fruit districts on the frost damage to fruit this winter. Some reports indicate that fruit producers are discouraged and intend to prune heavily and even to cut down some trees. We want to suggest that first reports are always pessimistic and that the axe or the pruning shears should not be used until you are absolutely sure that the trees or limbs have been ruined.

C. A. Stephens Stories for American Agriculturist

WHEN we were boys on the home farm 30 years ago we could always count on a scrap each Wednesday when the Youth's Companion came to see which of us could get it first. Some time ago a friend wrote to us and said: "I know from your writings that you were brought up on the Youth's Companion and C. A. Stephens' stories of the old squire's farm down in Maine." We told this friend how much we had enjoyed those fine old country stories and he sent us two or three sets of the Stephens stories in book form. It was a treat to re-read them for they took us back to boyhood again.

Feeling as we did about these stories we thought how wonderful it would be to give all of the A.A. boys and girls, and men and women, a chance to read the C. A. Stephens stories. Dr. Stephens, who formerly lived in Maine, has now passed to his reward, but Mrs. Stephens is still living and we have had a most delightful correspondence with her in making arrangements to republish these stories. We are glad to tell you that hereafter in every issue of *American Agriculturist* there will be a complete story by C. A. Stephens. If you have read any of these years ago you know what a treat all of our readers have coming. Mrs. Stephens writes: "These

tributes to Dr. Stephens' amazing popularity come to me every day from all over the country. Nearly always some reader tells me: 'I am what I am today through reading C. A. Stephens' stories.' Others say: 'We could not miss him more were he one of our own family.'"

It is probably true that no single American writer has had more influence for good upon country boys and girls and upon men and women than C. A. Stephens. While these stories are intensely interesting to young people, they are just as much so to older folk also. We consider it a great privilege and a service to our readers to be able to republish these intensely interesting narratives of life upon a farm in the old days.

Fun From a Garden

ON our first page, this issue, we outline some personal plans for experimenting with sweet corn. What we said about sweet corn can be applied to any other vegetable crop. For example, we will bet that nearly all A.A. folks plant about one early and one late variety of tomatoes each year. Probably the same varieties are used year after year. Maybe they are excellent, but why not add to the interest of gardening by trying out some of the newer varieties? The seed will not cost much, nor will much more labor be involved. In one seed catalog we just counted 30 different varieties of tomatoes, including early, medium, and late, some as small as a plum and some that will weigh close to a pound apiece, with many different shapes and colors.

Few realize the possibilities of peas. It is possible to have peas from the middle of June until hard frost, but few of us do. In the same catalog mentioned above we counted 33 varieties of peas. What a choice! What a chance to add to the interest of gardening and the joy of living.

Must Fight for Temperance

TAKE a walk along any street in any city now and note the large number of liquor stores. Pick up almost any large city newspaper, except the Gannett papers, and notice the large amount of liquor advertising. Perhaps here is the reason that some of these newspapers were so loud in their protests against prohibition. Anyway, it seems to some of us as if the uncontrolled conditions in the liquor business of fifty years ago are rapidly coming back again.

People who believe in temperance must give thought to this subject. Let us keep away from the cranks and extremists. They are just as dangerous to the cause of temperance as are the extreme wets. We cannot do much in controlling liquor with any plan that includes cities. We can and should demand that our rural communities get dry and stay dry. Sad was the day when we gave up the principle of local option in order to force prohibition on the whole nation and on city communities where it cannot be enforced.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE chilly evening in the early part of March the sheriff entered the county jail and addressing the colored person who occupied the strongest cell, said:

"Gabe, you know that under the law my duty requires me to take you out of here tomorrow and hang you. So I've come to tell you that I want to make your final hours on earth as easy as possible. For your last breakfast you can have anything to eat that you want and as much of it as you want. What do you think you'd like to have?"

The condemned man studied for a minute.

"Mr. Lukins," he said, "I b'lieves I'd lak to have a nice wortermelon."

"But watermelons won't be ripe for four or five months yet," said the sheriff.

"Well, suh," said Gabe, "I kin wait."



Visits with Editor Ed



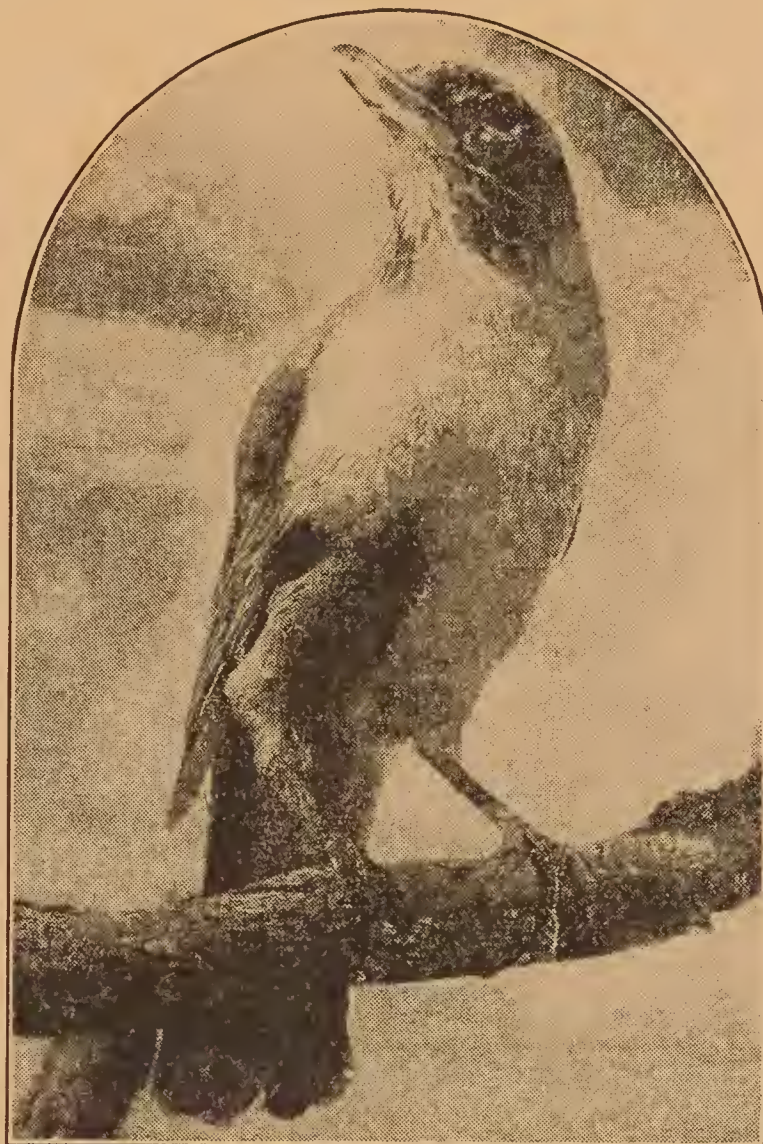
THERE is a lot of foolish talk about the so-called marginal farmer, the man who lives on poor land. He is blamed for most of the problems of rural life and especially for producing the surplus. Some of this talk makes me kind of mad because it is unjust and based upon theories that just won't work.

The other day I sat in an office in the United States Department of Agriculture and heard Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell discuss the problem of land utilization and the necessity of moving poor farmers off marginal land. A few days after I was in Washington the newspapers told of government plans, in accord with the Tugwell theories, to take 5 million acres of marginal land, remove the farmers on it and turn it into parks and forests. Tugwell claims that there are 140 million acres of such land that should be taken out of agriculture.

I asked Mr. Tugwell where he would place these people that come off from the poor land where they could do any better for themselves or for society than they were doing now in their homes on this poor land. What would people trained in agriculture do in cities, especially in hard times like these? The answer is, they would be in the bread lines, or most certainly on the relief rolls. Where they are the marginal farmers may not be setting the world afire. They may not have all the gewgaws that some of us feel are necessary in our homes, but most of them are still doing business at the old stand and mighty few are on the relief rolls or in the bread lines.

The idea of removing poor land from production is all right if the condition of the people can be improved, but what good is it going to do if the government continues to spend millions to reclaim land and put it into agricultural production? So far as producing the surplus is concerned, Tom Campbell, who uses city money to operate thousands of acres of wheat land in the Northwest, produces more surplus than all of the marginal farmers of the whole Northeast put together. Get this straight! It is not the small farmer who is responsible for the surplus. It is the big fellow with all of his capital and machines who produces more food products than we can sell. These small farmers and their wives, and I personally know hundreds of them and am proud to call them friends, have been able, by hard work and careful economy, to give their children at least some education and to maintain independent homes. Some of the new dangerous theories would make hired men of the small farmers, and have them move into tenants houses and work for big farm operators. When the marginal farmers are forced to do this in large numbers we will change them from independent citizens to peasants of the old world type.

It's an interesting fact that thousands of these farmers on the poor land were able to stand the hard times and come through on their feet, which is more than can be said of many who were blessed with fertile land. Let's give this small fellow a chance. Let's stop taxing him out of existence and let's be careful about passing farm products grading and other discriminatory laws that make it impossible for him to sell his products for the few necessary dollars that will enable him to maintain his small business and his home. The



—Photo by Ewing Galloway

Meet Mr. Robin! The best sign that the hard winter is over and that spring is here. Of all the birds, I think we would miss the robin most of all. Most farm folks take the birds for granted and think little about them. I have often thought, however, how quickly we all would miss them should they fail to come back some spring. How silent and lonely the country would be.

loss of America's farm home is too high a price to pay for so-called efficiency. The people themselves must always be considered before land or any other material thing.

* * *

Keep Government Out of the Farm Business

A FRIEND of ours, a lawyer, was telling us the other day about a study he once made of the honesty of officials in city, state, and federal government. This study included 40 or 50 American cities, several states, and the United States government. He found that in the management of everyone of the cities except one there was either a large amount of graft or, at least, gross mismanagement. The governments of the states were very much better and the federal government best of all. It was interesting, however, to note from this study that wherever there was mismanagement and graft it was, in almost every case, where the government was actually in business. Cities have always done the most actual business, states have done less, and the federal government until recently least of all. Our friend found that there had been more grafting and mismanagement in the history of the United States Government in the Post Office Department, the one Department that does business, than in any other Department. The startling revelations of graft in the Harding administration are still fresh in the minds of the people.

When government sticks to the functions outlined for it in the Constitution, then it does a fairly good job. Abraham Lincoln said: "The least governed country is the best governed." There is nothing in history to show where the government of any nation has been in the best interests of the people when it attempted to run the entire business of the country. It comes down to the principle that no one can run your business except yourself.

This same principle applies to corporation management that has sprung up in America in the last 50 years. The officers of most of the great corporations actually own comparatively little stock in them. The same officers may sit on many boards of directors of many different companies. These officers draw, in many cases, tremendous salaries, with additional bonuses, and rob the business to the detriment of both the small stock holders and of the general public which consumes the products. Therefore, it would seem that government cannot run our business; neither can the corporations. How would you do it then?

The Golden Age of this country existed when neither the government nor the corporations ran the business. Instead, it was operated by men who actually owned the business, or most of the business, either as individuals or partners. When they spent a hundred dollars it was a hundred dollars of their own money. It is a well known fact that the same principle applies to farming. The owner can usually make a "go" of it, but not when he moves off of the farm and leaves its management to somebody else. Every farmer, therefore, should fight to his last breath to preserve the independence of the small farmer; to prevent either the coming of corporation farms or the interference of too much government in the farm business.

As for the large corporations, it is entirely possible that the demands of the people for more honesty in business may force the operation and

(Continued on Page 15)

GOT THE HABIT



GO ON! WHAT'CHA WAITIN' FOR



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—Courtesy New York Herald-Tribune



THE budget of our Federal Government is approximately ten billion dollars; a sum too large for most of us to comprehend. The expenditure



Frank App

of much of this is for the purpose of bringing back prosperity and serve as a relief for the destitute or those out of employment.

The large expenditure of money is a serious matter. Most individuals who have had the opportunity to spend large sums regret more care was not taken in making this expenditure, so as to bring more satisfactory returns.

This is true whether the expenditures are for pleasure, business or investment.

* * *

Agriculture Misses an Opportunity

About a third of a cent of each dollar spent by the United States Government for the year 1934 is for scientific research. This is less than thirty cents for each man, woman and child in the United States.

I should like to see more of this dollar spent for investigational research which would return to the public purse increased earnings, greater dividends, better living conditions, and savings in the future.

Money wisely spent in the conduct of research properly guided would return dividends greater than any other investment made.

* * *

What I Would Like to Know As a Fruit Grower

As a fruit grower, I should like to know how I could produce a cider that will make it as popular a drink in the United States as in England. Good sweet cider made from the proper blend of apples that are clean and sound furnish a delicious drink. It must have the proper sugar content, the right amount of tannin which furnishes the tang, and a delicate bouquet flavor if it is a well finished product. What practical means can I pursue to keep this cider from fermenting without spoiling its flavor and appearance; or if made into Champagne cider, at what point should the alcoholic content be checked? I personally feel, however, the great opportunity is to produce a sweet cider that will successfully com-

pete with other fruit juices at the breakfast table.

I should like to know what fungicide I could use that will definitely control Brown Rot in peaches during a rainy season such as prevailed last year. If Brown Rot could be entirely eliminated from the peaches after harvest, it would mean millions of dollars to the peach grower and the peaches could then be carried a much longer time. They could be tree ripened so as to develop a real peach flavor and greatly increase the popularity of the peach. Anyone who has never had a ripe peach off the tree has no appreciation of a good peach.

* * *

What I Would Like to Know As a Milk Producer

I would like to know why the milk distributor who buys the milk from my herd of cows at Happy Hill Farm has such great difficulty in meeting his expenses when his margin is more than he pays me for producing this milk.

Is it necessary to have four or five milk wagons covering the same route?

How many people dislike milk because its freshness is lost before it reaches the consumer? Mrs. App just returned from the hospital, where she requested milk from our herd every morning because that served from the hospital had lost its fresh clean flavor. Yet, we live in a rural community where all milk should be fresh and appetizing and the milk served in the hospital was purchased from one of the well known dairies of the Philadelphia Milk Shed.

* * *

What I Would Like to Know As a Vegetable Grower

I want a variety of lettuce that has the quality of Boston and the appearance of Iceberg and which will grow uniformly under our eastern conditions.

I want a broccolli that is not subject to destruction by aphids or worms or an insecticide that will successfully control these pests.

I would like an onion that tastes like an onion without that objectionable odor.

I should like lima beans that could be harvested by machinery the same as Henderson Little Bush Limas and with the quality of a Fordhook.

* * *

Out on a Limb

By Frank App

I should like a variety of celery that bleaches more readily and blights less than Golden Plume.

* * *

Our High Cost of Marketing

If approximately thirty-five percent of our fruits and vegetables are sold



One thing needed in order to revive interest in raspberry growing in the East is a variety resistant to mosaic and other diseases. The Geneva, New York, Station recommends "Newburgh," a new red raspberry a few days earlier than "Cuthbert." The Geneva Station has reprinted Bulletin No. 625 on "Raspberry Growing" which they will be glad to send you if interested.

through proprietary chain stores and another thirty-five per cent through voluntary chains with the balance to hotels, restaurants and miscellaneous units, why can I not sell more of my produce direct to these retail distributing agencies? Why do we need so many commission houses, brokers, jobbers and wholesalers when the distribution of our produce is organized and centralized through such large units?

* * *

Tomato, Corn and Pea Marketing Agreements

The marketing agreements for tomatoes, corn and peas, at this time have not been signed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Much difficulty was encountered in providing an agreement satisfactory to both the grower and the canner. Regulations which are satisfactory for one area are unsatisfactory for others. Local practices of the different areas are unlike. What applies to one may be quite unsatisfactory to another. In addition to this there is much desirable information unavailable for a sound marketing agreement.

The canning industry is scattered over the whole United States and the various sections do not speak the same trade language.

An attempt to control acreage through an allotment pack was found impractical. Consequently, the only

A good canhouse crop that will grow on orchard soil.



remaining feature will be a minimum price to the grower. This, if equitably applied will be beneficial and of much interest to the Northeastern states.

Unfortunately these marketing agreements have not had as much consideration from the grower as would be desirable. This probably is due largely to the fact the growers are not organized and therefore are not able to furnish qualified representatives from all the interested sections.

Various states and areas produce crops representing different varieties. These same areas when growing the same variety produce different grades, consequently, values in one state are not the same as another. It is quite impossible to properly value a product upon which no grade can be established.

* * *

Parity Leads to the One Horse Shay

The Agricultural Adjustment Act attempts to raise farm prices so as to equal in purchasing power the prices received in the years 1910-1914.

For a crop such as grain or cotton, this seems to be reasonably satisfactory. It is satisfactory because the cost of producing a pound of cotton or a bushel of grain is much less today than in 1910-14 due to the more extensive use of machinery. On the other hand, when we apply parity to a crop in which unit costs have changed little if any from 1910-14, we find the margin of profit to the farmer quite unsatisfactory.

The logical outcome of parity in such a case is the reduction of the standard of living on the farm similar to that for the period upon which parity is based. That means we do without automobiles and travel with the one horse shay; we do without running water in the homes and tote it from an old pump; we have no electric light but use the oil lamp.

I do not believe this is the object of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. However, since we now see the weakness of the act it should be possible to correct it in keeping with the objects desired to be obtained. Furthermore, we find it extremely difficult to compare values of fruits and vegetables between the period 1910-14 to the present. Values as expressed in the early period were not based on grades. The demand for quality has increased the cost per unit and should reflect itself fully in the price.

The parity index does not represent comparative profit, or comparative purchasing power for the particular commodity in question. Sixteen per cent according to the present index must be added to the average of 1910-14 price to make the farmers 1934 price equivalent in purchasing power to that of 1910-14. This index of one hundred and sixteen per cent is arrived at by taking a large number of articles of a general nature purchased by the farmer. The proper way to arrive at an index of parity would be take the materials purchased for the production of a crop, including the horse, man and machine labor furnished, farm taxes and the things that enter into the farmers living costs. This should include automobiles, electric light, and water in the home.

We would then have an index based upon equitable purchasing power and present day standards of living.

* * *

Will California Show Us How?

This afternoon a farmer friend from Maryland visited me for the purpose of discussing direct marketing to the small chain stores and restaurants. He obtained his early training in agriculture as a farmer from California. He proposes to apply his western training in eastern conditions along channels different from what we ordinarily follow in the east. I hope he succeeds.





CHICKS

have an honest way of telling you **Which Feed is Best!**

LET NO ONE TELL YOU that one chick feed is as good as another. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Some of the feeds may look alike, analyze alike, even contain the same ingredients . . . yet show a vast difference in what they'll do for the growth and development of chicks. Make no mistake about it, all chick feeds will not give you the same kind of chicks at six weeks.

Chicks have an honest way of letting you know what's best. That's why more than a quarter of a million chicks have been raised on the Purina Experimental Farm and in the Research Laboratories. They do the testing . . . they do the checking up. They give the facts in no uncertain

terms. No guessing; just proof in life, growth, development and weight.

Over and over in all the testing, one combination of ingredients stands out over all others. It's known as number 546 in the testing. But it comes to you as Startena in the Checkerboard bag.

Only two pounds of Startena per chick is needed to give you the kind of chicks you want at six weeks. That means fifty such chicks to every 100-lb. bag of Startena. That's why Startena has come to be known as America's best chick feed. That's why there's a big swing to Startena from coast to coast. Feed Startena and know beforehand what to expect at 6 weeks — exactly the kind of chicks you want.

PURINA MILLS . . . BUFFALO, N. Y.

**I
DARE
YOU!**

TO MY FRIENDS:

BEN HENNINK of the Charlotte Chapter of Future Farmers of America says in his letter to me, "Agriculture is a 24-hour, 7-day, 365-day, life-time job. The compensation derived from agriculture cannot be calculated in terms of money. A job to be done, three meals a day, a happy family life, a clean comfortable bed, and an intimate acquaintance with God's great outdoors are some of the uncountable riches which our farms possess which we are only now beginning to uncover and appreciate."

■ ■ ■ ■

IN THIS COLUMN we've been talking about Four Dares—Daring to have better Health—Daring to improve our Minds—Daring to make our Personality more attractive, more worthy of our friends' and neighbors—Daring to LIVE at our best in these changing days.

I've been trying to share some experiences with you. My life has been spent grinding grain and trying as best I could to be four-fold in all my dealings. Your life has been on the farm growing grains, milking cows, raising poultry and living in your own four-fold way.

Agriculture is a life-time job . . . so is milling. We both enjoy our three meals a day (God be thanked for our good digestions). We've watched our children grow up; and we haven't hesitated to make sacrifices for their education. We've seen sunrises and sunsets—plenty of 'em—and we are rich in the gifts of God's outdoors.

■ ■ ■ ■

WE ARE still on the job; but now that we've begun daring each other and living those dares, aren't we trying to do more than grind grain, milk cows, gather eggs, and look after our own families?

In these leveling days when it seems everybody will have a better chance, I'm thinking that I not only want to do a better job as a miller and perform a greater service, but I want to be thinking about the other fellow's kids as well as my own.

And you, while you want the products of your soil to improve and your milk to be more nutritious and your eggs to contain more of those vitamins the scientists tell us about, you, too, are becoming interested in giving the children of your neighborhood more of the things you yearned for when you grew up.

■ ■ ■ ■

LET'S BE THANKFUL that we have 24-hour days and 7-day weeks and 365-day years that we can cram full of good deeds without any fear of any code limiting our output. I don't want to swap my calling. Neither do you. Good old Ben Hennink is right. We have "uncountable riches." Let's go to sleep tonight with thankful hearts, and let's wake up in the morning with a Dare to be more worthy because of the gifts that are ours. And right here my good old country Methodist preacher will probably say, "Amen." What do you say?

WM. H. DANFORTH

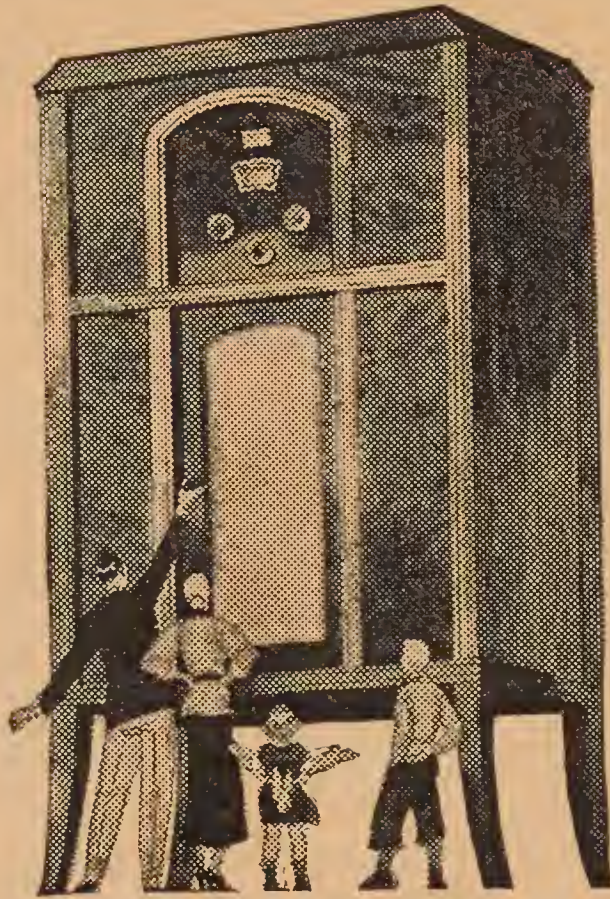
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**AIR CELL
RADIO**



TEN million people live in unwired homes. Air Cell Radio was perfected for them. They waited ten long years for it. Air Cell Radio was made possible by the invention of the Eveready Air Cell "A" battery. It's a new kind of battery... radically changing, and drastically reducing the cost of "A" current.

And any set that lacks an Eveready Air Cell "A" battery is *not an Air Cell set*. It's a substitute... a makeshift... no matter what claims are made for it. Don't be fooled. Remember these proven facts:—

... A genuine Air Cell Radio set, powered with the Eveready Air Cell "A" battery, is offered you by 18 of the world's largest radio manufacturers. Such sets are satisfactory *only* when their source of "A" current is a genuine Eveready Air Cell "A" battery.

... The genuine Eveready Air Cell "A" battery lasts 1,000 hours and costs only 71 cents per 100 hours. That's *more than double* the number of hours you can get, and only a little more than *one-half* the cost of the average of all other types of "A" batteries.

... Eveready Air Cell batteries... *never need recharging*. No other batteries... storage or otherwise... *can give you "A" current so efficiently, economically and conveniently*. We repeat! Don't be fooled by "just-as-good" claims. They're not true!



Note the flat cells in Eveready "Layerbilts"... they're patented.

Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries REDUCED—BUY NOW AND SAVE

The present Eveready "Layerbilts" are made from raw materials contracted for at low prices. We are passing these savings on to you, while they last! Don't forget, these batteries have *flat*, not round cells. No waste spaces. They pack powerful energy into *every cubic inch*. No wiring—and with that gone, one of the most frequent sources of battery breakdown is banished.


\$2.50 for the large size 45 volt "Layerbilt." It has *flat* cells... packs powerful energy into every one of its 252 cubic inches.

\$1.95 for medium size 45 volt "Layerbilt." It, too, has *flat* cells.

Round-cell type Evereadys reduced too—Some selling as low as \$1.35.

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With the A. A. Vegetable Grower



Canning Crop Agreements

By Paul Work

IF the growers of canning crops were to get their heads together and establish the price at which the product was to be sold, without consultation with canners, it would be agreed that the situation was unfortunate and results would likely be unfair.



Paul Work

Canners of the nation and of the state have for weeks been working on marketing agreements for canning crops without invitation to growers to take part in the discussion. Grower groups are not organized in New York, though Farm Bureaus in some counties have been undertaking to gather information on the grower side and to present it at the hearings.

The proposed marketing agreements stipulate a minimum price of \$47 per ton for peas. While this does not bar paying higher prices, the fact of this figure appearing in agreements would doubtless be used to avoid higher payments. Some canneries have already contracted extensively at \$60 per ton for early peas and \$50 per ton for late peas. It is believed that the minimum should be \$60 per ton. Seventy-two cost records taken over the period from 1927 to 1931 showed an average cost of \$59 per ton. These records were taken on better than ordinary farms showing average yields of 1,894 pounds per acre, while the state average for the same period was only 1,561 pounds per acre. A change of minimum price from \$47 to \$60 per ton would represent an increase of about one-half cent per No. 2 can for peas.

Some canners withhold payment for peas until November or December. This means that the grower, who ordinarily needs financing badly enough himself, is called upon to finance the cannery until they have opportunity to sell the goods.

Hearings have already been held on cannery sweet corn. Marketing agreements on tomatoes, beets and kraut cabbage are in process of development.

Growers Lack Representation

Many canners are perfectly willing to be fair with growers, but without grower voice in the negotiation it is pretty difficult to expect concerns not engaged in philanthropy to restrain

themselves from making about as good a bargain as is possible. Also, when too low a minimum is indicated, canners who are willing to pay fair prices are seriously restricted by the bargains driven by less scrupulous competitors.

It is certainly high time that the growers of canning crops in this state should unite by counties and on a state-wide basis, so that they may be adequately represented not only in contracting but in other matters of interest to their business. The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association has made some effort along these lines but thus far with little response from the producers.

* * *

Varieties for 1934

Growers are always interested in the newer developments in vegetable varieties and strains. Cornell Extension Bulletin 279 has just been issued under the title, "Varieties of Vegetables for 1934." It affords notes on a number of the newer things that have appeared within the past few years, and also upon some items of merit which are not very widely used but which are not so new. A brief statement summarizes the principal facts regarding the new F1 hybrid inbred sweet corns, some of which have shown great usefulness. The Golden Cross Bantam in tests at Cornell made by Dr. A. J. Pratt showed great productiveness of a fine type of sweet corn, together with decided resistance to Stewart's disease. This has been confirmed elsewhere, and seed is now available through a number of seedsmen. The bulletin also includes a list of standard varieties for New York. Copies of this bulletin may be had upon application to the New York State College of Agriculture (Ithaca, N. Y.) or to your county agent.

* * *

Vegetable Figures for 1933

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture is constantly improving its statistical service on the vegetable crops. The monthly publication, "Crops and Markets" constantly carries data on these crops. This information, coupled with the monthly mimeographed summaries on acreage and production together with the annual summaries, now gives us a most valuable insight into the trends of the industry.

The gross farm income from all
(Continued on Page 10)



Harvesting canning factory peas. Although you cannot see it, there is a cutter just ahead of the side delivery rake, so that the peas are cut and put into the windrow in one operation. They are immediately loaded on wagons and taken to a pea viner.

Factory peas are an uncertain crop and will be less profitable if marketing agreements with the \$47.00 minimum price go into effect.

Our Readers' Opinions

EDITOR'S NOTE: On this page you will find a number of letters from American Agriculturist readers, a feature which we plan to give you regularly in the future.

We wish to point out that the thoughts expressed on this page do not necessarily reflect the beliefs of the editors. They are the opinions of our readers. So far as space will permit, it is yours to say what you wish, and we invited your letters.

* * *

Assessment Injustice Rankles

I HAVE been much interested in Mr. M. Slade Kendrick's views on taxes and assessments. His suggestion that the assessor's office should come under civil service regulations is a good one. His remark about unequal assessments causing one man to pay another man's taxes is too true. This is not always because of the assessor's inability to rate property fairly.

A few years ago, we had an assessor who was a man of large family. Most of his children were married so there were numerous "in-law" connections. All these, as well as personal friends, small politicians and others with a "pull," had great favors shown them in the way of assessed valuation. In one case, one of the "in-laws" whose farm was in the same class as mine, had a valuation one-fifth of mine. Of course, I was paying his tax. In another case, a poor foreigner had his small farm rated higher than that of a neighbor, well-to-do and influential, with a farm three times as big and twenty times as well-fitted.

This sort of injustice rankles and evidently it goes on everywhere, for I have heard a nearby townsman say: "My tax is not very high, I'm a friend of the assessor," and another, "It's wonderful how fine people here treat the assessor, they make him presents, they give him dinner parties, etc.,—he has a fine time."

Human nature is frail and if the assessor were so appointed that he would not be vulnerable to such temptations it would certainly be better for the majority of the taxpayers.

Miss A. B. P., N. J.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Most assessors are absolutely honest and mean to be fair but it is a tough job.

* * *

For Lower Taxes

During the past year I was appointed Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy,—therefore am member of the Town Board. Since that time have been trying to do my bit to lower taxes both in town and county. Many salaries and wages seem to be away out of proportion as compared to what a farmer gets for milk and produce and the earnings of small business in said towns. Both town and county are heavily burdened with bond issues for roads and will be for years to come. Many villages and communities are excessively bonded for costly schools, buildings and equipment.

It seems to me that when the Legislature meets to deal with the problem

of fixed salaries in New York City, it should also permit towns, counties and up-state cities the same privilege of cutting all salaries.

I was formerly connected with school work for a period of seventeen years. At the death of my father I came home and took over the management of two farms. My taxes have jumped from \$80 to \$300 in the past fourteen years. Today my hired man and myself work from twelve to sixteen hours and after practicing every possible economy, I cannot balance my budget.

One little item recently came to my attention in town affairs. The town has eight election districts. Each time there is a primary held or an election, eight trips are made to the town clerk's office and eight trips also made to county seat, to deliver returns. During the past summer twenty-four trips were made to the town clerk's office and county seat. Why, in the name of common sense, could not the town clerk carry the entire returns to the county seat and save a big part of that extra expense? I am told that it is the law, and, of course, it makes a good job for party workers, but if something is not done to change some town laws and other expenses every farmer will be bankrupt. When the state and Nation are running yearly millions and billions behind it is time drastically to cut everywhere possible. All bankers and business men that I have talked with recently are satisfied that it is going to be a long slow process back to normal.

Your paper has been characterized by a sympathetic understanding of farm problems. Any influence you could exert at Albany in regard to above matters would be greatly appreciated by your farmer friends.

E. H. R.—New York.

* * *

Butter Used in C. C. Camps

I have heard on several occasions that the boys in the Civilian Conservation Camps get oleomargarine instead of butter, and that they get little or no milk. If this is true, I think it should be corrected. It does not seem reasonable that the government on one hand should be attempting to do so much to help farming, and on the other hand that these camps set up by the government should not use dairy products. It might not make a big difference in consumption, but every little helps.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Upon receipt of the above letter, we began to check with several sources of information. At our request, the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation took the matter up with Robert Fechner, who has charge of the Civilian Conservation Camps. He replied that while daily rations of each camp is under the control of the camp commander, nevertheless, butter is served every day in the camps and in many cases at every meal. Milk is also provided.

Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin, of the New York State Department of Agriculture & Markets, also checked up and under his direction visits were made to two Civilian Conservation Camps in New York State. At one of them there were 193 men and approximately 125 pints of milk were used every other day. At another there were 200 men who used 100 pints a day. While we are glad to report that milk is used, it would seem that the amount could be increased with economy. Also at these camps, butter is a regular part of the menu.

* * *

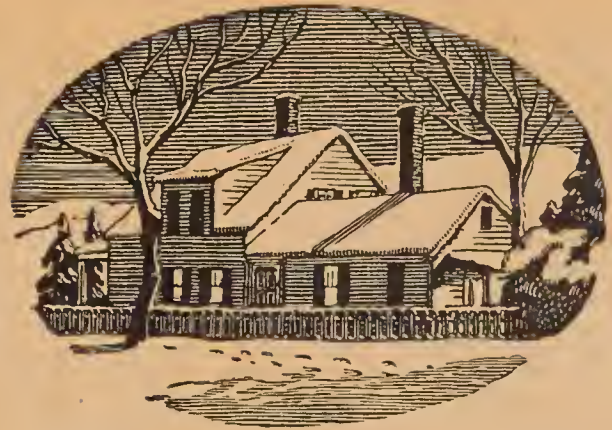
Who Said "A Mild Winter"?

I would like to put up an argument with D. E. S., the weather man of Vermont, who predicted a mild winter. I disagree. Living on a farm 27 years my cattle have never grown such heavy hair and the roosters such large tails, both of which are signs of a very hard winter.—J. D. S., New Hampshire.

EDITOR'S NOTE: You win, even though you wrote before the late blizzard. Whether it is heavy hair or roosters' tails, the winter has certainly been a fierce one and those who predicted a mild winter are mighty quiet.



"I guess you have to acquire a taste for this beaver board—I don't like it."—LIFE.



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Marvelous superheterodynes that get everything you want to hear, with clear, brilliant tone.

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The G-E tone is brilliant... famous!

These handsome G-E sets bring in programs with a clarity and fidelity of tone that will amaze you... delight you. They're blood-brothers of the sets that "won the tone-tests."

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They operate on either the new Air Cell Battery, which requires no recharging, or on a standard 2-volt battery.

Priced for today's thrifty purses

They're strikingly beautiful—smartly styled. And you'll get a thrill out of their moderate price-tags, too.

See and hear these new G-E battery sets at the General Electric Radio dealer. Or write General Electric Co., Section R-703, Merchandise Dept., Bridgeport, Conn.



GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO new Battery-operated Sets



MODEL B-86 (at left)—A strikingly styled console of Early English design... finished in rich, dark walnut

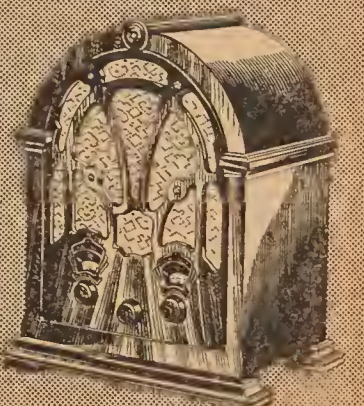
\$59.95

MODEL B-81 (at right)—a beautiful table model in stately Gothic design... finished in two-toned walnut

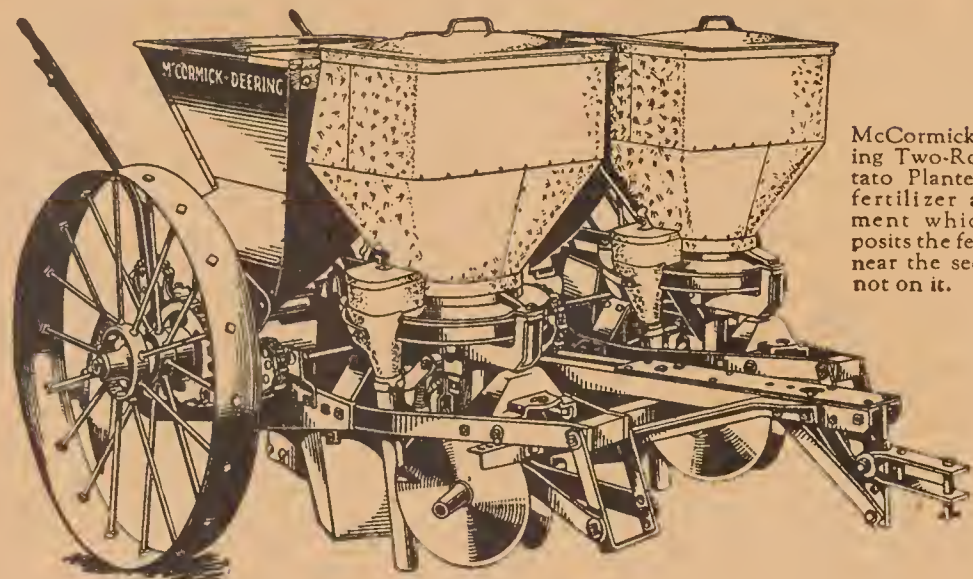
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McCormick-Deering Two-Row Potato Planter with fertilizer attachment which deposits the fertilizer near the seed but not on it.

Plant Accurately and Uniformly with a McCormick-Deering Potato Planter

YOU SAVE SEED and you reduce the cost of potato growing when you plant with a McCormick-Deering Potato Planter. It will put your crop into the ground accurately and uniformly and make it possible to get the full utility out of your acreage.

Every feature of these planters is designed for the highest degree of accuracy in planting. Seed flows uniformly from the hopper to seed chamber and the level of seed in the chamber is automatically controlled. Furrow openers are held under spring pressure and plant in a straight line. There are separate depth levers for each furrow opener, and adjustments are provided for

depth of planting and width of rows. A foot throw-out enables the operator to stop the planting mechanism and leave the coverers down until the last seed is covered. Disk coverers, adjustable to any pitch, are supplied regularly, but a spring-tooth covering device can be obtained on special order for light covering. There are 1- and 2-row sizes, with either tractor or horse hitch.

The McCormick-Deering dealer will be glad to show these and other features on McCormick-Deering Potato Planters, and will demonstrate for you. See him early, and put your operations on the most efficient basis.

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Irish Cobblers, Manistees, Russets, Rurals, Raleighs, Carmans, Heavyweights, No. 9's—(also Dibble Russet seconds) at prices you can afford. All grown from Certified seed.

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Burpee, an extremely early variety of sweet corn, which matures in from 50 to 55 days. This variety, which has 12 rows of yellow kernels, was introduced as an improvement on Golden Bantam.

Fun With Sweet Corn

(Continued from Page 1)

But, of course, early sweet corn is not enough. All of us want to have plenty of it during the entire season. There are two ways to do this: first, by making several plantings at later dates of some variety like Golden Bantam, and second, by using medium and late varieties. This year I will use both plans. I am going to try some old varieties of both the medium and late varieties and I shall also try, in order to have a little fun, some of the newer kinds or, at least, some that are new to me. I hesitate to mention the names of very many varieties of sweet corn because, except for the well established ones, I do not believe it matters much what unusual or newer varieties you try. Any good seed catalog gives you plenty of choice. For an old standby medium season corn, I like Howling Mob. It is sweet and grows a good sized ear. It's all right for both the home garden and market. There is a medium season Bantam Evergreen that I am going to try this year, because it is a cross between two of the best sweet corns ever discovered—Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen.

Among the newer corns and in the medium season class come the so-called hybrid in-bred stocks. These are first generation crossings between the old established varieties. One of the parents is often a late corn and the other an early one. The Bantam Evergreen mentioned above is in this class.

Every seed house has some of these newer varieties. One of these is called "Tom Thumb" corn. Have you ever tried it? I have never seen it but I understand that it has a very small

ear and is excellent in quality. It will be fun to try it if I can find some seed. The seed is scarce but I am writing several seed houses for information.

Many sweet corns are subject to Stewart's disease which is a bacterial wilt. But some of the hybrids such as, for example, Golden Cross Bantam, are resistant to this disease. A corn called Redgreen is a hybrid in-bred corn of great merit. It is excellent for canning.

Probably it's imagination, but it always seemed to me that a black sweet corn tasted sweeter than any other kind, so this year I am going to have some. Black Mexican is the variety I will use.

In the list of late season varieties the old reliable Stowell's Evergreen comes first. Country Gentleman is another well-known late season corn and has a good reputation. In addition to Stowell's Evergreen, which takes about 80 days to mature, there are some very late mammoth or giant varieties that are delicious and are excellent for closing out the season. One of the best of these is Maule's Improved Giant.

Now probably hundreds of A.A. folks have done all of this before, but although I have grown sweet corn for years I have always stuck to two or three varieties. In doing this, I think I have missed some fun and I am sure that there are thousands of you who could add a little bit more to the interest and joy of living by having some fun with sweet corn. So get out the seed catalogs and let's go, and when the season is over, tell me how you came out.

Canning Crop Agreements

(Continued from Page 8)

vegetables for 1932 was \$632,000,000. For 1933, this figure has risen to \$785,000,000—an increase of 32 per cent. This may be compared with an increase in all farm income of 24 per cent. This includes miscellaneous vegetables, potatoes, sweet potatoes and farm gardens.

The price indexes for vegetables, including 17 market crops and 8 cannery crops, but not including any potatoes, have been calculated on the basis of 1924-1929=100. The index for 1929 was 98; for 1931 was 76; for 1932 was 62, and for 1933 it had risen five points to 67. The trend for both canning and market crops is about alike.

The index of acreage of these crops on the same basis has declined from 125 in 1932 to 117 in 1933. Rates of yields are still declining slightly.

All potatoes the country over showed an average price of 70 cents per bushel against 35 cents a year ago.

Trends in New York

New York has showed the greatest increase in dollar value of vegetables of any important producing state, rising from \$7,750,000 in 1932 to \$13,500,000 in 1933. The maximum was reached in 1929 with nearly twenty million dollars. This represents 21 market and 11 manufacture crops without potatoes. The great increase reflects the improved prices in cabbage, celery, and onions. Muckland growers realized more of the increase than market gardeners. Curiously enough, New Jersey showed a slight decline from \$11,500,000 to \$11,000,000 on the same basis, they did not have so bad a year in 1932 as New York.

New York potatoes for 1933 represented 200,000 acres against 210,000 acres the year before. Yields were reduced and production came to 24,600,-

000 bushels compared with 28,350,000 in 1932. In dollars, the 1933 crop was worth \$18,500,000 versus \$10,500,000 the previous year. Thus, as usual, fewer potatoes brought more money.

State authorities in Connecticut and Massachusetts have been assembling average prices and also production and dollar value figures for miscellaneous vegetables for several years. The Massachusetts State Dept. of Agriculture, Boston, has brought this material out in a comprehensive mimeographed booklet which is of great interest in showing the trend for various crops. The agricultural statistician at Albany, R. L. Gillett, has been doing excellent work in cooperation with the federal authorities, but his efforts have been seriously limited through shortage of funds. It would be highly desirable for a committee of growers to go over this whole situation to determine how the service could be further developed and made more useful. Never has the need for accurate information been greater. At the present time, crops for shipment are fairly well covered, but local market crops are by no means adequately reported.

—Paul Work

Flower and Garden Show at Rochester

The 15th National Flower and Garden Show is to be held at Edgerton Park in Rochester this year on April 14-22. An attendance of 200,000 people is expected to visit the show and of this number it is estimated that 50,000 will come to Rochester from every section of the country. This Show brings together, under one roof, the greatest assemblage of flowers and gardens in the world. There will be landscaped gardens, water gardens, rock gardens, mirror gardens, old fashioned gardens, foundation plantings, and acres of cut flowers of all varieties.

Farm Bills Introduced at Albany

EVERY year about this time we plan to summarize important proposed legislation at Albany and later, near the close of the session, to report on what bills have been enacted in to law. The following brief summaries are by no means all of the legislation which has been proposed affecting farmers but we have tried to give you the more important bills which are most likely to pass either in their present form or after amendment.

Move to Continue Milk Board

Milk is as usual a subject of some legislation. The Legislature has waited for the ruling of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the milk control law before passing legislation to continue the board for another year. On March 5 the Supreme Court ruled, five to four, that the legislation is constitutional and it seems certain that the Milk Control Board will be continued another year.

The Legislature asked the Milk Control Board for a report which was submitted, containing the following recommendations:

The state control of the milk industry should be continued. If such state control is withdrawn at this time, milk prices will undoubtedly fall.

A change in the law is recommended to create a division of milk control in the Department of Agriculture & Markets, headed by a director appointed by the Commissioner to handle work now under the Board as well as in various bureaus in the Department.

The law should be divided into two parts,—one containing investigational, licensing and regulatory functions, which should be permanent; and the second containing price fixing features which are likely to be temporary.

The Milk Board also suggests that there should be one license for dealers. At present dealers have to take out two, one providing a bond insuring payment for milk to producers, and the other a license issued by the Milk Control Board. Both are necessary, but one license could cover them.

The Board also suggests a change allowing a dealer's license to be revoked for failure to pay other dealers for milk. Now licenses can be revoked for failure to pay producers, but if one dealer does not pay another, the second dealer is unable to pay producers. It is also recommended that licenses be revokable for conviction of a felony.

Authority is asked to fix prices of milk purchased in New York State for sale in another state, and to license dealers handling such milk. The Board also asks that the law be amended to show clearly the price at which cooperatives sell the milk of their members may be regulated so that cooperatives will have no advantage over others who sell milk. Some now, hold that cooperatives can sell at prices below those set by the Board, which was not the intent of the law.

According to the report of the Board, authority should be given the Board to limit milk production, control the number of new dealers and equalize prices between producers. The report states that equalization of prices to producers will do more to stabilize the dairy industry than any other one thing, and that a higher price to one group of producers than to another leads to competition for fluid markets and makes for price cutting.

Under the present law some doubt has been expressed as to the legality of a

hearing or investigation conducted by one member of the Milk Control Board or by an employee. An amendment is asked to correct this uncertainty.

Greater authority is needed, says the Milk Board, to enter into and support agreements with other states and the federal government. For example, the Board has had difficulty in enforcing its orders in relation to milk imported into the state from other states, and the federal government may have difficulty in enforcing orders over milk shipped entirely in one state. Cooperation between state and federal authorities is needed.

Now that its constitutionality is settled, it seems certain that the Milk Control Board will be continued for another year with some, at least, of the above recommendations added to the law.

Propose Tax on Oleomargarine

Briefly, here are a few other bills affecting dairy farming: Amending the Agricultural Markets Law to require that frozen desserts sold in containers be sold by weight rather than by volume, making the willful throwing away or dumping of milk a misdemeanor; amending the tax law to impose a tax of 5 cents a pound on all oleomargarine; and transferring from the State Department of Health to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets the administration of the law relating to the sanitary control and inspection of milk and cream.

Propose License and Bond for Cannery

Several bills have to do with licensing those who buy some kind of farm produce. One provides for the licensing of canning factories and the furnishing by them of a bond as a protection to growers of canning crops. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets has the power to revoke licenses for a number of causes and canners are required to keep records of purchases of fruits and vegetables. Producers of some products now have this protection. It seems fair to extend it.

A somewhat similar bill proposes a license for dealers who buy farm produce outright. It does not require direct buyers to furnish a bond such as commission men must but it does require them to maintain records of purchases and gives the Commissioner power to revoke licenses for various causes. The intent of this bill is right because at present many farmers do not distinguish between commissionmen and dealers who buy direct and it is feared that some buyers evade responsibilities to farmers by buying direct rather than handling on commission.

The Proposed Sales Tax

While it does not concern farm products directly, nevertheless proposed legislation for a sales tax is of great importance to farmers as consumers. There are distinctly two sides to the question. Some consider that it is a sound means of relieving the tax burden on real estate if farmers are exempted from payment of the sales tax on raw materials. On this basis the New York State Farm Bureau Federation approved the sales tax principle. On the other hand, the State Grange opposed it except on luxuries, believing that it would place an unfair burden on those who are able to purchase only the bare necessities. The bill provides exemptions to farmers on purchasing feed, fertilizer and seeds. City officials and real estate boards are backing the sales tax bill but there is a feeling that if it passes it will be amended in a number of particulars.

For Municipal Electric Power

Farmers are also vitally interested in a bill which would give cities the right to develop municipally owned and operated electric light plants. While not opposed to the legislation, some farmers fear that, unless amended, it might slow up the extension of power lines into farm territory. Cities might prefer to supply power only to the more thickly populated cities, thus leaving the sparsely populated and less profitable farm territory for privately owned companies.

Amendments are suggested to give to the Public Service Commission more control and supervision of municipally owned plants. Other suggestions are to

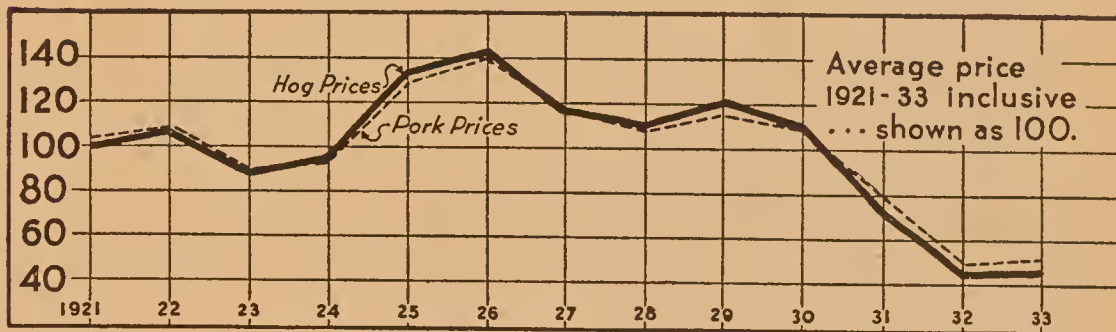
(Continued on Page 24)

The HOG PROCESSING TAX

Just as a season's yield of farm crops is not an accurate measure of a fertilizer's worth, so the price of hogs at the time of sale is not the full amount the producer will receive for his hogs under the Government's corn and hog adjustment program. The Government proposes to refund cash benefits derived from the hog processing tax to those producers who agree to restrict their production of corn and hogs. These cash payments to the producer are an addition to the price of hogs at the time of sale.

The price the producer receives for his hogs at the time of sale is determined by

What the meat packing industry can get for the pork and by-products



This graph shows that the price of live hogs, during the last thirteen years, followed very closely the prices of pork.

What the packing industry can get for pork and by-products depends upon three factors:—

1.—the supply of hogs on the market



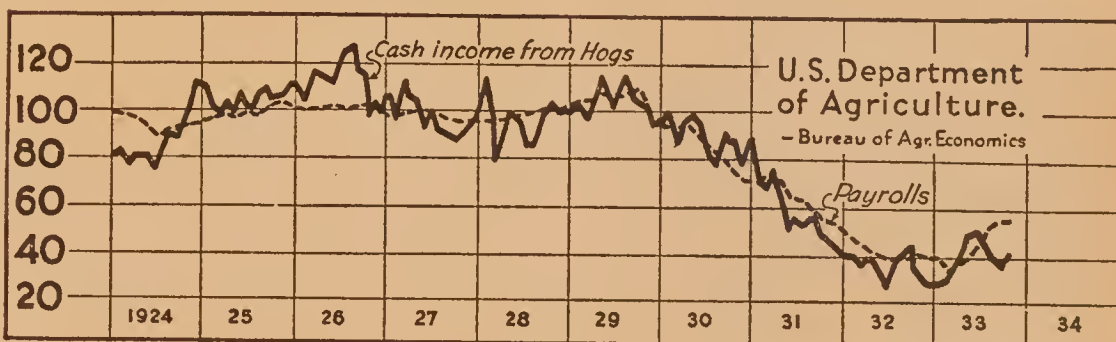
The nearly 2,000,000 more hogs slaughtered in 1933 than in 1932 was one of the principal depressing factors of hog prices during the past year. These figures are for hogs slaughtered under federal inspection only. They do not include hogs slaughtered by local packers, butchers and on farms.

2.—competition with beef, lamb, veal, and other foods



Many foods besides other meats compete with pork. When pork prices rise beyond what the consumer will pay, he refuses to buy pork, turning instead to other foods which may be proportionately cheaper.

3.—the amount of money the consumer has with which to buy food



This chart shows the close relationship between city payrolls and prices the producer receives for his hogs, indicating that a higher income for the hog producer depends largely upon fuller employment and greater earning power in cities.

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Growers Report on Winter Injury to Trees

KNOWING that fruit growers are vitally concerned over the extent of damage by cold, we have attempted to get the latest information by asking growers in various sections to report for you. Replies to this request follow:

Hudson Valley

Dutchess County: Expect no peaches, some cherries and pears in Hudson Valley. Extent of tree injury uncertain. Cold about the middle of November following fine foliage throughout October put apples in fine condition for winter. Heavy snow protected tree roots. Expect little damage to best located and cared-for apple orchards except trees weakened by over-loading, over-stimulation or disease. The Baldwin crop may be light.—**E. STUART HUBBARD**, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Ulster County: Twenty-six to thirty-six degrees below in Ulster County. Apple buds appear uninjured. Trees may be injured. Better delay pruning. Pear buds eighty to one hundred percent injured; trees very badly damaged. Peach damage one hundred percent. Old orchards should be removed. Sweet cherries suffered from sixty to seventy percent; sour cherries only forty per cent. Raspberries undoubtedly badly hurt. Think this cold will be a larger factor in insect control for the coming season. **WALTER T. CLARK**, Milton, New York.

Western New York

The horticulturists at the Geneva Experiment Station report that peaches have suffered more than any other fruit, and the crop will be light, if any. Doubtless many peach trees have been killed. Sweet cherries, pears and plums suffered severe bud injury in most sections of the state. Sour cherries injured some. Raspberries, particularly Columbian, show injury in many plantings. Apples show little fruit bud injury. While much trunk and root injury is not yet apparent, it is almost certain that many Bartletts and Baldwins

are killed. Many trees weakened by severe cold, but with favorable weather conditions will recover. Growers should prune injured trees but little. Probably insect pests have been thinned out by cold. Spray practices may have to be revised when the full extent of the injury is known.

Ontario County: The 1934 peach crop in this section is entirely gone and many trees are killed; also sweet cherries. Apples and sour cherries look reasonably good, except possibly weak, undernourished trees. There will be enough insects left to make spraying necessary.—**J. L. SALISBURY**, Phelps, N. Y.

Wayne County. The damage to fruits in Western New York varies with little or no injury in Western Niagara County along the Niagara River; and very light effects along the shore of Lake Ontario in the Counties of Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne, to very severe damage and killing of trees as one goes East from the Niagara frontier, and South from the Lake. Sour Cherries and most varieties of apples seem to have come through in very good shape, with the exception of Baldwins, Hubbardstones and a few other tender varieties. Baldwins are showing some splitting of trunks and larger limbs, but this is not necessarily dangerous to the life of the tree.

The only thing that can be done for injured trees, is to delay pruning until they leaf out, then to take off only dead or badly damaged limbs. I would not use too much fertilizer in any form, because the tree will be in no condition to use it. If any is to be applied at all, it should be later than usual in the season, say in June. This will, of course, be no time to plow sod orchards, because the trees will need all their feeding roots. Neither is it a time to dehorn. Do as little as possible to force trees next spring, —rather cultivate a little later, say until July or even August, instead of stopping
(Continued on Page 25)

Delay Pruning of Injured Trees

The most discussed topic among fruit growers continues to be the extent of injury caused by below-zero weather and what to do about it. As sometimes happens in an unusual situation, there has been a good deal of loose talk which may result in unnecessary ax-swinging.

Those best informed on the subject advise caution rather than haste in doing anything, on the theory that nature first should be given a chance. There is no doubt that damage is serious, but probably not as serious as some persons have been led to believe. Prof. L. H. MacDaniels has advised this writer that a statement attributed to him that 90 per cent of the Baldwin apple trees in Western New York are injured is untrue. "Certainly I never had any such idea, and it is unfortunate that this report has received rather wide publicity," he says.

"It is, of course, true that there has been injury to some of the Baldwin trees, particularly the weaker ones, in parts of Western New York. The extent of such damage, however, is not known nor can it be known until much later in the season. It would be well to urge fruit growers not to be too hasty in cutting down trees that show apparent injury as often injured trees recover."

Another hopeful report comes from Niagara County. Early reports indicated that most of the peach buds and many of the trees had been killed. However, Thomas J. McCarthy, nurseryman, conducted investigations in the orchards of William A. Morrish and Eugene K. Halsted, covering more than 50 acres. Tests showed approximately 50 per cent of the buds in the Morrish orchards and 33 per cent in the Halsted orchards were unharmed.

Dr. A. J. Heinicke, department head, says there is nothing to be gained by haste in pruning or cutting down trees. "Ordinarily a healthy, vigorous tree which did not grow too late in the fall

and which had an off year last season will withstand the most cold. Trees in low, poorly drained land are likely to show severe damage, while those on higher elevation or better soil escape with only minor injury."

"Cutting through the bud or wood with a sharp penknife will show the extent of the visible injury," Doctor Heinicke says. "Where the live tissue normally is white or greenish in color, the injured tissue turns brown or black. Flower buds of peach and cherry trees are brown. In apple and pear buds the dead portion may be small compared to the leafy parts which usually are resistant to cold. The dead peach buds may fail to open. In apple and pear buds the dead flower parts will be sloughed off, while the leafy part of the bud continues to grow and forms a new spur."

"The material manufactured by the leaves is absolutely essential for the formation of new tissues and for the recovery and healing of the injured parts of the tree. There is nothing to be gained by still further reducing the leaf surface by heavy pruning. Pruning of the more tender fruits might well be delayed until after the leaves have opened, when it will be possible to distinguish and remove dead wood."

Where the cambium layer, or the green layer between bark and wood, is injured Doctor Heinicke says there is nothing to be gained by removing injured bark before the cambium has a chance to form callus tissue. "Once the callus has formed, the loose bark may be removed and the exposed wood should be painted after it is thoroughly dry. Bridge-grafting may prove helpful in severe cases of crotch or crown injury and where large areas of the trunk are killed. Be sure that the scions chosen for this purpose are healthy. Where the trunks are split badly they may be drawn together by long bolts and held in place by wire braces."—**L. B. Skeffington**.

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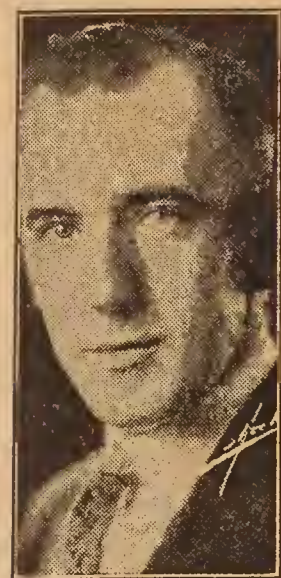
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"Skeff's" Farm Notes

A PROCESSION of speakers across the fruit counties of Western New York has given growers timely advice on spring operations. Unusually large attendance has featured the meetings during the past week. In Niagara County 350 growers turned out, in Orleans nearly as many; Monroe had more than 400 at two meetings, one in conjunction with Wayne, and 300 Wayne County men turned out at North Rose last Saturday.



L. B. Skeffington

Speakers at all of the meetings included Dr. Ralph J. Van Meter of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Dr. W. D. Mills of the New York State College of Agriculture, and Dr. P. J. Parrott of the Geneva Experiment Station. Dr. A. J. Heinicke, head of the pomology department at Cornell, spoke at Hilton and North Rose.

At all of the meetings chief interest of growers centered around what to do in the face of freezing injury. Dr. Parrott told them it might be necessary to readjust their spray practices this spring to meet the situation.

Dr. Van Meter said he had found most winter and spray injury on trees making sluggish growth. This made it advisable to keep trees growing vigorously. "A vigorous growing tree is constantly building up new fruit producing machinery. Just keep the trees growing smoothly and vigorously and you will escape a lot of trouble."

Speakers said they look for reduction in numbers of some pests as a result of the severe cold. At Hilton and Geneva there was extensive killing of codling moth, while in Niagara County the majority found were alive. It was warned not to place too much reliance on the finding of dead caterpillars when their number in relation to the total is not known.

Hours in Canning Factories

Rural communities are much interested in the progress at Albany of the canning industry bill which would change hours which women might work. The bill is sponsored by Senator Earle S. Warner of Ontario County and Assemblyman Fred S. Hollawell of

Yates County. Both of these counties produce large amounts of canning crops and have many canneries. The present law permits the State Labor Board to permit a cannery to employ women for a maximum of 66 hours in any one week. This would be changed to provide a maximum of 132 hours in two weeks. Other changes would extend the periods during which women over 18 might be employed to take care of the seasonal busy periods.

Proponents argue that the canneries only employ maximum forces for short periods while a crop is being harvested, and that during these periods the seasonal workers want all the work they can get. They argue that to limit hours of employment when crops are maturing almost over night would mean heavy importations of undesirable labor from the cities. This, they say, would take most of the money paid in wages out of the community.

Granges Celebrate Sixtieth Anniversary

Grange and Farm Bureau meetings during the past few weeks have tested the mettle of members because of the severe cold and snow-blocked roads. Frequently it has been a case of "I'll be there if I can get through." Incidentally, there has been more snow and more real winter upstate than in several years.

Two Granges have been celebrating their 60th anniversaries, which means that they are only one year younger than the New York State Grange. Palmyra Grange's anniversary program had the rare distinction of having a charter member present to relate the circumstances of its organization. She was Mrs. Anna Robinson of Rochester, the last surviving member, who vividly recalled early days in Grange history.

Odgen Grange at Spencerport had State Master Fred J. Freestone as its guest of honor. Bowker Hinkley, a member of 58 years, recalled first years of the Grange and a display of old-time and modern quilts was a feature of the occasion.

The writer was asked to address the countywide fruit meeting of the Wayne County Farm Bureau the other day. A text seemed desirable, so he asked the question whether farmers would expect future solution of their problems through regimentation directed by government agencies or through co-operative action.

James G. Case of Sodus, chairman of the meeting, and several of the growers commented that the answers given by the speaker constituted good dope and provided much food for thought. We hope so.

Anyway, it is hoped fruit growers will have better luck with the AAA than the dairymen and some other groups. And admitting that some of our present regulations were created to fit an emergency, it was suggested that it was about time for farmers to begin to think their way out. Having found little sympathy for the thought of regimentation, we examined the problem of co-operation in the light of past failures and successes and made out a pretty good case for co-operation.



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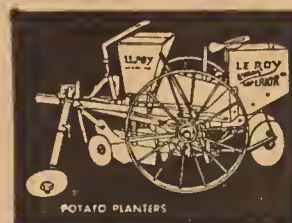
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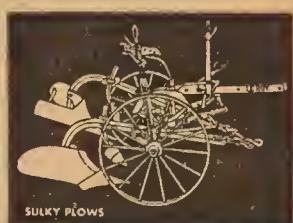
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PROVEN

Calf-Manna

A CARNATION • ALBERS PRODUCT

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**NOTHING TO MIX • NOTHING TO WARM
NOTHING TO WASTE**

Scours and digestive troubles are checked when you feed Calf Manna—Runts and pot-bellies are unnecessary in the calf pens if Calf Manna is fed. No heating of milk—no pails to be washed and scalded—no doctoring of sick calves. *Most amazing of all, Calf Manna is cheaper than milk.*

1. Calf Manna is fed dry. It checks the spreading of infectious diseases. No mixing or heating of milk or gruels. No pails to wash and sterilize.
2. Calf Manna reduces labor. Feed from the bag daily or put in self-feeder. Almost no work.
3. Calf Manna eliminates temperature worries. No chilling of milk—No measuring or weighing of milk and other feed.
4. Calf Manna saves money. 100 lbs. costs only \$6.00 and does the same work as 1600 lbs. milk.



Calf Manna, in less than a year has, on its merits created a demand from dairymen in 48 states. Our FREE Booklet "What They Learned About Feeding Calves at Carnation Farms" tells the story. Write for it Today.

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Both at prices that are attractive. Quality supreme. Notice: When you buy any New Idea machine you buy quality. As good as taking out Repair Insurance. They are built to last—not to make a profitable Repair Business.

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CLOVER

Medium Red or Mammoth, at attractive prices. Ohio Grown—Double Reclaimed of the highest quality. Have real bargain prices on Alsike Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed, Alsike and Timothy Mixed. Also Sensation Seed Oats, Velvet Barley, Soy Beans, Wood-burn, Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn.
 Write for samples wanted and Catalogue.
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HINMAN

"THE MILKER OF TODAY"
 Price and performance will satisfy you on this new pipeline, rubber-lined cup, Milker. Write for complete details.
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GOLDLEAF—Guaranteed Satisfactory chewing, 5 lbs \$1.00; ten \$1.50. Smoking 5 lbs. .75c; ten \$1.25. Pipe Free. **CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Sedalia, Ky.**

GOOD MILD FRENCH SMOKING TOBACCO 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.50. This is good tobacco, no trash. **UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.**

FINE OLD FRAGRANT, good burning smoking or mellowed chewing, 10 pounds \$1.00. Pipe free. **FARMERS UNION GROWERS, Box 368, Mayfield, Ky.**

CHEWING, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and Box 5c Cigars Free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. **FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Kentucky.**

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Good Silage requires less grain feeding, now higher priced. Save both ways for 1934. Get present Grange Prices. See for yourself.

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 4007 North Tripp Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
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With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



No Processing Tax Wanted Here

THE Agricultural Adjustment Administration is planning to solve the dairy marketing problem in two ways. The first way is called: "The Licensing Plan," which consists of licensing every milk dealer by the AAA, fixing milk prices to farmers and equalizing the price finally returned to farmers so that all receive the same price for the same quality of milk.

Several such licensing plans have been put into effect by the AAA in other milk sheds of America. At this writing one is now under consideration for the New York milk shed. Hearings were held on it recently in New York City and Syracuse and the officials at Washington are apparently trying to fix up the licensing plan so that it will fit here. Judging, however, from conversations which we have had with the AAA officials and from their various statements on the milk marketing situation we believe that the licensing plan is merely temporary and that the AAA or the United States Department of Agriculture plans to put the American dairy industry on a permanent control basis whereby the production of each dairyman is limited. This allotment control plan is already in use with cotton, wheat, tobacco, and corn and hog producers. The allotment plan would put a processing tax on every pound of butter fat no matter what form in which it was sold and this tax would be paid back to dairymen for signing a contract to reduce production.

Why It Will Not Work

We do not believe the allotment or processing tax plan will work with the dairy industry. We think it should be resisted by the dairymen of New York and New England. The effect of all of the AAA policies has been to increase the difficulties for dairymen. When a farmer in the South or West is forced to reduce his production of cotton, corn or wheat, he will naturally seed down his ground to grass and turn to dairying, thus increasing the production of dairy products. When the AAA succeeds in raising prices of wheat and corn then the prices of dairy feeds purchased by Eastern farmers will naturally go up. Dairy farmers are helping to pay the processing taxes to the farmers of the middle West.

On the other hand, if the allotment plan is applied to dairying forcing dairymen to cut down the number of their cows, and if the demand for milk increases, as it is bound to increase after these hard times are over, there will be a shortage of cows and of production in the milk marketing districts making it necessary and possible to enlarge the milk sheds and bring in outside milk. Dairying is a long-time business. It is not on an export basis, that is, dairymen are not dependent upon foreign markets. Therefore, the demand for market milk will increase just as quickly as prosperity returns to the cities. It is not possible to increase or decrease the number of cows within the period of one year. It takes a long time. No one can foresee what the demand for milk will be three or five years from now. Probably we have no more cows than are necessary to meet this future demand, that is, good cows. It is always in order to get rid of diseased cows or poor producers. They never pay at any time.

Bad for the Small Dairyman

We wonder also what the allotment or reduction plan would do to the small dairyman. What about a farmer with only seven or eight cows? They are his chief means of livelihood. The government says to this farmer: "You must reduce your production. You must sell two of your cows." But his farm and his labor is all set to take care of eight cows, not five or six. Maybe the government can pay this man enough to make up the difference, but the govern-

(Continued on opposite page)

CONCRETE STAVE WOOD TILE STEEL

The LE ROY SILO Family

SAVE MONEY BY

Writing us now so we can show you how to purchase your silo at LOW PRICE. Let us send you descriptive literature and prices on:

The NEW GLAZED RIB-STONE CONCRETE STAVE SILO. (Water or acid will not touch it)
 The NEW LEROY WOOD STAVE SILO. (Perfected and Patented in 1933)

SILO PRICES WILL BE HIGHER.
 Write Today to:
LE ROY SILOS

RIB-STONE CONCRETE CORPORATION BOX A Le Roy, N.Y.

\$20,000,000 ANNUAL LOSS
to dairymen, because
of unclean, unfit milk
 (GOVERNMENT STATISTICS)

● How much of this loss are you paying for? Don't take chances on losing the value of your milk. Immediately after milking, every can of milk should be filtered through a fresh cotton filter disk, to remove the loose dirt and sediment that gets in the pails. If this dirt is not removed it eventually dissolves and affects the milk's natural wholesome odor and flavor. Never re-use a filter disk from a previous milking, because the dirt on the disk has dissolved. If the disk be used again, this dirt is washed into the can, increasing the bacteria count, injuring odor and flavor. Do you know the 10 Rules for Clean Milk? We will be glad to send you a copy, FREE. Use coupon below.

FILTER YOUR MILK
 through a cotton filter disk immediately after milking.



● Use Rapid-Flo Filter Disks. They are fast, and remove all dirt. The favorite disks of dairymen from coast to coast.

Johnson & Johnson
 NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE.. 10 RULES.. USE COUPON

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Send me a FREE copy of the "10 Rules for Clean Milk."
 6-B

Name _____

Address _____

(Continued from opposite page)

ment certainly cannot and certainly should not continue to pay this difference for any length of time.

And that leads us to the next reason—why we do not want the processing plan applied to dairying. We have enough government in the dairy business now. How many times have you producers of market milk had an inspector in your barn during the last year? Do you want any more city fellows telling you how to run your business? Do you want any more government in your business? If you do, then you are for the allotment plan. The AAA is finding out that when it applies its control to one group, or part of it, and dams up the flood, it simply overflows somewhere else and then the AAA has to build additional dams. The result is that, just as surely as the sun rises in the morning, if the AAA is allowed to proceed without objection from farmers the time is surely coming when the American farmer will lose all of his independence and will no longer have any voice in the management of his own business. Is that what you want?

Less Hay—More Silage

Our hay crop is short, but we had a good crop of silage. Will we get good results from increasing the amount of silage we feed and cutting down on the amount of hay?

In your situation it will be wise to figure out how much hay you can feed a day and give small amounts all winter, rather than to figure heavily now and have none later. If necessary, you can feed up to 50 or 60 pounds of silage as the sole roughage, but cows like hay and so you had best spread it along. Plan to feed about 3 pounds of silage to every pound of hay you cut out of the ration.

Of course, you could buy hay, but so long as you have plenty of silage, it is unnecessary. If you do find it necessary to buy hay, a rough rule to follow is that you should not pay more than two-thirds as much per ton as you do for grain.

Have You a Safe Bull Pen?

Scarcely a week goes by without news that some farmer has been killed or seriously injured by his herd sire. More and more dairymen are constructing bull pens that give adequate protection against danger and which also provide exercise, the importance of which is often not fully appreciated.

Dairymen in Orange County, New York, have been especially active in building bull pens, although a good many dairy counties in New York State and other Eastern states are not far behind.

Most Colleges of Agriculture have plans for building such a pen at reasonable cost. At least one dairyman built the exercise yard from posts and poles cut from the woodlot. An adequate, safe bull pen is not costly, and if you do not have one, it is an improvement worth planning for.

Losses from Frozen Milk

Frozen milk causes enormous losses to dairymen. Tests have shown that 4 per cent milk may test as low as 3.4 per cent when the milk is allowed to freeze. On occasion there is also some loss from ice and slush that remains in the cans when emptied.

Consumers dislike frozen milk because once frozen it never recovers its original quality. This may also affect producers by cutting down consumption.

Milk is most likely to become frozen on the farm. The best way to handle milk is to cool it in a tank of water. This cools it more rapidly, and there is less freezing than when cans are left exposed to the air.

Visits With Editor Ed

(Continued from Page 5)

trol of business back into management by owners. This movement is already under way because of heavy taxation of large corporations and of large incomes. Then let the government return to its constitutional function of enforcing the laws. Let it make business behave, but stay out of actual business itself.

How the Sugar Beet Grows

THE "beet" itself is, for the most part, an enlarged tap root. It is white in color and extends almost straight downward to a depth of from two to six feet, gradually diminishing until it becomes thread-like in size.

A healthy sugar beet sends out a mass of roots through six cubic feet of soil. These roots remain in the ground and decay slowly. Their decomposition enriches the soil. Tiny channels, formed in the process, carry water and air far below plowing depths. If you can imagine 16,000 to 26,000 such root masses in an acre, you can see how useful the deep penetration of the beet root is to the American farmer.

When sugar beets are harvested, their usefulness to the farmer is just beginning. The leafy tops make excellent feed for livestock. Tops can be plowed under as fertilizer.

The bright green leaves of the sugar beet grow to a height of about 14 inches and it is by them that the sugar is actually made. Sunlight provides the energy by means of which the leaves draw carbon dioxide from the air. This they combine with water absorbed by the root hairs, forming sugar which is then stored in the root.

At the factory beets are washed and cut into thin slices and the sugar juice is extracted. The remaining mass of shreds, known as beet pulp, is wonderful food for animals. Fed to dairy cows, beet pulp has contributed to practically every high milk and butterfat production record in the United States and Europe for many years. In meat production, the various by-products alone of an average acre of beets (not counting sugar) produce as much meat as the whole product of an average acre of corn.

Someone called the beet sugar industry "the business that touches nothing that it does not improve." The intensive cultivation of sugar beets knows no waste. Putting waste to profitable use has always been a policy of the sugar beet industry which insures a domestic source of sugar supply which has reduced—by the use of a million acres—surplus production of cereal crops: which provide more employment per acre than any other farm crop.



Dried Beet Pulp is a strictly vegetable feed, the only one available commercially. It is bulkier than any other feed, consisting of particles varying from 1/8 to 1/2 inch in length.

When soaked in water beet pulp absorbs five times its weight of water, and increases in bulk four times. This is one reason for its high digestibility. However, soaking beet pulp before feeding is not necessary, for pulp will swell sufficiently in the cow's stomach with the water she drinks.

Dried Beet Pulp is the only known substitute for Corn Silage, that is better than silage. Actual feeding trials prove beyond a shadow of doubt that one pound of Dried Beet Pulp can replace five pounds of Corn Silage and do a better job of milk production and maintenance of cow health. Pay no attention to text book figures showing a relative value of one to four. The figures are theoretical and unreliable. As a matter of fact, taking into consideration milk production and cow health, and ease of handling and feeding, we would rather feed our own cows Dried Beet Pulp at thirty dollars a ton than corn silage at five dollars a ton.

This is especially important news for dairymen who cannot raise silage economically, and dairymen whose supply of silage is running low.

Besides being a perfect substitute for silage, Dried Beet Pulp will replace one-half of the hay requirements of the cow, in the ratio of four pounds of beet pulp in place of six pounds of hay, and the substitution will increase milk production and improve cow health.

Dried Beet Pulp can also be used in the grain ration, replacing any carbohydrate feed such as corn, oats, barley or bran.

Lack of space prevents reference to the use of Dried Beet Pulp for calves, beef cattle or sheep, but on request, we will gladly send our booklet "Profitable Feeding."

Your dealer has Dried Beet Pulp in stock, or can get it for you.

Dried Beet Pulp makes a good litter for poultry.

THE LARROWE MILLING CO. DEPT. 2 DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR SAFETY

THE famous Unadilla Silo with exclusive features like its safe and easy door-front ladder—in best grade Oregon Fir at unusually low prices! You can get The Unadilla at a price corresponding to prices of products you sell.

• Write today for Unadilla Catalog and get our offer for extra discounts on cash and early orders and our Easy payment plan. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.

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Agents wanted in open territory

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LATEST IMPROVED HAY TOOL

Bucks, Elevates, Loads Wagons or stacks any crop you mow. Quick action. Load dumps forward, works in high wind, no shattering. Use team or tractor. STEEL OR WOOD FRAME.

FREE BOOKLET—Tells you why thousands of Jayhawk owners are boosters. Write for these facts.

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DOUBLE WEAR—NO EXTRA COST

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Member of Horse and Mule Ass'n of America.

HORSES

FOR SALE Carload farm chunks, good colors, young ages, fat and gentle, harness-broke. FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

FOR SALE: Percheron Mare, 7 yr. Weight one ton. A. H. TILLSON, Oneonta, N. Y.

DOGS

COLLIES—Shep. Females \$5; males \$6. Rat-vermin dogs \$4. Chows \$10. MULLEN, Tuckerton, N. J.

TREAT LAME HORSE while he WORKS

Horse keeps working while being treated with old reliable Absorbine—never blisters nor removes hair. Brings quick aid in relieving muscular soreness, swellings, other ailments of strain or sprain. Antiseptic to aid healing of open sores, galls, cuts. Economical. Little goes far. Any druggist.

Large bottle, \$2.50. W. F. Young, Inc., 231 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

USE ABSORBINE

SWINE

Reliable Pigs for Sale!

Our quality shall be maintained but prices are low—est ever quoted for this high grade stock.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester

8-9 Weeks old \$2.50

CHESTER WHITES \$3.00

Will ship C.O.D.—no crating charge.

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PIGS—PIGS—PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white. Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white.

8 to 10 wks. old @ \$2.50 each

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating

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PIGS 8-10 wks. old \$2.50 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows 8 weeks old \$3.00 each.

WALTER LUX

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SELECTED BOARS—All Breeds

Boars for immediate service, \$10-\$12-\$15

Younger Boars all prices.

Breed those sows.

Pigs 6-8 weeks \$2.25—9-10 \$2.50 Shoats—feeders. Keep surplus milk on the farm.

Add 35 cents each for Double treatment (be safe).

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN DAVIS

c/o Old Battle Ground Concord, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE

Top Quality Chester & Yorkshire-Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, 6-8 wks old, \$2.50 each; Two months old Chester White pigs, \$6.00 a pair. Ship any number C.O.D. Our guarantee: A square deal.

DAILEY STOCK FARM, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1885

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

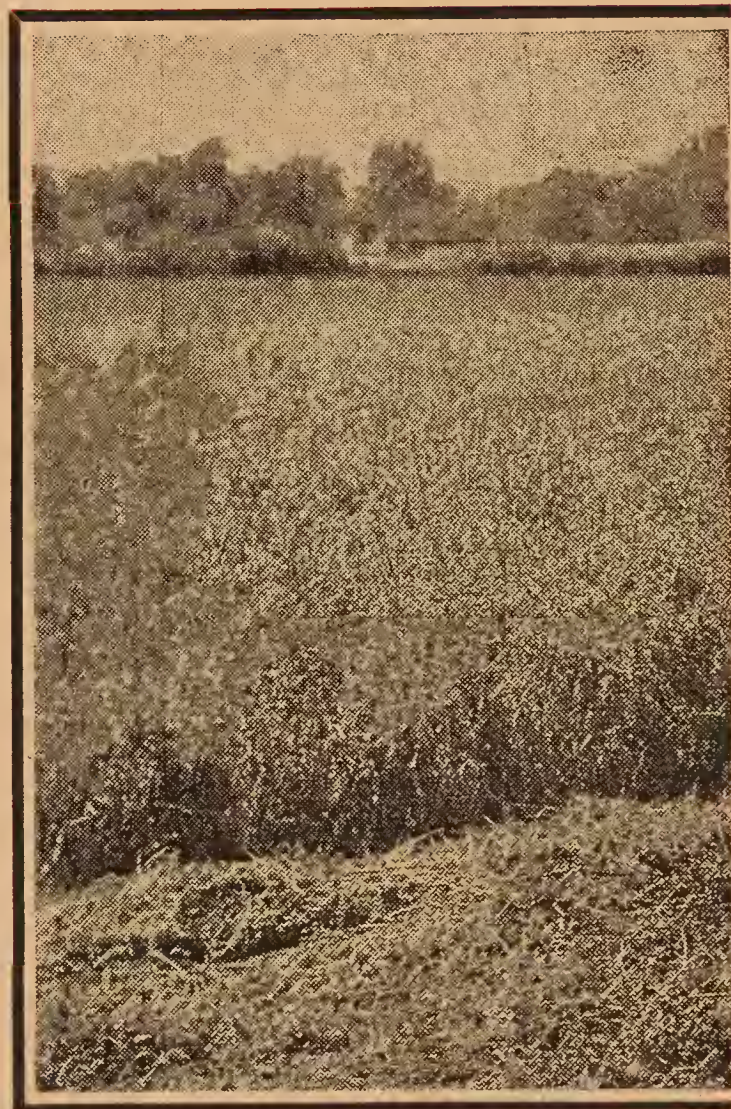
Chester & Yorkshire and Chester & Berkshire, 8 to 9 weeks old, \$2.50 each, and some Chester Whites 8 weeks old \$3.00 each. Crates Free.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS.

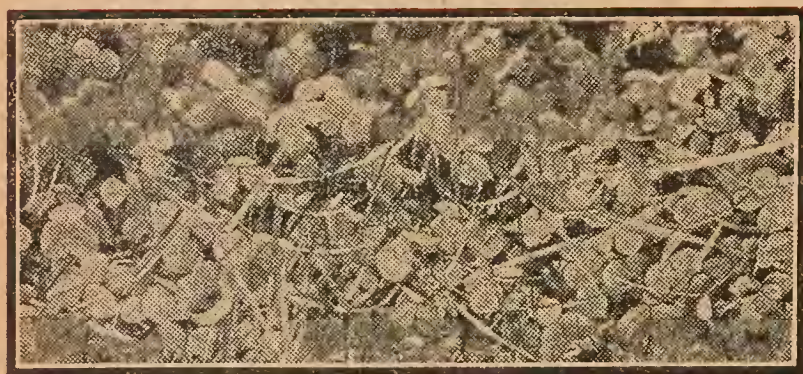
THERE IS MORE POWER TO GROW IN G.L.F. SEEDS

THE ABILITY TO DEVELOP the greatest number of quick-starting, strong-growing sprouts is present in G.L.F. Clover and Alfalfa seed, partly because these legume seeds are selected from virile, healthy, hardy stock, and partly because they are put through the G.L.F.'s special Kem-Fee process. This physical and chemical treatment, exclusively G.L.F.'s, brings every lot of seed to one standard—that which will produce the utmost number of perfect vigorous seedlings. As many as 50,000 slow-acting, doubtful and unknown kernels per quart may be made to start quickly and grow rapidly by the G.L.F.'s perfected Kem-Fee process.

QUICKER STARTING SPROUTS, and more of them, mean money to you, as a G.L.F. Patron. They mean better, cleaner seedings on your farm, with less chance for weed seeds which are always present in the soil and always ready to take advantage of a nicely prepared, fertilized seed bed. They mean bigger yields, and, often, longer-lasting seedings. And above all, weed-free stands of grass from G.L.F. seeds mean better hay, whether you feed it up right on your farm or whether you offer it to the most critical hay buyers.

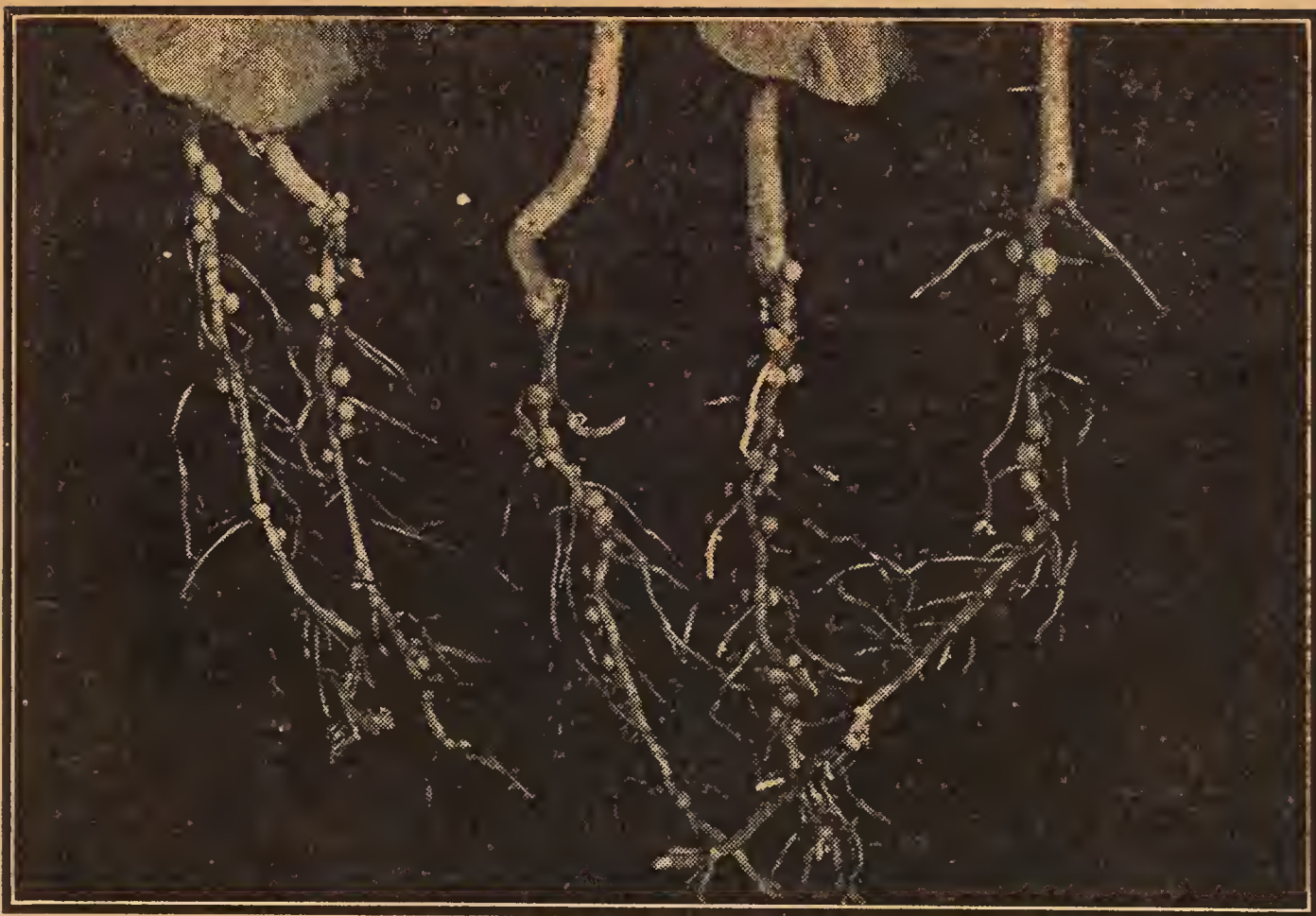


CORNELL PASTURE MIXTURE YIELDS ASTOUNDINGLY



PASTURE EXPERIMENTS at New York State College of Agriculture are astounding, revolutionary, and decisive. Out of them has come the "Cornell Pasture Mixture"—including genuine Kentish Wild White Clover, which, with phosphorus and lime, is capable of producing more dry matter, more protein, and more valuable minerals per acre than any other cow-harvested crop you ever raised. You'll have an ideal pasture sod (see close-up above) if it contains plants capable of shading the surface from the hot rays of the midsummer sun, thus keeping soil temperature at the grass roots below the point where growth ceases entirely. Order Cornell Pasture Mixture thru the G.L.F.





A dime's worth of bacteria (purchase it from your G.L.F. Agent Buyer) will inoculate seed for an acre of red clover and make it produce 38% more hay. The bacteria take free nitrogen from the air and feed this growth-stimulating material to the plant.



1934 IS THE YEAR to PLANT ALFALFA

WITH high protein feeds certain to become more costly than at present, it is increasingly important for you to raise more legumes. (Study the chart at the right.) G.L.F. prices on alfalfas are still approximately at the all-time low point of last year, so now is the time for you to renew old seedings at the lowest seed cost per acre. It is also a good time for those who grow clover and timothy (except on very acid or wet soils) to include at least 5 pounds G.L.F. Grimm or G.L.F. Northern Variegated Alfalfa in their meadow mixtures. Let it replace 3 pounds timothy and 2 pounds red clover. Then meadows which you leave down for longer than the life of the clover will still produce mixed hay of higher feeding value than timothy alone, and aftermaths for summer pasturing will be bigger and better in every way.

AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE FROM ALFALFA AND OTHER CROPS

Crop	Total Digestible Nutrients per Acre	Digestible Crude Protein per Acre
ALFALFA.....	2,601 lbs.	534 lbs.
CLOVER HAY.....	1,313 lbs.	196 lbs.
TIMOTHY HAY.....	1,183 lbs.	73 lbs.
CORN (ears and stover).....	2,256 lbs.	146 lbs.

Practical dairymen consider that this is one of the two most important tables to farmers in the 770 pages of "FEEDS AND FEEDING" by Henry and Morrison.



High Yielding Silage Corn Must Germinate Quickly

GROWING corn is a race against time. You can't plant it till the ground seems warm enough, and you must be sure that it will reach the proper degree of maturity before early frosts. This means that you must choose a variety and strain with the ability to produce the most digestible feed, just nicely within these time limits.

Farmers all over the New York Milk Shed have found that G.L.F. Genuine West Branch Sweepstakes is a superior strain of the variety which most nearly fits our growing seasons. For over ten years, the growing of seed of this variety has been one of the carefully conducted projects of the G.L.F. Utmost care is taken to see that the

corn for seed is properly harvested and cured. It is stored throughout the winter under the best possible conditions of moisture and temperature. Germination tests are regularly run right up till the seed is shipped. So, when you plant G.L.F. Genuine West Branch Sweepstakes seed corn, you plant seed that will start quickly, grow vigorously, and make the most digestible feed per acre before Fall.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

The New York State Milk Control Board has announced the following minimum prices paid by dealers to producers for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone, delivered during February:

Feb. 1-15		Feb. 16-28	
Class	Price	Class	Price
1	\$2.23	2A	\$2.10
2A	1.55	2B	1.40
2B	1.75	2C	1.40
2C	1.45	2D	1.035
2D	.90	2E	.985
2E	.90	3	Not yet available—Sent on Request to Milk Control Board, Albany, N. Y.
3		4A	.85
4A	.85	4B	1.01
4B	1.01		

Prices as quoted from February 16th to 28th for Classes 1, 2A, 2B and 2C will hold until changed by the Board. Prices for other classes were those paid for February milk. March prices for these classes based on the market, will be figured at the end of the month.

February Prices

(Dairymen's League)

The following are the net pool prices, (cash plus certificates amounting to 7 cents a hundred) paid producers for February 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone: Class A, Volume Differential Plants \$1.55 Class B, Volume Differential Plants \$1.53 Class C, Volume Differential Plants \$1.49 Non-volume Plants \$1.43

The February price is 1 cent below the January price.

(Sheffield Prices)

The price to Sheffield producers for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone for February is \$1.805, with usual freight, grade and butter fat differentials. The Sheffield price is .2½ cents lower than for January.

The Dairy Situation

Milk marketing agreements have been put into effect by the AAA in several Western cities under the new policy which is to set minimum prices to producers only with no attempt to control prices to consumers. There is nothing to report as far as marketing agreements are concerned either in New England or New York, the AAA taking the position that they do not propose to put any agreement or license into effect unless there is a united demand for it on the part of producers.

The big news in New York is the decision by the U. S. Supreme Court that the New York State Milk Control Law is constitutional. The State Legislature immediately asked the Control Board for a report, a brief summary of which you will find on Page 11. Changes are suggested which will stop up some of the holes in the previous law, the most important of which will allow for better cooperation between states, which is especially important in the New York Milkshed where milk comes from several states.

An effort is being made at Washington to retain the excise tax of 5c a pound on coconut and sesame oils. It has been pointed out that while the use of imported oils in the production of oleomargarine has increased from 1,254,000

pounds in 1915 to nearly 135,000,000 pounds in 1933, during the same period the use of products of this country, including cottonseed oil, beef fat and neutral lard, decreased considerably. Oleo manufacturers are not heavy users of domestic products.

Dairymen are expressing some opposition to the suggestion of the AAA for reducing or eliminating the sugar beet industry in this country. There is a fear that if this is done, the land formerly used for producing sugar beets will be used for dairy production.

Milk production in the New York Milkshed has been estimated as running from 2 to 5 pounds per day per dairy ahead of that for the same date a year ago. There is not much change in demand, and the market is in fair shape. Of course, the ruling on the constitutionality of the control law was a steady factor.

Butter and Cheese

The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that on March 3rd the total cold storage holdings of butter were 31,325,000 pounds, as compared with 11,500,000 pounds a year ago. Not considering government holdings for relief purposes, the reserves approximate 5,000,000 pounds above the five-year average for this time of year. Relief agencies are still expected to buy 9,000,000 pounds.

Because of the improved statistical position, the price of butter has gone up since our last report. The demand for butter has been sufficient to clean up receipts of fresh butter of all grades on all markets. Some chain stores have been reporting a larger demand, and reductions in cold storage holdings have been the heaviest recently recorded.

The cheese market has been holding quiet but firm. While receipts are not particularly heavy, they have been sufficient to supply the demand.

Recent Prices at New York State

Egg Auctions

Grade	Poughkeepsie	Albany	Smithtown
N. Y. F'cy lge.	21 -25	24½-27	22 -26
N. Y. Gr. A lge.		23½-25½	21 -26
N. Y. F'cy med.			20½-22
N. Y. Gr. A med.	19½-22	21½-24	20½-22
Producers' med.	19 -	20 -21½	
N. Y. Gr. A Pullet.	19 -19½	20¼ -	19 -
Brown F'cy lge.		26 -	
Brown Gr. A lge.	21¼-23	23 -25½	
Brown F'cy med.			
Brown Gr. A med.	18 -20½	22½ -	20 -

Following are prices quoted at recent New Jersey egg auctions:

Paterson, March 6, 1934—Number of cases sold—163. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy 23½-25½c; N. J. Fcy Med., 22¼-24¼c; N. J. Grade A 21¼-25c; N. J. Grade A Med. 20-21¼c; Creams, 21¼-23½c; Creams, Med. 20-20¼c; Cracks, 15-15¼c; Undergrades, 21¼c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Fcy. 24c; N. J. Grade A 22-23½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 30c; Undergrades 21c.

Vineland, March 5, 1934—Number of cases sold—686. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 22½-25¼c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 21-22¾c; N. J. Grade A 22¼-25½; N. J. Grade A Med. 20½-22½c; Producers Grade Extras 21-23c; Producers Grade Med. 19-21c; Pullets, 18-19c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 21-22c; N. J. Grade A Med. 19-21c; Pullets 19c.

Flemington, March 6, 1934—Number of cases sold—760. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 21¼-27c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 20-22¾c; N. J. Grade A 21½-24¼c; N. J. Grade A Med. 18½-22½c; Pullets, 17½-19c; Pewees 16c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 20-22½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 18½-21c; Pullets 17c; Ducks 32-35c.

Eggs

Every poultryman is interested in the outlook for the coming year. One important factor is the relation between feed prices and egg prices, which, with some fluctuations, follow the general price level. In 1931 and 1932 feed was cheap in comparison to the price of eggs, but in the fall of 1932 this relationship changed, and feed became costly as compared with eggs, a relationship which is likely to continue because the amount of feed grains available this year is about 20 per cent less than last year, and 6 per cent less than the dry year of 1930. The most important factor in egg prices is the general price level, which, it is expected, will gradually move upward, but may lag behind feed prices.

In 1933 egg receipts at the four largest cities were about 14,000,000 cases, compared to 15,000,000 cases, the five-year average from 1926 to 1930, showing that production was not excessive. Lack of demand and the low price level were responsible for low prices. However, all available figures indicate that poultry keeping has been a better business in the East than a good many other farm enterprises, and over a period of years, it seems certain that this will continue.

In 1933 nearby states shipped only 19 per cent of the eggs received at New York, while the Mid-West shipped 60 per cent, and the Pacific States, 21 per cent. New York State was third in the num-

ber of eggs shipped, being led by Washington and Iowa. It seems probable that higher grain prices will cause some mid-western farmers to sell their grain rather than feed it to chickens, tending to reduce poultry keeping there, and possibly stimulate it in the East.

Baby chick hatchery reports for January indicate .5 to 1 per cent fewer chicks hatched in the U. S. in January than a year ago, and 14.4 per cent fewer eggs set for February hatching. There has been an increased production of early baby chicks in the Northeast, believed to be the result of demand for chicks for raising broilers. A good many hatcheries expect a smaller demand this spring than usual. There has been a tendency to hold off ordering chicks, hoping that prices will drop. There is little chance that that will happen this year, because prices are regulated by the baby chick hatchery code, practically making it impossible for a hatchery to sell chicks for less than \$6.50 per hundred.

Egg prices have been well maintained since our last report. In spite of the fact that cold weather cut production, receipts have been heavy. Dealers were afraid to store eggs because a good many of them were damaged by cold weather. However, there were several small price advances during the week ending March 10th, and offerings were cleaned up closely.

Poultry

It is always difficult to say much about the poultry market because the situation may change almost over night. However, receipts which were rather light were cleaned up in good shape, and the nearness of the Jewish holiday, Passover, had a good effect on demand.

It is always wise to keep these holidays in mind when you are shipping live poultry. The best market days for the Passover, which will be March 31st to April 1st, will be March 25th to 28th. In fact, the market should be good right through the 30th because Easter will also stimulate demand. The next holiday will be the last Passover on April 6th, the best market days being April 3rd to April 4th. The one after that is the Feast of Weeks, and the best market days will be April 15th to 18th. You should plan to ship your poultry so that it will arrive on one of the best market days.

Considerable publicity is being given to efforts on the part of William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., City Commissioner of Markets, to eliminate alleged rackets in the live poultry business, which, it is claimed, costs city consumers about \$16,000,000 a year. Sometimes, of course, it is claimed that instead of costing city consumers that amount, it really comes out of the poultrymen's pockets. Perhaps both pay. It has been charged that the use of the long coop for transferring poultry from the West Washington Market to the slaughter house, for which a charge of \$1.00 to the shipper is made, is a racket. It is claimed that it costs about \$2.00 to build the coop, and that the same one is used about 150 times. It is also claimed that poultry buyers are compelled to buy poultry feed from one firm, which charges 50 cents a bag over the market price.

There have been other drives, mainly on the part of the federal authorities, to wipe out racketeering in the poultry industry without complete success. However, every poultryman should back up Mr. Morgan in his efforts, because unquestionably there are some things that need correction.

Hay

At this moment hay is about cleaned out of New York, and the market is very firm, hay being sold quite commonly at top quotations. Following are prices quoted for March 9th:

Timothy No. 2, \$17.00 to \$18.00; No. 3, \$16.00 to \$17.00; Shipping, \$14.00 to \$15.00; No Grade, \$10.00 to \$13.00; Clover Mixed, \$14.00 to \$16.00; Alfalfa, Second Cutting, \$20.00 to \$21.00; First Cutting, \$15.00 to \$18.00.

Meats and Livestock

At this writing, receipts of country dressed meats are heavy and attempts are being made to clean up receipts, which, of course, means a market in favor of the buyer.

Country dressed veal calves are quoted as follows: Per pound—Prime, 9c to 10c; common to good, 4½ to 8c; small, 3c to 4c. Country dressed hot house lambs are bringing \$4.00 to \$6.50 per head.

Livestock is quoted as follows: Veal calves, per 100 pounds—Prime, \$7.50 to \$8.00; common to good, \$4.50 to \$6.75; small, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Lambs, per 100 pounds—Choice, \$9.50 to \$10.00; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$9.25; culls, \$5.50 to \$7.00; Sheep, \$2.25 to \$4.50; Steers, \$3.50 to \$6.00; Bulls and Cows, \$2.50 to \$3.75; Hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25.

Prices

During the month ending February 15, prices received by New York farmers rose four points from 81% of prewar to 85% of prewar. The prices are now on about the same level as the late fall of 1931.

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Mar. 10, 1934.	Mar. 3, 1934.	Mar. 11, 1933.
BUTTER			
93 score	27 -27½	27¼-28	19¾-20½
92 score	26¾	27 -	19½-
88 to 91 score	25½-26½	25½-26½	19 -19½
Lower Grades			

CHEESE (N.Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	-16	15½-	11½-
Fresh average run	-15½	15 -	11 -
Held, fancy	17 -20	17 -20	16 -18
Held average run	16 -	15½-16	

EGGS White			
Best nearby open market offerings	21½-22	22 -	18½-19½
Commercial Standards	20 -21	-21	17 -18
Mediums	20 -20½	21 -	16 -17½
Lightweights, Un'grades	18½-19½	19½-20½	16 -16½
Brown			
Best	20 -22	19 -21	16 -18
Standards	18½-19	18 -18½	15 -15½
Duck			
N. Y. State	37 -39	28 -31	22 -35

POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	16 -17	18 -19	18 -20
Fowls, Leghorn	15 -16	15 -17	13 -17
Chickens, colored	15 -19	15 -17	13 -23
Chickens, Leghorn	15 -26	20 -24	16 -23
Broilers, colored	-23		15 -16
Broilers, Leghorn	19 -23	20 -23	19 -23
Pullets, colored			
Pullets, Leghorn	-10	-10	11 -12
Old Roosters		22 -24	22 -25
Capons	-24	-23	-25
Turkeys, hens	-20	-20	18 -20
Turkeys, toms	12 -13	-12	13 -16
Ducks, nearby	-12	-12	-12
Geese, nearby			

GRAINS Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (May)	.87¾	.88	Exchange Closed.
Corn (May)	.51¾	.51¾	
Oats (May)	.34½	.35½	

Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.05½	1.05½	.68¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.66½	.67½	.40¾
Oats, No. 2	.45½	.47	.26¾

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	24.50	25.00	14.00
Sp'g Bran	22.00	21.00	15.50
11'd Bran	24.00	22.50	17.50
Standard Mids.	20.50	19.50	15.00
Soft W. Mids.	24.00	23.50	17.50
Flour Mids.	21.00	21.00	15.50
Red Dog	21.50	21.50	16.00
Wh. Hominy	23.50	23.50	15.00
Yel. Hominy	23.50	23.50	14.50
Corn Meal	25.00	25.00	15.00
Gluten Feed	23.60	23.10	15.95
Gluten Meal	32.75	31.25	22.10
36% C. S. Meal	29.00	29.00	19.00
41% C. S. Meal	30.00	30.00	20.00
43% C. S. Meal	31.00	31.00	21.00
34% O. P. Lin Meal	34.00	34.00	22.00
Beet Pulp	22.75	22.25	

For the entire United States, prices of farm products rose six points and are now at 76% of prewar compared with 49% a year ago.

Early Truck Crops Prospects Cabbage

The second early group of states will have about 20,000 acres of cabbage this year, compared with 13,800 a year ago, when the acreage was just about equal to the five-year average. Cabbage prices have been high, which is likely also to stimulate over-planting of the late crop.

Asparagus

The acreage of asparagus estimated as available for market and manufacturing is 3 per cent less than in 1933, but the late crop is slightly higher than it was a year ago.

Proposed Legislation

Two bills have been introduced at Albany, which affect markets. One, which probably will not pass, would require that produce sold be marked with the state of origin. Anyone who packs farm products for sale at wholesale would have to stamp on the outside of each package, in letters at least one inch high, the words, "Produced in" followed by the name of the state or country. When removed from original packages and sold at retail, each lot would have to bear a sign showing the origin of the product. New York City receivers are opposed to the law on the basis that it would add expense to handling.

Another bill, which is more likely to pass, is one licensing buyers of produce. At present we have a law requiring dealers handling farm products on commission to secure a license from the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and to furnish a bond to insure payment. More recently milk dealers were required to furnish a bond to insure payment. At present there are thousands of persons who are buying farm produce outright, rather than handling it on commission, and there is very little provision in the law for regulating their activities. Many of them are doing business on a shoe-string, and failure of the producers to get pay is entirely too common. If enacted into a law this bill will require a license of all such buyers in order to do business and will give the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets the power to revoke a license for unfair dealing. The law does not require, however, such dealers to take out a bond. You will find information about other proposed legislation on Page 11 of this issue.

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ALFALFA, and alfalfa mixed hay, first and second cutting, carlots. THE CROSS FARM, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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on stone road one-half mile off N.-S. Route 13, Sussex County, Delaware. 55 tillable acres. 45 acres good growth timber; electricity; seven room dwelling, \$3,000 barn, other buildings, \$6,500.00. Photo and booklet on request. EDGAR PORTER, SALISBURY, MD.

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New York Farm News

Last Minute Fruit Damage Report

A last minute report from Walter R. Clark, of Milton, New York, states that with warmer weather, the injury to Baldwin and Greening trees is showing up. The injury is most severe on Baldwins, and is very apparent around the crotch and scaffold branches. It is not certain that the cambium layer, where growth occurs, is injured, but the sapwood is brown, showing injury. Greening injury is somewhat less, but still quite evident. It seems probable that a good many trees will leaf out and then die slowly.

Last week there was an important meeting of about 60 apple growers, basket manufacturers and Department of Agriculture men in New York and New England, at Springfield, Massachusetts. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the question of apple crates. It was decided that inasmuch as codes and prices affecting these crates have already been established that the crate last year will be approved. This crate measures 17½ inches long by 14 inches wide by 11 inches high, and was widely used last year as an improvement over the bushel basket. A permanent committee was appointed at the meeting to keep in touch with this subject, the chairman being Palmer Hart, of Red Hook, New York.

Apple Trade Establishes "Eastern Crate"

Except for a few minor changes, the eastern apple crate received the almost unanimous approval of the conference of apple association representatives who met in Springfield recently, together with storage men, commercial field agents, state department of market men, and other business and organization representatives which handle the crate in one way or another.

The size of the crate, as approved last year by this same conference, and the purpose for which it was intended, namely, the jumble pack, are quite satisfactory in the opinion of those present. A few changes were suggested in the construction of the crate and the final decision on these matters is to be left to a committee of nine, of which F. Palmer Hart of Red Hook, New York, is chairman. This committee is to confer with box manufacturers, shipping agents, and others in order to decide upon the final shape, construction and other details of the box.

The elimination of the corner posts, handle holes in the end, and other features were recommended. All of these things would help reduce breakage of boxes and improve the quality of fruit as it arrives at the market.

Members of the committee as appointed are G. F. Potter, Durham, N. H.; H. M. Rogers, Southington, Conn.; H. P. Gilmore, Westboro, Mass.; H. M. Peck, Winthrop, Me.; J. W. Collins, Westminster, Vt.; H. W. Hathaway, Portsmouth, R. I.; and W. R. Cole of the Massachusetts State College, who is executive secretary of the conference. The ninth representative, from western New York, is to be appointed by Mr. Hart.

"North Country" Farm Notes

Franklin County

The coldest winter, or in other words the most sub-zero weather in one winter in the memory of the oldest inhabitant is still going strong. There was a respite of five days in early March when the snow went down a lot and snow plows scraped the surface and people began to think of maple syrup and spring plowing! Then the freeze-up. To date we've heard of no one tapping more than a few trees. It is expected that there will be a very good season but few Franklin County maple orchards are tapped nowadays. It seems too bad.

Many farmers are wondering if the deep frosts have injured meadows and last year's seeding.

Potatoes remain at one dollar, except in cases of long distance delivery. A rise in price and a shortage of the

tubers is expected shortly, however, since the extreme cold froze hundreds of bushels of stored potatoes all over the country during the winter and many people who planned to sell their stored crop this spring at a good price will unfortunately have to buy, instead, and probably pay more than they had hoped to sell for.

Dairymen are carrying on, still hoping for a raise in price that will give them a fair profit on their investments and at least a living wage for their work and time. At present they seem to be in the position of the old-time school teacher who had to work at something else when she wasn't teaching school in order to be able to afford to teach when school kept!

A number of CWA projects have been carried on in the county which have put some extra money into circulation—'tho somehow money doesn't seem to circulate as freely in the open country as it does in the towns.

It has been a fairly healthy winter. Several deaths directly attributed to the bitter weather have occurred but there have been no serious "flu" epidemics.

The 4-H organization here is improving and growing steadily. Home making projects are available for the girls in 4-H clubs this spring for the first time in Franklin County 4-H history and many girls have enrolled for them. Several acres of waste land have been re-forested by 4-H members in the past few years and there are a number of applications in for free trees again this year.

There was a fine attendance of grangers at the State Session at Lake Placid last month. It is the first time this group has met near enough this section to enable a really representative number of our Granges to attend.

—Mrs. Walter Robinson.

Dairymen Prefer to Know -- Increase in Record Keeping By Mail

It is not uncommon now to walk into a dairy barn and have the herd owner go down his string of cows telling how much milk and fat each produced. This is not only true of purebred breeders but of many market milk producers. The importance of knowing what each cow in the herd is doing at the milk pail cannot be ignored by any producer of milk.

Why this trend toward more dairy records? The reason is that there are so many practices of importance which depend upon record keeping, that dairymen feel the need for them. How can dairymen cull closely without knowing the production and butterfat tests of their cows? How will they know from what cows to raise calves if no records are available? How can they feed according to production without records as a guide? These are the practices which all dairymen know are sound. It is only through the use of well kept records that these practices can be properly followed.

According to reports from the Dairy Record Club, the number of cows on test in this mail testing service has been increasing steadily since last August. At present, over five hundred New York dairymen are members of this club. It is the increasing demand upon the part of dairymen to know more about their cows, that has led to this steady increase in record keeping work.

Supreme Court Decision Upholds Milk Control Law

At his modest little side street grocery store in Rochester, Leo Nebbia continues to sell milk at prices fixed by the New York State Milk Control Board. Last summer he decided he did not have to obey the board's edict. Since then his name has been in the headlines of the country and the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that he does have to obey the board's regulations.

Nebbia was arrested and convicted in Police Court upon evidence furnished by an inspector for the Milk Board. He appealed and eventually the State Court of Appeals ruled against him.

Opponents of the milk control law had seized upon his case as a test of the law and it went to the Supreme Court at Washington.

Various states which had set up milk control laws joined in filing briefs as "friends of the court." When the case was argued before the high tribunal the court room was packed with distinguished lawyers. Nebbia, the Rochester grocer, was forgotten, but the "Dred Scott" case of the New Deal was being fought out.

The issue was whether Legislatures had the right to enact laws that would deprive individuals of their normal liberties to transact business as they pleased when the public welfare was concerned. The Milk Control Law had been enacted because an emergency threatened. Nebbia claimed his constitutional rights were invaded. Lawyers saw that the whole structure of laws enacted in the name of the New Deal hung in the balance.

The Supreme Court by a vote of five to four decided that the interest of the public welfare was paramount in the emergency, so it upheld the Milk Control Law. Nebbia, whose name will be recorded in a list of the most important judicial decisions in the country's history, continues to sell milk at retail, but he must continue to obey the Milk Board or go to jail.—Skeff.

Dairymen Suffering Cent per Quart Loss, Says Spencer

New York state farmers lost more than one cent on each quart of milk produced in 1933, according to Dr. Leland Spencer of the New York state college of agriculture. If labor is valued at twenty-five cents an hour, he says, the cost of producing milk was two dollars for each 100 pounds. The average price paid farmers was \$1.45, a loss of 55 cents a hundred pounds or more than one cent a quart.

These figures on cost of production, Dr. Spencer explains, were based on a formula prepared by Professors G. F. Warren and E. G. Misner of the department of agricultural economics at Cornell.

"If all costs except labor were subtracted from milk income for 1933," Dr. Spencer points out, "the amount left for the farmers' time would be two cents an hour. On the same basis, the return for 1932 was one cent an hour."

"On thirty-three farms where cost accounts were kept in cooperation with the college of agriculture, the results for 1932 were even less favorable. Dairymen on these farms had an average of twenty-four cows that produced nearly fifty per cent more milk than the average yield for each cow in the state, and they failed by eleven cents an hour to get any return for their labor. When labor was charged at thirty cents an hour, the accounts showed a loss of seventy cents for each 100 pounds of milk."

"Costs of producing milk have gone up considerably in the past year," Dr.

Spencer observes. "Figuring labor at a constant rate of twenty-five cents an hour, the estimated cost for January, 1934, is \$2.30 for 100 pounds compared with \$2.01 in January, 1933."

"Although milk prices are higher than a year ago, they still must rise about fifty cents more for 100 pounds to give farmers the same twenty-two cents an hour for labor which was earned by dairymen who kept cost accounts from 1921 to 1926."

Tioga County Conference Board Studies Local Farming Problems

Agriculture in Tioga county is not declining in importance, according to studies made by the county's agricultural conference board, even though the results indicate that 79 per cent of the land is in farms as compared to 92 per cent in 1900.

Although the total land given to farm use has dropped, the board points out, the production is just as great. More intensive use of better land, improved methods of crop production, and better livestock are responsible for the situation.

The studies also reveal that 20,000 milk cows were listed in the county in 1900; today only 13,000 take their place, but they produce just as much milk as did the 20,000 cows of thirty years ago.

Dairy herds and poultry farms represent the largest sources of agricultural income in the county.

At present the conference board is studying changes that may be made in Tioga county to bring about a more prosperous agriculture. It has already started work on a long-time program.

The idea of the Tioga county agricultural conference board started in November, 1933, when representatives of both farm and business organizations decided to combine efforts to aid the county. They say they aim to put its agriculture, not among the biggest, but among the best in the country.

Dr. Breed Goes to Europe

Dr. Robert S. Breed, head of the bacteriology department at the Geneva Experiment Station, and Mrs. Breed have sailed for Rome, where he will be an official representative of the United States at the World Dairy Congress, April 30 to May 6. They will make an extended trip of the Mediterranean and Near East and will return to Geneva in June.

The use of sour milk drinks in Mediterranean countries will be studied by Dr. Breed. He plans to collect samples of these drinks for study in the laboratories at Geneva. He says in Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt and Greece fresh milk is boiled and soured before being used.

Dr. Breed will speak at the Medical School of the American University in Beirut and at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

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"Nearby Markets for

Who Speaks for Us?

IN the last issue I started an article on how egg prices are determined here in New York and I promised to finish it in this issue. I apologize for breaking that promise which I surely expect to fulfill next time. But I've got something on my mind that I have to get off and I can't hold it for another two weeks.

Politics and Eggs

The egg producer of the Northeast has been accused of being backward in breeding, backward in hatching, and backward in egg marketing. I'm ready to give anybody an argument on the first two of these and I don't believe the third can be as easily proven as it could five or ten years ago. But I'm going to accuse the Northeastern egg producers of being backward politically.

My analysis of the situation would be that we are leading the parade in poultry breeding, we're at least holding our own in up-to-date hatching efficiency, we're trailing one section of the country in marketing our eggs to the best advantage and we're tongue-tied politically.

I can't see that any recent federal administration has gone out of its way to recognize the great importance of this branch of agriculture here in our territory. The way some of these Iowa farmers carry on, you would think the sky-scrapers and factories were so thick in our whole section that you can't drive a golf ball anywhere without breaking somebody's forty-second story window.

Now, believe me, we've got an important poultry industry in these Northeastern states and it's getting more important every day. Egg money, small as it is, composes a big source of income for our farmers.

The Value of Eggs

Now the particular thing I'm worked up about is Egg Grades.

I believe most of us will concede that the separation of eggs for commercial distribution into grades according to quality, size and color, with resulting better prices for good eggs than for poor is beneficial to the producer of good eggs. Beneficial to the extent that it rewards him fairly for what he is producing.

Now, I'm going further in saying that the egg producers of the Northeast are putting the best eggs on our large Eastern markets. Oh, I know that we have some poor eggs and I know we don't pack the bulk of eggs as uniformly as some Pacific Coast cooperatives do, but there are plenty of the finest of our eggs that never get into New York, Philadelphia, or Boston. And there are plenty more fine eggs going to direct retail outlets that never show up in the records. These eggs pull our average up considerably.

So, assuming that the grading system is fair, we need that grading system for our protection.

Federal Egg Grades

There have been established for quite some time now a set of standards for egg grades under the authority of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are not compulsory grades, but entirely optional. However, a number of states in our consuming section have legislated State Egg Grades, some of which are compulsory, which are based on these Federal Standards.

U. S. Extra or Grade A is the practical top grade in this line-up. There is a grade above this but it is not of commercial importance as yet. The proper enforcement of U. S. Extra or New York Grade A will relieve the unfair competition between our better eggs and inferior eggs no matter where they come from. We get plenty of this competition where enforcement is not complete anyway. But now the Federal Department of Agriculture proposes to lower the requirements of the U. S. Extra or our Grade A and

thus invite plenty more of this low quality competition on an equal basis with our good eggs.

In simple language, they propose to allow a large flood of inferior eggs to be sold as U. S. Extras, which means that there will be no readily distinguished grade of fine eggs in our retail stores. Since these inferior eggs cost less to produce and will sell for less money, it will lower the prices on all our good eggs.

I have talked to many of the best informed men in the Northeast and they agree, with data to prove it, that the present U. S. Extra grade is fair and commercially practical. Furthermore, they agree that the new proposed standards for U. S. Extra with its lower, indefinite and unenforceable requirements would lower the value of the good Nearby eggs, if put into practice.

Certainly, then, these proposed changes are not asked for nor supported by our leaders in the Northeast. Who, then, is encouraging such action? And who is speaking for us? The only answers to these questions which I can figure out are, "Other sections are agitating for the change and nobody is speaking for us."

The Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, with its marketing committee strongly against the proposed changes, will probably try to get representation on the Poultry and Egg Code Committee. Every producer in the Northeast should support this organization in its request.

What'll You Do?

Now, you want to know what you should do.

First, let me explain that the particular points of the proposed change in the Federal Standards are:

1. To allow eggs with slightly tremulous air-cells to pass as U. S. Extras.
2. To eliminate words referring to yolk visibility in candling.

I haven't time to explain the full effects of these changes in the practice of separating eggs for quality, but you can take it from me that they would lower the bars on U. S. Extras considerably.

When the Farm Bureau has a meeting, whenever your poultry association meets, or whenever any farm group meets, pass a resolution stating "We do not favor a change in the present Retail Standards for Individual Eggs. We feel that the changes you propose would retard progress in egg market."

(Continued on Page 25)



Before the chicks arrive, the brooder house should be cleaned thoroughly, disinfected carefully and the stove should be run for about three days to get the house thoroughly dried out so that the temperature can be regulated.

Nearby Poultrymen



The Problem of Rearing Chicks

IN recent years there has been a great increase in losses among laying flocks. Several theories have been advanced in an effort to explain this serious situation.

A fault in thinking into which we all fall is to assume that when two things happen at the same time, one is necessarily the cause of the other. For example, working on that basis, we might argue that the extremely cold weather of the present winter is due to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. We didn't have any such winters before repeal. The politically minded might perhaps argue with just as much logic that the cold weather is due to the change of administration at Washington. The fallacy of such arguments is obvious, of course, yet we continue to accept arguments equally as foolish, usually because we do not take the trouble to think the matter out for ourselves.

One of the current explanations of the heavy losses in laying flocks is based, it seems to me, on just such a faulty assumption. The argument is that the losses have become more severe since the introduction of very general adoption of the newer feed formulae and methods of feeding, particularly of young stock, and, therefore, that the trouble must be due to the growing mash and the methods of feeding them. Of course, that may be true, but I want more proof of it than just that assumption. When I start looking for more evidence, I find considerable evidence that it is *not* true. For example, during this same period we have had a constant trend toward rearing in larger and larger lots, the plan of starting chicks in battery brooders has been introduced, and also the forced-draft incubator with constant temperature and no cooling of eggs. Is it not possible that some of these changes might be responsible, in part at least, for the increased losses?

At this point, I want to quote one of the most common-sense statements of the situation that I have seen. It is from a paper read by Y. Watanabe, of the Suma Poultry Farm in Surrey, England, before the 17th annual poultry conference at Harper Adams Agricultural College, and published in the report of the conference:

"I have expressed it as my opinion that the increase in adult disease and adult mortality in this country (England) has to some extent been due to the fact that systems of rearing have grown popular that do not cull the weaklings by hardening the strong, that rear to maturity birds that would better have died young. Also, that owing to these birds being shut away from contact with the outside world, they do not get inoculated from an early age with minute doses of infection which would set up in their blood stream anti-bodies to various diseases. I should be the last, however, to suggest that most of the trouble in the poultry stocks of this country is due to wrong methods of rearing. . . . It would be an unbalanced mind indeed that put the blame for widespread fowl paralysis, adult coccidiosis, and worm infestation entirely on any form of chicken rearing. . . . No, the increase of disease is undoubtedly due to bad poultry farming methods generally. First of all, there is bad breeding, and bad breeding has been encouraged by mass production more than by any other means.

" . . . Of course, bad rearing has also to bear its share of the blame, and I am not here alluding to any particular system. I allude to bad extensive rearing just as much as to bad intensive—second and third rate stock that is sent out to meet the demand for numbers—farms endeavoring to produce more than can be done by fair wear of the plant in a fair day of work—over-use of land in extensive rearing, over-crowding of houses in intensive rearing, all leading to inferior stock. And what does the industry do? It is in danger of taking the path of least resistance, by putting the task of getting out of its difficulties onto the shoulders of others, instead of putting its own house in order. We cry out to the veterinary surgeons to find out the cause of fowl paralysis, and of coccidiosis when all the time the truth is staring us in the face. To the scientist the cause of fowl paralysis is a virus, and the cause of coccidiosis is coccidia. To the poultryman the cause is what can best be described as downright bad poultrymanship. If any scientific means of controlling fowl paralysis is brought to light, we poultrymen will accept it with gratitude. It will be of particular use to the bad poultryman. But even if, with scientific help, fowl paralysis is controlled, as B. W. D. has been controlled, unless we can stop this far more virulent disease, this human disease of bad poultrycraft, we shall only find ourselves a few years hence with something as much worse and more ruinous than fowl paralysis, as fowl paralysis is worse and more ruinous than B. W. D."

That is the end of the quotation. I (Continued on Page 23)

Whether or not these thrifty looking chicks develop into healthy, husky layers depends on more than one factor, and all of them need careful attention.



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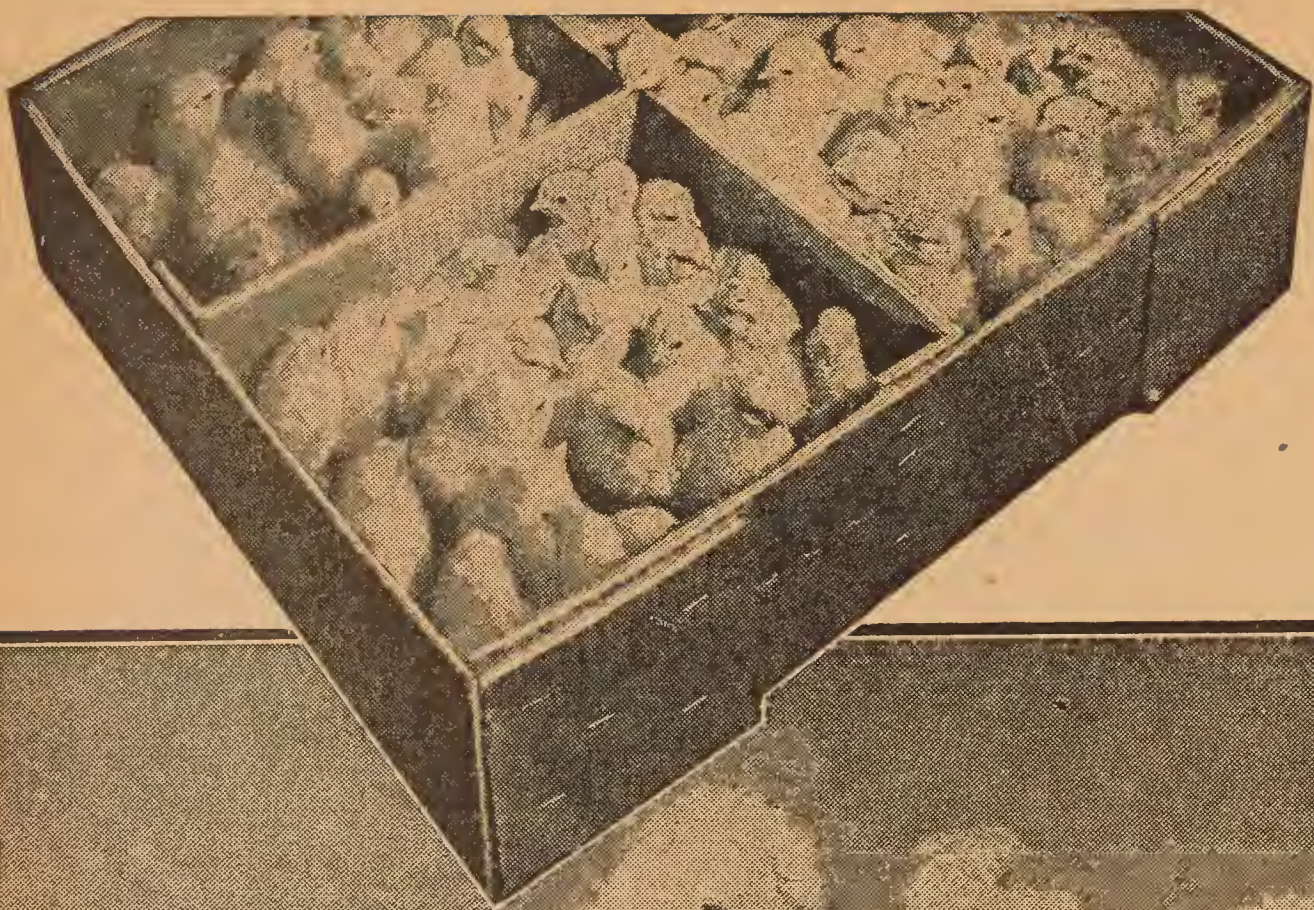
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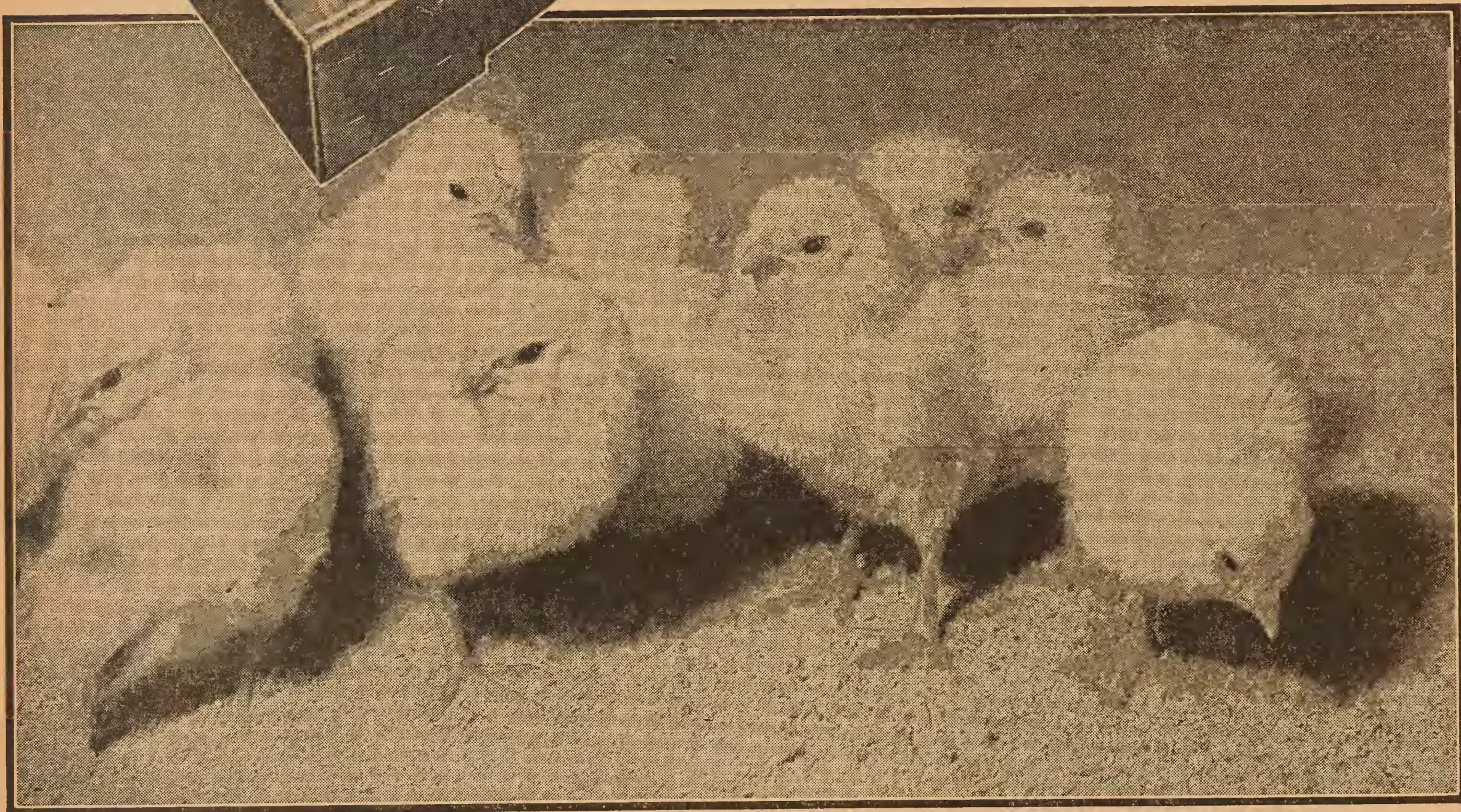
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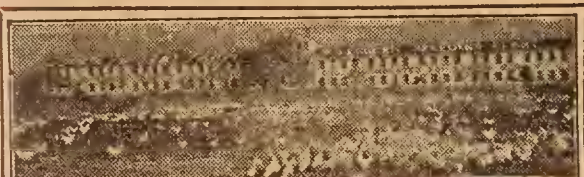
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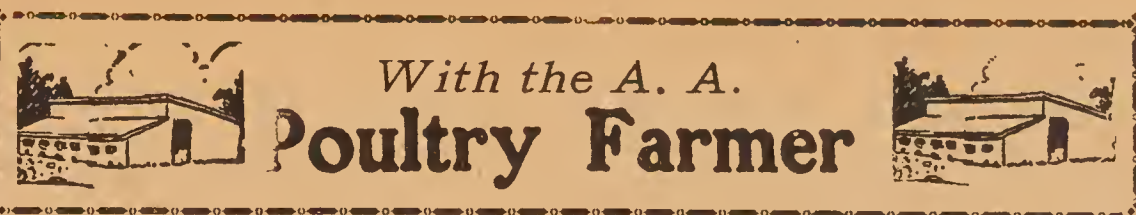
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With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

The Problem of Rearing Chicks

(Continued from Page 21)

put it all in because it seems to me that it is an excellent statement of our own situation in this country. Surely our troubles are not all due to one or even two causes, but to many.

Feeding Lime to Chicks

One plan, that is being seriously advocated as a means of rearing pullets that will be hardy and better able to survive is to feed no lime to the growing chicks other than what is present in the usual feedstuffs, in other words, the organic lime. The argument is that the lime which is added to practically all starting and growing mash in the form of ground limestone or of oyster-

about it any more. The reason is that the nutrition specialists got busy. They discovered that most of the trouble, not all of it, is due to an improper balance between the lime and the phosphorous in the ration. Too much lime causes slower growth, and in large excesses, deformities and death. Too little lime may also cause retarded growth, and perhaps other troubles. The present chick mash formulae are based upon the results of these experiments. I feel confident that they are not far from correct in their lime content. Many profitable and livable pullets and even laying test leaders have been reared on them.

All Mash Starter or Grain and Mash?

Here is another much-discussed question. We are told that all-mash for several weeks or all the way through grows the chicks too fast so that they lag too soon and lay small eggs, and finally go to pieces. I am not inclined to argue about this point, not that I agree, but because the results of experiments and observation seem to indicate that it makes very little, if any, difference in the long run which method is used. I think it is much more important to be sure that the chicks get plenty of an insoluble form of grit from the first to the last.

—L. E. Weaver.

Oswego Baby Chick Show

Seven County Farm Bureaus in North-Central New York are cooperating in holding a Baby Chick Show at Oswego, New York, on March 28 and 29, 1934. Baby Chick Shows are held to acquaint chick buyers with the various types of Baby Chicks which can be bought. Practically all the counties co-operating, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Oswego, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga and Cayuga are carrying on a Chick Management Campaign with which the baby chick show ties in nicely.

There are five sections in the Baby Chick Show, the R. O. P., Certified, Supervised, Breeders and Hatchery. Within these sections the following breeds will compete: S. C. White Leghorn, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and New Hampshire Reds. Professors H. E. Botsford, L. E. Weaver, L. M. Hurd and E. Y. Smith of the Poultry Department at the New York State College of Agriculture are to serve as judges. They will use the score card system.

Along with the Baby Chick Show will be an Egg Show for White and Brown Eggs, with two classes for each color. F. A. Jones, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, will judge the egg entries.

The Armory in Oswego is large enough so that a Commercial Exhibit will be a part of the show. A number of companies have signified their interest in exhibiting.

On Wednesday evening there will be a banquet for exhibitors and interested poultrymen in Grace Church, Oswego. The Oswego Kiwanis Club will join in attending the banquet.

H. E. Babcock, well known throughout New York State through his con-

(Continued on Page 24)



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Boston, Mass. 107

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS In Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

YOU RUN NO RISK

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. Send 50c (or \$1.00) for a package of Walko Tablets—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 420
Waterloo, Iowa

For Sale by all Leading Druggists and Poultry Supply Dealers.

STOP Your Rupture Worries!

Why worry, suffer with that rupture? Learn about my perfected invention. It has automatic Air Cushions which bind and draw the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No obnoxious springs or pads. No salves or plasters. Sent on trial to prove it. Beware of imitations. Never sold in stores. Write today for full information sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

H. C. BROOKS, 748-J State St., Marshall, Mich.

Edison Storage Batteries for farm and home lighting plants. Replaces any type of lead battery now being used. Requires less care. Non-Acid. Odorless. Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional guaranteed. 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature. SEE JAY BATTERY CO., 83 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

BABY CHICKS



SEE HERE!

White and Brown Leghorns; Barred, Buff and White Rocks; White Wyandottes; S.C. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; at prices below:

Hayes Supreme Chicks.....	100	500	1000
Hayes Ace Supreme Mating	\$6.95	\$32.50	\$64.00
Chicks	7.95	38.75	77.50

Also, at slightly higher prices, 10 other varieties. Free literature on request.

Hayes Ace Supreme Mating Chicks guaranteed against loss 10 days or replaced free. All prices postpaid to your door; nothing more to pay. Prompt delivery. 14 years' experience. Customers in 43 states. Over 3 million chicks sold last season. Send your order now to this address:

HAYES BROS. HATCHERY, 92 Hayes Building, Decatur, Illinois

BABY CHICKS

Breeders Tested for B. W. D. (Stained Antigen Method)

Hanson or Tanager Foundation	100	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$8.00	\$80.00
S. C. Rocks or S. C. Reds.....	8.00	80.00
White Rocks or Wh. Wyandottes.....	8.00	80.00

HIGH GRADE UTILITY CHICKS

Hanson or Tanager S. C. White	100	1000
Leghorns—S. C. Brown Leghorns.....	\$7.00	\$70.00
S. C. Rocks or Reds or Buff Orp.....	7.00	70.00
Wh. Rocks or Wh. Wyandottes.....	7.00	70.00

Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular FREE.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

Schwegler's Chick Book

Free

Valuable information for poultry keepers. 17 years scientific breeding. High records National Official Laying Contests and Chicago World's Fair. 14 leading varieties. Write TODAY.

SCHWEGLER'S BREEDING FARMS & HATCHERY
204 NORTHAMPTON BUFFALO, N. Y.

Schwegler's "Thor-O-Breds" Lay More Eggs

LEISTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision.

Large Type Leghorns.....	\$7.00	\$35.	\$70.
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks.....	7.00	35.	70.
Rhode Island Reds.....	7.00	35.	70.
Heavy Mixed.....	6.80	34.	68.

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS that pay PROFITS

1934 CATALOG READY.

Fairport Chicks develop rapidly into layers or broilers, with sturdy, healthy, rapid growth, early laying, rapid production, large egg size, Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, N. H. Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Giants, Minorcas. Every breeder bloodtested by Stained Antigen Rapid Whole bloodtest, approved by U. S. Dept. of Agr. Catalog tells about breeding, describes strains and Iron Clad Make Good Guarantee. Lowest prices in years. NRA Member.

R. D. 44, FAIRPORT, N. Y.

FAIRPORT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM

BABY CHICKS

from carefully culled, bloodtested stock (Stained Antigen test, own supervision. Full count. Live chicks guaranteed. Cat. Free. Will ship C.O.D.)

White & Brown Leghorns.....	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$36.75	\$70.
Black Leghorns & Anconas.....	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.
Barred, White & Buff Rocks.....	2.50	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
White Wyand. & R.I. Reds.....	2.50	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
New Hampshire Reds.....	2.50	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
Jersey Black Giants.....	2.75	5.25	10.00	48.75	95.
Heavy Assorted.....	2.25	4.00	7.50	36.75	70.
Light Assorted.....	1.90	3.50	7.00	35.00	70.

ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Box G, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

CHASE HICKS INSURED TO LIVE!

FROM INSPECTED

Pure Bred heavy laying stock. Guaranteed B.W.D. Free. Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Wh. & Bar. Rocks, Wh. & Col. Wyandottes, Reds, Giant Bl. Minorcas. Free Catalog. Prices.

CHASE POULTRY FARMS,
BOX 40 WALLKILL, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

mean more profits for you. Dependable high egg producers. Fast growing Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons from bloodtested breeders. Livability guarantee. Also started chicks and pullets. Write for folder and prices today.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY,
BOX 12 LIBERTY, N. Y.

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS from our pure-bred M. Bronze, B. Red, Narragansett and Wh. Holland flocks \$4.75 for 12 eggs; \$9.00 for 24 prepaid.

WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO.

TURKEYS—Pure-Bred, M. Bronze Breeders, Excellent stock. **CLIFTON LEE,** Lowville, N. Y., R. 1.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins. Extra Size. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS

\$18 delivered. Eggs \$8.00-100. New low prices. Free catalog.

ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

Oswego Baby Chick Show

(Continued from Page 23)

nections with the *American Agriculturist*, is to be the guest speaker.

Cups and special awards will be made at the banquet.

The concluding event of the two-day affair will be the Baby Chick Auction. R. Austin Backus of Mexico, N. Y. has kindly consented to officiate at this affair.

Every reader of the *American Agriculturist* is cordially invited to attend the North-Central New York Farm Bureau Baby Chick Show and Banquet.

Farm Bills Introduced at Albany

(Continued from Page 11)

fix a minimum rate to protect taxpayers to require cities to pay taxes on electric light plants.

License for Cattle Dealers

Still another bill provides for the licensing of cattle dealers. The purpose of the bill is stated as: "The exercise of the police power of the state***** to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the buying and selling of cattle in this state*****." The licensing does not apply to sale of cattle at auction, to cooperative associations dealing with members, or to persons licensed under the federal Packers and Stockyards Act. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets can revoke or refuse licenses but there is no provision that a bond be required of dealers.

Appropriation for T B Eradication

A number of bills carrying appropriations are also of interest. The Lord-Cornaire bill asks for an additional appropriation of \$2,500,00 to clean up bovine tuberculosis. The Kirkland-Smith bill asks for \$25,000 for the Veterinary College to study poultry disease. Other bills ask for \$28,000 for the College of Agriculture to investigate the dutch elm disease; for \$3,500 to the Geneva Experiment Station to study the corn ear worm; for \$3,500 to Cornell to study control of the alfalfa snout beetle; for \$5,000 to Cornell for investigating yellow dwarf and other potato diseases; and for \$15,000 to pay the costs of a temporary State Commission to study and suggest a future road program for the State of New York.

Would Change Basis for State Aid to Schools

A bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mastick amends the education law in relation to appropriating school monies. Those who have studied it believe it is a step in the right direction and that it will work to the advantage of the average village high school. If the bill passes the apportionment of school monies to these schools will be based on a four mill tax on actual valuation, the state to contribute the balance with, of course, some control over the total amount to be expended.

A State Brand for Farm Products

There has been much talk of a state brand for farm products. A bill introduced in the Assembly by Frank Smith provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets shall adopt official trade marks for identifying New York State products which meet certain standards. However, the use of these trade marks is entirely permissive. If the trade mark is used the product must be officially inspected and must meet the standard set up.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this column at regular intervals we plan to give you worthwhile news about the products of our advertisers. Many commercial companies

conduct valuable experiments, sometimes publish bulletins giving worthwhile information, and at times there are new products which are real news. Such information you will find here under the heading "With *American Agriculturist* Advertisers."

In a recent talk given before the Iowa State Dealers' Implement Association, Mr. Frank Fox of the *Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Inc.*, of Akron, Ohio, told some of the advantages of pneumatic or "air" tires on tractors. Here are some of the advantages which Mr. Fox explained in detail:

Tests have shown that rubber tires give more power at the drawbar; the tractors move with less effort. Larger loads can be moved at higher speeds. This is particularly true in sand where rubber tires have a high efficiency. The use of rubber tires eliminates damage to floors, lawns and roads. A good many states have laws restricting the use of steel lugs on highways. It is possible to do more work in high gear means a cooler motor and considerably lower fuel and oil expense. Not the least of the advantages is the comfort of the operator. Tractors with rubber tires ride easier and stir up less dust when used on cultivated land. Repair bills are reduced because tractors are cushioned against jolts, and the useful life of the tractor is lengthened.

The *National Carbon Company*, of New York City, have discovered that some radio dealers selling air cell radios to farmers have substituted ordinary storage batteries or dry cells, for genuine Eveready Air Cell A batteries. This substitution was made because they could be sold at a cheaper price.

The purchaser, not realizing that he was not getting air cell batteries, naturally was dissatisfied with the results because for best reception air cell radios must have air cell batteries. The *National Carbon Company*, believing that the air cell radio is a most important development for farms without high line service, consider this very unfortunate. They urge every purchaser of an air cell radio to be certain that he gets genuine air cell A batteries. Air cell batteries are never recharged. Their voltage is constant, thus correcting the most serious handicap of dry batteries, and the cost per hour of operation is less.

The *United Motors Service*, which has recently added *Delco Light* to its line, points out that it is only about 18 years since electricity has been available to farmers not served by transmission lines. Before that time, Charles Kettering, a farm boy, had a dream of electricity on their farm, and set out to make that dream come true. Now, it is true. The *United Motors Service*, of Detroit, Michigan, have a number of new pamphlets explaining the use of electricity for farm radios, vacuum cleaners, water pumping and other uses. They will be glad to send them upon request.

R. Austin Backus, well known manager of cattle sales, has purchased from the G. L. F. the sales stables and pavilion at Earlville, New York. These consist of one stable holding 78 cattle, with adjoining stables holding 125. The sale auditorium has room for 700 people.

Diseases of farm crops are costly. Some commercial companies, as well as colleges and experiment stations have valuable information on their control. The *American Cyanamid Company*, of 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be glad to send you a booklet which will give valuable information to vegetable growers troubled with root knot or club root.

The *General Chemical Company*, 40 Rec- tor Street, New York City, will be glad to send you "1934 Cash Crops with Spray Schedules."

Farm owners have always taken pride in the appearance of their buildings, and quite commonly have in their spare time applied their own paint and varnish. While it is comparatively simple to put on paint, there are a few places where trouble is just around the corner. The *Glidden Company*, of Cleveland, Ohio, have put out a booklet called, "Happy Homes and Brighter Homes with Paint," which gives directions for applying house paints and finishing woodwork, floors and furniture. They will be glad to send you one if you will drop them a card.



Redbird Farm Baby Chicks

Leading Red Pen at N. Y. State Contest

Our Pen is leading its breed at the N. Y. State (Farmingdale) Contest. The score Jan. 27th, was 676 eggs; 719 points. Note the high points score, indicating large eggs size.

Blood - Tested for B. W. D. (pullorum disease)

By Mass. State Experiment Station using Agglutination Method.

FREE replacement of all chicks lost or refund of their purchase price, at your option, should losses exceed 2% during first 4 weeks.

A real breeding farm. We do not buy eggs from other poultrymen.

Write for New Catalog and Prices.

REDBIRD FARM Route 11 Wrentham, Mass.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

White Leghorns—Barred Rocks

Crossbred Pullet and Cockerel Chicks

All breeders mated to R.O.P. Pedigreed Males. All hatching eggs average 25 ounces to the dozen, and all produced on our own farm. All breeders State blood-tested for B. W. D., using Agglutination method. Write for Circular.

WM. S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.



BARRON LEGHORN Chicks

FROM FREE RANGE. SELECTED STOCK

Large type heavy producing Tom Barron S.C.W. English Leghorn breeders. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks at \$8 per 100; \$38.50 per 500; \$75 per 1,000. Chicks 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog Free.

Robert L. Clauser, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns and	100	500	1000
S. C. Barred Rocks.....	\$7.	\$35.	\$70.

Assorted Chicks \$6.80-100. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by the Antigen Stained method. All reactors removed and testing done by myself. 100% live del. P. P. Cir. FREE.

SHIRK'S HATCHERY.
H. C. Shirk, Owner, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns	100	500	1000
Grade AA.....	\$7.50	\$35.	\$75.
Utility.....	7.00	35.	70.
New Hampshire Reds.....	7.50	35.	72.
Bd. Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	7.00	35.	70.

Write for FREE catalog and Price List. 100% delivery guaranteed. Order Now.

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS FROM BREEDERS

BLOOD-TESTED

for B. W. D. (Pullorum Disease) by stained Antigen method. Cash or C. O. D.

Large Type S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$7.	\$35.	\$70.
Barred and White Rocks.....	7.	35.	70.

Assorted \$6.80-100; Safe delivery postpaid. Cir. Free.

NIEMOND'S HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—World's greatest egg producers. Hatching eggs, ducklings. Free from all poultry diseases. Send for circular.

JOHN H. WEED, Glenwood Farms, Vineland, N. J.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS

Hollywood Strain Single Comb White Leghorn Chicks. for Feb., Mar. & April delivery. Write for circular.

\$7.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 1,000.

C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS

LARGE TYPE

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS \$7.00 per 100. 100% live del. P.P. COUNTRY HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROCKS, REDS, Leg. Wyand. chicks \$6.30 per 100. W. Leg. laying pullets 60c. 100 eggs \$3. V. FREY, York, Pa.



NOT A POISON

Harmless to humans, live-stock, poultry; made of red squill

K-R-O

KILLS RATS-ONLY

K-R-O (powder form) 75¢. READY MIXED (bait to buy) \$1.00. All druggists. K-R-O Co. Springfield, Ohio.

RESULTS GUARANTEED

BAABOY CHICKS

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

HEAVY LAYING DURING HIGH EGG PRICES


EGG PRICES

February, March, and April hatched Hubbard Chicks are already in profitable production (many flocks laying 50 to 60%) in the months when egg prices are highest, as the white line above shows, and our customers' results prove. This is the period when a heavy laying flock pays the most profit. You should get your share. All our breeding birds are officially bloodtested for B.W.D. by New Hampshire College and found 100% free (Tube Agglutination Method). For 16 years we have bred N. H. Reds to develop these 8 outstanding characteristics:

1. Freedom from B.W.D.
2. Outstanding Vigor
3. Low Mortality
4. Rapid Full Feathering
5. Fast Uniform Growth
6. Early Maturity
7. Good Egg Production
8. Large Egg Size

Write today for our beautiful new N. H. Red Catalog which gives full information about the Profit Producing Qualities of Hubbard Reds.

HUBBARD FARMS, BOX 230 WALPOLE, N. H.



QUALITY BABY CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns and	100	500	1000
S. C. Barred Rocks	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$70.00

Mixed or Broilers \$6.80-100. All Breeders BLOOD-TESTED for B.W.D. by the Stained Antigen method. All reactors removed. Testing done by myself. 100% live del. prepaid. Circular FREE.

THE MCALISTERVILLE HATCHERY,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

Every Breeder Blood-Tested for B.W.D. (Stained) Antigen method. All reactors removed.

Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$70.00

Send for one of our circulars and terms.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks C.O.D. From Farm Flocks

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.50
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.00	3.50	6.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.50
White Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.50
Rhode Island Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
White Wyandottes	2.25	4.00	7.50
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.25	6.00

HECLA POULTRY FARMS, Box 109, Bellefonte, Pa.

BASOM'S HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS

Order your chicks from the Oldest, the Largest, and the Best Equipped Poultry Farm in this section.

DAY OLD CHICKS \$7.00 per 100.
STARTED CHICKS, 2 to 3 Weeks old, \$10

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Box A, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS Large Type White Leghorns of "Known Quality."

\$7.00-100; \$70.00-1000. Can ship at once.

TWIN HATCHERY, Box 14, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from Antigen BWD tested flocks. Rocks and Reds \$8. Leghorns, Mixed \$7.00, Assorted \$7.00. FREE CIRCULAR.

W. A. LAUVER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOS QUALITY CHICKS & PULLETS

Special White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. All blood tested stock. Salisbury Whole blood antigen test. No Money Down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Write for free catalogue and prices.

BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

AMIG HANSON LEGHORN CHICKS

For Foundation I specialize in Hanson Strain Direct. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Large Type, \$75 per 1000. 100% Live Delivery Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free cir. Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 12, Richfield, Pa.

WEADER'S Quality Chicks

Barred & White Rocks, N. H. & R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, \$7-100. White Leghorns and Ass'd Chicks \$6.50-100; White Giants, \$8.50 per 100. Cash or C.O.D.

WEADER'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Box A, McClure, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns \$7-100; from Blood Tested Breeders for B. W. D. by Stained Antigen method. Del. guar. Cir. Free.

OTTO BRUBAKER, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

The kind that LIVE, LAY, PAY. Circular free.

A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

JERSEY WHITE GIANT CHICKS—America's Heavy-weight Fowl. Ten pound cockerels in six months. Catalogue free.

GOSHEN POULTRY FARMS, Goshen, Ind.

REDS, ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, R. I. WHITES, LEGHORNS, 100 \$6.80; assorted, 100 \$6.50. Prepaid when paid in advance.

SCHAFFNER'S HATCHERY, Berger, Mo.

Who Speaks for Us?

(Continued from Page 20)

ing and work to the disadvantage of the good egg producer."

Send a copy of this resolution together with the membership of the organization which is making it, to: Rob R. Slocum, Div. of Dairy and Poultry Products, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Get up on your hind legs and talk for yourself. Watch every move of the Poultry and Egg Code Committee. "Holler" if it hurts.

I'll report any developments I hear from time to time.—J. H. Huttar.

Let's Talk About Seeds

(Continued from Page 3)

lons of water, and the potatoes are dipped and drained immediately. Commercial organic mercury is used according to directions of the manufacturer.

Treating Garden Seeds

Another common crop where seed is given too little attention is the farm garden. The best thing to do is first to study the list of approved varieties put out by your State College of Agriculture, and then make up an order of seeds and send it to a seed firm of unquestioned reliability. Careful tests usually show that some vegetable seed on the market is old, has poor germinating qualities and is untrue to variety.

Tests have been made of the value of seed treatment on a number of vegetable seeds. It has been found, for example, that treating spinach with red oxide of copper frequently doubles the stand and increases the yield from 50 to 75 per cent. The same treatment is also helpful with the seeds of tomatoes, beets, eggplant, peppers and cucumbers. If growers prefer, the seed may be soaked for an hour in a solution of 1 pound of copper sulphate to 8 gallons of water.

Peas give better stands where treated with a dust containing 12 per cent of organic mercury, which, it was found, was the safest material to use on this crop. By the way, seed treatment protects in two ways. First, by killing certain diseases, and second by disinfecting the seed so that certain decay organisms do not gain a foothold.

While the cost of material for treating most seed is low, the prize goes to the treatment for killing black leg and black rot on cabbage seed where hot water is the material. You need an accurate thermometer and the water should be kept at 122 degrees F., for the 25 minutes during which the seed is immersed. For a small amount, put the seed loosely in a cheesecloth bag and add hot water to keep the temperature at 122 degrees.

Growers Report on Winter Injury to Trees

(Continued from Page 12)

cultivation in June. It may be some injured trees will set quite a crop of fruit. If this should happen, it would be a very good plan to thin severely; or if tree shows small foliage and starts very weak growth, to even pull off all fruit. This may mean the difference between life and death of the tree. Another year if we have a normal season and no extreme cold temperature, will be the time to urge new growth.—Geo. A. Morse, Williamson, N. Y.

Seneca County: Too early to tell accurately the extent of damage. However, practically all peach buds and probably 85 to 90 per cent of sweet cherry buds dead. Damage to sour cherries less, but a large percentage of sour cherry buds are killed. Appears to be little damage to fruit trees in this neighborhood. Cold

weather may kill insects, but probably we cannot let up in our spray program.—HERBERT P. KING, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Genesee County: Fruit buds and wood severely injured on all peaches, quinces and pears. Sweet cherry buds killed, but wood shows little injury. Sour cherry and prunes show little bud injury. Baldwins only apple variety to be harmed; most of the buds and some of the wood were injured. We will delay pruning until growth starts. Will apply nitrogen early in the spring and will use care to avoid spray injury to new growth. ROY MCPHERSON, Le Roy, N. Y.

Massachusetts

Peach buds practically all killed, plus considerable injury to wood, particularly the older trees low in vigor. Principal damage to apples was splitting of trunks, particularly Baldwins. Some injury to pear trees and Japanese plums. Sweet cherries not commercially important but seriously injured. Little if any damage to sour cherries. Grapes were frozen back, but mostly wood that would normally be removed by pruning. Some raspberry canes killed, but extent of damage yet undetermined. Many over-wintering insects killed, but snow has been deep, affording protection to many and it does not seem advisable for growers to let up on their recommended spray schedule.—JOHN S. BAILEY, Massachusetts State College of Agriculture.

New Jersey and Delaware

Early reports on complete killing of peach buds are being verified. It is reported that the entire yellow peach crop of Delaware has been killed, and that 70 to 80 per cent of the white fruit has been lost. Many fear that trees will die. Also it is estimated that injury to apples may run from 25 to 40 per cent on late and winter varieties, but little injury found on early varieties.—AMOS KIRBY, Mullica Hill, New Jersey.

WGY Farm PROGRAMS



Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 4:40 daily except Saturday; Bill Robbins, 12:55 daily except Saturday.

MONDAY, MARCH 19
12:35—"The Meat of a Meat Program," Professor R. B. Hinman.
12:45—"The Romance of a Bug," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.
TUESDAY, MARCH 20
12:35—"The Farmer and the Big, Bad Wolf," S. H. Fogg.
12:45—New York State Department of Education.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21
12:35—"What to Do Till the Highline Comes,"
12:45—"Country Water," Ray F. Pollard (Counterside Talk).
THURSDAY, MARCH 22
12:35—"Keeping the Milk Supply Under Control," J. A. McKee.
12:45—"Why Cows Leave Home," H. S. Manley.
FRIDAY, MARCH 23
12:35—"Problems in the Dairy Kindergarten," Dr. J. H. Hewitt.
12:45—"Tamed Wildflowers," Mrs. Charlotte P. Brooks.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.
SATURDAY, MARCH 24
12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "The Winter Cupboard's Farewell," Addison County, Vermont, 4-H Clubs.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS—SPECIAL QUALITY FOR 1934

Chicks for Sale every Monday and Thursday.

LARGE TYPE S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS AND R. I. REDS	100	500	1000
WHITE WYANDOTTES AND WHITE ROCKS	\$7.00	\$35.00	\$70.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS, BLACK GIANTS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.50	37.50	75.00
BLACK MINORCAS AND ASSORTED CHICKS	8.50	42.50	85.00
Also started Chicks of all the above breeds at reasonable prices. All Breeders Blood Tested by the Stained Antigen Method for B.W.D. All reactors removed. \$1. per 100 with order, bal. C. O. D. Write for Circular.	7.00	35.00	70.00

MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY, R. T. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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With the A.A. Homemaker



Housecleaning Made Easy—Or at Least Less Objectionable

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT
Household Editor, American Agriculturist

AT just this particular moment, no one on this road would agree with me if I said that spring will soon be here. The wind is too sharp, the drifts so high that no one can get through, not even the faithful mail man. Yet we



Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

know that winter dies hard, and this year he seems to be taking a long time doing it. The sun is bright, so bright that mars and scratches and the dusty look that follows a winter of furnace fires begin to be very, very obvious.

Somehow, as long as skies were dull, we did not see all these defects, but things are different now and soon the spring refurbishing must start.

Such jobs as require the help of the menfolks must be done before spring work starts. This includes doing over of rooms, floors and any carpentering of a serious nature. The furniture, draperies, rugs and such can be done by the women, although if there is time, a man's strong arm can accomplish a lot with these jobs.

Before doing over a room or rooms, it is a good idea to consider what sort of a background is needed for the contents of that room. Many times we would all like to start from scratch, get rid of all the furniture mistakes we have made and completely refurbish, taking advantage of the years of experience which housekeeping has taught us. But that is not possible for many. Nor is it desirable always, for often there are nice old pieces right before our eyes that only need right treatment to make them real treasures.

* * *

What to Do With Walls

There are ways and ways of finishing walls. For my own part, I think that wallpaper offers the quickest, easiest, and cheapest way of getting a suitable atmosphere for a room. If one wants to carry out the early American or Colonial idea, there is a great variety of patterns suitable for that. If one wants to go to the other extreme and have ultra-modernistic effects, wall papers are obtainable in that "feeling." But whatever is used, after all a wall is only the background and should never be so conspicuous as to outshine what the room contains. If the room is not furnished in any certain period, then the only remaining points to consider as to the walls are those of proper coloring for exposure of the room, and for harmony with its contents.

Northern or dark rooms need sunny colors, the yellows and oranges, to offset the cold or dark appearance. There is one cardinal rule in selecting colors. Avoid the very obvious, clear, pure colors, such as light blues, clear yellows, "raw" greens, and other pure colors as background. Rather use the neutral, grayed tones of such colors and then use bright colors as accent here and there, in a table runner, a chair or sofa cushion, a vase of flowers, or other small objects.

Pattern in wall paper must not be conspicuous. Where pattern is used, then other things in the room should be plain, the drapes, rugs, chair covers, etc. Too much or too bright pattern is very confusing.

Yet there are circumstances when wallpaper is not advisable. Plaster, plaster board, or one of the new sand finishes may be needed. A good safe color in these is what is known as "natural." Then the room depends on draperies, rugs, and furnishings for its color and atmosphere. Where paint is used on walls, a gloss finish is to be avoided.

If the room is not to have new paper or other finish, but simply needs clean-

ing, that is something else again. There is a commercial wallpaper cleaner on the market, a sort of pliable, putty-like stuff which can be used. Or, if you are ambitious, you can work plain bread flour under a little stream of water from the faucet until you have only the gluten left and use that as a cleanser, rinsing it often. I have removed a circle caused by a smoking lamp by using a soft dry cloth, dipped in dry flour, being careful not to use the soiled flour a second time, and constantly renewing the cloth. But this would be very tedious for a large surface.

The only way to renew a calcimine finish is to wash it off and put on another. But since it is one of our cheapest finishes, this is not so bad. Painted surfaces always have the advantage of being washable. Strong soaps should be avoided as they spoil the finish, but in very soiled spots a mild abrasive such as a scrubbing powder may have to be used. This means, however, that the paint finish is actually being removed by the abrasive.

* * *

Freshening Woodwork

To clean woodwork, waxed or oil finish, go over with cloth wrung out of warm, soapy water, wipe dry at once. Later follow with the polishing cloth. Use no oil polish on wax as it softens the finish. Turpentine or gasoline can be used; then the article re-waxed 2 or 3 times a year. A good home-made furniture polish for painted or varnished furniture is 1 tablespoon turpentine,

3 tablespoons raw linseed oil, 1 quart hot water. Wipe the furniture or woodwork with a cloth wrung from this solution, then polish.

Since windows are set in the walls, they naturally come next. If new ones are being chosen, what an opportunity they offer to the designer towards giving the house an air! A house in the English style would have casement windows of many diamond-shaped panes. The Colonial type would call for many square or oblong panes to the sash. But, since the main problem with most of us will be simply to make the windows we have as attractive as possible, here are a few hints. First of all, if the job was not done last fall, putty should be put around those that need it. If sash and cross pieces are to be painted, use a small brush, and save future trouble by protecting the panes with a piece of stencil board or cardboard as you work. A clean cloth kept handy to remove any chance spatters will also save trouble later.

The job of washing windows can be made too simple for words. Some of the new window brushes have a rubber "squeegee" attached, so that, with a pail or pan of water, it takes only a short time to do all the windows outside, first with the brush, then with the squeegee. Use plenty of water to rinse off dust and dirt, loosening it with the brush and change water often. This is too sloppy for indoors, so there I use a chamois wrung out of lukewarm water, once to wash and once to rinse each pane. I also find it helps to

go over window casing, in corners and cracks with a stubby whisk-broom, dry, before starting the washing. In this way much of the loose dust is taken off, without getting it into the brushes.

* * *

Curtains

As for the window curtains, it is great fun if new ones are needed. That is just about the springiest job I know of, making curtains. Glass curtains should screen from public view, but not shut out light. Marquisette, voile, theatrical gauze, net or even cheesecloth would answer nicely for this purpose. These may be the straight, tailored kind or ruffled if the cottage type is suitable for your place. The side-draperies, if any are used, must be chosen carefully to carry out the color scheme and of a texture which suits the wall finish, the furniture and general surroundings. If patterned rugs are used, the draperies must depend upon brocade or plain effects.

Color is of paramount importance. Old sheets dyed in the right color have been used very effectively. Table damask, split in half lengthwise and dyed is very handsome. It may be the cotton damask, but the linen in more beautiful, of course. Rough finishes, such as rep or rough linen go with rough plaster and sturdy furniture. Rayon or silk draperies call for a smooth wall and finer finishes in furniture.

Again if it is a matter of cleaning only, glass curtains should be washed, handling as gently as possible because of the tendering effect of sunlight upon them. Shake out the dust, soak to loosen the dirt, wash in a good suds, rinse and dry in a stretcher if you have one and the patience to use it. Another idea is to hang a weighted, straight rod or stick in the hems and let it dry. Some progressive gadget-makers are even offering such rods, non-rustable, they claim. Some ingenious women just use the straight sticks from the hems in their roller shades. These are not as heavy as they ought to be, but the idea is the same.

* * *

Floors

Now for the floors. If they are to be done new, it is merely a matter of finish. This depends on whether the floor is soft or hard wood. Paint or linoleum would be the best for soft wood. For hard wood, it may be a varnish or wax finish. For varnish, apply a coat of paste wood filler, thinned with turpentine. When dry, rub with No. 1 sandpaper and apply 2 or 3 coats of thin varnish. Allow 18 hours for drying between coats. If wax is desired, apply 2 coats of thin white shellac, rubbing between coats. Apply 2 coats of floor wax, rubbing well after each coat. Worn spots may be rewaxed, and the whole floor done about twice a year.

If an old floor is to be done, the old finish has to be removed. Varnish may be softened by coating with a solution of 28 degrees ammonia water, then it can be scraped and rubbed off with No. 2 steel wool. Some contractors have sanding machines which they rent for cleaning old floors. This would be the quickest way, if there is electricity to operate the machine.

When paint is applied, it should be on a smooth surface, not a chipped and irregular one. A good floor paint, several coats of it, should be used. A final varnishing, followed by waxing, gives a beautiful sheen to a painted floor.

* * *

Renovating Rugs

Rugs are probably the great problem when spring comes. They seem so permanent. We have to live with them so long when we do get them, so they need to be chosen with the greatest of care. They have to be darker than the walls, yet not dark enough to show all footprints. If they are figured, that will always limit choice of draperies, chair

(Continued on opposite page)

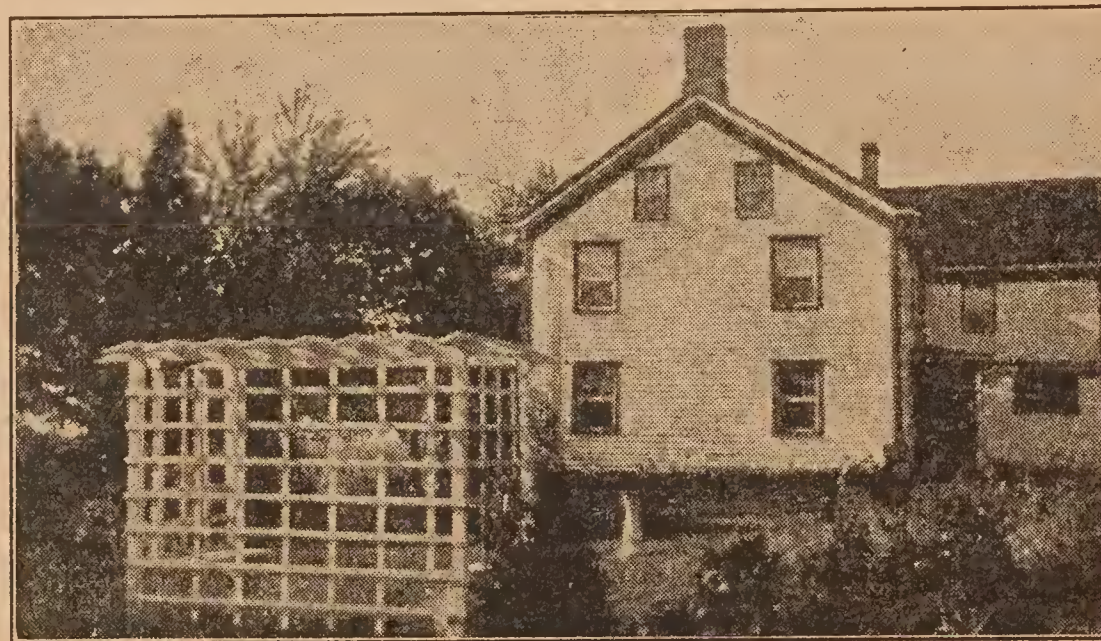
"Brightening Up" the Farm Yard



These pictures show the home of Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Crowell, of Wallkill, Ulster County, New York. The pictures taken before and after show, somewhat inadequately, the transformation that can be made by a little landscaping.

Mr. and Mrs. Crowell are one of the prize winners in the 1932 Home Grounds Improvement Contest, which is conducted each year by the New York State Home Bureau Federation, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and the New York State College of Agriculture.

If you are interested in entering the contest for 1934, ask your county Farm or Home Bureau manager for particulars.



Aunt Janet's Corner

Dear Aunt Janet:

Once before on your page, when "Busy Mothers" were exchanging ideas on home management, I aired some of my pet notions. Now I am not known as a "model housekeeper," nor is my cooking the boast of the countryside. It may, therefore, seem like gross presumption for me to take the floor a second time on the same subject. But, in spite of that risk, I feel impelled to set down a few thoughts which have been crystalizing in my mind of late.

Since I last wrote Aunt Janet, I have acquired a third little boy and two more years of experience, and the delightful hurly-burly of life as I have lived it, have taught me two "golden rules" of housekeeping. They are: "Put Away" and "Throw Away."

Those rules become truly golden, however, only after a qualifying phrase is added to each. "Put away with organization," and "Throw away with discrimination."

Can You Find It?

Everyone has had the experience of putting something away so well that she couldn't find it. I maintain that the criterion of how well you have put a thing away is how quickly and easily you can find it at need. Let me give two random illustrations of what I mean.

I have on hand a supply of partly worn children's shoes, out-grown by my oldest boy or passed on to me by other mothers who have no further use for them so that whenever either of the two younger boys needs a larger pair of shoes I go to that supply and select a suitable pair. For a while I kept all those shoes in one big box and every time a child's toes began to crowd the end of his shoe I had to rummage through the whole grist. And how much time I have saved myself since I hit upon the idea of having two boxes, one containing shoes larger than the size the middle boy is wearing and another for those large enough only for the baby.

The second illustration concerns my filing system. Nearly all women are addicted to the clipping habit, and the body of clippings, bulletins and what-have-you that one acquires over a period of years is likely to reach ungainly proportions. Woe be unto any woman, then, who wishes to find some particular thing if she has simply thrown all and sundry into a large pasteboard box or a desk drawer! I am completely sold on the vertical file idea. Of course, I don't mean that every housewife should buy a regular office file, though it is a fine thing to have if the family exchequer can stand it. But the vertical file principal can

be applied to any old box. I have large envelopes each containing my material on a certain subject, such as child guidance or home decoration. I haven't yet finished systematizing the accumulation of years, but I have my goal clearly in view, and once you have your system established it is as easy to file things as to "chuck" them!

The second rule is: "Throw Away." Some months ago my oldest boy saw (perhaps it was unfortunate, but the fact remains that he did see it) a

Comfort Me

By Frances Clothier

Comfort me, Oh Little House
Where all my dreams have been,
Help me forget a little while
That He'll not come again.

Comfort me, Oh Little House
Because I cannot wait
Again for him to come from work
Beside the garden gate.

Comfort me, with little things
'Till I can gain new poise
And courage, should I have
Something more to lose.

Comfort me, Oh Little House
Until I reach the goal
Of new-born strength, to make me
Master of my tortured soul.

horse whose earthly troubles a neighbor had been obliged to end. It made a great impression on him and his final comment to me was, "Mommy, that horse had good legs and a good tail. They could have cut them off and saved them." Of course, I explained to him that it would have been no use to save them since they could never be used again. And it seems to me that some saving done by women is of just that order.

Far be it from me to disparage any legitimate saving of materials. I think the fact that my son's train of thought ran thus proves that he has been nurtured in the bosom of a thrifty family. In the matter of food, for example, I never throw away anything that is unspoiled, for have I not always at hand my good friend the casserole, a regular "melting pot" for left-overs? This afternoon I gleaned from my pantry some cold boiled potatoes, a few diced carrots, the remaining hominy grits from last night's supper, and two or three pieces of home-canned beef in a little congealed gravy, and by adding

minced onion, milk and cracker crumbs left in the bottom of a just-emptied box, to those left-overs, I made for supper a casserole dish which won unsolicited tribute from the family. And our dessert was applesauce, made from specked apples!

The two classes of things against which the throwaway campaign should be most vigorously carried on are trash and the unusable. How quickly a house can become littered. I should like to have a ruthless hand but just now I have to be lenient for even the picture of a truck is a thing of beauty to my two older boys. Every truck circular has to be kept with the "treasures" for a while, and every cracker box must serve its day as a garage!

And, I might use boxes to illustrate what I mean by the unusable. It is always a temptation to keep any nice box of suitable proportions, say, for packing sandwiches. But if one seldom has the occasion to pack a box of sandwiches isn't it folly to clutter the pantry shelves with a dozen such boxes?

Let's save all that is valuable and usable, but not "legs and tails!"

—Still Busy Mother.

Housecleaning Made Easy—Or at Least Less Objectionable

(Continued from opposite page)

covers and other such things which are changed more often. Yet the plain ones show soil and wear more than do the patterned rugs. So one simply has to make up her mind and abide by the consequences. There are four grades of machine-made carpets in this order; tapestry, axminster, wilton and chenille. Without going into the virtues of the various types, I simply remark in passing that the wilton is probably the best buy of the lot. However, the axminster is cheaper, and in its better grades, very satisfactory. Real Oriental rugs are hand-made and should be bought only from highly reliable people.

But every established household will always have rugs that need renovation of some kind. The most thorough cleaning is a dry cleaning by professionals. But since that is not always feasible, here is one way of cleaning a rug. Dissolve half a pound of finely shaved mild soap in a quart of boiling water, add a gallon of hot water. Scrub a section of the rug with this solution using a stiff brush and as little water as possible. Wipe with a cloth wrung out of water containing 1 tablespoon vinegar to the quart and finish by taking up the surplus moisture with soft dry cloths. If the rug is in strips, finish

one strip before starting another. If not in strips, see that the cleaning spots overlap and none is left unscrubbed.

If the rug is terribly dirty hang it over the line, use copious amounts of soap and water and rinse with the hose. This will probably take out the sizing and make the edges curl, but after the rug is dry it can be put face down on the floor and tacked to hold in position. Brush the back lightly with a whitewash brush dipped in a solution of 1 lb. flake glue to 1 gallon boiling water. Apply sparingly to prevent glue going through to the top.

Frayed edges of rugs can be button-holed with heavy yarn of the right color. Or put a heavy cord along the edge and work over and over it with yarn.

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Use Your Share of Fresh Eggs—and More

THE idea of increased use of eggs at Easter time is an excellent one because that's the time when seasonal egg production begins to increase. The only trouble with the idea is that eggs are not only good at Easter but they should be used the year round. Strange to say, many farmers do not use nearly as many eggs as they should from the standpoint of the health of their families. Eggs are cheaper on the farm, of course than they are anywhere else and next to milk, eggs are the best food in the world. Eggs contain the elements which are lacking in milk and therefore supplement it. Milk is lacking in vitamin D and in some of the minerals, especially iron. Eggs are one of the best sources of iron, protein and vitamins A and D. They also contain phosphorous and some lime. The white of the egg is rich in protein, the yolk in minerals and vitamins.

Of all the vitamins, about the most necessary is vitamin D and unfortunately it is lacking in most foods. It is present in sunshine but the body must be exposed to the direct rays of the sun to get it. There is little sun in the winter time, so one of the best ways to get vitamin D is to eat eggs. Dieticians say that every baby over six months of age should have an egg yolk a day, and every individual over two years of age should eat at least one egg a day. This supplies about 10% of the day's iron requirement, 8% of the day's protein and 5% of the calcium and phosphorous, as well as vitamins A and D, all of which help to make good muscle, red blood and strong bones and teeth.

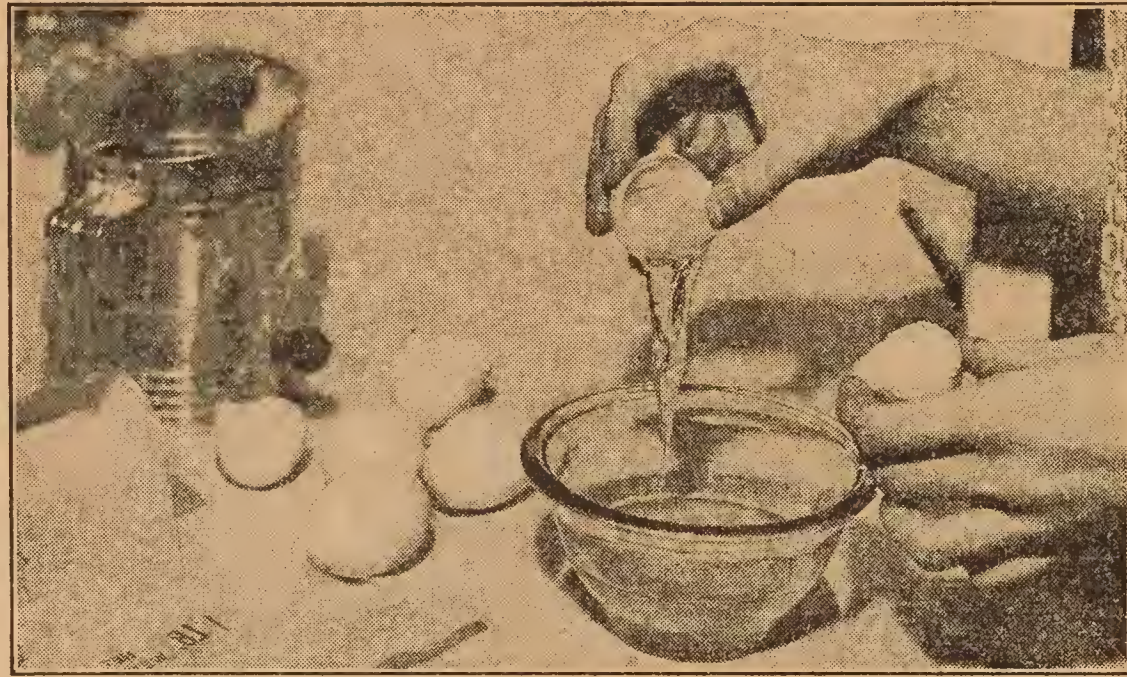
The iron in the egg is especially valuable because it cannot be replaced by the iron of medicines or mineral water.

A fresh egg is one of the most sanitary foods. It can be handled without endangering its sanitary value providing, of course, it is kept fresh. Let us all eat more eggs for the sake of our health, for the sake of our pocketbook and for the sake of the poultrymen.

In order to help the housewife use eggs in various forms we are printing a number of recipes calling for the use

of eggs. These recipes have not been tested in the *American Agriculturist* testing laboratory as our other recipes are, but the accuracy of these recipes is vouched for by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, to whom we hereby give full

credit for the privilege of publishing them here:



—Photo by Ewing Galloway

Even city housewives, who years ago had to break several eggs before they could find one fresh enough to use, are now assured of excellent quality. The farm housewife can, if she wishes, use eggs the same day they are laid. By using more eggs, you will improve the diet your family gets and help the egg market.

Scotch Eggs

Use 2 hard boiled eggs, ½ pound uncooked sausage, and bread crumbs.

Remove shells from eggs. Divide meat into 2 parts, place an egg in each part and mold sausage evenly over eggs. Roll in beaten egg, then bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat. Brown as doughnuts. Drain, then cut in halves. Serve surrounded by tomato sauce. (Equally good served on squares of toast.)

Scalloped Eggs

Make a white sauce of: 2 cups milk, ¼ cup sifted flour, ¼ cup butter, 1 tea-

spoon salt, and ½ teaspoon pepper. Then add one tablespoon each of chopped parsley, pimiento, celery, onion, and green pepper and one cup of mushrooms which have been heated five minutes in one tablespoon butter. Pour this mixture over eight hard boiled eggs and place in a buttered baking dish. Cover with

Golden Angel Food

9 egg yolks ½ cup water
1 cup sugar 1 teaspoon baking powder
1¾ cup cake flour (sifted) 1 tsp. lemon flavoring
once before measuring) 1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift the flour and baking powder four times. Beat yolks until light and lemon colored, add sugar slowly, then the water and flour alternately. Add flavoring and bake in an ungreased angel food tin in a slow oven (300 degrees F.) for 1 hour.

Chocolate Sponge Drops

3 egg yolks ¾ cup pastry flour, sifted
½ cup sugar with 1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ cup boiling water ½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla 2 tablespoons cocoa

Beat egg yolks, gradually adding sugar. Continue beating until sugar is dissolved and eggs are lemon colored and thick. Gradually add boiling water and flavoring, mixing thoroughly. Fold in sifted dry ingredients. Drop by spoonfuls on ungreased cookie sheets and bake 15 minutes at 375 degrees F. Ice lightly with chocolate icing.

Hollandaise Sauce

1 cup butter (½ lb.) ½ teaspoon salt
4 egg yolks ¼ teaspoon cayenne
2 tbsps. lemon juice ½ cup boiling water

Warm butter, add yolks of eggs one at a time, beating thoroughly after each is added until mixture is thickened. Add lemon juice, salt, and cayenne, place in double boiler. Add water. Beat with a rotary beater until thickened. Serve over poached eggs.

Fried Cakes

1 teaspoon butter 4 tbsps. baking powder
1 cup sugar ¼ teaspoon cinnamon
9 egg yolks ¼ tsp. grated nutmeg
1 cup milk 1½ teaspoons salt
3½ cups flour

Warm butter and add half the sugar. Beat until creamy. Add remaining sugar to well-beaten egg yolks and combine mixtures. Add milk alternately with the flour which has been mixed and sifted with baking powder, salt and spices; more flour will probably need to be added to make dough stiff enough to roll. Cut and cook in deep fat.

German Hot Slaw

One small head cabbage, shred very fine. But in saucepan with 2 tablespoons water, stir frequently, cook till tender, drain. Make following dressing:

2 eggs well beaten 1 tablespoon butter
1/3 cup vinegar 2 tablespoons sugar
2/3 cup milk Salt and pepper to taste

Combine ingredients, beating well. Turn over the cabbage and cook until dressing thickens.

Soft Custard

Soft custard may be used in many different desserts, either as a sauce or as the foundation of the dessert itself.

1 cup milk 1 egg yolk
1 tablespoon sugar ¼ teaspoon vanilla
Salt

Heat the milk, add the sugar, and pour the mixture slowly over the beaten egg yolk. Cook the custard in a double boiler, stirring it constantly until it coats a spoon. The water in the lower part of

the boiler should not reach the boiling point, as overheating will cause the custard to curdle.

Cheese Pudding

1 cup stale bread crumbs 2 tablespoons melted fat
1 cup grated cheese ¼ teaspoon mustard
2 cups milk Salt
2 eggs, beaten Paprika

Mix the ingredients as for custard, and turn the mixture into a greased baking dish. Set the dish in a pan of hot water in a moderate oven, and bake the pudding until it is firm.

Custard Fruit Pie

1 pastry shell, baked 2 cups milk
3 eggs 2 cups halved sweetened
½ cup sugar strawberries or other
¼ teaspoon salt fruit
½ cup whipping cream

Scald milk in double boiler. Beat eggs slightly, add sugar and salt, and add gradually to milk, stirring constantly. Add the fruit, and pour into pastry shell and bake 30 minutes in slow oven. Just before serving spread whipped cream over the top of pie.

Fruit Souffle

1 cup fruit pulp 3 egg whites
Sugar Salt

Any kind of fruit, either fresh or preserved, may be used. When canned fruit is used, drain from sirup before proceeding further. Put the fruit pulp through a sieve, add a pinch of salt, sweeten if necessary, and heat. Fold the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs into the hot fruit pulp. Fill a greased baking dish or small moulds three-fourths full. Set in a pan of hot water, and bake until the mixture is firm. Serve with whipped cream or a soft custard.

Prune Souffle

12 large prunes 2 tablespoons powdered sugar
3 egg whites

Soak the prunes overnight, and stew them in the same water until tender. Remove the stones and mash to a smooth pulp. Beat the egg whites until stiff, fold in the sugar and the prune pulp. Turn into a greased baking dish and bake in a slow oven for about 20 minutes. Serve at once with cream, soft custard, or any desired sauce.

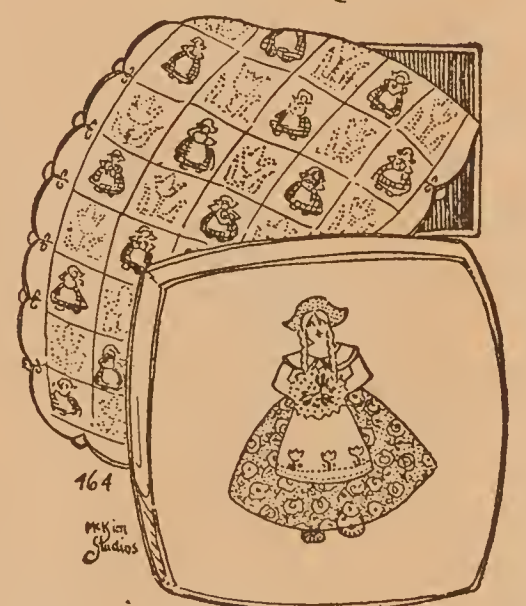
Apple Snow

¾ cup sour apple pulp Lemon juice
Sugar 3 egg whites

Pare, quarter, and steam enough apples to make the required amount of apple pulp. Press through a sieve. Add sugar and lemon juice to taste, and fold in the stiffly beaten egg white; very gradually. Pile on a glass dish, chill, and serve with custard sauce or cream. Other fruits may be used in the same way. Fresh fruit pulp may be used by grating fresh fruit and covering it at once with lemon juice to prevent discoloration.

Don't put bananas in the refrigerator; chilling causes darkening of the skin.

Dutch Girl Quilt



Here is a most attractive quilt to match the Colonial Maid that is proving so popular. The perforated pattern to stamp onto twelve-inch blocks may be used over and over; then there are cutting shapes included for skirt, bodice and bonnet which are to be cut from assorted colors, all included in No. M464P.

A set of eighteen girls stamped on finest ivory muslin, seventeen alternate plain squares and border material to finish a quilt about 72 x 90 comes with print dress appliques and matching plain bonnets. This assortment is complete for the quilt top, No. M454M. You may specify a predominating tint if you prefer.

M464P Cutting Pattern \$.25
M464M Assortment of Quilt Tops 4.00
M206 Stamping Wax (Black or Yellow) .25

Order from Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Excellent and Useful Styles

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3275 is a lovely model for matrons of conservative good taste. It has good style, with its V-shaped vest effect and its attractive sleeves. Made of black crepe marocain, with white crepe silk contrast, this model would be both smart and slenderizing. The small drawing shows the model with short sleeves and without the vestee. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 16-inch contrasting.



3275



2931

GIRL'S DRESS PATTERN NO. 2931 is so school-girlish in its smartness and simplicity. Blue eagle wool crepe was the model shown here, with white pique collar and cuffs. It is a one-piece affair, with inverted tucks to fit it at the waist line. Vivid red wooden buttons and matching belt buckle set it off nicely. The pattern comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: any of these patterns, write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. (15 cents for each pattern). Add 12 cents additional for copy of our new Spring fashion catalogue. Address to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3271 has the best style features for an all-purpose dress, such as this. The moulded bodice, with draped neck, the smart sleeve treatment, at the shoulders, the inverted pleats in the skirt front—all are good style points for this season. Mexican clay dull sheer crepe is good for now and later on. The sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material.

3271



WHICH are YOU ?



A LITTLE LESSON IN FATIGUE

ONE FARMER tires easily, lacks "pep" and now and then finds it necessary to stop working for a few minutes of rest. Another man doing the same kind of hard work, is alert, vigorous and continues steadily on throughout the day.

The ability to do strenuous outdoor work depends upon the amount of energy the worker has. Energy is derived from the foods eaten and how quickly these foods are converted into Dextrose.

A readily utilized source of Dextrose is

Karo which supplies energy *quickly*. Also, less effort is required to digest Karo than for many other staple foods. By serving plenty of Karo to the entire family—particularly the children—they will be well supplied with a *quick* energy food.

Karo Syrups are essentially Dextrins, Maltose and Dextrose, with a small percentage of Sucrose added for flavor—all recommended for ease of digestion and energy value.

. . .



The 'Accepted' Seal denotes that Karo and advertisements for it are acceptable to the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association.



MADE FROM AMERICAN CORN
WHICH IS
PURCHASED FOR CASH



SINCE I took occasion, two weeks ago, to express my doubts about the A.A.A. I have had further opportunity to make some first hand checkups. I have spent three days in the Tennessee Valley where I talked with business leaders, county agents and farmers. In this way I got an idea of the southern point of view. On my return home, I spent a day in Washington. There, on his invitation, I had a very pleasant interview with a man whom I personally like very much, Chester Davis, the administrative head of the A.A.A. I also talked with perhaps a dozen other men in Washington,—officials, lobbyists and the like.

What I shall say here represents not only more mature thinking than what I wrote two weeks ago, but also wider contacts and observations.

Impossible of Administration

I am more convinced than I was two weeks ago that an A.A.A. cannot be adequately manned, and therefore that it cannot be successfully administered. There is such a thing as mere human beings having a conception so grand, and laying out a task so gigantic, that the job itself falls down of its own weight in the doing. I am convinced that this is the situation in the A.A.A. The super-planners in it simply lay out too much for mere human administrators to manage.

At this point you might logically ask why I am so worried about the A.A.A. if I am so sure it cannot be successfully administered. I am deeply concerned for two reasons,—(1) because of what the mid-westerners and southerners in power in the A.A.A. may do to eastern agriculture while they have the opportunity; (2) because the A.A.A. program and the tremendous bally-hoo necessary to keep it going, have already diverted farmers and particularly farm organizations from giving the necessary attention to the solution of such fundamentally important problems as, (1) cutting down the cost of food distribution, (2) increasing consumption, and (3) securing a permanently honest dollar.

Concerning the danger to eastern agriculture, let there be no doubt in your minds. The South and particularly the Mid-west have long been envious of the higher prices received by eastern farmers for fluid milk, fresh eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables. The A.A.A. will be used to try to break down this differential.

Concerning the shaping of public opinion, including that of farmers, by the A.A.A. to the support of its own program, there also can be no doubt. The A.A.A. has advertised surpluses, some of them of doubtful existence, into mountains of despair. Not a word does it ever say about the mal-distribution of these surpluses, or about the under-consumption that causes them, nor is anything done looking toward the solution of these important conditions. I think the question may properly be asked as to whether the nation

Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff

By H. E. Babcock

may not have been over-sold on surpluses in order to give a few super-planners an opportunity to try out some of their pet theories of social engineering.

When it comes to the recent attempts upon the part of Secretary Wallace and some of his associates in the Department of Agriculture and in the A.A.A. to minimize, and even to distort, the proven effects of devaluation in bringing us business improvement, I am simply amazed. There is no accounting for such an attitude except that it be based on jealousy for the A.A.A. or a lack of

willingness to face the real facts.

The American Farm Bureau Federation

Hand in hand with the A.A.A. we find the American Farm Bureau Federation. I believe that I first thought of this organization. I know I called the meeting at which it was formed. Since its inception, I have loyally supported it. Before it was a year old, however, I began to have my doubts about it.

In practice, the American Farm Bureau Federation has always been financially well supported by the east and run by mid-westerners and southerners. On



its showing to date, and particularly on its record of late, I am seriously of the opinion that the states east of Ohio and north of the Carolinas should withdraw from the American Farm Bureau Federation. It disturbs me terribly to see such fine, efficient and loyal leaders, as for example those in the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, handicapped in their work by lack of funds, while thousands of dollars are paid into a national pool which seldom, if ever, is operated in the interests of eastern farmers and which often times is used against the best interests of the very men who raise the funds.

Bag Tax

Last week, I selected the bag tax as a concrete example of the taxation of eastern farmers for the benefit of southern farmers. Some of my friends criticized the illustration because they said it didn't amount to much in money. It does, however, illustrate the principle of discrimination, and nobody can deny that. And I like it because I know it is applied with the knowledge and consent of both Secretary Wallace and the only easterner among the higher-ups, Tugwell.

When I was in Washington, Chester Davis graciously sent me over to see a young man, whom I believe is the acting head of the Cotton Processing and Marketing Division of the A.A.A. This chap was frank enough to tell me that in his opinion bags of all kinds had to be taxed in order to raise enough money to ensure the cotton grower of his benefit payments. Meanwhile the A.A.A. attempts to cut the production of cotton seed meal in order to raise its price. Incidentally, such action tends to raise the price of all high protein feeds you buy, and potentially threatens you with a serious protein shortage.

The Practical Situation

Since I expressed myself in the last issue of this paper, dozens of easterners have said to me, "But what are we going to do about it?" Well, that's a fair question.

Secretary Wallace says that he is about ready to do something for the dairymen through the A.A.A. Just what, or how, he has not yet defined. When he does offer his plan, study it. Then collect all the cash you can with as little sacrifice of your independence as possible. This is just what the western and southern farmer is doing.

Some Practical Moves

Then, much as I think of grass farming, I believe that eastern farmers must this year give pretty serious consideration to growing as much wheat, barley, corn, oats and buckwheat as possible, to feed eastern poultry and livestock. Then don't neglect legume hay. For months now, I have been pointing out the danger of protein shortage. The Cornell - Dairymen's League-G. L. F. protein experiment has proven conclusively that dairymen can safely drop the protein content of their dairy feeds to 16% or lower, with good legume hay. You may have to do this next fall. In the meantime, conserve protein right now by feeding no higher percentage than is absolutely necessary. Another practical thing to do is to buy feed and lime and fertilizer in bulk and in second hand bags to beat the bag tax.

Incidentally, it's about time for eastern milk factions to get their heads together, to forget their petty differences, and to work together, or else all eastern dairymen will lose any price advantage that may be left in the sale of fluid milk.



Reserve horse flesh at Sunnygables. Fore and aft views of four percheron fillies, a pair of yearlings and a pair of two-year-olds. The two-year-olds will be bred this spring.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of English Pound Sterling in Dollars.	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	R. F. C. Price of Gold.
Before going off Gold Standard			20.67	
May 2	124/8	3.895	24.28	
(The President put an embargo on gold to meet interest payments on American obligations held in foreign countries.)				
May 29	123/3	3.99	24.59	
(The House voted to suspend the gold clause in all contracts.)				
June 30	123	4.275	26.29	
(President Roosevelt stated that the United States refuses to stabilize the dollar until prices have risen further.) (The President made the statement for the general policy of stabilizing all prices.)				
July 3	123/1	4.475	27.54	
(The price of gold reached the highest premium, and on the same day the stock market and commodity markets reached their highest levels.)				
Oct. 22	President announces policy to buy gold.			
Feb. 19	134/9	5.135	34.60	35.00
Feb. 20	135/9	5.05	34.28	35.00
Feb. 21	136/5	5.09	34.72	35.00
Feb. 23	136/5½	5.075	34.63	35.00
Feb. 24	136/6	5.08	34.67	35.00
Feb. 26	136/5	5.085	34.68	35.00
Feb. 27	136/7	5.0675	34.61	35.00
Feb. 28	137/1	5.06625	34.72	35.00
Mar. 1	137/1	5.08	34.82	35.00
Mar. 2	136/7	5.075	34.66	35.00
Mar. 3	136/10½	5.075	34.73	35.00



These Will Bear Watching

IN 1934 you will save money by checking up before doing business with any concern which seems to come under one of the following heads:

Quite a number of collection agencies are sending agents through the country either buying up bad debts at a few cents on the dollar or offering to collect them on contract. The "nigger in the woodpile" is that they write the contract and if you read it carefully you will find that it is all in their favor. **DO NOT SIGN A CONTRACT WITH A COLLECTION AGENCY UNTIL YOU HAVE NOT ONLY READ IT BUT UNDERSTAND IT.** A few days' delay will do no harm. If you are in doubt write us and we will be glad to report.

Advance Fees

Several real estate concerns are asking for an advance fee and giving all sorts of promises that they will be able to sell your property. Do not pay anyone any fee until after your property has been sold. There are plenty of agencies that will be glad to do their best for you under those conditions.

"Made to Order" Clothes

Not all clothes companies who sell through house-to-house agents are unreliable, but some of them are. Agents require an advance deposit which is their commission. Some companies apparently ship the first suit they can lay their hands on regardless of fit or material. When the subscriber complains the company says "return it" but if he does that the company some times forgets all about it. They have both suit and money. Some of these suits must get worn out just by being handled and shipped around so much.

Auto Associations

A number of automobile associations have assured us that they direct their agents to explain their services fully. In spite of that fact a heavy correspondence from many subscribers shows that they believed they were buying automobile liability insurance when they signed up. (Usually the "services" include a limited travel accident policy worth \$1.00). Moral: When you buy insurance be sure you get it. If you join any sort of an automobile association be sure that you understand exactly what you are getting. When such a concern gets your money it is gone. They can always point to the contract and say that they

have lived up to it. Incidentally, some of them do not have to do very much in order to live up to their agreement.

Eye Doctors

There are still a few "eye doctors" traveling around the country. They specialize in fleecing old people. They are clever and they work quickly. If you hear of their activities lose no time in informing the State Police.

Egg Buyers

The usual number of egg buyers of doubtful financial responsibility are in business. They are long on promises or better returns but the only safe way is to check on their responsibility before you ship. We will be glad to do this for you.

Tourists Homes

With the approach of spring the country will be filled with agents wanting you to sign up as a member of some association of tourists' homes. While some of them render some service the idea is too easily financed and too easily abused to be safe. It is our belief that the best advertisements for a tourists' home are neat and attractive surroundings and satisfied customers. Here again you should at least be thoroughly familiar not only with what they agree to do but with their financial and moral rating.

About Those Ellison Claims

In the February 17th issue we spoke of an attempt to collect old claims of the Ellison Piano House. Now it appears that there are two chapters to this story.

We had reference to attempts by a collection agency who, it appears, bought up accounts knowing that bankruptcy had taken place, and that previous attempts to collect accounts had been unsuccessful.

The other chapter concerns Bankers-Commercial Security Company, Inc., of New York, a concern which for many years has financed instalment sales of pianos, washing machines and other merchandise going into the home. They financed instalment receivables of the L. F. Ellison Piano House before the latter branched out on their intensive sales campaign and got into trouble with the postal authorities on a puzzle scheme.

In stating their position, the Bankers-Commercial Security Company declared, "We do not expect anyone to go without food or the necessities of life in order to pay these accounts, even though we paid full value for them, but, on the other hand, we do not expect them to buy new automobiles and begin to buy new washing machines, radios, etc., until they have liquidated their legitimate debts."

That would seem to be a fair statement of the situation as it affects them.

Bringing Home the Bacon

Have just received a letter from x x x and they tell us that our stove has been freighted. Thanking you for your assistance.

—Mr. C. B. M., Connecticut.

* * *

I wish to thank you for the service rendered me in collecting the bill which I feel quite certain I would never have received if it were not for your timely service. I had sent them three receipted bills from the garage which they repeatedly denied receiving. Such service as you have given me inspires great confidence in your subscribers. A friend in need is a friend indeed. I had previously been to a lawyer here who could give me no encouragement of ever getting anything from them.

Thanking you again and wishing you great success in the future, I remain one of your many friends.

—A. T. W., New Hampshire.

TROUBLE COMES WHEN LEAST EXPECTED

Slippery roads—a tire blows out—some one else is driving carelessly—the other fellow uses more than his half of the road—the end of the culvert is not easy to see—he turned left without warning—he stopped, never looking to see if anyone was behind him.

These are only a few of the many causes of automobile accidents. After the accident happens it is always helpful to have an insurance company like the North American to help pay the doctor bills while you are laid up recovering from the injuries received.

Claims Recently Paid

Paid policyholders to Feb. 1, 1934.....	\$348,466.73
Paid policyholders during February.....	3,551.38
Total	\$352,018.11

Mary Linscott, No. Berwick, Me.	14.28	Fan Wyckoff, Belvidere, N. J.	30.00
Auto accident—fractured rib, abrasions		Truck skidded into tree—injured nose, cuts	
Mike Teresko, Mattituck, N. Y.	130.00	Donald Frank, Little Valley, N. Y.	41.43
Truck overturned—injured		Auto overturned—fractured rib	
Mrs. Lucinda Davis, R. I. Hill, N. H.	57.14	Donald Perry, Venice Center, N. Y.	64.28
Auto collision—fractured rib, cuts, abrasions		Auto overturned—injured lungs and nose	
Miriam L. Davis, Hill, N. H.	35.71	Martin A. Monahan, Lancaster, N. H.	107.14
Auto collision—fractured foot, cuts, bruises		Thrown from truck—fractured arm	
Criss Mallett, No. Haverhill, N. H.	30.00	Lilley B. Case, Canton, Pa.	70.00
Thrown from sled—injured ribs and hips		Truck struck auto—injured	
Robert Tonkin, Est., Concord, N. H.	1000.00	Della Ellis, New Berlin, N. Y.	20.00
Auto hit tree—mortality		Auto collided with truck—brain concussion	
Lester Taylor, Lockport, N. Y.	45.71	Mrs. Fred Best, Barton, N. Y.	130.00
Truck skidded and overturned—injured ribs and arm		Auto collision—fractured arms, ribs, skull	
Eugene E. Fadden, Box 52, Meriden, N. H.	38.57	Joseph McGuire, Concord, N. H.	10.00
Auto hit stump—fractured collarbone		Auto accident—sprained chest muscles	
Marion J. Butterfield, Merrimack, N. H.	30.00	Burrell B. Wightman, E. Syracuse, N. Y.	7.14
Auto collision—injured back		Auto collision—injured back	
Leon C. Sears, Williamsburg, Mass.	20.00	Pearle Nye, Mayville, N. Y.	14.28
Thrown from sled—dislocated shoulder		Thrown from auto—injured back, leg, arm	
William Caston, Wallkill, N. Y.	50.00	Wells Miller, Sherburne, N. Y.	80.00
Auto collision—fractured forearm		Auto struck tree—fractured ankle	
Frank Filkins, Oswego, N. Y.	7.14	Harry L. Morse, Canaan, N. H.	5.00
Auto collision—injured		Struck by auto—injured leg	
Bruno Kulesza, Jamesport, N. Y.	15.00	Thomas C. Redmond, Nunda, N. Y.	20.00
Struck by truck—injured rib and shoulder		Auto skidded—contused chest	
Frank Moore, Bridgeton, N. J.	112.86	Edith Chapman, Stanley, N. Y.	30.00
Auto collision—contused side		Auto overturned—fractured rib, bruises	
Mrs. Elsie Mack, Wallkill, N. Y.	90.00	Roy Avery, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—injured neck, back, abdomen		Auto collision—cuts, injured shoulder	
Harold Ronk, Montgomery, N. Y.	34.28	Jason C. Smith, Gouverneur, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—sprained ankles, cuts		Thrown from car—injured	
John Gaisler, Blairstown, N. J.	20.00	Josie Robins, Canaan, N. H.	80.00
Auto skidded into ditch—cut finger		Auto skidded—injured leg, cut over eye	
George Depew, Wallkill, N. Y.	40.00	Carrie Peirce, E. Jamaica, Vt.	92.86
Truck accident—fractured ribs		Auto and truck collision—fractured hip	
Leon Manchester, Richmondville, N. Y.	30.00	Peter Kayros, Hudson, N. H.	30.00
Truck hit pole—fractured rib, cuts		Thrown from wagon—injured buttocks	
Frank Arnold, Bethel, Vt.	40.00	Alice Wiser, Plymouth, N. H.	20.00
Auto overturned—injured side, back, hips		Auto collision—fractured rib	
Mary M. Arnold, Bethel, Vt.	30.00	Julia E. Harris, Ashaway, R. I.	20.00
Auto overturned—sprained back		Auto collision—cut scalp	
Gilbert Nessell, No. Western, N. Y.	30.00	George S. Anderson, Fonda, N. Y.	20.00
Auto overturned—injured back & shoulder		Auto accident—injured	
William Schery, Leicester, N. Y.	40.00	Zoe Starr, Millport, N. Y.	28.57
Auto overturned—contused kidney, strains		Auto collision—cuts and bruises	
Don W. Norton, Jr., Chaumont, N. Y.	10.00	Mrs. Florence S. Birch, Candor, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—bruised face and knees		Auto accident—injured	
D. W. Norton, Sr., Chaumont, N. Y.	25.71	Walter Bush, Fulton, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—broken nose, injured ribs		Truck skidded—contused chest, sprains	
Merwin Weber, Elmer, N. J.	78.57	Rose Ann LeCasse, Hardwick, Vt.	14.28
Auto collision—severe hand cuts		Sleigh accident—injured knees	
Leighton Bradley, Southfield, Mass.	30.00	Isaac Seader, Roxbury, Mass.	30.00
Auto collision—fractured bone		Auto accident—injured	
Georgiana N. Hopper, Woodhull, N. Y.	70.00	Walter Adams, Sherburne, N. Y.	60.00
Auto accident—ankle, leg injured		Thrown from wagon—fractured arm	
Prof. Ivan Gifford, Cape Vincent, N. Y.	11.43	Nellie Husk, Moravia, N. Y.	110.00
Auto accident—cut forehead, brain concussion		Auto collision—fractured thigh, cuts	
Leo Mentnech, Hurleyville, N. Y.	20.00	Milton S. Merrifield, Sheffield, Mass.	77.14
Auto collision—lacerated side		Thrown from auto—contused and lacerated	
Mary Esposito, Stephentown, N. Y.	40.00	Freida Caplan, Lebanon, N. H.	10.00
Auto ran into ditch—fractured collarbone		Auto accident—sprained knee and back	
		Erwin Petry, Northford, Conn.	22.86
		Auto struck tree—fractured skull, cuts	

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YOU WITH YOUR APPLICATION.

A. A. Associates, Inc.

LICENSED AGENTS FOR



LIMITED \$1.00 POLICIES

10 North Cherry St.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Service Bureau Claims Recently Settled

NEW YORK

House & Duger, Cato	\$ 20.00
(balance due on cabbage)	
Irving H. Wheat, Hamden	100.00
(damages to heifer collected)	
Harold Von Linden, Schoharie	29.50
(refund on unsatisfactory order)	
A. S. Baldwin, Bridgehampton	44.83
(pay for potato bags)	
N. Y. Coop. Seed Potato Ass'n., Utica	111.16
(pay for potatoes)	
Edward A. Zuhaski, Cutchogue	12.51
(pay for cauliflower)	
Mrs. Clarence Gutshow, Lyons	5.00
(refund on unfilled order)	
F. E. Worden, W. Winfield	1.00
(payment on account eggs)	
Louis Townsend, Frankfort	1.00
(payment on account calves)	
Arthur E. Flatt, Williamson	34.50
(adjustment of claim)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. Harold G. Wells, Hillsboro .....	.30
(add'l adjustment on mail order complaint)	

Claims Settled Which Involved No Money

NEW YORK

Dwight M. Anderson, Candor	
(adjustment of complaint)	
Archibald A. Blue, Cold Brook	
(partial adjustment of magazine subscriptions)	
Mrs. Wm. K. Marmon, Port Leyden	
(order of portraits procured)	
Harold P. Land, Adams	
(magazine subscription procured)	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Myles Standish Watson, Newington	
(order of shoes procured)	

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Lois Uryss, Mackinaw	
(adjustment of complaint against nursery)	
Mrs. Raymond Gould, Morris	
(procured mail order)	

CONNECTICUT

Lyman Bros., Talcottville	
(adjustment of complaint)	

Only Firestone

Gum-Dipped High Stretch Cords

GIVE SO MUCH SAFETY MILEAGE.

Firestone

OLDFIELD TYPE

4.50-20	\$6.20
4.75-19	6.90
5.00-19	7.40

SENTINEL TYPE

4.40-21	\$5.13
4.75-19	6.23
5.00-19	6.67

COURIER TYPE

4.40-21	\$3.71
4.50-21	4.38
4.75-19	4.79

Other Sizes Proportionately Low



EVERY farmer knows the damaging effect of heat. The inside of every tire built, is made of cotton fibers woven into cords which are built layer upon layer into the body of the tire.

As the tire flexes, these cotton fibers rub and chafe against each other, creating friction and heat. This heat destroys the vitality and "Life" of the tire and is the greatest enemy of tire safety.

Only Firestone counteracts this damaging heat by the Firestone patented process of gum-dipping the high stretch cords in pure liquid rubber, insulating and coating every fiber and cord against friction, and safety-locking the cord body into one unit of greater strength. This extra process prolongs the life of the tire and gives greater protection against blowouts.

Firestone tires are safety protected on the outside by deep cut scientifically designed tread of tough live rubber that grips and holds the road.

These Firestone safety features cost more to build, but cost you **NO MORE** to buy than tires made without these outstanding advantages.

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store in your community **TODAY**. Have him equip your car, truck and tractor with Firestone Tires, Batteries, Spark Plugs, and Brake Lining for greater safety and economy.

Listen to Lawrence Tibbett or Richard Crooks and Harvey Firestone, Jr., every Monday night—N. B. C. Network



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FREE SPARK PLUG TEST

58^c Each in Sets

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YOUR BATTERY TESTED FREE

As Low As

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And Your Old Battery



Firestone Aquapruf Brake Lining does not absorb water or moisture. Safe, quick stops without chatter or squeal.

BRAKES TESTED FREE

Firestone Brake Lining

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Firestone

OLDFIELD TYPE TRUCK and BUS TIRES

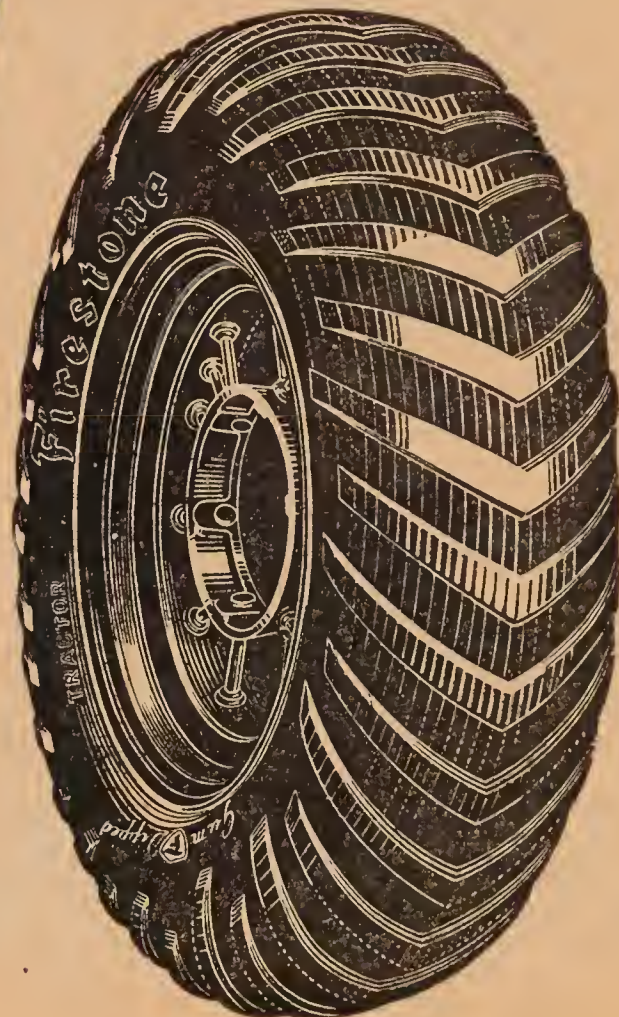
Sturdy and dependable for every type of service. Built with Firestone features of Gum-Dipped Cords and Two Extra Gum-Dipped Cord Plies Under the Tread.

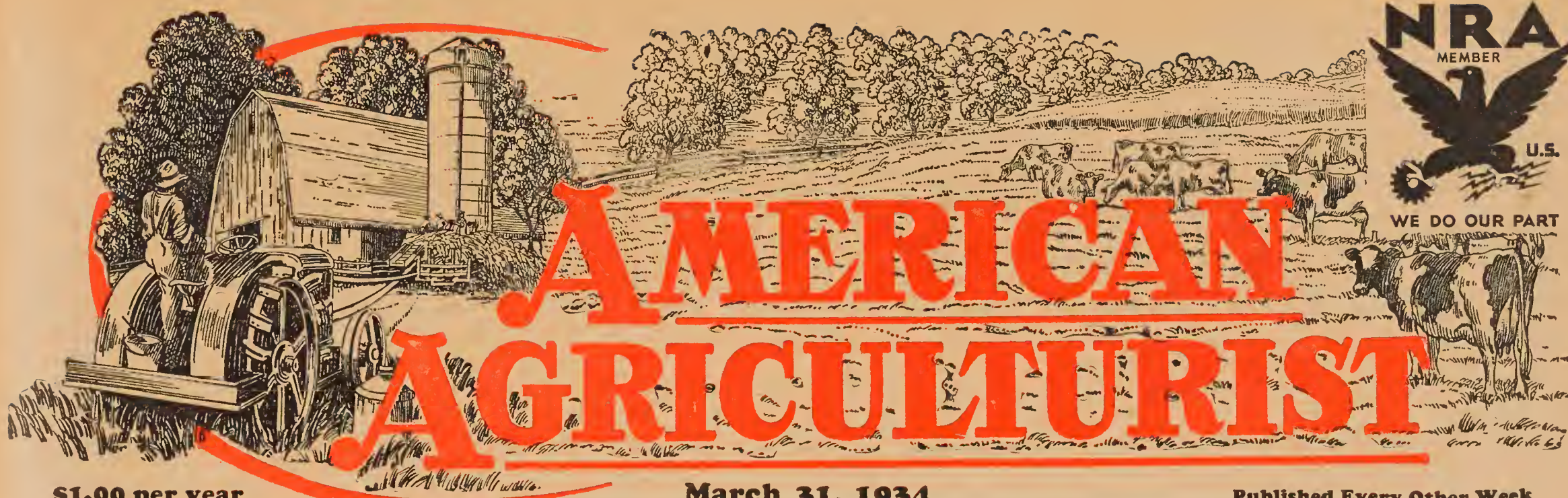
30x5 H.D.	\$20.24
32x6 "	34.51
6.00-20 "	16.17
7.50-20 "	33.48

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Firestone TRACTOR TIRES

Makes your tractor an all-purpose machine instantly available for field and road work. Tests at leading universities show Firestone Low-Pressure Tractor Tires **SAVE GAS—TIME—MONEY—** and do more work. Less vibration. Easier riding. Your present tractor can be changed over. See your Firestone dealer.





\$1.00 per year

March 31, 1934

Published Every Other Week

Farmers Suggest a Permanent Administration Program for Agriculture

FROM a study of hundreds of letters written by practical farmers, from many conferences with individuals who on their records in agriculture justify faith in their judgment, and from a review of printed opinion, the authors of this statement have come to the conclusions set forth below.

This statement is printed here, and generally released to the press, to provide a tangible basis for discussion of present trends in the government's relationship to agriculture. The object of the authors is to support and to protect the administration.

Generally Approved Long Time Plans

I. Pass the necessary legislation under which, in the words of President Roosevelt, the United States may have "the kind of a dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing power as the dollar value we hope to obtain in the near future."

II. Limit government financing of agriculture to the services of the Farm Credit Administration and to sound loans only, so that interest rates may be as low as possible.

III. Retire sub-marginal lands from cultivation in those areas where the return from farming is so meager that the farmers there desire to move off that land into new locations. In such

By

Frank E. Gannett
E. R. Eastman
H. E. Babcock

areas, the State and Federal Governments should assist the farmers to relocate by purchasing their land for the growing of forests for recreation areas, and for game preserves.

IV. Continue the normal development of agricultural research and education.

V. Develop international trade.

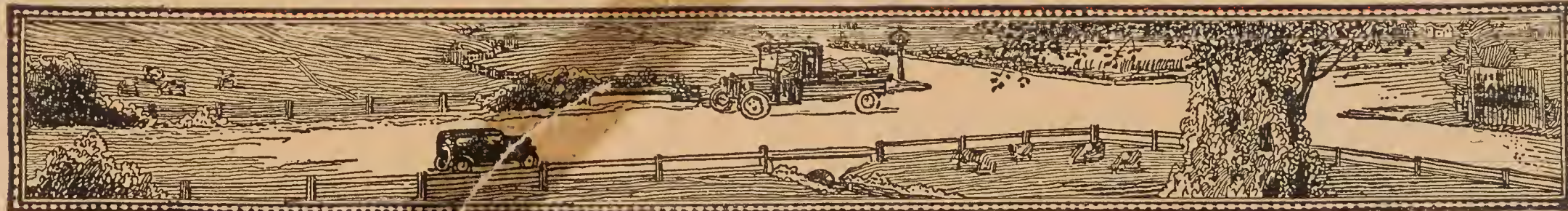
Generally Approved Expediencies

I. Continue to raise the price of gold as necessary to "enable agriculture and industry once more to give work to the unemployed — (and) make possible the payment of public and private debts more nearly at the price level at which they were incurred."

II. Stop emphasizing surpluses. Step up the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to get agricultural products to the people who need them.

III. Separate the administration of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

IV. Immediately break down the management of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the basis of Land Bank Districts. Provide it with an Advisory Committee of farmers for each district. Announce a plan for the orderly withdrawal of the A.A.A. from the management of private farm affairs in the United States.



WHEN *DISTRESSED* MILK GOES TO MARKET...

IT

LOWERS

EVERY

DAIRY

FARMER'S

MILK

CHECK!

EVERY Dairy Farmer's income depends on keeping milk markets steady.

When a number of individual farmers sell their milk for whatever they can get, a market break **MUST** follow, and **EVERY** dairy farmer suffers.

There is generally one cause for markets breaking—when one dealer can buy his milk supply cheaper than his competitors, he can sell it cheaper. Other dealers feel that they must protect their business, and they, too, seek cheaper milk and lower their prices. Distressed milk is brought in to meet this demand—and every Dairy Farmer suffers.

Because of this condition Dairy Farmers are forced to *compete against each other*, and milk checks **DROP IN SIZE**.

There is one thing on which all Dairy Farmers agree—one thing we all have in common—**WE ALL WANT A HIGHER**

PRICE FOR OUR MILK. This is true whether we belong to an organization or not.

Since a break in market prices affects us all, we should all strive for one thing—**KEEPING THE MARKET PRICE STRUCTURE STEADY.**

That problem belongs to every Dairy Farmer in the milk shed. And all of us must seek the answer.

We are interested in solving that problem and we are willing to contribute, however we can, to the correct solution. If it can be solved by having Federal aid, we will give our support. If it can best be solved by the creation of other producer organizations built to operate successfully, we will welcome such effort.

But one fact we should like to make clear; we are no longer interested in taking on more milk.

Published by
**THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S
LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

A Plan to Help Every Dairyman

By E. R. Eastman

THE New York State Legislature is now working on a bill which will, in my opinion, do more to correct the dairy situation and put more money in farmers pockets than all the other proposed remedies put together. This bill will provide for the deduction of 1 cent or 2 cents a hundred pounds for all the milk produced or sold in New York State. The sum thus obtained will be used for advertising milk. The final details of the bill have not been worked out at this writing but it will no doubt contain some or all of the following provisions.

Advertise to Increase Milk Use

A milk advertising or education bureau will be set up in the Department of Agriculture and Markets with a director of milk and dairy products advertising in charge. Every dealer in the state is now obliged under the Pitcher Milk Control Law to make a regular monthly report to the New York State Milk Control Board for every pound of milk that he handles. The milk advertising bill will provide that every milk dealer at the time of making his monthly report will make a deduction for advertising, one-half of which comes from the dairymen and one-half from the dealers. This sum will be paid to the New York State Comptroller and will be paid out by the Comptroller for milk advertising and publicity purposes on the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets and the director of milk advertising. The money thus held by the Comptroller will not be considered as a part of State funds but will be held by the State as custodian for the milk industry. The intent of the bill is that the industry and not the State is the real owner of these advertising funds. The State simply tenders its services.

Not Fastened On You for Life

The milk advertising bill is being set up as an emergency aid. It has a limited term of one year. At the end of that time, if a good job has been done, the work can be continued. If you do not want it it will not be fastened on to you for life like some of the other so-called farm relief methods.

Inasmuch as this milk advertising bill provides deductions for all milk sold within the state as well as for all milk produced within the state all dairymen and dealers using our markets will contribute to the improvement of those markets. I hope the Legislature will make the deduction 2 cents a hundred instead of 1 cent. This will mean only 1 cent per hundred pounds each for both producers and dealers, a very small sum so far as the individual is concerned, but the 2 cents per hundred will give a large sum in total and will make it possible to do a big educational job in teaching the public the food value of milk. I see great hope for dairymen in this measure. Here is something that we can all do together without quarrelling about it. It is fairly simple and is sure to lead to excellent results if rightly done. It will be set up in the Department of Agriculture and Markets as a separate bureau and will have nothing to do with the operation of the Milk Control Board except that the Milk Control Board, because it has the records, will help to make the collections.

If the plan succeeds for dairy products I see no reason why it can not be extended to increase the consumption of Eastern eggs, apples and other farm products.

Only a 3% Surplus

The trouble with the fluid milk business is not over-production. We have less cows in this milk shed now than at the beginning of the depression. The real problem, of course, is in the falling off of the demand for milk. There was a 56 per cent increase in the production of milk in America as a whole in the 12 years from 1920 to 1932 but demand kept right up with production. An increase in per capita consumption accounted for 32% more dairy products than in 1920 and the increase in the population during that period took care of the rest of the increase in milk production. Even now, with all of the talk about surplus, the surplus is only about 3 per cent over the demand. It is obvious therefore that only a slight increase in demand would take care

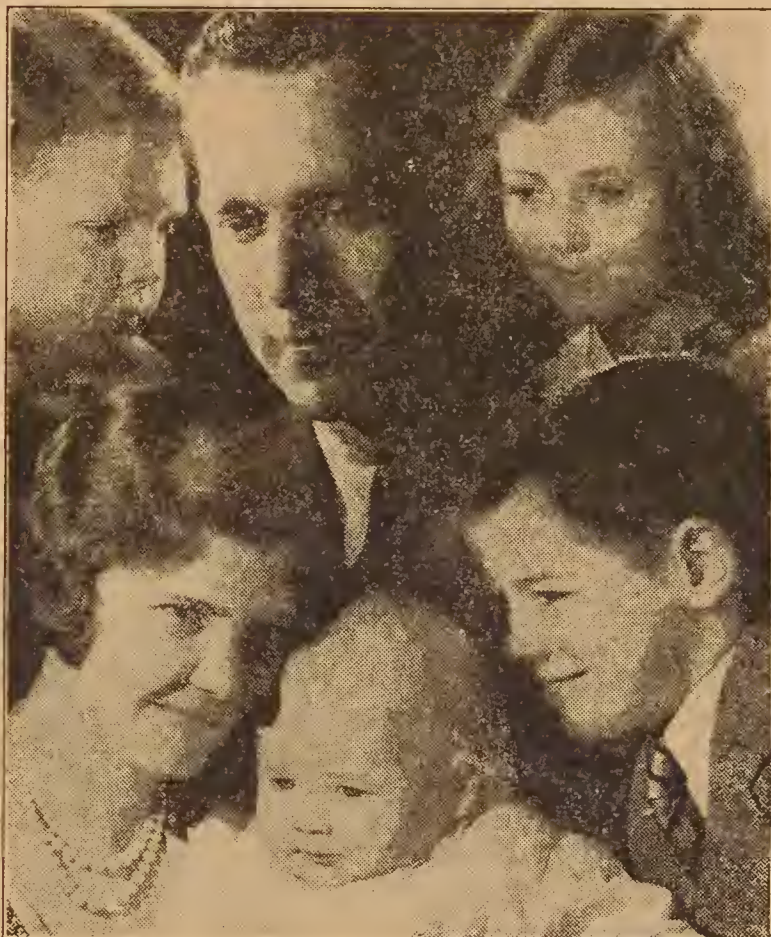
fat and forcing all dairymen, whether they have good cows or bad, to sign contracts to cut down their production. Two or three years from now there may be a great shortage of milk in this milk shed if dairymen are forced to cut their production now and this shortage will give Western dairymen a chance to break into this market.

The AAA is approaching the problem wrong end to. The dairy industry, unlike wheat or cotton, is not on an exporting basis. It depends entirely upon our own local markets. Therefore the way to solve the milk marketing problem is to increase the demand and the way to increase the demand is to advertise milk.

Think of the Possibilities!

What almost unlimited possibilities there are to increase, through proper educational methods, the demand and consumption of milk and its products! No other product compares with milk in educational possibilities, yet every other product that I can think of has had more advertising. For example, whether you approve of cigarette smoking or not, advertising and advertising alone has multiplied the consumption of cigarettes many many times, increasing the consumption right through the depression. Nobody finds any fault with the price of cigarettes; everybody complains about the price of milk. Is there any comparison of the real values to the human race of these two commodities? Citrus growers of the South and of California have reached every consumer in America in the last 25 years through advertising and advertising alone. Bananas are crowding out many of our home grown fruits because of advertising.

Comparatively little educational work has been done with milk. Many of the dealers have advertised their own brands. The National Dairy Union has done and is doing a good job in increasing the consumption of manufactured dairy products. It does not help very much here in the East, however. The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association has worked hard to bring the value of milk to the attention of the consumers but none of these efforts have been on a large scale; none have received the support of the whole industry. Because doctors,



Above — A family of milk drinkers, and they show it! Health authorities say that a quart a day for every person is none too much milk. That would double consumption.

—Photo by Paul Hesse, courtesy the Parents' Magazine.

Right — Good milk advertising. These marchers in a recent New York City parade have the right idea about milk.

—Photo courtesy World-Telegram.



Left — Milk should be served every day in every school. The children thus learn its great value themselves, and take the lesson home to the whole family.



of all the surplus and restore milk prices. Unfortunately, that small 3 per cent surplus brings down the price of the 97 per cent to a low level. The 3 per cent surplus also applies to all dairy products for the entire nation. The surplus of fluid milk in many sections has been much larger at times than the 3 per cent.

Can there be any doubt that the way to correct the problem is not to decrease the number of good cows or the efficient feeding in the care of those cows? To be sure, diseased cows, whether with TB or contagious abortion, should certainly be eliminated and the government ought to help farmers liberally to make these eliminations. Cows that are poor producers and unprofitable should, of course, be eliminated. But I am strongly opposed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington applying heavy processing taxes on butter-

health and school leaders have believed that the advertising efforts of individual companies were somewhat selfish these authorities have not gone as far as they might in emphasizing the value of milk. But now, with the great State of New York back of the enterprise, and with every dealer and farmer supporting a united educational campaign, we would have an entirely different story to tell.

The sum obtained from the small deductions from each hundred pounds of milk will make it possible to carry educational advertisements in hundreds of newspapers and magazines throughout the entire milk shed. Radio will also be used in the campaign and the small personnel who will direct the campaign from the Bureau in the State Department of Agriculture and Markets will be busy organizing all of the authorities, such as; doctors, health leaders

(Continued on Page 18)

The Editorial Page

The Love for a Garden is Universal

"Someone has said that the Lord must have loved the common people for he made so many of them. May I not say, without irreverence, that I think the Lord must also love the gardens, the little gardens and the larger ones which are a part of the homes of the common people everywhere.

The first home of the first man was in a garden and it seems that a desire to plant something in the ground and to watch it grow is almost as universal and instinctive as the desire for a home."—Miss H. M.

THE lady who wrote the beautiful sentiment expressed above told in her letter to us of two gardens which had meant much in her life. One was on a farm in Seneca County, New York, when she was a girl and the other was the one which she now possesses with her home in California. She closes her letter with a quotation from the Scriptures: "They shall beat their swords into plow shares and their spears into pruning hooks . . . They shall set every man under his vine and under his fig tree." "What a happy world," says our friend, "it will then be, and what gardens they will have."

Farmers Do Not Want This Kind of Leadership

WE understand that an effort is being made in Congress to pass a bill creating the office of Under Secretary of Agriculture and that the real purpose of the bill is to promote Rexford G. Tugwell from his present position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to this new position and to increase his salary to \$10,000 a year.

This bill should be defeated. Mr. Tugwell's dangerous theories are receiving far too much consideration as it is now, without giving him any more power. It is due chiefly to his advice that American agriculture is becoming burdened with new schemes from which it may take generations to recover. Mr. Tugwell is the leader in the Administration who would turn the small farms of America into great single units where all of the farmers would be hired men. He is one of those who would, if he could, destroy the farmers' liberty, individualism and initiative by requiring crop reduction by force.

Mr. Gannett Suggests an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for the Northeast

INSTEAD of creating the new high-salaried position of Under Secretary of Agriculture, as is now proposed, why not follow the suggestion of Frank E. Gannett, one of the publishers of this paper, and establish an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture here in the Northeast? One of the chief reasons why the Farm Credit Administration is so successful in aiding agriculture is that it is decentralized, with an administering unit in 12 different Land Bank districts. The Land Bank and Farm Credit officials for this district, located at Springfield, know far more about conditions and needs here in the Northeast than it is possible for officials located at Washington to know. Let us put the administration of the Federal Department of Agriculture on the same basis, with the Secretary in the Department of Agriculture at Washington and with an Assistant Secretary located in each district. No one in Washington can serve well the wheat farmers of the Central West, the orange growers of California or the dairymen of the East. What happens is that we get a Secretary of Agriculture and nearly all of his assistants from one or two sections of the country and then all of the rest suffer from poor service.

That's just what is happening now. The

needs of the West and the South are put before our farm problems of this section. Give us an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, born and brought up and trained in the agriculture of this section and located here, and there would be a different story.

For More TB Funds Without Strings

IT is reported that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) intends to give New York and other states enough funds to finish the campaign to clean up TB in dairy cattle immediately. We are in full sympathy with this proposal providing a processing tax is not laid on milk and butterfat to provide the funds and providing also that no attempt is made to do the whole job in New York in one year.

Eliminating the TB cattle is a necessary job but it must not be tied with the AAA plan to get all dairymen to sign contracts to reduce production. Any plan which would force dairymen to reduce the number or production of their good cows is bound to fail. By the time the production is reduced, demand will be better, consumption will be increased so that it may be necessary to bring in Western milk.

But it is true that the East is helping to pay the huge sums that are now being given by the Government to Western and Southern farmers and we would like to see some of those funds paid here to farmers for indemnities for TB cattle providing the money is given without impossible strings attached to them.

There are approximately 35,000 untested herds of dairy cattle left in New York State, representing about 600,000 cattle or about 26 per cent of all of our cows. These cows are mostly in our intensive dairy counties and our guess is that at least 200,000 of them would react with TB. It is obviously impossible for the State Department of Agriculture and Markets to increase its force quickly enough to test all of these herds in one year and do a good job. It is true also that should all of these replacements have to be made in one year it would send the prices of dairy cows sky rocketing and probably make it necessary to lower the bars and let in inferior cows from other states. Let us take the money from the federal government, if we can get it without impossible conditions, on our promise that the TB campaign will be speeded up and the cattle eliminated as rapidly as it can be done efficiently and without injustice to dairymen.

Farm Credit Administration Helps Many

FEW persons, even among farmers, realize the remarkable help that the Farm Credit Administration has rendered to American agriculture during the past year. Federal Land Bank and Commissioners loans average \$200,000 per county for every one of the 3,072 farm counties of the United States. In the Springfield district, since January 1, 1933, loans totaling almost \$34,000,000 either have been made or approved. The most important fact about these loans is that they were mostly made to *REFINANCE farmers and not to start new enterprises*. Approximately 90% of all the loans made was to refinance existing indebtedness. They were used to pull good farmers out of a hole which they did not dig and into which they fell through no fault of their own.

Another extremely important fact about the Farm Credit loans is that they were all made on strict business principles. There is no charity; none of the Santa Claus idea in the Farm Credit Administration. All the loans are granted only after very careful appraisals and checks have been made upon property which insure that the

loans will be repaid with interest when they come due. The great service rendered by the Farm Credit Administration is due to the fact that other sources of farm credit had almost entirely dried up. All over America everyone was calling on the farmers to pay off their mortgages and to pay up their debts and, of course, the farmers had no money with which to pay until the Farm Credit Administration loaned it to them.

Imagine, if you can, what these Farm Credit loans have meant in increased happiness to millions of farm folks. Here is your lifetime home, all of your savings and all of your hopes about to be lost forever because of the lack of ready money. Yours is still fundamentally a good property, but it has no cash value at the moment. Then when all seems to be lost the Farm Credit Administration steps in through the Land Banks or associated institutions and gives you a chance to go on to better days.

C. A. Stephens' Story in This Issue

AS we promised last time *A. A.* starts a story by C. A. Stephens in this issue. It will be only a very short serial which you can finish in a few issues.

No other American writer ever came closer to the spirit of New England country life than C. A. Stephens. You will miss a treat if you do not read this story.

Vote for Burritt for Cornell Trustee

EVERY graduate of Cornell University, and especially every alumnus of the State Colleges, should make a special effort to vote for Maurice C. Burritt for a member of the Board of Trustees. You will have that opportunity during the first week in April when ballots will be distributed.

Mr. Burritt is too well known to readers of the *American Agriculturist* to make it necessary to outline all his qualifications here. It is sufficient to say that he was brought up on the farm, where his home still is, at Hilton, New York, was for a long time an active worker as County Agent Leader and Extension Director of the New York State College; and is now an efficient member of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Burritt is a Master Farmer, with all that that implies. He has a quiet, modest personality, is loved by all who know him. In short, we know of no other person as well fitted to help guide the destinies of a great university.

Eastman's Chestnut

OUR Service Bureau spends much time trying to help people who have gotten into trouble with unreliable correspondence schools. Some correspondence schools are excellent for people who have the will power to study by themselves. But many of the schemes are like the one illustrated by Irv Cobb in the following story:

There was a so-called financial wizard who advertised to give lessons by mail which would enable patrons to prosper in their speculations.

A subscriber down in the Southwest found himself in difficulties as a result of following the directions for playing the grain market as laid down by the expert. He wrote a letter to this effect:

"You told me if I got into trouble I was to communicate with you and you would tell me how to act. Well, I done just what you said about buying winter wheat and I am now busted. How shall I act? Please wire."

By wire promptly came back the answer: "Act like you are busted!"



Visits with Editor Ed



Above — Mother, who still knows the old handicrafts like running a spinning wheel and piecing a quilt which she learned at "Grandma's house" in the long ago.

Right — Last night I dreamed again of helping father with the spring work. Strange how the old memories of the farm and home always keep coming back to those of us who love the country.

The following little story, from *Life's Memory Chest*, was broadcast recently from Station WGY.

COME with me for a few moments back along Memory's Lane to the enchanted land of childhood. Imagine a small boy of seven, perhaps, living on a lonesome hilltop farm, miles from the nearest village.

It is a snappy, frosty morning of Indian Summer. Long before daylight Mother calls from the foot of the stairs:

"Eddie, Eddie, get right up. You know today's the day we are going to Grandpa's house and we must hurry to get started."

Now, Grandpa's house is only 30 miles away, but it might as well be 300 for it is so far, in fact, that Mother is only able to see her father and mother once a year, and it is so long since Eddie saw Grandpa and Grandma that he only dimly remembers how they look.

No wonder, then, that this is a red-letter day. To go anywhere is a big event, and especially to Grandpa's house, so Eddie needs no second urging to bounce out of bed. In two minutes he is in his clothes and sitting at the lamplit breakfast table, mowing away his share of the hot buckwheat pancakes and sausage. When breakfast is over and the dishes washed, Eddie must submit to a hard session of neck and ear scrubbing, always a sure and disagreeable preliminary to company or a trip.

Then Father drives to the door with old Mollie hitched to the buggy. Father and the older brothers cannot go, for there are the cows to take care of and the farm work to do, but Mother, Eddie, and a three-year-old toddling brother, Albert, climb in and we are off.

How sad it is that the years must bring disillusionment and that we older folk can never

again see this magic world through the eyes of childhood!

Try, if you can, to see the world through the eyes of that small boy of long ago. It was just getting daylight. In the East the colorful sky is announcing the coming of the sun. In a few moments up it pops. The frost on grass and bush sparkles in the new morning light, and down the little hill back of the barn and across the brook the October woods are aglow with a million colors far beyond the skill of any mortal artist to portray.

Down the long mountain hill jogs the old farm



plug, Mollie. Then northward through the valley for several miles on a road that winds with the little creek. Now we turn off again to cross another range of hills on the historic Catskill Turnpike, and so on and on into what seems to Eddie to be another and glorious world.

We come after a time to a spring and a watering trough by the road, where the wayfarers since pioneer days have stopped to refresh themselves. Mother lets old Mollie drink sparingly of the ice cold water, then ties her to a tree, and

pulls some hay out of the back of the buggy for the horse's noonday meal. Then, seated by the spring, we eat our own lunch of bread and butter, chicken, and a bottle of milk.

There are worse things in life to wish for than the healthy appetite and digestion of the farm boy!

Lunch over, we are soon on our way again, but by now the sun has clouded over and a biting wind, promise of the winter soon to come, makes traveling in the open buggy disagreeable. Possibly to get the minds of us children on something else, Mother points out how the woods come down close to the road on both sides, and tells the story of how, in the olden days, robbers held up a stagecoach right on that very spot, killed the driver, and got away with the mail sacks, loaded with money. But Mother is not able, even with her hair-raising stories, to keep our minds off the hardships of the journey.

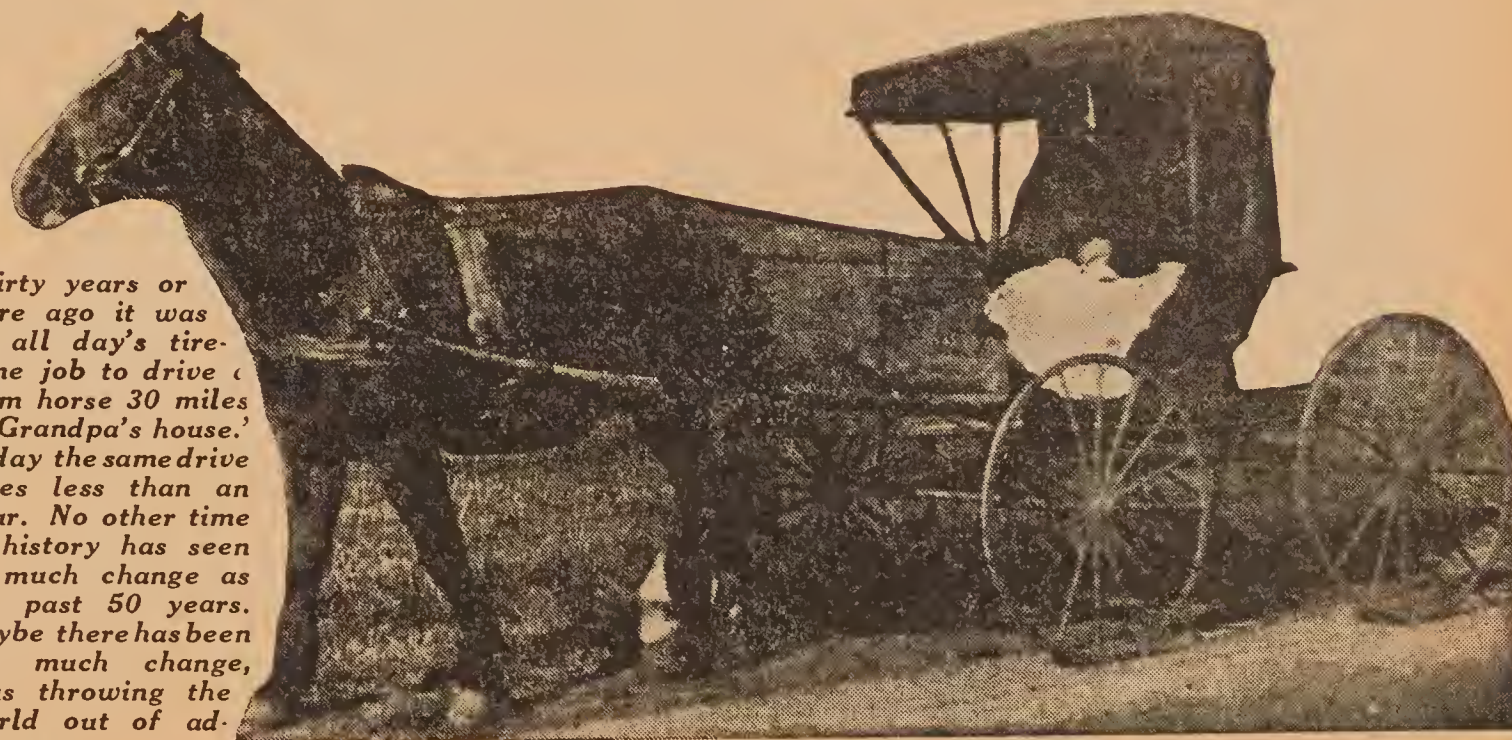
Old Mollie, too, is tired. She is used only to farm work, and goes slower and slower, while we children, tired and peevish, keep asking Mother how long until we get to Grandpa's house. At last, with a sigh of relief, Mother points her whip to the lights of a little house on a distant hill, and says, "There is Grandpa's house, children. Hush up and we will soon be there."

Since that day of long ago, Eddie has seen the world pass through its greatest changes and transformations in all history. He has seen the skyscrapers of the great cities, and used or seen many of the so-called wonderful mechanical contraptions of this modern age, but with it all never has he had the thrill that came from those visits to Grandpa's house.

How good that supper in the big farm kitchen tasted to us! We were hungry and tired from the long journey. Then, afterwards, we nodded sleepy heads for a little while around the sitting room fire, while Grandpa shelled corn for the breakfast of his hens the next morning, and asked Mother all of the questions about herself and family and farm after a year's absence.

Well, Eddie, has grown up these many years. No one except his aged mother ever calls him "Eddie" any more. Many times in recent years he has driven that same trip and covered in an hour's time in a closed car, protected from all the wind and storm, the journey that once took old Mollie all day to make. The woods are cleared back from the Catskill Turnpike, the dirt road replaced by concrete. The watering trough, a landmark for a century, is gone. Once, not long ago, we stopped where the watering trough once was, and traced a trickle of water back to a hill spring which bubbles just as cold as it did when the first pioneer gratefully drank from its refreshing waters.

(Continued on Page 25)



Thirty years or more ago it was an all day's tiresome job to drive a farm horse 30 miles to 'Grandpa's house.' Today the same drive takes less than an hour. No other time in history has seen as much change as the past 50 years. Maybe there has been too much change, thus throwing the world out of adjustment.



Out on a Limb

By Frank App

THE Extension Directors of the Northeast were invited by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to meet with them at Washington on March 17th to discuss the plans of the administration for eastern agriculture.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace made an informal address to the conference in which he stated the situation from the national viewpoint. Secretary Wallace pointed out that grain reacts to a rising price level before livestock



Frank App

commodities. Consequently, the western grain states were reaping the first benefits of the rising price. This same condition prevailed during the war period of rising prices. He pointed out that the east was particularly influenced by the payroll of the industrial cities nearby and the export markets, both of which were very much curtailed since the depression. The conference was presided over in the morning by Chester Davis, Chief Administrator. The corn and hog program, canhouse marketing agreements, potato marketing agreements and plans for the dairy industry were discussed so far as the administration was prepared to proceed.

I was particularly well impressed by the statement made by Mr. Davis, in which he told the Extension Directors that the dairy program was a result of the many suggestions made to the administration. These suggestions and proposals were taken by the administration staff and used as a basis for developing a program for the dairy industry. The Administration illustrated the manner in which the dairyman would benefit by reducing his production if a production program were adopted with benefit payments. Mr. Davis stated, however, that the program of the administration would not be imposed on any region, but would be presented to the various areas for their acceptance.

The difficulty of applying a production program to the east is economic. Eastern agriculture is at the door of our largest markets. Consequently, a reduction program which attempts to reimburse the farmers in this area by curtailing production is less attractive than it would be to the farmers of the distant areas. It might be more profitable to the producer nearby to maintain his production, and hold his market even though he is taxed for curtailment of production in some other area. The producer who is far removed from the markets is in a similar position to the farmer of marginal land; when prices are low freight rates and marketing costs take a much larger percentage of the consumer's dollar un-

til there is little left for the distant producer.

Our agriculture developed by expanding to the distant areas. It is impossible, however, to contract our production in the manner in which it has expanded because it would eliminate these distant farmers entirely from production. This would be analogous to industry when it drops employees to reduce production.

* * *

The Effect of Frost Injury to Fruit on 1934 Market Prices

The peach areas north of 36 parallel or north of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas appear to be largely if not completely out of the commercial market this year. This means few peaches for August and September shipment.

Damage to the trees in some areas is reported severe. I believe it is still too early to ascertain the extent of this damage. I am of the opinion, however, that the northern peach grower who has a young orchard on a good location, and the trees uninjured from the freeze has a bright future ahead of him after 1934. A surplus of August peaches is probably wiped out for the near future.

It will be interesting to watch the influence of a bare peach market on the market for early fruit and possibly vegetables. I distinctly remember a statement of that old farm philosopher Professor Alva Agee in which he contended that a low peach market usually meant low potato prices. Personally I could never see the correlation between peaches and potatoes but I have always had much respect for his judgment obtained from years of experience in practical farming and the teaching of sound farm practice.

I believe a bare peach market should have some influence on the apple market during this period. I shall watch with much interest the reaction on vegetables.

* * *

Packages for Fruits and Vegetables

The market for the 1933 apple crop is rapidly drawing to a close. It will be

well worth the while of the grower to investigate the various packages that have been used this past year for consideration of his 1934 crop.

A trip to the markets where these packages are being handled; the prices received compared to the same fruit in a tub bushel; and the expression of the trade handling these packages are necessary. Be sure, however, to ascertain the type of fruit that is used in these new packages. Usually it is a fruit of high finish and represents only the fancier grades. For those varieties which we produce of this type of fruit, some of these new packages are highly desirable. For the varieties that grade just U. S. No. 1, I question whether we would want to choose the new type package just yet.

A study of different vegetable packages is worth while. Many of our sweet corn growers are using crates for sweet corn, spinach and peppers which in the past were packed in the hamper. Examine these various packages and ascertain whether you should give them consideration.

The tendency of the trade is for a smaller package. This allows ease of handling and a smaller sale unit. A small unit allows the retailer to replace the package more frequently with a fresh one. This is important to the grower as well as the distributor.

* * *

Will the Canhouse Crops Move Out of the East

The hearing of the marketing agreements on canhouse crops brought a large amount of pressure from the western states from the canners for lower prices. On the other hand, no growers were present at the hearing of the tomato marketing agreement except from the east. Some western canners reported they had contracted their entire acreage at a price lower than the proposed agreement at the hearing. The absence of the growers might lead one to think that the western producers of tomatoes were satisfied with these low prices.

If tomatoes can be produced enough cheaper in the western states so as to allow the western canners to place

them on the eastern markets cheaper than the eastern growers can afford to produce them, then the industry of the east will go west.

During the period of 1916 to 1918 the eastern farmers were very much agitated because the cost of producing tomatoes increased more rapidly than the price of tomatoes. At that time I made an investigation of the costs in other states and did not find a great difference in the cost per ton. I do not know whether the western grower is willing to produce tomatoes at a low price because the cost is less than the eastern grower, or because grain prices have been so much below prewar that tomatoes are relatively more profitable than grain. I believe the growers of the east should examine into their cost and those of the west and plan their future operations accordingly. In the meantime, we cannot blame the eastern canners for not paying more if his competitors from the west can buy tomatoes at a price that allows him to undersell the eastern canner on the eastern market. On the other hand, we must recognize that for the past ten years we have had a differential in tomato prices of \$3.08 between New Jersey and Maryland and \$6.19 between New Jersey and Indiana which is the largest mid-western tomato producing state. How much of this differential is due to a premium on Jersey tomatoes because of quality or a premium because of location should be ascertained.

* * *

Farm Appraisals

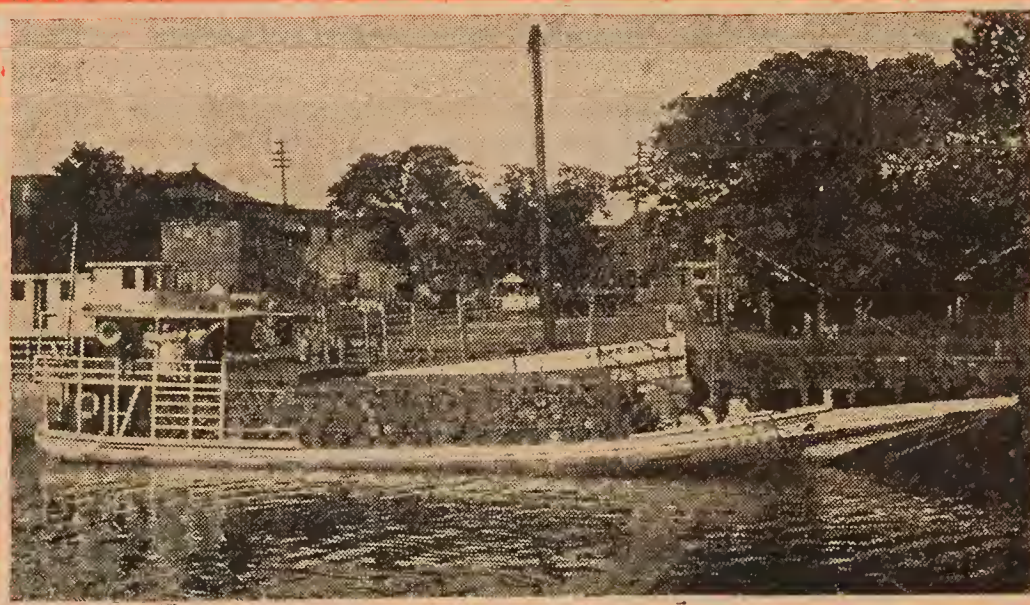
Sometime ago I mentioned the difficulty of satisfying an applicant for a Federal Land Bank mortgage when the amount requested exceeded the appraisal value.

Some of these cases can be adjusted through the scaling down of indebtedness. When the indebtedness represents accounts owing the trade, this is possible; when it represents taxes it seldom is possible; when it represents a mortgage it is usually possible only when the mortgagee feels the property will bring less than the mortgage.

I did not express myself clearly in the case presented. A friend of mine thought I was criticizing the farm appraisal system. I attempted to present the patience used by the appraisers of the Land Bank and the length of time necessary in attempting to satisfy the applicant. My contact with the appraisers of South Jersey leads me to feel that the work is well handled. The tremendous amount of work suddenly thrown on the Land Bank and the Credit Administration required the finest kind of organizing ability to meet the situation. The organizing and direction of this by Governor W. I. Myers and his associates is a bright spot in the governments activities, and should be appreciated by those of us occupied in making a living from farming.

This afternoon I am having a visit from a large poultryman who is in financial difficulty because of expansion during the period of 1926-29. His

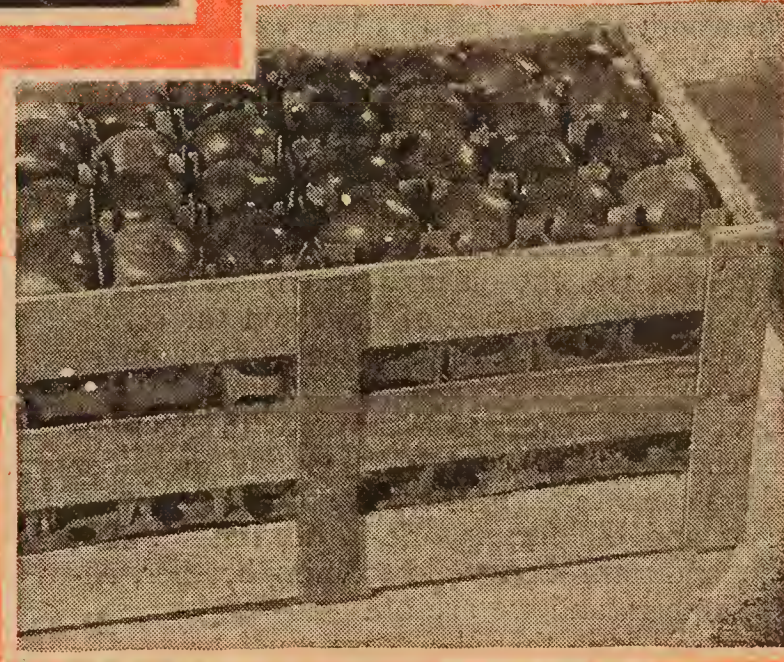
(Continued on Page 19)



Above—Shipping canhouse tomatoes from New Jersey to Maryland by boat.

Left—A plant bed should be well prepared.

Right—A "fancy pack filler" as used in the standard apple, peach and tomato crate.



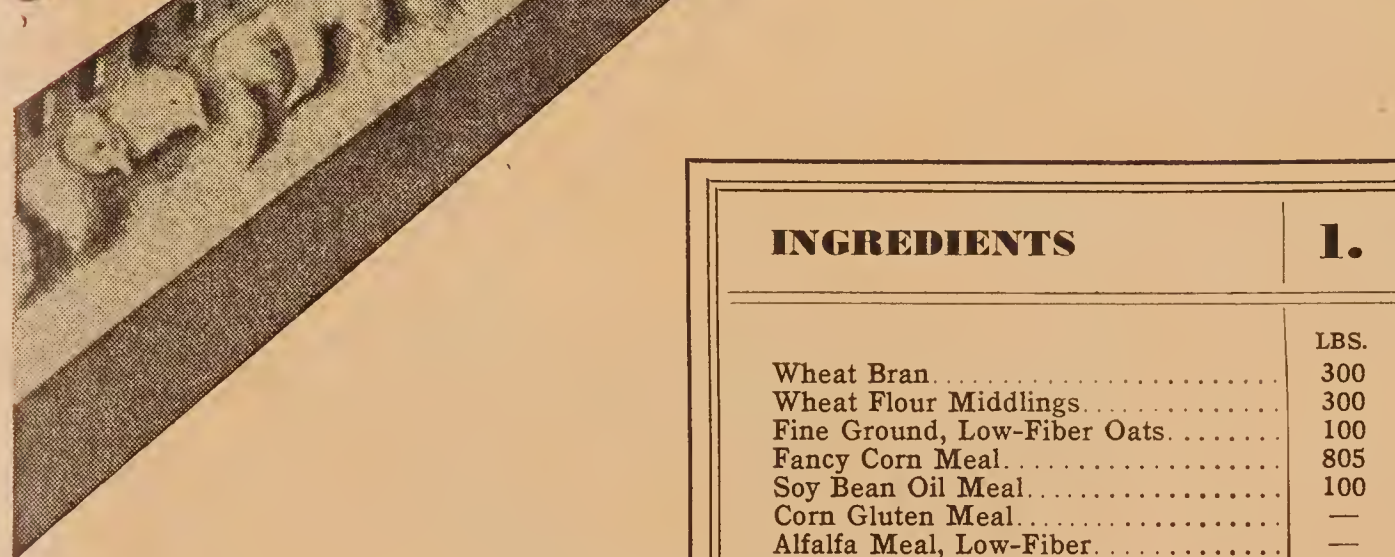
G.L.F. STARTING & GROWING MASH



G.L.F. STARTING & GROWING MASH WITH ALFALFA MEAL



G.L.F. SPECIAL STARTING & GROWING MASH



1. G. L. F. STARTING & GROWING MASH has for several years been used on more poultry farms in the area served by the G.L.F. than any other rearing mash. It has set the standard for getting broilers ready to market at an early age and for rearing big husky pullets well prepared for the work of egg production. Through these years this feed has an enviable record for doing the job at low cost. As new feeding facts have developed the open formula has been improved but the care used in selecting and mixing the ingredients for this feed is the real basis for its success in the hands of thousands of poultrymen. This feed will lead again this season.

INGREDIENTS	1.	2.	3.
	LBS.	LBS.	LBS.
Wheat Bran.....	300	200	200
Wheat Flour Middlings.....	300	300	400
Fine Ground, Low-Fiber Oats.....	100	100	200
Fancy Corn Meal.....	805	805	645
Soy Bean Oil Meal.....	100	100	—
Corn Gluten Meal.....	—	—	160
Alfalfa Meal, Low-Fiber.....	—	100	100
Dried Skim Milk.....	140	140	80
Dried Whey (milk sugar feed).....	40	40	40
Meat Scraps.....	100	100	120
Fish Meal.....	60	60	—
Ground Limestone.....	40	40	40
Salt.....	10	10	10
Cod Liver Oil reinforced in Vitamin D.....	5	5	5
	2000	2000	2000
Guaranteed Analysis			
Protein (minimum).....	17.50%	17.50%	17.50%
Fat (minimum).....	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Fiber (maximum).....	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

★ ★ ★
G. L. F.

economy of this mash will interest many feeders. Take you choice of these three feeds—each mash will produce excellent results. The amount of feed required to do the job and the cost of producing a broiler or rearing a pullet to maturity will be practically the same on either feed. Ask your local G. L. F. Agent for prices.

3

G. L. F.

RATIONS

FOR

Chicks

2. G. L. F. STARTING & GROWING MASH WITH ALFALFA MEAL, takes its name from the fact that 100 lbs. alfalfa meal is included to replace 100 lbs. wheat bran. This is the only difference between this feed and No. 1. This feed is a favorite for broiler production, particularly in batteries, and for rearing pullets in confinement. The alfalfa meal replaces green feed and gives the birds a deeper yellow pigmentation, particularly at an early age.

3. G.L.F. SPECIAL STARTING & GROWING MASH, a new feed, costing considerable less than the other two mashes through the use of the vegetable protein concentrate, corn gluten meal, and somewhat less milk. The formula for this feed is the result of three years experimental study of corn gluten meal in many mash combinations. This new mash is complete nutritionally for rearing chicks. The alfalfa meal and gluten meal used will give the birds unusually good pigmentation. This season, when poultrymen are forced to watch pennies more than usual, the

DEPENDABLE NURSERY STOCK SPECIAL BARGAINS

At the request of a large number of our customers to continue the Bargain List, we offer the following strictly first class, well rooted, true-to-name varieties:

FRUIT TREES: 2 yr., 4 to 5 ft., @ 20c each.
APPLE TREES: Baldwin, Cortland, Delicious, Greening, King, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Wealthy.
PEAR TREES: Bartlett, Bosc, Clapps Favorite, Sheldon, Seckel.
SOUR CHERRY: Ea. Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency.
SWEET or OXHEART CHERRY: Blk. Tartarian, Bing, Gov. Wood, Napoleon Bigarreau, Schmidts Big, Windsor.
PLUM TREES: Burbank, Bradshaw, German Prune, Lombard, Reine Claude, Yellow Egg.
PEACH TREES: Light Grade, 3-4 ft., @ 15c each. Belle Georgia, Carman, Champion, Elberta, Hale, Rochester, South Haven, Yel. St. John. Same Varieties, 2-3½ ft., @ 10c each.
GRAPES: 2 yr. No. 1, Concord, Niagara, 10c each. 25 Columbian (purple) Raspberry, \$1.00. 25 Plum Farmer (black) Raspberry, \$1.00. 25 New Red Raspberry, VIKING, \$1.00. 100 Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry plants, \$1.50. Paul's Scarlet Climbing Rose, 35c. Four Hardy 2 yr. Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses, Red, Pink, White, Yellow, \$1.50 or 50c each. Hardy Hydrangeas, 25c. Spirea Van Houttei, 25c. EVERGREENS: Am. Arbor Vitae, Arbor Vitae Pyramidal, Irish Juniper, Norway Spruce, 2-3 ft., \$1.00; or 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each.

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BIG JOE	.40	.70	1.65	3.25	15.00
CHESAPEAKE	.40	.70	1.65	3.25	15.00
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TREES, VINES AND PLANTS for Spring Planting — Our New Catalog for spring 1934 now ready. Wonderful assortment of Apple and Peach Trees, all the new and better varieties — Pear, Plum and Cherry trees, grown especially for the commercial orchardist and home owner. Small fruits of all kinds. Millions of Strawberry plants including Fairfax and Dorset. Beautiful Shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery and roses. Catalog free. **BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES.** Box 0, Princess Anne, Maryland

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JAS. M. BRITTON, CHEPACHET, R. I.

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

THE evaporated apple industry in Western New York—with an annual pack valued up to \$1,750,000—appears to have solved its most perplexing problem, that of avoiding difficulties with federal pure food and drug officials. Following a few seizures this season there was considerable misunderstanding as to what might be expected and the industry was in a turmoil.

F. L. Wollard, in charge of the Buffalo office of the Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has given an implied promise that shipments inspected and passed at shipping point by state farm produce inspectors will not be interfered with. This in effect means that the private inspection service of the packers will be discontinued.

The federal officials are concerned with the condition of the fruit, the state men with both condition and grade. There are no federal grades for dried apples. Pure food laws do not call for any tolerance or deviation from perfect condition. The state law permits not more than a half-per cent of decay, a total of 5 per cent tolerance on Fancy, 15 per cent on No. 1 grade and 20 per cent on No. 2. Most of the defects affect appearance only and do not injure the edible qualities of the pack.

When a delegation called upon Mr. Wollard he told it that the federal department had confidence in the state inspection service, and that shipments certified by this service might be expected to be O. K. These certificates list the percentage of defects and Mr. Wollard said the federal men were not inclined to duplicate the work.

Permanency of this arrangement may be expected to have a stimulating effect upon the evaporated apple industry in Western New York, its original home. There are 800 kilns normally in operation and annual shipments in recent years have been around 500 cars. Previous to the war shipments averaged 1,000 to 1,500 cars, but California has gotten much of the business.

There is chance for reversal because much of the trade prefers the New York dried apple, which has a tart flavor not found in the western product. Greater uniformity and more attractive appearance of the western product have been telling factors in the competition, but state grading and inspecting promise to be important helps in developing the market for the New York pack.

In planning war on the Japanese beetle Uncle Sam has called to his aid Dr. P. J. Parrott, vice-director and entomologist at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. He has been appointed to a federal commission to develop a campaign to limit the spread of the beetle and seek its control. It is the second time he has been called to participate in a major entomological campaign for the federal government, the previous time being in 1929-30 when he served on a commission which took charge of the

Mediterranean fruit fly campaign in Florida.

Besides Dr. Parrott, the commission includes Dr. W. C. O'Kane of the New Hampshire Experiment Station; Dr. T. J. Headlee, New Jersey Experiment Station; Dr. H. B. Weise, New Jersey Department of Agriculture; Dr. C. H. Richardson, Iowa State College, and Dr. W. E. Britton, Connecticut Experiment Station.

The commission will advise with Dr. Lee Strong, chief of the United States Bureau of Entomology. The beetle was introduced into New Jersey in 1916 and despite rigid quarantine measures it has spread to the New England States, New York, Delaware, Virginia and Maryland. In addition to border patrol stations around the quarantined areas, trapping has been pursued in a wider area to check on the spread of the beetle.

The extent of the campaign may be realized when it is known that last year the Federal Plant Quarantine Bureau distributed 52,000 beetle traps in non-regulated areas, as against 24,500 traps in 1932. Statistics on the number of beetles destroyed last year include Maryland, 1,400,000; Delaware, 164,000; Rhode Island, 45,000; District of Columbia, 315,000 and Virginia, 33,000.

Owners of maple sugar bushes say the extreme cold weather was an asset to their business, with a larger run of sap indicated this year. Wyoming and some other Western New York counties produce considerable maple sugar and syrup, contributing to what Cornell rates a million-dollar branch of the state's annual farm income.

Glass containers and roadside stands have played a large part in recent changes in this industry. Formerly most of the syrup was sold in tin cans, the gallon size being most frequently seen. Now most of the syrup is sold in glass cans, usually in quart size. The glass has brought about preference for the light colored syrup so that it now commands a premium price.

This matter of color and price has turned the producers to Cornell for advice, where Prof. J. A. Cope says lighter color indicates a higher quality of syrup.

The apple industry received a boost recently when the government won its action in Milwaukee against a Medina vinegar manufacturer charged with adulteration and misbranding. The government claimed a product labeled "pure cider vinegar" was concocted largely of acetic acid.

Prof. W. D. Mills of the State College of Agriculture, Rodney W. Pease and Elton R. Wagner, Ontario and Orleans county agents, respectively, were called to Milwaukee with copies of spray schedules for the past season to support the government's case. A conten-

tion of the defense had been that chemical acid found in the seized vinegar might have been caused by spray materials.

The action is expected to materially strengthen the market for cider vinegar which has suffered some competition from cheaper substitutes.

Members of Clyde Grange may know when a man is intoxicated, because they have spread on the Grange minutes an official, exact determination of that condition. The Wayne County unit has adopted a resolution unanimously as follows:

"One of the fundamental principles of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry has for its object to lessen intemperance and to maintain a continual warfare against the evils of strong drink. Any person who has partaken of alcoholic beverages to the extent of changing his actions, his manner of speech, his disposition, his body movements or his appearance or behavior so as to be apparent to observers shall be considered by Clyde Grange to be intoxicated."

The purpose of the resolution was to impress upon members, particularly the younger ones, the effects of strong drink.

Robert S. Ballard of Branchport, Yates County, is president of the newly formed Fur Breeders' Association of New York. It is intended to promote the interests of persons regularly breeding fur-bearing animals. Harold R. Vrooman of Waterloo, secretary and treasurer, will be glad to give further information.

Directors include Hans J. Kniepkamp of Ovid, Arthur H. Sheldon of Perry, John Furber of Ontario Center and George P. Eakins of Newark.

Lower Rate of Interest for Farmer

It was a happy day for the farmer when the Farm Credit Administration at Washington announced that after March 15 the maximum rate of interest to be charged by production credit associations, agricultural credit corporations, or other financing institutions working directly with the Farm Credit Administration through Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, would be reduced one-half of one per cent, making the maximum rate 5½ instead of 6 as formerly. The rate of interest charged by the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks to farmers' cooperatives for loans secured by warehouse receipts representing staple agricultural commodities in acceptable warehouses was also reduced, making it 2½ per cent instead of 3.

The reduction in interest rates will be reflected to farmers immediately and it is expected that other lending institutions which deal with farmers will make similar reductions in interest rates.

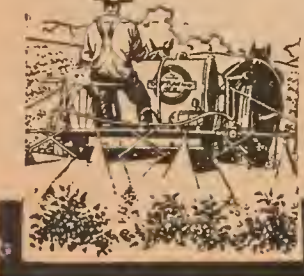


Chester Gorden, of Lawyersville, Schoharie County, New York, who was champion sheep showman and champion Shropshire showman at Farm and Home Week at Cornell last month.

Better Spraying at Higher Pressure

Collie Harvested 604.5 Bu. from Best Acre

In the fall of 1931, Harry Collie, East Bangor, Pa., harvested 604.5 bushels of potatoes from his best acre; he averaged 400 bushels from eight acres. Asked how he did it, Mr. Collie said: "I used one of your 6-row OSPRAYMO Sprayers. I sprayed my crop 14 times, maintained 400 lbs. pressure." Persistent spraying at uniform high pressure will increase your crop yield.



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Forty Years of Fun with Sweet Corn

I was interested in your outline for "fun with sweet corn" in your last issue. I have been indulging in that kind of fun for over forty years. I got my first taste of it as gardener for the home farm and village market. A few years of the forty were occupied in a way to prevent me from any gardening on my own account but I recall two seasons when obliged to house my family where there was no garden plot provided and I begged the use of vacant lots to carry on the fun of gardening. In more recent years I added sweet corn as a truck crop and for the last nine years as a canning crop, to my experience with it. Rather than wait until you have had your fun this season, I am presuming to offer you some tips out of my fun during forty years.

Your reference to Country Gentleman sweet corn as the "aristocrat of the sweet corns" is correct if you don't try to gnaw it off the cob. That circumstance takes the fun out of it for a good many lovers of sweet corn.

Better Varieties

Twelve years ago I paid a dollar for a pound of Golden Giant seed because it was claimed to be as high in quality as Golden Bantam but larger. It was "as advertised" and I continue to grow it. One favorable season I received fifty dollars an acre from the cannery for my crop. The superintendent said this variety sliced a higher percentage of corn from the ears than the other kinds of yellow sweet corn they grew. Now they have discarded Golden Giant for one of the new yellow varieties and I have contracted to grow some of it. That will be my "fun" this year.

In my search for varieties earlier than Golden Bantam I have found Golden Sunshine the most desirable. It is nearly ten days earlier and the ears are larger and longer. The quality is excellent and our customers are glad to get it. The earliest yellow sweet corn I have tried is Golden Gem and though it is a week earlier than Golden Sunshine, the ears are small and quality not remarkable. We had rather wait a few days for the latter.

Watch For Early Frosts

Your statement that "corn of all kinds is hardy" needs some explanation. Evidently you have something else in mind than ability to stand spring frosts. You may see your early plantings wilted down by frost to grow up again from the concealed buds or you may resort to covering the precocious plants you have transplanted from hot-frame or greenhouse, but if you succeed in getting sweet corn ready to eat in June then I'll take off my hat to you. July is early enough for me to expect it and not often then. My experiences with the yellow sweet corn varieties convince me that they are hustlers for early growth but the date of maturity depends on total heat from "old Sol" and when it is applied. I have seen the best of intentions to produce the earliest sweet corn thwarted by lack of heat in May. One year I confidently planted a patch of Golden Giant during the first warm day in May. Cold wet weather followed and I had to tear most of it up to replant. The surviving stalks of the first planting had little if any advantage over the replanted ones. I like yellow sweet

corn but I dislike to see it come up looking yellow even if it is "the yellow kind."

I always keep planting garden sweet corn until July 4th or even later. One year my last planting was frosted early in October but kept on filling the ears so that we had them fresh picked on Election Day in November. I keep trying but have never been able to duplicate that trick.—E. R. M.,

Seneca Co., N. Y.

* * *

How He Gets Early Sweet Corn

I have just finished reading your very interesting article on sweet corn. My wife has often said we were so busy bringing up two step children, five nephews and nieces as well as three of our own, there seemed to be little time for hobbies. I have believed she was right until I read how much pleasure you get out of your sweet corn with, no doubt, twice as much on your hands as we have.

I supposed I was the only one who really liked sweet corn as you describe it. For some years I have practiced starting early corn in boxes of sand, the last of April. As soon as the ground was warm it was transplanted in the garden. This can be easily done by opening up a fresh trench and then

setting in the corn immediately. I spaced the stalks about 6 to 8 inches apart. By using nearly clear sand it can be thoroughly moistened so the young roots will slip out without breaking. Many will be 6 to 10 in. long.

I thought I had corn nearly two weeks earlier by this method until last year when I planted a row in the garden at the same time I set out the corn grown in sand. This newly planted row I covered with hot caps. To my surprise I had corn just as quickly from the row under the caps as from the one transplanted. The only difference I noted was the planted row grew about a foot taller than the one transplanted.—E. N. R., Tompkins Co., N. Y.

* * *

Says Black Mexican Will Mix

I note your article about sweet corn in your paper, and believe me, if you plant Black Mexican, you sure will get the fun you are looking for, for you will have it in every kind you plant, unless a very late variety, and all your neighbors within 20 rods will too, but it's good just the same. I wish I could get a little to plant, but seed catalogues do not seem to carry it any more, so my corn is Golden Bantam, of which I make several plantings, and we sure have a long season of corn to eat.

Nearly every year I start about a dozen hills in the house, and then transplant, with good success.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. S.,
Delaware Co., New York.

I Dare You

To My Friends:

RECENTLY I attended the Farm and Home Week at Cornell University. Thousands were there from everywhere. I met old friends and new friends—teachers, farmers, dairymen, poultrymen, and their wives. How I enjoy talking to the Home Folks who came along to learn about baking, canning, gardening, roadside marketing, community singing, games, etc. The program was like a six-ring circus. I wanted to be six places at one time. People are not dumb these days. They are going places to learn.

* * *

BACK in the early days of the Colonies, a Holland family by the name of Van Rensselaer came over and settled in New York. From this sturdy strain, during the Civil War period, Martha Van Rensselaer was born. She became a school commissioner, understood the common people, knew their homes, their farms, their fine qualities and their poor qualities, their culture and their lack of culture, and above all their needs. Recognizing her qualities Cornell added her to its staff to work with the homemakers of the State.

From the very smallest beginnings, she built the Department of Home Economics, and it was my great privilege to attend the dedication of the Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, named in honor of the valiant founder of this new experiment in education. A country girl named Martha made for herself a monument which will endure through the ages.

* * *

THEN came Flora Rose as a co-worker with Martha Van Rensselaer. She, too, had those great qualities of leadership. With foresight and courage which make true greatness, Flora Rose—now Dr. Rose, if you

please—carries forward the program of homemaking so well charted in the early days.

In her dedicatory address Miss Rose, now Director of the College of Home Economics, used a sentence which I will remember for a long time:

"Invest yourself with fresh values."

A Martha began this work. A Flora carries on with increasing fervor. There must be Marthas or Floras or Marys in the making back on the farms, who will achieve greatness and follow the example of these marvelous women.

* * *

JUDGE FRANK H. HISCOCK, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell told this story:

"My minister says that any farmer's wife, who gives her husband heavy bread for breakfast and heavy piecrust for dinner, takes more religion out of him than the minister could put into him in his weekly sermon."

* * *

YEARS ago, when Cornell was needing money, an urgent appeal was made to every class of people. A farmer drove into Ithaca with a big load of small elm trees.

"I haven't any money to give, but I thought these trees might help."

Today those graceful elms known as the "Ostrander Elms," in full maturity, make beautiful the campus and stand with the great buildings as monuments to the generosity of Cornell's early friends. "He gave what he could." Might we not catch today the generous spirit of that pioneer farmer by giving in full measure of what we have?

* * *

SINCE I was brought up in a rural district I think I can quote the old saying, "You can take the boy out of the country, but you can't take the country out of the boy." I know many eminent Cornell graduates who were born on farms. One is now a great teacher. Another has achieved signal honors as a researcher. Another wields a mighty pen as an Agricultural Editor. Another is an outstanding business man. I know of many who have gone back to farms, and are lifting their communities to higher standards.

The farm gives us sturdy bodies, alert minds, interesting personalities, and rugged characters. You, my readers, are moulders of men. You must keenly feel your responsibilities. I don't attempt to write to the many who won't assume these obligations. But to you, the select few, you who have courage and an humble desire to serve, I Dare You to send out of your homes boys and girls of substantial worth, who will become foundation stones in our Nation.

—Wm. H. Danforth.

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ONLY \$825 FOB MIL. WITH AIR TIRES

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SEED OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive Oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 42-44 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Get our exceptionally low prices for 1934. You should by all means try these Oats. Also Barley, Soy Beans, Seed Corn, Alfalfa, Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed and Binder Twine. Write for catalogue, samples and prices.

THEO. BURT & SONS, BOX 85, MELROSE, OHIO

SCHROER'S BETTER PLANTS

Frostproof Cabbage, Spring grown. Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey, Large Charleston, Early Flat Dutch, Succession. Wilt resisting. All Head Early and All Season. Also Red Cabbage and Savoy. Prepaid 100-35c, 500-\$1.15, 1000-\$1.75. Collect 1000-\$1.00.

Frostproof Onion: White and Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, and Crystal Wax. 100-30c, 500-85c, 1000-\$1.25. Collect 1000-75c, 5000-\$3.00. Write for prices on Broccoli, Cauliflower, Tomato, Pepper, Egg Plant and Sweet Potato Plants. Grade one Plants guaranteed.

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3 PKTS 10¢

BURPEE'S GIANT ZINNIAS

Giant Mammoth Zinnias. 3 best colors. Scarlet, Yellow, Rose. 1 packet each (value 30c) sent postpaid for 10c. Garden Book free.

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Certified RASPBERRY PLANTS

Newburgh, Latham, Viking, Chief and other varieties. Blackberries, Strawberries, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, etc. All guaranteed. Low Prices. List free.

BERT BAKER, HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

Vermont Seed Potatoes: Green Mountains & Cobblers from vigorous fields with low disease counts. "Vermonts" are big yielders.

VERMONT CERTIFIED SEED POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, MONTPELIER, VT.

TOMATO PLANTS, \$1.00 thousand; Bermuda onion, \$1.00; Porto Rico sweet potato, \$1.25; cabbage, all leading varieties, 75c; Ruby King pepper, \$3.50 or 50c hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. QUITMAN PLANT CO., Quitman, Ga.

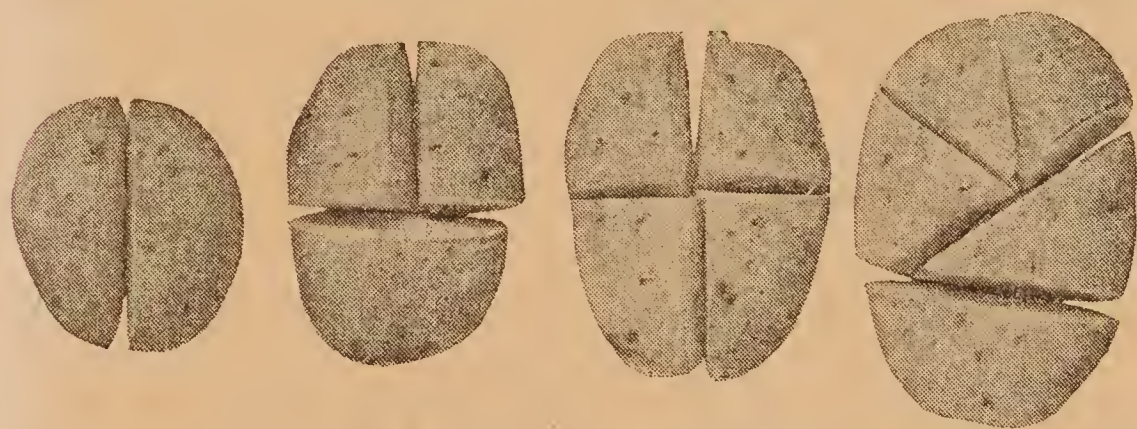
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—Mary Washington, Strong one year old, \$4.00—1,000; two year old, \$5.00—1,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

PAY THE POSTMAN. SEND NO MONEY. FROST-PROOF CABBAGE and Onion Plants. Leading Varieties, 500, 60c; 1,000, 95c. Albany Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

PACKAGE BEES for beekeepers and orchardists. Direct from my Georgia yards. April, May Delivery. Write for prices. W. C. LONG, MILLVILLE, PENNA.

SEND NO MONEY. C. O. D. Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants. All varieties now ready, 500—60c, 1,000—\$1.00. STANDARD PLANT CO., TIFTON, GA.

BULBS—Mixed gladiolus, 15 for 25c. Also Exhibition dahlia tubers. JANE NEISH, DeLancy, N. Y.



While it is possible to grow a potato plant from a very small seed piece, experience has taught us that one weighing about 2 ounces gets the best results. This illustration, taken from Cornell Bulletin No. 239, "Potato Growing in New York," shows how potatoes of various sizes can be cut to about that weight. Any seed treatment which may be given, is, of course, done before the seed is cut, as well as greening if that practice is followed.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

The Standard for Over Twenty Years

PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.



(1 Quart) enough for 4 bushels seed **\$1.75**

(1 pint) Enough for 2 bushels seed **1.00**

(1/2 pint) Enough for 1 bushel seed **.60**

If your hardware, drug or seed store does not have it in stock, order direct. "Money-Back" guarantee.

Manufactured Only By

CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO.
Box 500M New Britain, Conn.



CLOVER

Medium Red or Mammoth, at attractive prices, Ohio Grown—Double Reclaimed of the highest quality. Have real bargain prices on Alsike Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed, Alsike and Timothy Mixed. Also Sensation Seed Oats, Velvet Barley, Soy Beans, Woodburn, Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn. Write for samples wanted and Catalogue.

THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 85, MELROSE, OHIO.

Certified Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes

for Sale, Direct From Grower.

GLENN CARTER, Marathon, N. Y.

Certified Seed Potatoes

Carman No. 3—Rural Russets. Ours is the original strain of Carman No. 3. **N. RALPH BAKER, Victor, N. Y.**

RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Flat Dutch, Bermuda, Valencia, Prizetaker Onions. 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00. Tomato Plants ready April 15th. Field grown Earliana, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Baltimore, 500, 80c; 1,000, \$1.50. Also Lettuce, Beet, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Pepper Plants. Write for Descriptive Price list. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PIEDMONT PLANT CO. ALBANY, GA.

CERTIFIED POTATO SEED—Hybrid and Hill
selected Sweet Corn Seed. Free catalog.
QUALITY FARMS, PITTSFORD, N. Y.

FOR SALE—All kinds of used fruit and vegetable packages in first class condition. Including bushel and half bushel baskets, egg cases, apple crates, etc. Also new empty packages, liners and caps. Write for Prices. **MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, Inc., 232 West St., New York City, Morgan Ave. & Schless St., Brooklyn, N. Y.** Both Warehouses Open Day and Night.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Heavyweight Smooth Rurals, Russets. H. L. HODNETT & SONS, Fillmore, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, COBBLERS AND WHITE RUSSETS. DR. H. G. PADGET, Tully, N. Y.

HARBIN LESPEDEZA. Grows on sour, worn-out land of northern states. Great soil builder. Information free. E. D. LEACH, Ceres, N. Y.

CHOICE GLADIOLUS MIXTURE—100 large, 200 medium or 300 small bulbs, \$1.00 prepaid 4th zone. K. K. MILLS, Washington, Conn.



FARMERS WANTED

to qualify for steady Government Jobs: Commence \$105 - \$175 month. Common education. Valuable information Free. Write **INSTRUCTION BUREAU, 395 St. Louis, Mo.**

QUALITY MAPLE SYRUP. \$2.00 per gal. by insured parcel post, 3rd zone. **CENTER MERRILL, LONDONDERRY, VT.**

CHEWING, Smoking or Cigaret Tobacco, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and Box 5c Cigars Free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. **FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Kentucky.**

FINE OLD FRAGRANT, good burning smoking or mellowed chewing, 10 pounds \$1.00. Pipe free. **FARMERS UNION GROWERS, Box 368, Mayfield, Ky.**



With the A. A. Vegetable Grower



Price and Quality in Seeds

EVERY thoughtful commercial planter of vegetables must struggle over the question of the price which he should pay for seed.

Any wise person will realize that a reasonable increase in cost of seed may be justified many times over, provided there is actual difference in the worth of the seed. Even though cabbage be cheap, an extra \$2 or \$4 per pound, representing seed for from 2 to 4 acres, does not have to produce greatly increased tonnage to pay for itself, and other costs are not increased one iota up to harvesting time. At the same time, there is no need to pay \$8 for seed, if an equally good article may be had for \$4. So we face a real problem.

The straight price-buyer who looks for the cheapest seed that can be found will not find much defense, even from himself, if he thinks twice.

Quality Not Always Measured by Price

Countless buyers of all commodities take for granted that higher price means higher value. Sometimes this is true, but frequently it is not true. As a matter of fact, some merchants actually price goods at high levels, counting on the impression of excellence which the customer may gain when he scans the figures.

These principles of price in relation to quality of goods hold with all commodities, but the problem is particularly difficult when we think of seed.

Danish Ballhead cabbage seed is listed in catalogues at prices ranging all the way from \$2.50 to \$8. per pound. Some seed under the name Penn State Ballhead, is available at \$2.50; some seed of Danish, carefully produced from presumably well-bred stock, is available at \$4; some seed at \$8 is accompanied by the statement that it is Penn State Ballhead grown from stock seed furnished by the originator, sold in sealed packages and certified. Such a statement from a reputable house means much. Other \$8 seed is not accompanied by such a statement. Perhaps it is just as good; perhaps it isn't.

Some Guiding Principles

The answer to the seed buying question may be summed up in several things to do and not to do.

1. Buying the first thing offered, or buying whatever is in reach at the time that planting is to be done, involves greatly increased risks in a matter that is uncertain enough at best.

2. Beginning early, one should read catalogues with discrimination and when necessary one should inquire definitely of seed dealers or seed growers for a clear-cut statement of just what is claimed for the lot in question. This, together with fair assurance as to the reliability of the house, is of great value. One can form an estimate of the dependability of seedsmen by talking with many seed users. A consensus of opinion is worth a good deal.

3. One must try seed from different sources and of different lots from year to year, to be sure not only of the excellence of the seed but of its adaptation to his own conditions and his own ideas. With most seed, one may buy enough for the planting of a year later, holding the entire lot and making a careful trial. The buyer should either insist on being furnished a stock number which will definitely identify the sample, or be assured that the seedsmen has record on the point. A seedsmen may easily have more than one stock, possibly even of equal merit but not equally suited to you. Some seed houses now put stock numbers on all

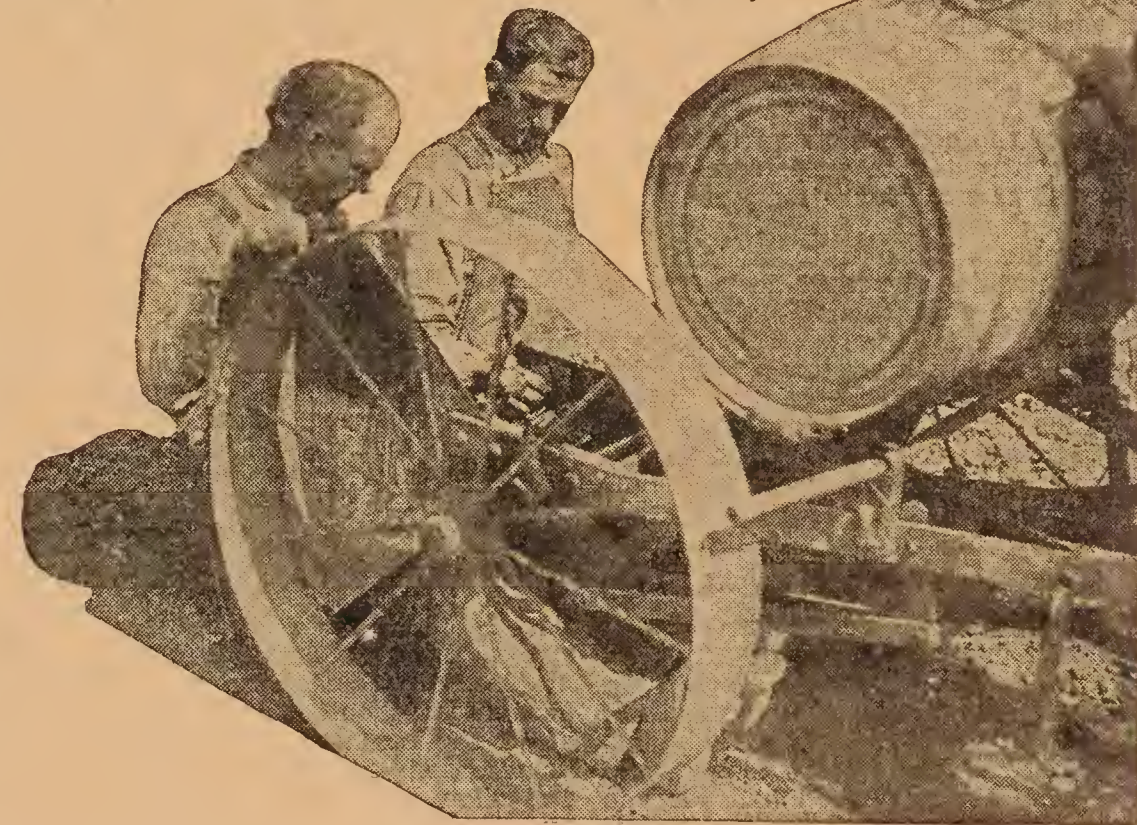
packages of an ounce or above as a matter of routine.

While there is great seedsmen-resistance to the idea, we believe that eventually growers will insist upon knowing not only variety names but producing house and stock number. Under such conditions, seeds will necessarily cost a little more because the practice complicates the operations of the distributor. Why should it not mean just as much to know whether a stock of Danish Ballhead is Madsen's or Lupton's or Reed's or Aabling's as to know that a car is a Chevrolet or a Ford? Of course, such names cannot be used in fetish-fashion, but we believe the principle is sound.

Variable Depth Seed Drill

Vegetable growers will be interested in a new seed drill which places seed at variable depth. The planting shoe moves up and down as the drill goes forward. Thus, some of the seed is at

Cabbage plants when they are set out look much alike, but unless attention has been given to seed sources the harvest may be far from satisfactory.



The Alfalfa Snout Beetle

You ask "What is that?" Well, it is just another bug stowaway that has come over from Europe and taken up its abode in Oswego County, New York.

Six or seven years ago it was noticed that small patches of alfalfa in some fields seemed to be drying up or dying. Nothing was done about it at the time. Later, there was discovered a small white grub about one-half inch long working on the roots of alfalfa, a groove being eaten down the side of the top root about two or three inches, where it was finally eaten off, causing the plant to dry up. This larvae or grub goes through the winter and if it survives is changed into an adult beetle with a long snout. Only a very few of these beetles have as yet been found. They begin egg laying in June or July and at the end of the egg laying season die. The beetle has no wings but crawls from place to place and does not spread as rapidly as it would with a full set of wings.

Nothing much is known about this beetle in this country. We have literature on the subject from Russia where it has been a pest for years. In this country it is confined, so far as known, to Oswego County, New York, having been found in the towns of Hannibal, Granby, Oswego, Minetto, Scriba and Volney.

This is a bad insect which threatens the destruction of our alfalfa fields. It is quite possible that it came from Europe in bales of rags and burlap bags, as great quantities of this ma-

terial have been imported by some Fulton business concerns.

Progress on Cannery Agreements

Canning crop growers are now taking quite an interest in the marketing agreements for canning crops which are being shaped up by the canners and the AAA at Washington. In our own state, considerable activity has been stirred up and evidence is being sent to Washington for the hearings and for the use of the authorities. Hearings have already been held on peas and sweet corn, the tomato hearing is due before this will be published. The Vegetable Growers' Association of America has sent in statements on all these crops.

Years ago, effort was made to establish a canning crop grower organization in New York state. Without attempting to appraise the causes of this failure, it is a fact that the unpleasant taste still remains with many growers, especially the ones who had to pay up a \$50 assessment. This illustrates the effect of cooperative failures in setting back the whole movement through a long period of years.—Paul Work.

terial have been imported by some Fulton business concerns.

We have to go to considerable expense to obtain alfalfa in this country. The soil has to be limed and well fertilized, also the weed seed has to be destroyed by considerable cultivation. The best of seed must be obtained and inoculated with nitrogen gathering bacteria.

For several years on my farm the skunks have kept this beetle fairly well under control, but during the past fall it has made considerable headway. In walking over the field one can see where the skunks have worked. They dig a small hole near the root about two inches deep where they find the grub and, of course, eat it.

In the evening we often see them going towards the alfalfa field and have seen them working. I would suggest a closed season on skunks in the towns where this insect is found.

There should be some research work done and some method found to overcome this insect while it is confined to a comparatively small area. If it is allowed to spread, it will no doubt become a serious problem for the grower of alfalfa in this state.

It also works on red clover roots and has been found in raspberry canes.

We trust that the Agricultural Department will take up and solve this problem as soon as possible, as delays will make it more difficult to eradicate this pest.—M. N. Wadsworth, Oswego, New York.

Our Readers' Opinions

ON the Editorial Page of the March 3rd issue, we asked if timothy could be made good cow hay. Actual experience is a great teacher, and especially so on a subject which is of such interest to Northeastern dairymen. Read the letters below and see how dairymen have answered this question. We wish to repeat that the thoughts expressed on this page are those of the writers and do not necessarily reflect those of the editors.

* * *

Farming Has Its Advantages

FARMERS in our valley hardly appear so discouraged as some have seemed to intimate. Prices are below what is called cost of production, whether we consider milk or eggs, the chief sources of income about these parts. At the same time there is the paradox of taxes paid, and payments met from a small income. It means hard work and close economy, perhaps too close sometimes. Just to-day I have talked with one dairyman who has sixteen milkers and something over twenty head of cattle, and around three hundred hens, he and his wife doing all the work besides getting up a very respectable pile of wood for the year's fuel. They send nearly four cans of milk and have had more a part of the time. I doubt if they have debts and am sure that they have many comforts. If they were heavily in debt, the case would be somewhat different, yet probably endurable, I doubt if any considerable number of chickens will be raised this year on that farm.

Another dairyman had eighteen cows, but the TB test took them out and they have nine now. He is getting about as much milk as they did before. It is not always thus, of course, but these folks are working along and if they do not worry too much they have a better time of it than some who live in town and beg for work. I was asked the other day who is the best off, and at the moment I could think of but one answer. It is those who have good jobs and can hold them. But the next best may be the farmer with good cows and few or no debts. It is hardly the farmer who went to town, invested in the sound securities that the bank suggested, and right now is contributing to the welfare of the big business folks that have managed those "sound" security holdings.—H. H. L., New York.

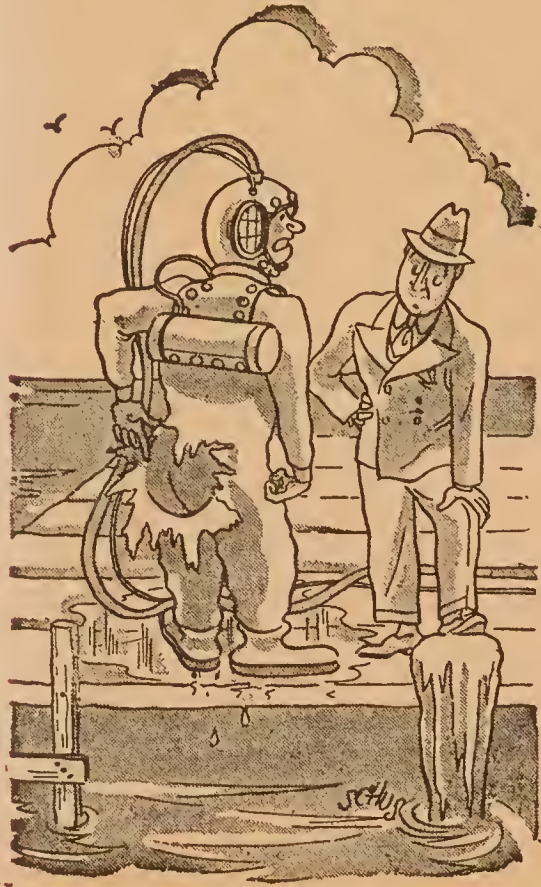
EDITOR'S NOTE: The grass has a way of looking greener on the other side of the fence. How many agree with H. H. L. that the farmer without debts is to be envied?

* * *

Farmers Understand Farmers' Troubles

I AM a shut-in, having been in bed nine months with undulant fever; a wearying time.

It seems to me no one but a real farmer could understand a farmer's troubles. One way for such people to learn would be for them to be on a



"I run into a school of dogfish!"—LIFE.

farm and live off the proceeds. Believe me, milk and eggs bring very little. Also the price of all farm produce has been so low late years farmers are so behind.—Mrs. S. H. R., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Perhaps some of you would like to write to Mrs. S. H. R., without, of course, expecting a reply. Mail time is an event when you are ill. Address your letters to American Agriculturist and we will forward them to her.

* * *

Has Fed Timothy for Fifty Years

TIMOTHY makes good cow hay if it is cut and cured at the right time. I have been raising it and feeding it for fifty years, and right now my herd of grade Guernsey cows are getting it here in Windsor County, Vermont, with the best of results. The cows are getting a 12 per cent protein grain ration at the rate of one pound of grain to four pounds of milk. Twelve cows produced 90,009 pounds of milk in 1933, and the grain fed them cost \$324.00.

Timothy hay is easy to raise and easy to cure, is a surer crop than, clover or alfalfa, and if it is cut at the right time, I think it is just as good for cows as either. Here is the important part with timothy. It must be cut between June 15th and July 4th, before it blossoms. We always get a second crop in September which makes fine feed for cows.

We have fifteen acres of meadow and keep twelve cows and a team. We do very little plowing, but top dress the meadows with manure each year and some of them twice a year.—CHARLES BENTLEY, Andover, Vermont.

* * *

Cut It Early

FOR some twenty-five years we made milk and sold it to the city, and, of course, we were using some fodder as we were feeding from 10 to 13 head of cattle. We raised timothy and found that its ability to produce a good flow of milk was governed by the time we cut it. If we let it stand until the stalks began to harden, as if best for horses, the cattle did not seem to care very much for it and would waste a lot of it. So we began cutting it early, as soon as the first heads showed signs of bloom. At that time there would be lots of heads just appearing. We found that by cutting it at that time cows would eat it clean and want more, and that it would produce as much and sometimes more milk than the best of clover.

I was acquainted with two farmers who kept from 40 to 50 cows who sowed timothy and orchard grass together and cut it when the orchard grass was in the first bloom. They said that it was their best hay.—A. O. MOWRY, Sterling, Conn.

* * *

Late Cut Timothy Low in Protein

THE good farmer was right on the Timothy question. I have changed from clover hay to good Timothy and there was very little if any difference in milk production. I was feeding a 20% grain mixture on a 1 to 3 basis.

When you use nitrogen you get clean hay and no weeds and usually about three times as much hay. This hay should be cut before the second blow and not left in the hot sun too long after it is cut; just get the moisture out.

Timothy goes down in protein fast after the second blow, and after the seeds start to drop off it is no better than straw.—CLAUDE PLOGER, East Otto, N. Y.

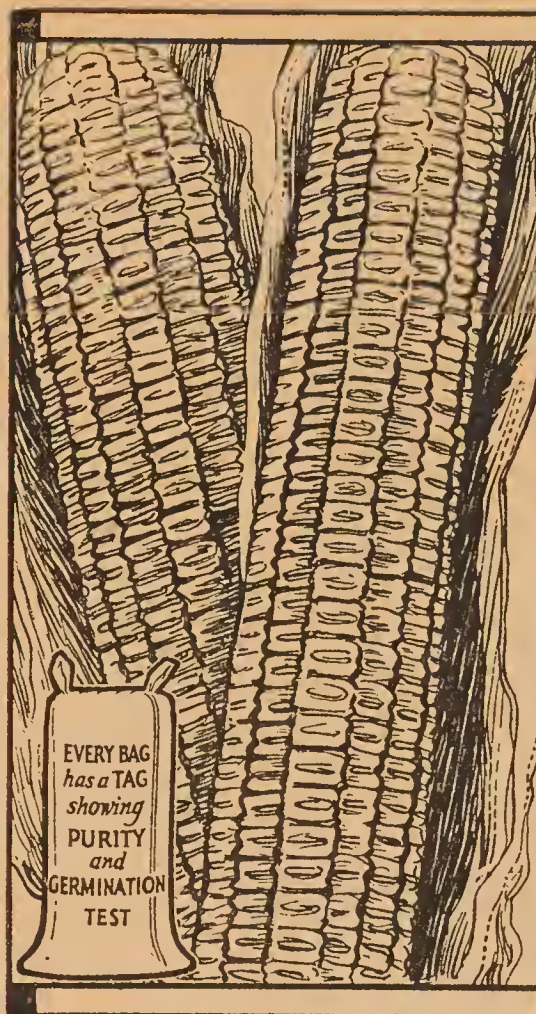
* * *

An Eastern Farmer Turns Shepherd

DURING these days of trouble for the dairy farmer, many a man has thought of the possibility of sheep raising, but has been afraid to venture, thinking it impractical in the East. My experience may interest such prospects.

In 1917, we bought a dozen sheep to keep the enormous lawn on River Edge Stock Farm mowed. It was by way of a patriotic gesture, saving both

(Continued on Page 21)



DIBBLE'S

Tested Seed Corn

Every bushel Northern grown and raised by men who know Corn. Carefully Selected and graded for Seed Purposes. Germination tests are averaging 95% and we guarantee 90% or better.

Highest Grade Obtainable of the leading varieties

Early Yellow Dent
Improved Leaming
Mammoth White Dent
Big Red Dent
Golden Glow
Lancaster County Sure Crop
West Branch Sweepstakes
Mammoth Yellow Flint

You may keep our Seed Corn ten days, test it in any way you wish, and if it does not "Make good" return it immediately, and we will refund your money, paying the freight both ways, or refill your order.

ALSO—Seed Oats and Barley, all kinds of Grass Seeds. Certified and Selected Seed Potatoes. In Fact

HEADQUARTERS FOR FARM SEEDS

Catalog and Complete Price List FREE

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For Better Vegetable Crops Spray with BORDEAUX MIXTURE*

As a preventive measure, spraying with Bordeaux before fungous diseases get a foothold pays for itself many times over. Freshly made mixtures spread and stick better and are less expensive. Copper sulphate is the active fungicide and it pays to use the purest and best quality only. For dependable results you can rely upon

Nichols Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate

The Standard of Purity—99% Pure

"Instant Bordeaux" is coming into wide use. Write for free booklet "Bordeaux Mixture—Its Preparation and Uses", which gives complete mixing directions.

*See Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 206.

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(Subsidiary Phelps Dodge Corporation)



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FARM EQUIPMENT

Guaranteed for dependable work everywhere..



Walking Plows—Chilled and Steel Moldboards 5 Sizes 3 Left-hand



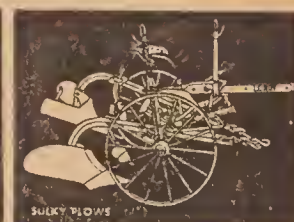
Land Rollers—Two or Three Section 24" and Two Section 26"



Lime Sowers 1 Horse 6 Bushels
2 Horse 8 Bushel 2 Horse 10 Bushels



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Sulky Plows—Chilled and Steel Moldboards 3 Sizes



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See Your Dealer or Write

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LeRoy, New York, U. S. A.

FREE NEW CATALOG of frostproof plants sent on request. Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants, 500—60c, 1,000—\$1.00 P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.

C. O. D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE & ONION PLANTS
Now ready. 500—60c, 1,000—\$1.00.
FARMERS PLANT CO., TIFTON, GA.

C. O. D. SEND NO MONEY. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. All Varieties. 500, 60c; 1,000, 95c. Prompt Shipment. Georgia Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

Post Your Farm AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the

American Agriculturist

10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Yes, We Are Opportunists

One of the directors of a large milk marketing cooperative said he didn't believe it, when Clifford Dounce, vice-president of our company, told him about raising butterfat production through feeding. He claimed we were "opportunists," since every dairyman was talking the need of more butterfat.

Well, we admit we are opportunists. When the dairymen need something to help them prosper, it is our duty to help meet that need if we can.

Even when scientists and experienced dairymen think it can't be done, that isn't final with us.

We saw the terrible waste and loss to dairymen who are obliged to foremilk and siphon to keep required butterfat. Furthermore, with the increase in butterfat requirement, with so many fresh cows coming in, and with the flush, grass season coming soon, we felt there was an opportunity to do something big for dairymen.

Creamatine
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

is our answer to this problem.

Some individual cows do not respond but in every one of the 8 herds we fed in experimenting, the herd average has been raised 4 to 6 points.

Perhaps your cows are all too poor to respond, but it won't cost you much to prove it and the only proof is in actual feeding. Don't try one cow but the entire herd and prove for yourself what your cows can do for you.

Al Palmer
President.

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.
Waverly, N. Y.

SWINE

Reliable Pigs for Sale!

Our quality shall be maintained but prices are lowest ever quoted for this high grade stock.
Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester

8-9 Weeks old \$2.50

CHESTER WHITES \$3.00

Will ship C.O.D.—no crating charge.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass. Box 83

PIGS 8-10 wks. old \$2.50 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows 8 weeks old \$3.00 each.

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PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL,

Russell Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

PIGS FOR SALE

Top Quality Chester & Yorkshire-Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, 6-8 wks old, \$2.50 each; Two months old Chester White pigs, \$6.00 a pair. Ship any number C.O.D. Our guarantee: A square deal.
DAILEY STOCK FARM, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester & Yorkshire and Chester & Berkshire, 8 to 9 weeks old, \$2.50 each, and some Chester Whites 8 weeks old \$3.00 each. Crates Free.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS.

SELECTED BOARS — All Breeds

Boars for immediate service, \$10-\$12-\$15

Younger Boars all prices.

Breed those sows.

Pigs 6-8 weeks \$2.25—9-10 \$2.50 Shoats—feeders.

Keep surplus milk on the farm.

Add 35 cents each for Double treatment (be safe).

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN DAVIS

c/o Old Battle Ground Concord, Mass.

HORSES

FOR SALE Carload farm chunks, good colors, young ages, fat and gentle, harness-broke. FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.



The AYRSHIRE is the COW -

That makes the most 4% milk

at least feed cost—

that has correct type with an udder that wears—

that is hardy and rugged and that makes the best use of pasture grasses.

Write for literature or help in locating foundation stock.

Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n.

85 Center St.,
Brandon, Vt.

P. S. Ayrshire breeders are now offering 1,000 choice young bulls for sale—Better buy one this spring.

4% MILK

CATTLE

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35 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Tuesday, April 3, at 1 P. M., at the farm, outskirts of New Berlin, N. Y.

Accredited for years, free from abortion. A 4% herd, with this average at shipping station, and several cows from the herd have averaged 4% for the year in official and CTA test. A sale of milch cows, free from blemishes. All raised on my farm. State Claims accepted. Write for catalog to Grant B. Low, New Berlin, N. Y. R. AUSTIN BACKUS, sales manager, Mexico, N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE—50 fresh and close springers, Guernseys, Jerseys, Holsteins, T.B. tested, all from accredited herds. Indemnity state claims accepted as payments. Located on Route 22, 12 miles east of Hudson.
E. CLAUDE JONES, Hillsdale, New York.

FOR SALE: Jersey Bull, pure bred, 19 month old, 50 Dollars, Jersey cow, registered, 7 years old, near fresh, 75 Dollars.
HUGO EHRHARDT, R. D. 2, Effort, Pa.



With the A. A.
Dairyman



New Bill Proposes Change in Milk Law

AS everyone expected, following closely upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the New York State milk control law was constitutional, a bill was introduced into the State Legislature at Albany to continue the activities of the Milk Control Board for another year. The new bill, however, provides for a number of important changes following quite closely the recommendations of the Milk Control Board in its report to the Legislature, which was summarized briefly in our last issue on Page 11.

The first important change is that milk control activities are placed en-

producers shall receive the same price for milk subject only to reasonable differences in quality and location. The bill further provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture may determine soon after the end of each month an equalized base price for milk, and require dealers to pay for milk on that basis. This would mean that dealers who sold a higher than average percentage of their milk in the higher classifications would pay money into an equalization fund which in turn would be paid to the producers selling to dealers who sell less than the average amount of milk in the higher classifications.

There is also provision whereby the Commissioner of Agriculture is given powers to control milk production. He may, if he considers it necessary or advisable, fix a lesser price for milk produced in excess of what is needed for fluid consumption, and may establish a production quota for each producer, or for certain classes of producers.

When Milk Crosses State Lines

One of the difficulties which the Milk Control Board has had during the past year concerns milk produced in other states, but sold in New York State. The new bill states that it is the intent that producers whose milk goes into other states having Control Boards, shall be paid for their milk on the same basis as producers living in those states. In other words, the Legislature disapproves of the use of milk producers in New York State to break down a price structure set up by Control Boards in adjoining states. Likewise, it is the intent of the law that as soon as milk produced outside of the state is brought into New York, it is to be subject to the provisions of the New York State law.

Along the same line, the bill, if made a law, gives the Commissioner authority to confer with authorities in other states and in the United States on the subject of uniform milk control within these states.

In general, the new bill simplifies and clarifies the old law, seeks to stop up the loop-holes which were found in the milk control law after a year's operation, and, if anything, gives broader powers to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets to control and supervise the milk business in New York State. One editorial comment says that the new bill provides the most powerful agency dairy farmers have ever had to insure them fair treatment.

A.A.A. Proposes Dairy Control Program

On March 21st the Agricultural Adjustment Administration proposed a definite program for the dairy industry, involving four points which, briefly, are as follows:

1. Benefit payments of 40 cents for

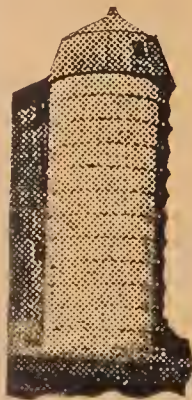
(Continued on opposite page)



"You said to tie them up—that's all the rope I could find."—JUDGE.

WINDSTORMS ARE COMING!

Will Your Silo Stand Up?



YES — If it is a
HART
CONCRETE STAVE
SILO

The rapidly increasing number of dairy farmers who store their silage in Hart Silos are not worrying about any wind storms that may come this year or any year. Nor are they spending money for painting or repairing because the first cost of their Hart Silo is practically the last cost.

If you are planning to build a new Silo, be sure to send for the Hart Catalog. Do it now before prices go higher.

FORREST S. HART & SON, INC.,

667 Wyoming Ave., Dept. A. BUFFALO, N. Y.

We are also Distributors for Harder Wood Stave Silos in Western New York.



"Assures Greater Feeding Profits"

Grange Silo

Good Silage requires less grain feeding, now higher priced. Save both ways for 1934. Get present Grange Prices. See for yourself.

Ask about ALGER ARCH miracle! Also new money saving Relliner! Get prices and Circular A now.

Wood Stave—Concrete Stave and Tile Silos. Also Tanks and Relliners

GRANGE SILO CO., Red Creek, N.Y.

THE STOVER HAMMER MILL



Saves Enough to Pay for Itself the First Year...

Saves you two profits and freight both ways over buying mixed feeds. Saves you haulage and two-thirds of a custom mill's grinding charge. Saves its cost, the first year, grinding for 15 or more cattle.

SEND POST CARD FOR FREE BOOKS

That tell how, when and why to grind feed. Contain 101 feeding formulas and hints for balancing rations made from home grown grain and roughage.

The dual hopper feature of the Stover Hammer Mill assures palatable, evenly balanced rations. Mixes and grinds grains, stalks and roughage properly.

NOW, when farm prices are higher and machinery costs still are low, is the time to get a STOVER HAMMER MILL. Write and tell us how many cattle you feed. We will recommend a size mill that will save you many dollars.

STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO., Freeport, Ill., Dept. AT-3



The LE ROY SILO Family

SAVE MONEY BY

Writing us now, so we can show you how to purchase your silo at LOW PRICE. Let us send you descriptive literature and prices on:

The NEW GLAZED RIB-STONE CONCRETE STAVE SILO. (Water or acid will not touch it) The NEW LEROY WOOD STAVE SILO. (Perfected and Patented in 1933)

SILO PRICES WILL BE HIGHER.

Agents and dealers wanted.

Write Today to:

LE ROY SILOS

RIB-STONE CONCRETE BOX LE ROY, N.Y.



Herd Infection

If your cows fail to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have udder trouble or shortage of milk write us. No obligation. Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co. Box 197 - Waukesha, Wis.

MILKING MACHINE RUBBER

replacements for all make machines. New style INFLATIONS. New low prices. Guaranteed quality. Save money on up-keep. Write for price list. State name of machine.

RITE-WAY PRODUCTS COMPANY

4007 North Tripp Ave., Chicago, Illinois, and 1138 Glencove Road South, Syracuse, N. Y.

each pound of butterfat produced below the farmer's 1932-33 output.

2. Spending of \$5,000,000 for purchasing surplus milk for distribution to underfed children in cities.

3. Allocation of \$5,000,000 for purchase and distribution of cows to needy farmers now without a milk supply.

4. Expenditure of \$5,000,000 to eliminate bovine tuberculosis and other diseases of dairy cattle.

If this program is carried out, benefit payments will be financed or partially financed by a processing tax on butter, which will start out at one cent

More Pay Before More Regulations

THERE is considerable agitation and pressure from milk dealers and others to force dairymen to increase the amount of butter fat in milk. It's a poor time to urge or force this on dairymen. The dairyman is getting far too little for what he is already doing. Increase his pay first and then talk about more regulations, if they are necessary, afterwards. As a matter of fact one of the many troubles of the dairy industry is that it suffers from too many regulations which add to the high costs of milk production and distribution and to the final retail price. This publication has always stood for the highest possible quality of milk. Farmers of this milk shed are proud of their part in producing the best milk in the world. But it is time to call a halt on the increasing numbers of rules and regulations in the fluid milk business. These rules have been increasing in numbers while the prices farmers have received for their milk have grown less and less.

a pound and gradually be raised to five cents a pound. Chester Davis, A.A.A. Administrator, estimates that this tax will bring in from \$140,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year. An appropriation from the Treasury would be necessary to make benefit payments in advance of processing tax receipts.

It was emphasized by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that an effort would be made to reduce production by changes in feeding practices, (which, of course, means less feeding,) rather than by slaughter as was done on hogs last fall.

It is estimated that the second provision for distributing milk to underfed children would provide a market for about 100,000,000 pints.

The Administration pointed out that about 7,000,000 persons living on 1,500,000 farms are without cows, 60 per cent of them being in the South. Under the proposed plan, cows would be provided to these families by the A.A.A. on liberal credit terms on condition that they would not be used for commercial production.

The whole plan is dependent upon its acceptance by a large number of dairymen, which might be interpreted as meaning a majority.

Editor's Note:—While it is evident that milk production and demand must be brought together, a processing tax on butterfat is fundamentally wrong, especially when it is used to finance reducing the production of good cows. A better program is to eliminate not only tubercular cows, but other diseased cows, and if that does not do the trick, the boarder cow. Furthermore, it takes time to raise a cow, and once production has been decreased, it cannot be increased rapidly.

The processing tax would be paid by Eastern consumers and paid to the Western producers. Already some Eastern states show a reduction in producing cows, as compared with last year. A serious curtailment in production might, in a few years, result in failure to meet demand, with a consequent widening of Milksheds.

Therefore, let us, without a processing tax first eliminate the cows which never are profitable even under normal conditions, at the same time stimulating milk consumption by a vigorous campaign of advertising.



DRIED BEET PULP

for healthy, vigorous and productive animals

Dairy cows . . . calves . . . beef cattle . . . dairy goats . . . sheep . . . they all need dried beet pulp. If they're healthy, vigorous and productive, it keeps them that way. If not, then Dried Beet Pulp in the ration will tend to make them so.

For Dried Beet Pulp is the whole, succulent, nutritious sugar beet, minus the sugar and water. It is the only vegetable feed in commercial form. It fits any ration and improves that ration . . . makes it more palatable to the animal . . . and more easily and completely digested.

It's easy to feed, too. For you feed Dried Beet Pulp right out of the sack. You don't have to soak it. Once in the animal's stomach, it absorbs five times its weight of water and swells to four times its original bulk. This breaks up the ration so that digestive juices can penetrate to every particle, resulting in better, more efficient assimilation.

Dried Beet Pulp is the only known substitute for corn silage that is better than corn silage. One pound will do the work of five pounds of corn silage and do it better.

Dried Beet Pulp will likewise take the place of part of your hay requirements in the ratio of four pounds of pulp in place of six pounds of hay.

Dried Beet Pulp can also be used in the grain ration, replacing any carbohydrate feed such as corn, oats, barley or bran.

And Dried Beet Pulp keeps indefinitely. It does not spoil, and rats, mice, moths, mites and weevils will not touch it.

Write for our free booklet, "Profitable Feeding"—and ask your dealer about DRIED BEET PULP—THE UNIVERSAL FEED.

Dried Beet Pulp makes a good litter for poultry

The Larrowe Milling Co. - - - - - Detroit, Mich.



Homstafa Bess Pontiac Ollie, 956054, and four of her healthy progeny. Owned by W. T. Rawleigh Co., Freeport, Ill.

"Our feeding experiments with beet pulp indicate that an animal in run-down condition will come back to good condition more rapidly on a ration of beet pulp and grain than on corn silage and grain."

W. T. Rawleigh Co.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

ENGINES

Belted and Direct Geared Pumps

A wonderful engine for home and farm. Cheapest reliable power for pumping, sawing, separating or similar work. Put one to work and watch it pay for itself.
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1803 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.



The Safest Feed For Any Calf

Calf Manna ends calf feeding worries. Checks scours—no runts or pot-bellies. Fed as it comes from the bag—no mixing—no warming—no waste—Saves time and labor. Costs less. 100 lbs. costing \$6.00—does the work of 1600 lbs. of milk.

Send for FREE Booklet "What They Learned About Feeding Calves at Carnation Farms." Write:

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ALBERS BROS. MILLING CO.—Dept. ES, Oconomowoc, Wis.
ALBERS BROS. MILLING CO.—Stuart Bldg., Dept. ES, Seattle, Wash.

Get the facts

ABOUT THE AMAZING NEW FRIGIDAIRE FLOWING COLD MILK COOLER

● Here's good news for you! A complete, new Frigidaire Milk Cooler is now ready. You never saw or heard of anything like it before. Water leveling is automatic. No matter whether you put in one can or all the cans, the refrigerated water goes up around the necks—above the milk line. It's the greatest feature ever devised for a milk cooler. Water circulation, too, is automatic—eration or stirring not necessary. New Flowing Cold principle cools milk from body heat to 50° in approximately one hour. You'll be surprised to find out the low cost of this wonderful cooler—and how quickly it will pay for itself.

Get all the facts from a new book we've just had printed. This book is free to those who send the coupon right away. Act now!

FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION,
Dept. Q-11, Dayton, Ohio.
Send booklet on Frigidaire Flowing Cold Milk Cooler, without cost or obligation. I want to read about it.

Name.....
Address.....
P. O.....State.....

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

At this writing the following class prices are in effect, as set by the New York State Milk Control Board. Assuming that the New York State Milk Control Board is continued by the Legislature, which no one seriously doubts, the following prices will continue until changed:

Class 1	\$2.10
Class 2-A	1.40
Class 2-B	1.40
Class 2-C	1.40

Butterfat differentials—.04 in each case. Prices for other classes for March will be figured as soon as possible after the end of the month.

Prices to Producers

For February the Dairyman's League paid a net pool price, (cash plus certificates), of \$1.55 for Class A Volume Differentials; Class B, \$1.53; and Class C, \$1.49; Non-Volume Plants, \$1.43.

Sheffield Producers paid \$1.805. Prices in both cases refer to 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone.

The Dairy Situation

By the time this reaches you, it is probable that the N. Y. State Legislature will have passed a bill to continue the Milk Control Board, but no one knows at this moment just what form it will take. At a hearing last week, a number of changes and amendments were suggested, among them being the creation of an advisory committee with the power to veto over the Commissioner, and a change to make some of the permanent provisions of the bill temporary. (You will find a brief summary of the bill in this issue on Page 12.)

In discussing the equalization of prices, attention was called to the fact that the New York Milk Control Board would not have jurisdiction over portions of the New York Milkshed in other states. Some fear was expressed over increases in prices to consumers, estimated to amount to \$6,000,000 a year. Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., explained the bill and urged its enactment.

Also on Pages 12 and 13 you will find a brief summary of the latest A.A.A. proposals for the dairy industry. The Administration reiterates its intention not to impose any program on dairymen without their support. The hearing on the A.A.A. proposals is scheduled at Syracuse for April 5 and 6. The hearing for Philadelphia, New Jersey, Delaware,

Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, will be held at Philadelphia, April 2 and 3.

While the Administration's policy is to fix prices to farmers only and to make no attempt to enforce minimum prices to consumers, it seems certain that the A.A.A. will in no way attempt to interfere with such a program if the New York State Legislature continues the Milk Control Board with powers along those lines.

Butter

Butter prices have been fluctuating up and down since our last report, but at this writing are somewhat lower. Production is showing a light seasonal increase, but is still lighter than a year ago. Consumption has been fairly satisfactory, but higher prices hurt consumption, which was partly responsible for later reduction.

Storage holdings have been rapidly reduced since January 1st. There was a reduction of over 35,000,000 pounds in January, followed by withdrawals of over 39,000,000 pounds in February, which made holdings on March 1st, 36,842,000 pounds. The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates holdings on March 17th as 21,650,000 pounds, which is still considerably higher than holdings on the same date a year ago. Government holdings for relief purposes are rather light, but relief agencies have the power to take on 11,100,000 pounds more, and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation has asked for bids to open March 24th on 2,000,000 pounds of storage or fresh butter to be distributed to the unemployed. Purchases will be made in New York and Chicago.

It has been estimated that had the Government owned on March 1st all the butter it was committed to purchase, the storage holdings on that date would have been better than 3,500,000 pounds less than the five year average holdings for that date.

Egg Outlook Encouraging

The egg market is holding up better than was anticipated earlier in the season. The factors responsible for this are, a fairly good demand, storage holdings below last year, an optimistic feeling on the part of the egg trade about the deal next fall, and receipts which, while fairly heavy, have not been burdensome. Early in March receipts from the West were heavy largely because operators did not want to store eggs which had been chilled. The latter part of March nearby receipts were high partly as a reaction from the slump caused by cold weather. The State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports that production per 100 hens on March 1st was the lowest in recent years, being estimated as 34 eggs, as compared with 42 a year ago.

Mr. George Royce of the New York office of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets estimates that average prices are 4 cents a dozen higher than they were a year ago. At the same time, the average cost of 100 pounds of feed is 53 cents higher than it was a year ago, but even at that, a flock averaging to lay 140 eggs a year, will return more above feed costs to their owners than they did a year ago. Average retail prices on eggs are estimated as 21½ cents during the week ending March 23rd, as compared with 19 cents a year ago.

Indications still are that fewer baby chicks will be hatched than a year ago. It is all a guess, but the man who does raise the normal number man congratulate himself next winter. By the way, the drop in hatchings is more noticeable on the Pacific Coast and in the Mid-West. It is anticipated that New England may hatch a few more than last year, and New York and New Jersey about the same.

The New York State Public Service Commission has approved the following reductions in express rates on eggs and poultry: Between Albany and Syracuse, 30 cents a case effective March 14th; from Hillsdale to Pleasantville, 25 cents a case effective April 4.

New Jersey Egg Auctions

New Jersey Egg Auctions report the following prices:

Flemington:—Hennery Whites, N. J. Fancy, 23-24½ cents; N. J. Fancy Medium, 20-21½ cents; N. J. Grade A, 21-23½ cents; N. J. Grade A Medium, 17½-21½ cents; Pullets, 19-20 cents; Peewees, 17 cents; Hennery Browns, N. J. Grade A, 21½-23 cents; N. J. Grade A Medium, 17½-22 cents; Pullets, 17 cents; Ducks, 36¼-40½ cents; Geese, \$1.54 to 2.08.

Paterson:—Hennery Whites, N. J. Fancy, 25-29 cents; N. J. Fancy Medium, 22-24 cents; N. J. Grade A, 23½-27 cents; N. J. Grade A Medium, 21-24 cents; Creams, 23¼-24½ cents; Creams, Medium, 20½ cents; Pullets, 19½ cents; Cracks, 20-21½ cents; Undergrades, 21½ to 24½ cents; Undergrades Medium, 16¼-20;

Hennery Browns, N. J. Grade A, 22½-24½ cents.

New York Egg Auctions

Grade	Poughkeepsie	Albany	Smithtown
N. Y. Fancy Lge....	March 23, 14 -	March 20, 21½-25	March 20, 23½-25
N. Y. Gr. A Lge....	20¾-26	21 -24	23½-25
Producer's Lge....	17½-	19½-20	
N. Y. Fancy Med....	21 -	19 -22	19 -21
N. Y. Gr. A Med....	18 -20½	17 -21½	19 -21
Producer's Med....	16½-		
Pullets	16 -17½	17 -	
N. Y. Gr. A Pewec....	14 -16		
Brown Fancy Lge....		22 -24	
Brown Gr. A Lge....	21½-23½	21 -21½	22 -24
Brown Gr. A Med....	18½-19	17 -	
Duck Eggs.....	34 -42		

Poultry Shippers Watch Holiday Dates

For several days live fowls at New York have been fluctuating from 17 to 18 cents, this, of course, being the top price for colored fowls. Shippers should keep in mind the coming Jewish holidays, the next one being April 6th, with the best market days April 3rd and 4th, when poultry of top quality will be in demand.

During the first two months of 1934 receipts of live poultry by freight at New York increased, but truck shipments this year were equal only to 168 cars, as compared with 248 cars a year ago. Movement by truck was greatly curtailed by cold weather and snows. Total supplies of live poultry for the two months at New York were less than a year ago.

The biggest possibility for a better market for live poultry in New York is in the cleaning up of racketeering, which, it is generally acknowledged, has been prevalent for several years. The New York City Department of Markets, under the leadership of William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., seems to be using vigorous measures to correct numerous abuses on city markets, and in this activity the Department deserves the support of farmers. The second possibility concerns the enactment of a code for the live poultry business. This has been under discussion for some time, but has not yet been adopted. As originally drafted, the code prohibits a number of abuses that have sprung up and which apparently have taken their toll both from poultrymen and from consumers.

Meats and Livestock

Shippers of country dressed veal calves are warned to clean thoroughly the hair on the hides of calves before they ship them to New York. Neglect to do this is a violation of the New York City Board of Health regulations, which may result in rejection and consequent loss.

Some subscribers have asked about the law on the age of veal calves. Effective July 1st, 1933, there was a change in the New York State law permitting the sale of veal calves less than 3 weeks old under certain restrictions, including the marking with the words, "Baby Veal." If you are interested, a copy of the law can be secured from the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany or from *American Agriculturist*.

Country dressed veal calves have been quoted at 10 to 11 cents for prime; 5 to 9 cents for common to good; and small, 3 to 4½ cents. Hot house lambs have been quoted at \$3.00 to \$6.00 for poor to good, with no quotations for fancy.

Recent livestock quotations are as follows: Veal calves per 100 pounds. Prime, \$8.50 to \$9.00; lower grades from \$3.00 to \$8.00. Lambs: Choice, \$10.00 to \$10.50; lower grades, \$5.50 to \$9.50. Bulls: Heavy, \$3.25 to \$3.50; light to medium, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Cows: Heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; light to medium, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Apple Markets Firm

Prices of apples continue the firm position reported for many weeks past. Carlot shipments are decreasing and current storage holdings are relatively light. Tops of \$2.50 per bushel are quoted for fancy varieties in some midwestern markets and \$2 for best lots of standard kinds. Trade was rather slow in New York, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Baldwins sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 in several eastern markets. McIntosh ranged \$1.50 to \$2 in New York. Dull, steady conditions prevailed in eastern producing sections.—*Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.*

Potato Acreage May Be Big

The Intentions to Plant report, recently published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicates that potato growers plan to increase acreage by about 7 per cent over the acreage harvested in 1933. If those intentions are carried out, and if weather conditions are normal, the resulting crop of 375,000,000 bushels will exceed the average of the last five years by about 20,000,000 bushels, and will be the largest since 1928. It is estimated that had the 1933 crop been that large, growers would now be securing about half the present price.

Maine farmers plan to increase acreage 12 per cent; New York, 2 per cent; Michigan and Wisconsin, 5 per cent; Minnesota, 3 per cent; Idaho and Colorado, 14 per cent. Pennsylvania farmers plan a 1 per cent decrease, and Ohio a 2 per cent decrease. Early potato states plan to in-

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	March 24, 1934.	Mar. 17, 1934.	Mar. 25, 1933.
BUTTER			
93 score	24½-25¼	25¼-26	18¾-19½
92 score	24¼-24½	25½-	18¼-18½
88 to 91 score	23¼-24	24½-25¼	-18¼
Lower Grades			
CHEESE			
(N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	15¼-15½	-15¼	-11¼
Fresh average run	15 -	-15¼	-11
Held, fancy	17 -19	17 -20	16 -18
Held average run	16 -	16 -	12 -13
EGGS			
White			
Best nearby open market offerings	21 -21½	22½-23	17½-19
Commercial Standards..	20 -	20½-21½	16 -16½
Mediums	-19	19½-20	14 -15½
Lightweights, Un'grades	18½-19	18½-19½	14 -15
Pullets			
Peewees			
Brown			
Best	22 -24	22 -23½	16 -18
Standards	19½-20	20½-21	15 -15½
Duck			
N. Y. State	34 -37	39 -42	23 -40
POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	16 -17	15 -17	
Fowls, Leghorn	14 -15	13 -14	
Chickens, colored	15 -18	15 -18	
Chickens, Leghorn			
Broilers, colored	22 -25	10 -25	
Broilers, Leghorn	-22	-22	
Pullets, colored	19 -25	18 -23	
Pullets, Leghorn			
Old Roosters	-10	-10	
Capons	28 -30	-27	
Turkeys, hens	28 -29	-28	
Turkeys, toms	-25	-25	
Ducks, nearby	-12	-12	
Geese, nearby	-9	-9	
GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (May)	.87½	.87½	.53
Corn (May)	.50¾	.51	.29½
Oats (May)	.34	.33½	.18¾
Cash Grains (At N. Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.05½	1.05½	.74
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.65¾	.66	.44¾
Oats, No. 2	.45½	.45½	.29¼
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo) N. Y. Dept. of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	24.00	24.00	13.50
Sp'g Bran	24.50	23.00	14.50
H'd Bran	26.50	25.00	16.50
Standard Mids.	23.50	22.00	14.00
Soft W. Mids.	25.50	25.50	17.00
Flour Mids.	24.00	23.00	14.50
Red Dog	24.50	23.50	14.50
Wh. Hominy	24.00	23.00	14.00
Yel. Hominy	24.00	23.00	14.00
Corn Meal	24.50	24.00	15.00
Gluten Feed	23.60	23.60	17.20
Gluten Meal	32.75	32.75	23.35
36% C. S. Meal	29.00	29.00	18.00
41% C. S. Meal	30.00	30.25	19.00
43% C. S. Meal	31.00	31.25	20.00
34% O. P. Lin Meal	34.00	34.00	21.50
Beet Pulp	22.75	22.75	

No official prices established.

FARMS FOR SALE

20-COW DAIRY, ALFALFA FARM, main highway. Syracuse markets convenient. Electricity, 10-room house. 75 ft. barn with ell. 111 acres; 50 tillage. \$5,000. Long term easy payments. Free circulation. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

187 Acres General or Dairy Farm

on stone road one-half mile off N.-S. Route 13, Sussex County, Delaware. 55 tillable acres. 45 acres good growth timber; electricity; seven room dwelling, \$3,000 barn, other buildings, \$6,500.00. Photo and booklet on request. EDGAR PORTER, SALISBURY, MD.

EGG MARKETING

Write postal for our instructive folder about Eggs—free.

Reliable, Responsible, Respectable.
HUNTER, WALTON & CO.
The "Old Reliable House"
164 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK

Edison Power-Light Plant Storage Batteries. Non-acid, odorless, Long Life. Fully guaranteed. All sizes. Bargains in complete generating plants, motors, etc. Free interesting literature. B. Hawley Smith Co., 35 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

Edison Storage Batteries for farm and home lighting plants. Requires no type of lead battery now being used. Requires less care, Non-Acid, Odorless, Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional notarized guarantee, 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature. SEE JAY BATTERY CO., 83 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

WANTED—Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions for New York City. Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., NEW CASTLE, PA.

WOOL and SHEEP PELTS WANTED. I specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

Old BAGS WANTED

Now paying special high prices. We pay the freight. Write for prices. **IROQUOIS BAG CO.** Buffalo, N. Y.

DOGS

COLLIES—Shep. \$5. Fnx, Rat, Bull Terriers \$5. Peacock \$20. MULLEN, Tuckerton, N. J.

COON HOUND, FOX HOUND. Beagle hound, Water Spaniels and Cocker Spaniel puppies for sale. Depression prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. PONY FARM, Himrod, N. Y.

New York Farm News

Western New York Growers Hold Perishable Fruit Report Inadequate

"It does not go far enough," seems to be a Western New York reaction to the "first annual report" of the New York State Perishable Fruit Commission. The report was submitted to the Legislature by the commission created a year ago, when \$10,000 was appropriated for its expenses. The commission asks that it be continued for another year with a grant of \$15,000.

In recent months many growers got the idea the report might go much further, outlining a program that would at least insure lively discussion. A definite marketing and promotion program for state farm products has been a perennial topic. It was hoped the commission in a year would be able to offer a complete program, although the magnitude of this task is appreciated.

The report reviews the economic importance of the fruit industry to the state. It recommends legislation asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit railroads in New York to make store-door deliveries and regulation of motor trucks transporting perishable fruit.

Second-Hand Package Marking

It would bar the use of second-hand packages except when they are so marked and the name of the original user is removed. It would require retailers selling fruit to display the variety name and grade.

When the commission was created last year after similar legislation failed the previous year it was empowered to recommend setting up a bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Markets to promote the sale of perishable products. It does not do so, nor is it ready to recommend adoption of a state brand without further study. Problems relating to interstate shipments are reserved for more study. Many growers have urged embargoes on unripe and ungraded fruit from other states, especially as some states enforce restrictions against New York products.

The commission says much of the poor fruit on the market comes from old and neglected orchards. It recommends eliminating them through the CWA or other public agency. The commission has found demand for an official state brand under optional licensing at nominal fees, to be supplemented at the start by public funds for advertising. It requests the Department of Agriculture and Markets to broadcast and otherwise promote consumption.

A feeling is that the report sums up what already is known. Growers think the state missed a bet when it did not get CWA funds for old orchard elimination when such funds were available. Massachusetts got \$345,000. To give the department due credit, it has been doing good publicity work for state products through its Consumers' Information Service.

The advantages of trucks and railroads to the industry are known, so while the rails may be entitled to store-door delivery privileges to meet competition, it is regretted the commission did not suggest specific plans for regulating and reporting truck movement.

Some opinion is that the report to a large extent reiterates reports some five or six years ago by the Joint Fruit Committee of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation and the New York State Horticultural Society. Difficulties and limitations of time affecting the fruit grower members of the commission are appreciated, with the feeling that if the commission is continued it might be helped by new blood.—Skeff.

County Agents Discuss Dairy Problems

"The AAA dairy control program will not be accepted or put into operation unless accepted by the dairy industry"—Roger Corbett, United States Extension Service.

"Hearings on the program will be conducted at Syracuse April 6 and 7"—

L. R. Simons, Director of Extension at the New York State College of Agriculture.

"The job of the extension service is to see that every farmer knows what it means to him"—Earl A. Flansburgh, county agent leader.

"One thing that most needs to be done is to spend money on increasing consumption to get some of the surplus to consumers"—Flora Rose, Director of the State College of Home Economics.

These were expressions of speakers at the closing session of the three-day conference of the New York State Extension Service at Cornell University last Friday. The final afternoon was devoted to discussion of the federal milk reduction program and aroused much interest.

Mr. Corbett explained the program in detail, calling for 15 per cent reduction in sales and benefit payments. Mr. Simons said two committees had been named at Cornell. One headed by Dr. M. C. Bond will interpret the facts of the plan to the farmers. The other headed by Mr. Flansburgh will organize and conduct a campaign which will place these facts before the dairymen.

All of the speakers, with the exception of Miss Rose, discussed operation rather than policy of the plan. Miss Rose said that as a representative of the consumers "a very important part of the food question is the problem of distribution to people who need it."

"I would like to see the federal government go at the creative side of the program to get to people food they need," she said. "Give them an opportunity to get essential food. It is a tragedy to work on reduced production when we face situations of people not getting enough food." She suggested milk would lend itself to effective advertising.

Mr. Corbett said the government had considered advertising in its dairy program, but the question was whether it should be a government function. Director Simons asked Miss Rose if she thought a public agency could advertise milk and not other products.

"I think we could put on a dairy products program from a nutrition standpoint and advise milk use," she said. She said she would join with other interests and promote the use of all farm products. "I am not interested in advertising itself," she said, "but as a representative of the consumers in food for the people: As long as milk is such a fundamental food I think we should increase consumption."

Professor Caroline Morton said this would be "a program with wonderful power to increase consumption."

"It looks like the real recovery program," she added.

Mr. Corbett said the AAA dairy program was based on several factors:

1—The United States now has largest number of cows it ever had.

2—The past three seasons were not particularly favorable to milk production and if this year is favorable there may be a huge surplus.

3—Large areas taken out of wheat and cotton production are now producing roughage which might result in larger milk production.

Director Simons said the conference of the extension workers was one of the most constructive and successful ever conducted at the college. About 200 county agents and college specialists attended.

—Skeff.

Grange Adopts 1934 Program—Annual Meeting in December

A detailed program for the Granges of New York State for 1934 has been sent to Grange leaders and much of the work is nicely under way. Because the delegate body at Lake Placid voted to amend the by-laws, changing the Annual Meeting of the State Grange from the first Tuesday in February to the second Tuesday in December, the time for making the membership gain will be shortened considerably. Each Grange, however, has been asked to work especially hard and the membership count will be taken from October 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934.

Special prizes are to be awarded to the ten Subordinate Granges with the highest records of achievement. Each

county will be classified and designated, according to its achievements, as a gold, silver, or bronze medal county. Suitable awards will also be made to the Juvenile Granges qualifying for the Honor class, and the three individual members reporting the most outstanding records of work will receive silk flags.

Certain goals have been set by the State Grange to guide the activities during 1934:

1. A Pomona Program furnishing leadership for the County and help for every Subordinate Grange.
2. Pomona officers assisting every weak Grange in county.
3. Every Grange rendering community service.
4. 100 Honor Granges for 1934.
5. Net gain in membership in Pomona, Subordinate, and Juvenile Granges.
6. Legislation to promote good citizenship and secure agriculture equality.
7. Every Grange taking part in the state-wide Membership Campaign—April 23rd to April 28th.
8. Active Tax and Legislative Committee in every Pomona and Subordinate Grange.

Hog Reducing Plan

The hog reduction program sponsored by the government stipulates that swine growers sign a contract in which they agree to reduce their production 25 per cent and in return they will receive 5 dollars per head for each animal they send to market. For example, if you have one sow and averaged to sell 12 pigs during 1932 and 1933 (the base years), by following the present hog reduction program you would sign a contract, sell not more than 9 pigs this year, and receive 5 dollars apiece for them. Contracts must be signed by April 10.

New York Hens Rate High in Egg Contest

Two pens of New York state White Leghorns won ratings in the first ten placings in the western egg laying test at Stafford for the twenty-third week ending March 10. Kauder's pedigreed Leghorns from New Paltz, New York, maintained first place among the White Leghorns with 1,273 eggs and 1286.35 points. The pen bred by A. J. O'Donovan of Katonah, N. Y., was ninth among high pens to date with 1,254 eggs and 1156.10 points.

The pen of Rhode Island Reds from Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Massachusetts, led all breeds in the test with 1,286 eggs for a total of 1311.10 points.

In the central test at Horseheads, the pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks from Broad Acres farm at Meriden, Connecticut, was high for the week with 60.10 points from 59 eggs. Among the high pens to date, Kauder's pedigreed Leghorns stayed out in front with a total of 1,186 eggs and 1216.40 points. The pen from James Dryden, Modesto, California, was second high. Five New York state pens were listed among the first ten in total high production at the end of the twenty-third week.

The pen of Jonas P. Suter, Roxbury, N. Y., with 34 eggs and 34.00 points was high for the week in the central 4-H test at Horseheads. W. D. Schuyler of Syracuse was second high for the week, but his entry of single comb Rhode Island Reds led all breeds in total production to date with 493 eggs for 509.15 points.

Emergency Crop Loans

Folks who applied for seed crop loans last year are beginning to wonder how they will be taken care of this season. Word has been received from Springfield that if more than \$150 is required, the borrower must first apply to the Production Credit Corporation at Springfield, Mass., and if a loan is not granted, the applicant then becomes eligible for an emergency crop loan up to \$250.

It is required by law that borrowers must furnish proof of cooperation with the A.A.A. The nature of the proof of cooperation will be similar to that recently announced as applicable to

other borrowers who apply for loans under the Farm Credit Administration. Each applicant must obtain clearance through or furnish a certificate of cooperation with the A.A.A.

No Time to Be Shy, Says Kelsey

County Debt Conciliation committees have been appointed in all but one of the 55 agricultural counties of the state. Thirty-four county committees have met, elected officers, and handled cases that were brought before them. Other county groups are in the process of organization and expect to hold hearings as soon as possible to aid distressed farmers in debt adjustment problems.

Mr. Kelsey expressed the belief that many persons have not sought aid from the county committees because they are naturally shy and inclined to hide their troubles. "Many of them," he says, "need refinancing. Their farms may be carrying a greater indebtedness than the size of the business justifies. Many of them are worthy individuals, and they are good credit risks. The county debt conciliation committee is formed to help these types of hard-pressed individuals."

Reports of cases already handled are in the hands of both the state and local committees, says L. D. Kelsey, secretary of the State Committee. He cites these reports as evidence that much progress has been made and that many satisfactory adjustments have been completed. Creditors, it has been found, are willing to do their part where worthy cases are concerned.

Seed Prices Up

Because of the shortage last fall in some crops of grass seed certain varieties have taken a rise of over 100 per cent in price. Commercial supplies of timothy, alsike, and red clover are the smallest in several years, according to the report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington. On the other hand, the supplies of Kentucky Blue Grass and Redtop are more than twice the normal requirements because of the large carry-over from previous years. Timothy is scarce because of the short crop last year.

Use These Figures for Planting Plans

In addition to intentions on the potato crop which are discussed under the report on potatoes, New York State farmers have indicated the following plans for 1934. They may, of course, be changed as the season progresses:

FIELD BEANS: In New York an acreage increase of 5 per cent is planned. Michigan growers plan increase of 20 per cent; Colorado, 20 per cent; and for the entire country, an increase of 16.4 per cent in acreage is anticipated.

HAY: New York farmers plan little change in hay acreage, but excessively cold weather during February may kill some seeding, which will have to be plowed up. For the United States indications are for an increase in hay acreage of 1/2 of 1 per cent.

TOBACCO: In New York State tobacco growers plan 700 acres this year, compared with 600 a year ago. For the entire country acreage will be reduced about 25 per cent, largely as a result of the A.A.A. program. Perhaps the increase in New York indicates a general trend to increase production of a crop in areas which are relatively unimportant when such a reduction program is put on.

CABBAGE: Domestic cabbage prices were good this year, so New York growers plan 9,900 acres compared with 8,000 a year ago, and 10,000 two years ago. Wisconsin growers also plan a considerable increase. Danish Cabbage: New York growers expect to plant 20,200 acres, compared with 16,800 a year ago. Wisconsin growers also plan to increase acreage.

ONIONS: New York growers plan a slight increase. Their action will be followed by Michigan and Ohio, but slight acreage decreases are expected in Indiana and Massachusetts. For the United States acreage will be increased.

Regional Dairy Meeting

The date for the regional dairy meeting referred to on page 12, this issue, is to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on April 6-7. Dairymen are urged to attend.

BOY CHICKS

WOLF BABY CHICKS from Flocks Inspected by A.P.A.

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES - Order From This Ad **Bloodtested**
Buy Now! Wolf Chicks the choice of thousands at these lowest possible prices. All Blood-tested with Antigen for B. W. D. by Gilbert Wolf, American Poultry Association Flock Inspector. All reactors removed. We guarantee 100% live delivery and 14-day livability, which means replace losses first 7 days at 1/2 and last 7 days at 3/4 of original price.

	100	500	1000	100	500	1000	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.50	\$32.50	\$7.50	\$35.00	\$70.00	\$8.50	\$38.75	\$77.50	
Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas									
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks	7.25	35.00	8.25	38.75	77.50	10.00	48.75	95.00	
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas									
New Hampshire Reds									
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons									
Jersey Black Giants	9.00	43.75	10.00	48.75	95.00	11.00	53.75	105.00	
Assorted Heavy Breeds	6.75	33.75	7.50	37.00	72.00				
Assorted Odds and Ends	6.50	32.50	7.00	33.50	67.00				

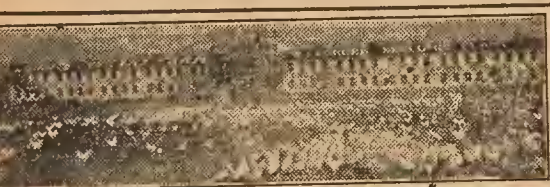
For 25 chicks add 1/2¢ per chick—for 50 chicks add 1/4¢ per chick—for 100 chicks your order—We ship C.O.D. for balance plus postage and C.O.D. charges.
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Chicks for Sale every Monday and Thursday. Compliance Cert. No. 592.
LARGE TYPE S. C. W. LEIGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS AND R. I. REDS.....\$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES AND WHITE ROCKS.....7.50 37.50 75.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS, BLACK GIANTS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS.....8.50 42.50 85.00
BLACK MINORCAS AND ASSORTED CHICKS.....7.00 35.00 70.00
Also started Chicks of all the above breeds at reasonable prices. All Breeders Blood Tested by the Stained Antigen Method for B.W.D. All reactors removed. \$1. per 100 with order, bal. C. O. D. Write for Circular.
MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY, R T. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

STRICKLER'S STURDY BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

(BWD STAINED ANTIGEN TEST) BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION. ELECTRIC HATCHED. QUALITY, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Per 50 100 500 1000
Large English White Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each).....\$4.50 \$8.00 \$38.00 \$75.00
Barred Ply. Rocks, White Ply. Rocks, Extra choice for broilers.....\$4.75 \$8.50 \$41.00 \$80.00
New Hampshire Reds; Jersey Black Giants.....\$5.00 \$9.00 \$43.00 \$85.00
100% prepaid live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Can ship C. O. D. Catalog Free.
STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PENNSYLVANIA



JUNIATA CHICKS—Bred for size, type & egg production. \$70.-1000. Farm Photos FREE. Visitors Welcome.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa. (Cert. 717)

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type S.C. Wh. Leghorns 100 500 1000
and Barred Rocks and Reds.....\$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.00
Heavy mixed \$6.80-100. Delivery charges prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All Breeders Blood Tested for Pul-
lory disease (B.W.D.) Antigen Method. Write for Free circular. Full description of our hatchery and Breeders.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. Box 50, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from Blood-Tested Stocks, Anti-
gen Test B.W.D. 100 500 1000
S.C. Wh. Leghorns, large type.....\$7. \$35. \$70.
White and Barred Ply. Rocks.....7. 35. 70.
R.I. Reds and Black Minorcas.....7. 35. 70.
100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.
Certificate No. 5718. Write for Circular.
R. W. ELSASSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HUSKY ELECTRIC CHICKS

Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds.....\$7.00-100
White Leghorns and Heavy Mixed.....\$7.00-100
Safe delivery. Circular Free. (Compliance Cert. No. 1813)
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Chicks, Blood Tested B.W.D. Antigen Test

Cash or C.O.D. (Cert. No. 4390) 100 500 1000
Large Type, S. C. White Leghorns.....\$7. \$35. \$70.
Barred Rocks.....7. 35. 70.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

HI-QUALITY ELECTRIC CHICKS

Bar. Wh. & Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes,
\$7.50-100, \$28.-400, N. H. Reds, N. H. Flock \$9.-100,
W. Giants, \$9.-100, Wh. & Buff Leg., H. Mixed, \$7.-100.
Cash or C. O. D. plus fee, Postpaid. Cir. FREE.
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CHICKS Barron & Hollywood Leghorns. Also Heavy Breeds. Large Chicks and Low Prices.

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CHICKS. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. AMERICAN
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Compliance Certificate No. 1905. AMERICAN CHICK-
ERIES, Grampian, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS. Write for catalogue.
Compliance Certificate No. 1905. AMERICAN CHICK-
ERIES, Grampian, Pa.

“Nearby Markets for

Whom Should You Blame for Low Prices?

TWO issues back I started the dis-
cussion on how egg prices are made
here in our wholesale market. I in-
terrupted this discussion last week to
tell you how the federal department of
Agriculture proposed lowering their
standards so as to allow more low
grade eggs to be sold in their highest
commercially practical retail grade,
which is the U. S. Extra. I'll just
pause one more instant to tell you
they have already put their new stand-
ards into effect with the clauses which
lower standards included. I am plan-
ning to say more about this on this
page soon.

Now, back to egg prices. Let's see,
how far did we get? Oh, yes, I had
only explained the place of the New
York Mercantile Exchange in the
scheme of setting egg prices.

As a matter of fact, with the very
small percentage of eggs which are
actually sold on the Exchange, these
transactions should not play a very
important part in determining egg
prices. Unfortunately, however, they
are given a far too important rating
when the quotations are made up.
There may be some justification for
this, however, which I'll mention later.

Now, the two chief agencies making
up and publishing egg prices are the
Urner-Barry Publishing Company and
the New York State Department of
Agriculture and Markets. The first is
a privately owned outfit covering all
the perishable wholesale markets of
the city. Charley Urner, vice-presi-
dent of the concern, covers eggs.

Price Reporting Is Fair

It may seem strange that a non-
governmental and entirely private
agency should play such an important
part in determining what you get for
your eggs. As a matter of fact they
have been doing this for seventy-five
years and their reputation for fairness
and honesty has never been questioned
so far as I can find out. I know in
the thirteen years that I have been in
touch with this market, I have never
heard a word mentioned against the in-
tegrity of either Charley Urner or his
father, Frank, who reported the egg
market before him practically up to
the time of his death. And I've heard
plenty, from all sides, said in their
praise.

Now, the same thing can be said
about C. D. Hadley, the young man
who covers the egg market for the N.
Y. State Department of Agriculture
and Markets. It sure is a break for
the poultrymen to have two such fine
men put down in black and white the
prices at which your eggs are sold.

After reading over what I have said,
I am just a little afraid that I have
given the impression that Messrs. Ur-
ner and Hadley arbitrarily set a price
on your eggs. That is by no means
true. They merely record to the best
of their ability the price that has been
set in free and open trading by supply
and demand. The only complicating
factor is that much of this free and
open trading is done on the basis of
that day's quotation after it has been
recorded by Charley and “Had.”

Of course, when their idea of the
market doesn't agree with mine, I
sometimes question their judgment. In
fact, there are times when they do not
entirely agree with each other. But
these times are fairly rare and our dif-
ferences are never great. One or the
other of us are soon proven wrong.

How Reporters Work

Now Charley and “Had” start out
for the Mercantile Exchange about ten
o'clock in the morning and take notes
on the offerings, bidding and actual
sale. Then they visit (they don't go
together) many of the receivers on the
market to ask them their selling prices.
Of course, most every receiver has a
prejudiced viewpoint and so he may
not always report honestly on his sales.
A good many of them make no definite

sales at a price but merely sell on the
basis of what the quotation will be
when established. All these things
complicate matters for the two report-
ers.

But they are not new at the game.
They have a pretty good idea of how
fast eggs are coming in, whether they
are clearing, accumulating or short,
about how much they can believe the
reports of the various dealers, where
they are not confirmed by showing the
books, and how good the retail demand
for eggs is at the prevailing prices.
Furthermore, they have at least one
place and sometimes two, where they
can get a first hand record of actual
sales, the Mercantile Exchange and the
Pacific Egg Producers' auction when
the latter is held. Unfortunately the
P. E. P. auction is only held about two
months a year.

So, you see, that's probably why
Charley and “Had” pay, what seems to
some of us, a great deal of attention
to the Exchange trading.

At one o'clock these two fellows have
made up their minds and go to their
respective offices to publish the results.
They usually have a chance to check
up with each other on their “dope” be-
fore one o'clock.

Now that's exactly how it's done and
the result is price quotations on 7 to
10 grades of mixed colored eggs, 8 to
12 grades of white eggs, including
Nearbys, Pacific Coasts, and some Mid-
westerns, 2 to 4 grades of brown eggs
and 1 to 3 grades of duck eggs. Goose
eggs are usually quoted for a short
time prior to Easter.

Range in Prices

The price quotation on any one
grade usually shows two figures. These
figures represent the range in selling
prices on that grade in cents per dozen.
In other words, if Nearby and Mid-
western Marked Mediums are quoted
at 20 @ 21, it means that the lowest
sale of this grade in quantities totaling
at least 25 cases was 20 cents per dozen
and the highest 21 cents, so far as
Charley and “Had” could find out. The
sales which are quoted are those be-
tween the wholesaler and the jobber.
They are not intended to show sales of
eggs direct to retailers nor returns to
producers. The wholesaler's commis-
sion or handling costs must come out
of these sales if he is to stay in busi-
ness.

So now you know who to “cuss” out
if you don't like the price of eggs. And
I might add, in case Charley or “Had”
read this that I don't feel badly at all
about shifting some of the fire to them.
I've taken plenty of “cussin'” myself
in the last year and a half, about the
prices they have published.

—J. C. Huttar.

Your Questions Answered

Selling Eggs at Retail

Is it practicable to attempt to sell eggs
at retail in order to get all of the con-
sumer's dollar?

If you are located near a village or
small city, it is entirely possible to
work up a retail route. The dis-
advantages are that it takes your time,
and, therefore, the increased price re-
ceived is not all gain. There is also
danger of bad bills. Too frequently
poultrymen hesitate to drop a customer
because he gets behind. This may be
right in some cases, but frequently the
result is that the customer gets further
and further into debt, and finally the
poultryman has to drop him at a heavy
loss. Some feel that the best way is to
deal on a cash basis, or at least to al-
low no one to get into debt more than
a small sum.

The price to charge is always a basis
of argument. The customers feel that

(Continued on Page 18)

Nearby Poultrymen



Chickens and Cows

IN almost any rural section of the East will be found many farms that are strictly dairy farms, and a few that are strictly poultry farms. Then there are others that are mixtures. They have both cows and chickens. As



L. E. Weaver

a rule much more is invested in the dairy than in the poultry. The question very naturally arises, should a dairyman branch out and try to be a poultryman as well? Will it pay him to do it? And if it does pay to do it, how far can he go with it?

The best way to answer those questions would be to get the facts from both groups, the straight dairy farmers and the dairy-plus-poultry farmers. Find out how many cows they keep, how much is invested in cows and dairy buildings and equipment, and the same for the poultry. Then find out what the expenses have been for feed bills, repairs, taxes, insurance, the hired man's wages, the unpaid help that the family contributed and a lot of other items. Subtract these from the amount received for milk, cattle sales, eggs, broilers and other chickens sold and all other income, and then what is left will represent the farmer's income.

That is what he had to live on. He did not earn all of that amount by his own labor however. The figure arrived at includes the amount that was earned by the money that he had invested. If he had put that money into the bank



instead of in a farming business he could have just sat still and drawn five percent on the money. So we must subtract the interest at five percent, in order to find what the man gets for his own time. That is his Labor Income.

It Has Been Done

To answer the questions that we started out to answer we would get these facts from the different types of farms and figure out their labor incomes and compare them. Now that is exactly what has been done. In 1933 men from the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell went down the road in Otsego County, New York, and made records of the farm business on every farm—sixty-two of them. Eighteen years ago a similar study was made in the same region on ninety-three farms. Forty-two farms were the same in both cases.

What did the records show? What are the facts? There were eighteen farms that had large herds of cows and small poultry flocks. They averaged thirty-one cows and one-hundred and fifteen hens per farm. These eighteen farms lost a considerable amount of money. After the expenses were paid there were not sufficient returns to pay interest on the investment, so the owner put in his time for less than nothing. It would have been far better for him had he put the money out to interest and done nothing.

More Hens—More Money

A second group of farms averaged to own fewer cows and more hens,

and they did better, or at least they lost less. There were twenty-two farms in this group, averaging to own nineteen cows and one-hundred and ninety hens, and they almost succeeded in paying running expenses and enough to pay interest on the investment.

The third group, which also contained twenty-two farms, averaged eleven cows per farm and three hundred and eighty-two hens, and on these farms in a year which was not a good one for farming they managed to pay expenses, interest on their investment and get something for the work they put in.

By taking the farms with the same number of cows and studying the figures, we find that the ones with the most hens paid the best labor income, that is, pay for work actually done by the owner. It looks as though the cow-plus-poultry farms are best.

It might be argued that the year nineteen-hundred and thirty-two was a poor year for dairy cows and a fair year for poultry and so we could not always expect such results. To answer that point we can go back to the survey of the year nineteen-hundred and fourteen when farming conditions and price relationships were more normal. At that time the farms with less than sixty percent of the receipts from milk made an average labor income of



Figures show that in the East dairy farmers can get ahead faster by enlisting the help of hens, rather than by depending on cows alone.

eight-hundred and fifty-seven (\$857.00) dollars. The farms with over eighty percent of their receipts from milk made labor incomes of one-hundred and eighty-five (\$185.00) dollars.

Recently I had occasion to look up the statistics on Schoharie County as given in the census of nineteen-hundred and thirty. Cattle were valued at three million one-hundred and eighty-nine thousand (\$3,189,000.00) dollars and the value of dairy products was three million three hundred and fifty six thousand (\$3,356,000.00) dollars, or a return of one dollar and five cents (\$1.05) for each dollar invested. Poultry was insignificant in comparison, one-hundred and eighty-one thousand (\$181,000.00) dollars invested. The value of poultry products however was seven-hundred and sixty-nine thousand (\$769,000.00) dollars, a return of four dollars and twenty-five cents (\$4.25) per dollar invested.

Diversified Farming

One of these Schoharie County farmers made an observation which it seems to me is sound. He said that if a man is doing his work alone he is probably keeping all the cows he can and he would not have time to care for any hens. But with a few more cows he gets a hired man and then a good-sized flock of hens works in to help keep both of the men profitably busy.

It all simmers down to the same old fundamentals of sound farm management. Over a period of years those farms are most profitable which have

(Continued on Page 19)

BABY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"



JUST Compare our Guarantee under the Hatchery Code with that of any other large hatchery in the United States! Do you know of such Quality Chicks being guaranteed by any other large hatchery?

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

And just compare this Catalogue with those from other hatcheries! There are some more elaborate, but we do not believe you'll find another catalogue that contains so strongly the stamp of truth on every page and in every statement. Your copy is ready. Send for it!

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Hall Bros.

POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 59, WALLINGFORD CONN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
EGG PRICES												

February, March, and April hatched Hubbard Chicks are already in profitable production (many flocks laying 50 to 60%) in the months when egg prices are highest, as the white line above shows, and our customers' results prove. This is the period when a heavy laying flock pays the most profit. You should get your share. All our breeding birds are officially bloodtested for B.W.D. by New Hampshire College and found 100% free (Tube Agglutination Method). For 16 years we have bred N. H. Reds to develop these 8 outstanding characteristics:

1. Freedom from B.W.D.
2. Outstanding Vigor
3. Low Mortality
4. Rapid Full Feathering
5. Fast Uniform Growth
6. Early Maturity
7. Good Egg Production
8. Large Egg Size

Write today for our beautiful new N. H. Red Catalog which gives full information about the Profit Producing Qualities of Hubbard Reds. Compliance Certificate No. 750.

HUBBARD FARMS, BOX 230
WALPOLE, N. H.



MAPES POULTRY FARM

White Leghorns—Barred Rocks
Crossbred Pullet and Cockerel Chicks
All breeders mated to R.O.P. Pedigreed Males. All hatching eggs average 25 ounces to the dozen, and all produced on our own farm. All breeders State blood-tested for B. W. D., using Agglutination method. Write for Circular.
WM. S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

PINE TREE CHICKS

Expert supervision, outstanding quality. Six leading breeds, all tested for B.W.D. (pullorum disease) by Stained Antigen Method, Personal Supervision. Write to the oldest Hatchery for information, prices.
Our 43rd year.
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Free Valuable information for poultry keepers. 17 years scientific breeding. High records National Official Laying Contests and Chicago World's Fair. 14 leading varieties. Write TODAY.
SCHWEGLER'S BREEDING FARMS & HATCHERY
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Schwegler's "Thor-O-Breds" Lay More Eggs

BABY CHICKS AND PULLETS—From blood-tested breeders, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Orpingtons, White Runner and Pekin ducklings. Circular free. GOOD-FLOX POULTRY FARM, Leghorn Blvd., Dansville, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, large type, excellent layers. Have imported and bred this strain exclusively for 20 years.
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EXTRA LOW PRICES ON CARTER'S CHAMPION CHICKS

4 Weeks Replacement Guarantee
Beat hard times with good layers. Branch of famous packing company writes us for list of our customers saying that Carter's Champions make the finest fancy top-of-market broilers and lay biggest premium quality eggs. Leading Eastern Poultry house establishes special branch to get premium quality eggs and broilers from Carter Champions. Prompt service 100 per cent safe delivery, strong healthy chicks.

LOOK AT THESE LOW PRICES	100	500	1000
Fully Prepaid Prices			
White, Brown, Leghorns, Anconas, ...	\$6.75	\$32.50	\$64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks, S.C. Reds, White Wyands., Buff Orps, ...	6.90	33.00	65.00
Columbian Wyandottes	7.45	36.00	70.00
Heavy Assorted, ...	6.55	32.25	63.50

For Special Quality Chicks add 1c per chick; Extra Special Quality add 3c per chick.

"HYBRID CHICKS"—

R. I. Red — Barred Rock Cross

	100	500	1000
Pullets-day old	\$11.00	\$53.00	\$105.00
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WE SHIP C. O. D. Chicks shipped prepaid at above prices. We ship C. O. D. on receipt of \$1 per 100 deposit. We pay postage. Send your order today. Catalog Free. CARTER'S CHICKERY, EL DORADO, ILL. Dept. 204. "Compliance No. 3555."

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White and Brown Leghorns; Barred, Buff and White Rocks; White Wyandottes; S.C. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; at prices below:
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Hayes Supreme Chicks...\$6.95 \$32.50 \$64.00
Hayes Ace Supreme Mating Chicks...7.95 38.75 77.50
Also, at slightly higher prices, 10 other varieties. Free literature on request.
Hayes Ace Supreme Mating Chicks guaranteed against loss 10 days or replacing free. All prices prepaid to your door; nothing more to pay. Prompt delivery. 14 years' experience. Customers in 43 states. Over 3 million chicks sold last season. Send your order now to this address:
HAYES BROS. HATCHERY, 92 Hayes Building, Decatur, Illinois

BOS QUALITY CHICKS & PULLETS

Special White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. All blood tested stock. Salisbury Whole blood antigen test. No Money Down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Write for free catalogue and prices.
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JERSEY WHITE GIANT CHICKS—America's Heavy-weight Fowl. Ten pound cockerels in six months. Catalogue free. GOSHEN POULTRY FARMS, Goshen, Ind.
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All chicks from our pure-bred Super-Culled flocks of the very finest blood-lines. They are bred to grow larger, mature quicker, lay better, and meet every requirement of those raising poultry for profit. We have only one grade, The Best. 100% live delivery guaranteed. CATALOG FREE. "Code No. 2081".

ORDER NOW FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

PRICES PREPAID	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas...	\$6.75	\$32.50	\$64.00
Bd. Wh. Buff Rocks, S.C. Reds, Wh. Wyands, Buff Orpingtons...	6.90	33.00	65.00
Wh. & Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Orpingtons, S. L. Wyands, R. C. Reds...	7.45	36.00	70.00
H. Assorted for Broilers	6.55	32.25	63.50
Mixed for Layers	6.30	31.50	63.00

Add 25c extra on lots of less than 100
Prices subject to change without notice

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 112, LINCOLN, ILL.

Your Questions Answered

(Continued from Page 16)

they should get the eggs at lower prices than they can get at the stores, while the poultryman feels that guaranteed freshness should warrant a premium. Probably a good basis to work on is to get at least the highest price charged locally, or, if you can put it across, a cent or two per dozen more.

We will be glad to hear from anyone who has successfully worked out a system of selling his eggs at retail

* * *

Vitamins in the Ration

For the past few months have lost quite a number of hens with weak legs. Some also look as if they want to lay an egg and can't.

You no doubt realize that there is always a certain amount of loss in every poultry flock, even in the best managed ones. Unless your losses run greater than 10 or even 15 per cent of the original number of hens at the beginning of the season, you need not worry about disease. However, no one likes to see the losses and if there is any way that they can be prevented, he naturally wants to know about it. I hope that some of the following suggestions may be of aid in tracing down the cause of some of your losses.

Leg-weakness is very apt to be due to a lack of Vitamin D in the ration. It could also be caused by a lack of lime in the diet. There is little chance of this occurring though, because everyone understands the necessity of furnishing lime for egg shells and keeps a supply of crushed oyster shells for this purpose. Vitamin D is supplied by cod liver oil. It is also produced in the body of the hen when she can be in the direct sunlight for a considerable time nearly every day. That is, when the hens are running out of doors in the spring and summer they probably need no cod liver oil in their mash, but in confinement it is always well to put in the oil even in the summer time.

Ordinary window glass filters out all of the rays of sunlight which aid the hen in making her own Vitamin D, but there are some special types of glass and window material which allow quite an appreciable amount of the rays to enter. Where hens are being kept in continual confinement, one of these materials would be advisable in the poultry house. Cod liver oil is fed at the rate of one pint to each 100 pounds of mash.

The hens that have difficulty in expelling the eggs are probably egg-bound. This may be caused by double yolked eggs, but is more probably due to a constipated condition. You should take the bird away from the flock until she recovers. Inject sweet oil into the cloaca and into the oviduct and gently massage the abdomen to help to expel the egg. If there are many cases, or if the droppings appear dry or at all hard, you should give the flock a dose of Epsom Salts at the rate of three quarters to one pound for every 100 birds. Take the drinking water away until they are rather thirsty, then dissolve the salts in the amount of water they will drink in a few hours.

Do Not Delay Chick Orders

There are distinct advantages in ordering baby chicks early. The purchaser is more likely to get them when he wants them, and the hatchery is able to plan its work to meet the situation.

For two or three years buyers have been inclined to hold off and order at the last minute. There were two reasons for this, one being some indecision as to the number of chicks to raise because of lack of cash, and uncertainty as to the poultry outlook. However, the other and more import-

ant reason was a hope that as the season progressed, hatcheries would cut prices, which in many cases they did.

This year, do not hold off ordering your chicks in the hope of better prices because if the baby chick hatchery code continues in effect, which there is every evidence that it will, hatcheries will be unable to cut prices as they have done in the past. We are informed that under the provisions of the code, it is practically impossible for any hatchery to sell chicks for less than 6½c each. Of course, many hatcheries charge more where a definite program has been established to keep the hens healthy and to breed them up for production.

A Plan to Help Every Dairyman

(Continued from Page 3)

and teachers, back of a gigantic campaign of education to show the people that milk is the best and, compared with any other food, the cheapest food product in the world.

An Army Working for More Milk Use

Health authorities claim that everyone should take a quart of milk daily. This would mean a daily consumption in our own milk shed of eleven million quarts, or more than twice the present consumption. In this area there are more than 60,000 teachers, more than 8,000 dentists and 16,000 doctors, all of whom could be rallied and organized as officers in a great army to increase the health and well-being of our people by urging them to use more milk. Much of this work could be done at little cost. For every dollar that you contribute you will get several more in free advertising of your product as soon as the great educational campaign gets under way. Probably the best part, the finest results, will come from the prestige of the State of New York which will make possible the organization of thousands of leaders to teach the necessity of using more milk from a health standpoint.

"Train Up a Child . . ."

I am particularly enthusiastic over the possibilities of what may be done in the schools. Many schools now make it possible to have milk to drink every day during the school session. I want to see this extended to every school in the New York milk shed. This is the way we build for the future. Teach these children the value of milk and they will take the lesson home to their families. Immediate increase in consumption will result and, more than this, the children will continue to use large quantities of milk all of their lives.

One of the great difficulties of getting better prices for dairymen is the bitter controversies and disagreements among dairymen themselves on what should be done. In suggesting and supporting this advertising plan for the dairy industry we have been able to secure the help of many prominent leaders at Albany. Now, I beg and plead with my dairymen friends to keep the controversy out of this particular dairy advertising plan. If we begin to quarrel and fight about it we will disgust our friends who want to help and it will come to naught. If the plan does not work well it can be discontinued at the end of the year but it is almost certain to succeed and if it does it will help consumers and every man, woman and child in the dairy districts. Let us give it a trial.

Despite all efforts to produce clean eggs, generally there will be a few soiled ones. To clean these, use a knife or a coarse steel wool to remove the foreign material stuck to the shell, and then wipe the soiled spot with a damp cloth. Do not wash soiled eggs because the protective coating on the shell will be dissolved and in its absence the contents of the egg will



Cooley Chicks Have Hosts of Friends

For over 30 years, I have been breeding and hatching chicks. Good, sturdy, livable chicks, backed by real breeding. Priced for practical poultry raisers who must get at least a part of their living from chickens. If you wish to make money with poultry, choose Cooley Chicks.

White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Jersey Bl. Giants, White Wyandottes. Write for FREE Folder and Prices.

Elden E. Cooley

Box 19, Frenchtown, New Jersey

BABY CHICKS

from carefully culled, bloodtested stock (Stained Antigen test, own supervision.) Full count. Live chicks guaranteed. (License No. 1681)

Cat. Free. Will ship C.O.D.	25	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$36.75	\$70.
Black Leghorns & Anconas	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.
Barred, White & Buff Rocks	2.50	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
White Wyand. & R.I. Reds	2.50	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
New Hampshire Reds	2.50	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
Jersey Black Giants	2.75	5.25	10.00	48.75	95.
Heavy Assorted	2.25	4.00	7.50	36.75	70.
Light Assorted	1.90	3.50	7.00	35.00	70.

ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Box G, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

LEISTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision.
Large Type Leghorns \$7.00 500 \$35. 1000
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks..... 7.00 35. 70.
Rhode Island Reds 7.00 35. 70.
Heavy Mixed 6.80 34. 68.
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. (Cert. No. 5009)
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Order your chicks from the old reliable Farm, they are just as cheap. We have the oldest, the largest, and the best equipped plant in this section. Visitors Welcome. Come to see us. Chicks \$70.-1000. Cert. 717.

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S. C. White Leghorns and 100 500 1000
S. C. Barred Rocks.....\$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.00
Mixed or Broilers \$6.80-100. All Breeders BLOOD-TESTED for B.W.D. by the Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. prepaid. Cir. FREE. Certificate No. 402.
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will lay bushels of eggs for you too. Big-type leghorns, Chicks \$70.00 per 1,000. 5-wk. pullets 30c. Circular showing Thousands of our leghorns sent free. The Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, 2B, Richfield, Penna.

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B.W.D. Antigen test, Standard Bred, Large Type S.C. White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Assorted Chicks, \$7. White Rocks, \$8; N. H. Reds, \$8.50 per 100. Write for free circular. 100% live delivery guaranteed. P.P. prepaid. Square Deal and Best attention. Cert. No. 7855
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S. C. White Leghorns and 100 500 1000
S. C. Barred Rocks.....\$7. \$35. \$70.
Assorted Chicks \$6.80-100. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by Antigen Stained method. 100% live del. P. P. Cir. FREE. (Cert. No. 4018)
SHIRK'S HATCHERY.
H. C. Shirk, Owner. Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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For Foundation I specialize in Hanson Strain Direct. AMIG'S WHITE LEGHORNS, Large Type, \$75.-1000. 100% Live Delivery Prepaid. Cash or C.O.D. Cert. No. 2573.
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Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes...	\$6.75	\$33.75	\$65.00
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Walter's Big Jersey White Giants, Rusk's Golden Buff Minorcas. C.O.D. Shipments: \$1 books order, balance C.O.D. on arrival.

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LOOK! White Pekin Ducklings \$14.00 a 100. Indian Runners \$15.00 a 100. Finest quality. Goslings and Baby Guineas. BABY TURKEYS, Mammoth Bronze, \$30 a 100. Three other varieties of Baby Turkeys. BABY CHICKS, 40 breeds. Finest layers. Post Paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Compliance Certificate No. 293.

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Every Breeder Blood-Tested for Pullorum disease (BWD) by Stained Antigen Method. Testing done under our Personal Supervision. Cash or C.O.D. 100 500 1000
Large Type S.C. White Leghorns.....\$7. \$35. \$70.
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100% live delivery post paid. Order direct from this adv. or write for free cir. Compliance Cert. No. 4243.
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Foundation Direct Wyckoff Strain
Large Type, Cert. No. 2574. Cash or C.O.D. Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns, GRADE B.....\$7.00
Special Mating, GRADE A.....\$9.00
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BLOOD-TESTED
for B. W. D. (Pullorum Disease) by stained Antigen method. Cash or C. O. D. 100 500 1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns.....\$7. \$35. \$70.
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Amig's S. C. White Leghorns.....\$70.00 per 1000
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Mixed \$6.80-100. Circular FREE. (Cert. No. 3846.)
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200,000 QUALITY CHICKS,
Hatched from well bred flocks.
100% delivery Postpaid. 100 500 1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, GRADE A.....\$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.
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Hollywood Strain Single Comb White Leghorn Chicks. for Feb., Mar. & April delivery. Write for circular. \$7.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 1,000.
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LOOK! S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds (Utility Matings) Chicks 7c ea. or \$70.-1000. Fine quality (Special Matings) Grade A. Rocks, Reds, or Leghorns, 8c ea. or \$80.-1000. Mixed Heavy or Light 7c ea. Write for FREE literature and valuable information on chick raising for profit.
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Blood-Tested
CHICKS
State-Supervised



THIS YEAR, AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT — BUY STATE-SUPERVISED CHICKS. We are the largest producers of New Jersey State-Supervised Chicks. New Jersey Certified Wh. Leghorns, also Barred Rocks, R. I. and N. H. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, and specially priced Heavy Mixed Chicks for Capons. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. (pullorum disease) by approved Stained Antigen method. Supervision, N. J. Bureau of Animal Industry. Send for FREE Catalog—today.

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TRY "BUCK HILL" BABY CHICKS THIS TIME!
 Selected and Bloodtested (Stained Antigen) under own supervision. All reactors removed. R. I. Reds: Wonderful size, dark mahogany red color, real type, excellent layers. White and Barred Rocks: Sturdy, vigorous, hefty birds, insuring quick broiler growth. 100-110.00; 500-147.50; 1000-190.00. White Leghorns, selected flocks, mated to sons of a HANSON "300 Double Pedigree Cockerel." Blood will tell \$9-100; \$43.75-500; \$85-1000. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Not "How Cheap" but "How Good." Repeat orders justify our unbounded confidence. We know we can please you with wonderful, sturdy, chippy chicks. \$2 per 100 books order. Special prompt shipments on Reds April 15th; on Leghorns April 15th and on. Code Cert. of Compliance 4916. Our Sixteenth season. Request particulars.


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 13 years proportional breeding. 100% 1933 Mass. State Pullorum Tested. No reactors. Special offer, Chicks 10c, formerly 30c f.o.b. Athol. Circular. Order now. **EDGEHILL INCUBATION PLANT, L. B. Fisher, So. St., R. 2, Athol, Mass.** The reliable Red Proportion bred.

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 All Breeders Bloodtested BWD Antigen stain test. Personally Supervised. (Cert. No. 2153) Large Type S.C. Wh. Leg- 100 500 1,000 horns, Rocks and Reds. \$7 \$35 \$70 100% live del. guar. P.P. Paid. Free Range. **T. J. Ehrenzeller, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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 White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons. \$7.00-100
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CHICKS: C.O.D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Assorted, \$70.-1000. BWD Stained Antigen Test. Personally Supervised. 30 years experience. Also started. Postal card will bring feeding system. Guarantee. Many other details. **SANDY KNOLL HACHERY, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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 The kind that LIVE, LAY, PAY. Circular free. Compliance No. 7721. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, N.J.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns \$7.-100; from Blood Tested Breeders for B. W. D. by Stained Antigen method. Del. guar. Cir. Free. **OTTO BRUBAKER, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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TURKEY EGGS from our pure-bred M. Bronze, B. Red, Narragansett and Wh. Holland flocks \$3.25 for 12 eggs; \$6.00 for 24 prepaid. **WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO.**

MAMMOTH BRONZE and BOURBON RED poults. Write for 1934 prices. **C. H. TIMERMAN, Prop., TIMERMAN'S TURKEY FARM, LaFargeville, N. Y.**

Central New York Baby Chick Show

This week at Norwich, Chenango County, poultrymen and the County Farm Bureau are putting on the second Central New York Baby Chick and Egg Show. Judging will be done by four men from the State College of Agriculture,—Botsford, Hurd, Smith and Weaver, the last named being an *American Agriculturist* contributor in the Poultry Department.

Judging begins Thursday and as the judges examine the chicks they will give their reasons for the placing, so that those attending will be able to learn what to look for when buying chicks.

On Friday evening there is a banquet at the Chenango Hotel, and H. E. Babcock, writer of "Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff," will be the principal speaker.

On Saturday afternoon an auction will be held where every chick entered in the show will be sold to the highest bidder.

Eggs—Politics—Cooperation

If I had a little more room I would also insert the word Northeast in the title of this short article to attract attention, because I want all Northeastern Poultrymen to read it.

On February 16, 1934 under the signature of Secretary Wallace the Specifications for Official United States Standards for Individual Eggs went into effect. These Standards provide for a redefining of egg quality requirements from the Standards which were in effect up to that time. The New York State Egg Grading Standards as well as those of many of the other Northeastern states have been based on the U. S. Standards. A movement is on foot in formulating poultry and egg codes to include the new U. S. Standards as part of the codes, which would make trading in eggs according to the Standards compulsory.

Because no nation-wide code could be agreed upon by the (so called) representatives of the poultry and egg industries who have worked on it to date the present idea seems to be to form one code for the Pacific Coast (this one has been formulated by the Coast industry and is ready for N. R. A. acceptance), one for the Mid-West and one for the Atlantic Slope.

So far as I can find out no representative of producers of the Northeast has been invited to help formulate a code.

Realizing that the inclusion of the

new U. S. Standards in an Atlantic Slope code would be adverse to the interests of the quality egg producers of the Northeast, Alben Jones of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture issued a call to the producers co-operative organizations in this territory to meet in New York on March 15th to decide whether we should sit idly by or do something about the situation.

Representatives arrived from practically every cooperative organization in the Northeast and definitely decided to band together and fight for our rights.

It was unanimously decided to form an association of Marketing co-operatives which would represent the interests of the members and patrons of all these Northeastern co-ops in the formulating of an Atlantic Slope Poultry and Egg Code.

I was elected president of the new association and vice-presidents were chosen from the representatives of a number of states. Alben Jones was elected secretary-treasurer.

Watch for more word about this new association. Give it your support. I'll tell you more about it later.

—J. C. Huttar.

Chickens and Cows

(Continued from Page 17)

(a) a business that is larger than average, and therefore has (b) better labor efficiency; that is (c) getting high production per animal unit (cows or hens) and that (d) is diversified. In the words of Mr. D. A. Russell, who made the survey in the year of nineteen hundred and thirty-three "it appears best to have at least twenty-five per cent of the receipts from some source other than the dairy, and poultry fits in well with this enterprise."

Out on a Limb

(Continued from Page 6)

receipts have dropped from \$13,000. to \$6,000. He has a very well equipped plant and produces quality eggs and chicks. If his creditors allow him to operate this year, I believe he will win out. It is much more difficult however, to finance a poultry business because the investment is largely in building and equipment for the buildings. The values of building and equipment is much less stable than the value of land. Consequently, the proportionate amount that can be loaned is always less than when loaning on land.

IT'S Kerr

THE big word in baby chicks. Stands for strength and livability. Full feathering. Bred for laying. Fine egg-laying contest records for 12 years. All breeders blood-tested by agglutination tube method for Pullorum disease (B. W. D.) Always fair-priced. Write now for free Chick Book and prices.

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Order Chicks at Once. Don't Wait. Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D., using the Rapid Stain Full Blood Antigen Test. Write for Catalogue. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Two Farms:

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Breeders Tested for B. W. D. (Stained Antigen Method) Certificate No. 6395.
 S. C. White Leghorns.....100 1000
 S. C. White Leghorns.....\$8.00 \$80.00
 S. C. Rocks or S. C. Reds.....8.00 80.00
 White Rocks or Wh. Wyandottes.....8.00 80.00
HIGH GRADE UTILITY CHICKS
 Not Tested.....100 1000
 S. C. Wh. Leghorns—S. C. Brown Leghorns.....\$7.00 \$70.00
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 Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular FREE.
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Baby Chicks C.O.D. From Farm Flocks

Prices on 25 50 100
 S. C. White Leghorns.....\$2.00 \$3.50 \$6.50
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 Barred Plymouth Rocks.....2.25 4.00 7.50
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 White Wyandottes.....2.25 4.00 7.50
 Mixed Chicks.....2.00 3.25 6.30
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CHICKS CASH OR C. O. D.
 S. C. White Leghorns 100 1000
 Grade AA \$7.50 \$75.
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 Write for FREE catalog and Price List. 100% delivery guaranteed. Order Now.
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WAGNER'S ELECTRICALLY HATCHED CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, \$7.-100. Barred, Wh. Buff Rocks \$7.-100. H. Mixed \$6.75-100. Cash or C. O. D. Postpaid. Certificate No. 5147.
WAGNER BROS. HATCHERY, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS Large Type White Leghorns of "Known Quality."

\$7.-100; \$70.-1000. Can ship at once. Cert. of com. No. 1732
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MT. ROAD QUALITY CHICKS

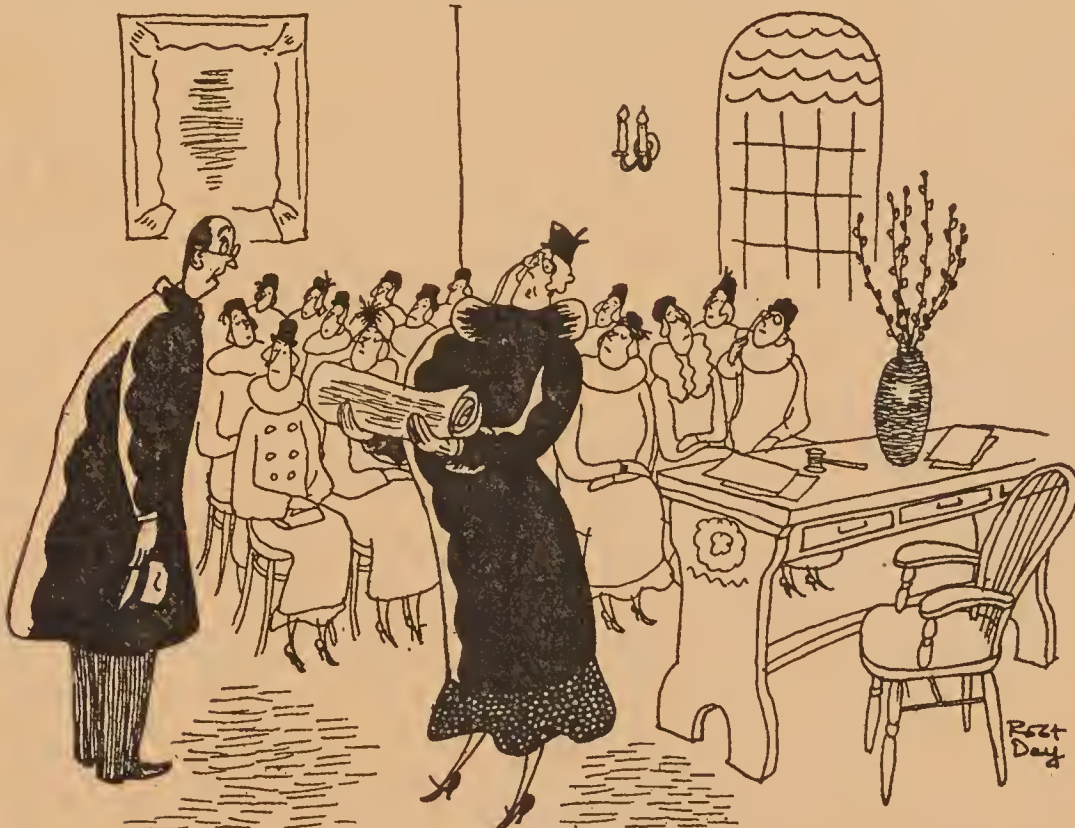
N. H. Reds, Barred & White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Black & White Giants, Black Minorcas, Anconas & Large Type White Leghorns. Write for circular and latest prices. **MT. ROAD POULTRY FARM, Box 22-A, Troxelville, Pa.**

CHICKS from Antigen BWD tested flocks, Rocks & Reds, \$7; Leghorns, Mixed \$7, Assorted \$7. FREE CIRCULAR, No. 3356.

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HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, Large Type, \$7.25 per 100; \$35 per 500. White and Barred Rock & Reds. \$8-100; \$40.-500. Light Brahmas \$11 per 100. Millers Poultry Farm, Myerstown, Pa.

LEADING PEN of New Hampshire Reds at the Rhode Island Egg Laying Contest. Large eggs. Vitality. Catalogue. RICHARDSON FARM, Gonc, N. H.



"We like your plans for our new clubhouse but we don't like the shade of blue you used for the blue prints."—LIFE.

Little Big-Heart

By C. A. Stephens

OH, how it rained! In that old farm wagon we were three of the wettest boys in Maine. And it was Fourth of July morning, too! It was still quite dark, although it must have been three o'clock in the morning, and at this season would have been light but for the rain-clouds.

We had set off at one o'clock to drive to Lewiston, a distance of twenty miles, for the much advertised "Antiques and Horribles" were to parade at six. Rather than miss them we would have started the night before.

For the wetting we cared little. Our fear was lest the rain should continue and spoil the fireworks in the evening—the crowning glory of the celebration. Fiery serpents were to dart and curve. Bombs were to explode, Roman candles were to dance, and red fire was to coruscate. Finally, the entire display was to culminate in an elaborate piece, where the Star-Spangled Banner was to scintillate in glory amidst wreaths of green, blue and red fire. Think what all that must have meant to three farm boys who had never seen a sky-rocket!

But on that memorable Fourth of July morning in 1866 there was to be shown to our unwitting eyes a spectacle far grander and more dire. Do not thousands of people in Maine remember still that holiday which ended in so great disaster?

How the day passed in Lewiston, how interesting were the fantastic parade, the booming cannon, the speeches, and finally, the fireworks of the evening, I need not relate. My story is of what followed.

At about nine o'clock that evening, the "Elder," Willis and I, weary but gloriously elate and satisfied, turned our backs on the dying red fire, walked across the long bridge over the Androscoggin to Auburn, and went to the stable of a relative, where we had left "Old Sol" and our wagon. Thence, after hitching up, we began our long drive home.

It was dark. Clouds covered the sky, and distant thunder was heard at intervals. We had gone half a mile, perhaps, when we noticed over the southwestern hills a great light reflected on the clouds.

"Now what's that!" exclaimed the Elder. "Can't be fireworks anywhere, can it?"

"No siree!" said Willis. "That's somebody's house burning up! It isn't far off, either. Looks just over the top of that hill."

With the exception of an old cooper shop, which had burned one winter evening, a few years before, not one of us had ever seen a burning building. Curiosity took possession of us; and when, a little farther on, we found a road leading southward, we turned in to it and urged Old Sol into a gallop—for we thought the fire would be in full view from the top of the next hill.

But when we could look over the hilltops, we saw the fire was beyond the summit of hills several miles away.

The glare looked wilder here—a great murky brightness across the night sky.

"Must be lots of houses burning!" said the Elder, in an awed tone.

We heard a steam-whistle blowing furiously a few miles away, and a sound of far-off church-bells, low and solemn.

"That's the Shaker Village burning!" cried Willis, excitedly. "I was there once. There's more'n a dozen houses and shops and barns! It will be an awful sight. Come on, let's go!"

We whipped Old Sol into a canter. We knew that the distance to the Shaker Village, in New Gloucester, was nine or ten miles, but we thought that from there we could take another more direct road homeward, called "the old Portland road." So on we drove to see the fire, and presently came to the railway, which we crossed. A locomotive, drawing a flat car that carried what we learned afterward was a fire-engine, went past at great speed, whistling every few moments in a very exciting manner; and soon a wagon with several men rapidly overtook us and passed.

"Hit him up! Hit him up!" the driver called out to us.

"Where's the fire?" the Elder shouted.

"Portland! Portland's all burning up! Whole city's burning!" the answer came, above the rattle of wheels.

"Portland!" gasped Willis. "That's an awful ways!"

"But what a terrible fire it must be!" cried the Elder. "Whole city! Only think of it!"

"But hadn't we better go back?" queried Willis. "We've got to get home, you know."

We felt uneasy on that point, but a fever of excitement had fallen on us. Excitement was in the air. A buggy with two men came up behind us. "The whole city's going!" one of them cried, as they whipped their horse and drove past. Old Sol, who was now warming to his work, did not like to have horses pass him on the road. He was a tough old farm-horse, and he now increased his pace to keep up with that buggy.

"Let him go!" the Elder exclaimed. "Let's get there with the rest of them!"

And so on we went, hardly daring to think what our folks would say to us when we reached home—if we ever did reach home! It seemed a good deal as if the world were coming to an end, and it couldn't make much difference what we did. Before our eyes was that ever-increasing glare, red along the southern sky. Many other vehicles were on the road; and at every house door stood bare-headed people, some in their nightclothes, staring, bewildered, at that ominous light.

The excitement affected us like wine, and inspired Old Sol, too. Dashing on, all afoam, he never allowed that buggy in front to get many yards ahead of him.

At about eleven o'clock we reached some hills in the town of Falmouth, and were in plain view of the flames.

Vast columns of fire and sparks shot far upward, as business blocks, hotels and churches were consumed and fell. More than a thousand buildings had burned already. The conflagration—which had started with a boy's fire-cracker in the shavings of a boat-shop near the wharves on Commercial Street—had been raging since five in the afternoon, and was now at its height.

Already it had advanced fully three-quarters of a mile, through the very heart of the city. A southerly wind wafted fire and cinders toward the northeast; but the conflagration, by its heat and indraught of air, had now created about itself a tornado which eddied with cyclonic violence, and drove the flames on with a roar that came to our ears four miles away!

Showers of black embers as large as the palm of one's hand fell on us as we neared Woodford's Corner. We could even feel the heat. It was midnight, but everything here was as light as day.

Seeing a little field where there were two or three haycocks, we drove into it, and hastily unhitching our horse, left him at large there. Neither hay nor property rights seemed of any consequence that night. People were rushing to and fro, shouting to each other. Wagons, loaded with goods, were moving at a run along the street. We joined the hurrying crowd and raced across the low ground, amidst lumber-yards, and up Portland Street to Congress Street, near the Preble House.

Here we were face to face with the flames which, with blasting heat and consuming roar, swept away houses, stores and churches. The custom-house and post-office had burned; so had the Fox and Barbour blocks, and the great brown-sugar refineries, pungent odors from which pervaded the air. The fire was running up the lofty steeple of Doctor Payson's church, and scores of doves which nested in the belfry rose high in the glare, and circled wildly around, till one by one they fell like leaves into the fiery caldron underneath.

The city hall was now flaming to the skies, and a great granite block on Middle Street which hitherto had withstood the fire, burst suddenly into vivid flame. The hinges of the iron shutters of the windows melted, and the warped and glowing shutters fell and bounded from the street with a dull clang. Even above the roar of the flames could be heard the sharp crackling of the granite walls as the stone flaked under the heat and fell in showers.

No words can describe the tumult! To country boys like us it was indeed babel—a babel of shouting firemen, jangling bells and screaming whistles. On all sides could be seen women, many with babies in their arms, who were flying for their lives. We saw one poor woman carrying a dead baby. Horses, loosed from their stables, ran along the streets, snorting with fright; dogs were howling from terror. Anxious, well-dressed men, clasping boxes or tin cases of papers, deeds, bonds and other valuables, struggled through the crowd.

Going up Congress Street and around by Free Street, we came to the rear of the fire at Exchange Street, where the burning buildings had left cellars glowing like furnaces. Here we saw a

C. A. Stephens' Stories Coming

THOSE intensely human stories about the old Squire and about the old farm in Maine are to be retold for you in American Agriculturist. Not every story stands the test of time, but those of C. A. Stephens, telling simple, everyday adventures of boys and girls on a New England farm, are as interesting as ever.

When C. A. Stephens wrote them for the Youth's Companion over forty years ago, the whole family, girls and boys, mother and father, grandma and grandpa, used to argue for the first chance at them, often compromising by having them read aloud to everyone. If we are not mistaken, that history will repeat itself.

"Little Big Heart" is a short serial. When it is finished, it will be followed by others, some complete in one issue, while others, like this, will run in several installments.

dray, loaded with four pianos, which the fire had overtaken. All were scorched and smoking. The woman with the dead baby in her arms was running hither and thither, weeping like one demented.

Several barrels of spirits had been rolled out of a store into the street; roughs had broached one and were drinking with gusto. Others were rolling a rum-barrel along over the stones. A policeman, with battered hat and scorched coat ran up to them, shouting, "Get, you thieves!" and beat them savagely with his stick. But thieves—sneaking away with rolls of cloth, or boxes of shoes—were everywhere.

That any one could be so base as to rob another at such a time, was a matter for astonishment to us then. It was our first realization of human depravity.

Amidst the uproar, smoke and heat, we dodged about here and there, sometimes mixing with the crowds, sometimes hurrying toward where the crash of falling walls or the sound of muffled explosions indicated that buildings were being blown up to stay the progress of the fire. One burning block blew up itself, as twenty kegs of gunpowder had been stored in the basement.

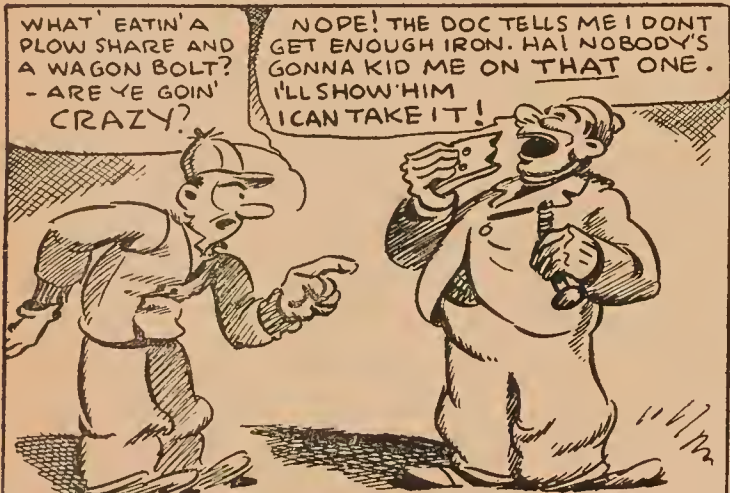
Thus for hours Portland burned; thirty-eight streets, fifteen hundred buildings, eight churches were destroyed. One hundred and thirty acres, the very heart and best of the place, lay a smoking ruin when, on the 5th of July, daylight banished the murky glare of that awful night.

Absorbed by the tremendous spectacle, we three boys had run from point to point, with no thought of fatigue and little sense of the flight of time, until through the smoke we noticed that across the harbor, beyond the islands and beyond Cape Elizabeth, the sky was already bright. Then sudden con-

(Continued on opposite page)

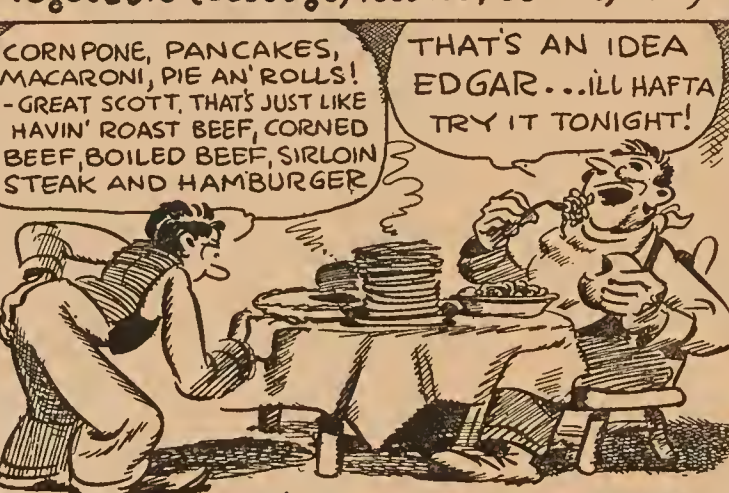
BALANCE YOUR DIET... IT MAY BALANCE YOUR HEALTH ACCOUNT

Every child should have One Quart of milk a day. Every adult should have at least One Pint of milk a day.



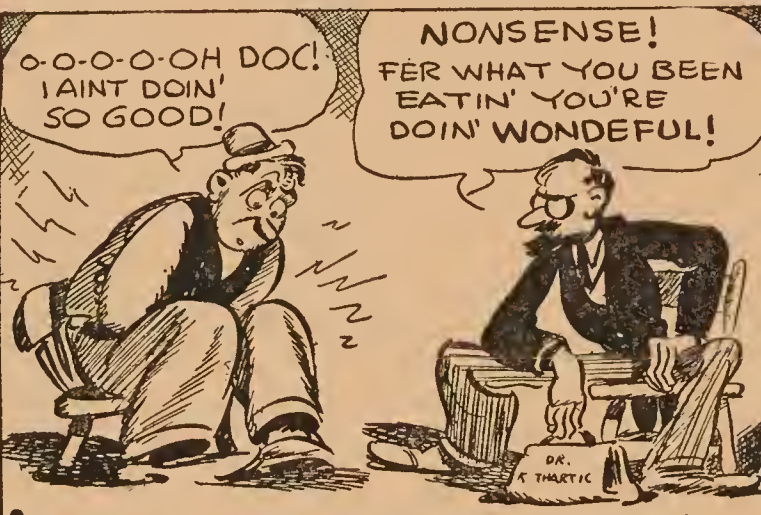
A HUSKY YOUNG RASCAL NAMED BILLY McLUMMOX SAID HIS WAS THE CHAMP OF ALL CAST IRON STOMACHS; HE BOASTED OF HOW HE COULD EAT THIS AND THAT—A MOTORMAN'S GLOVE OR A FIREMAN'S HAT!

Everyone should have at least one Orange or Grapefruit daily (preferably in the morning), one other fruit (anykind) and some raw vegetable (cabbage, lettuce, carrot, etc.)



FOR BREAKFAST HE'D EAT BEANS AND GREEN PICCALILLI, CORN FRITTERS, SMOKED HERRING AND MEXICAN CHILI. FOR LUNCH HE'D HAVE PEPPER POT SOUP AND BALONY, HOMINY, SCHMEERCASE AND BAKED MACARONI.

The Meat Content of the Daily Diet should be about one third (1/3) of the Vegetable Content ... AND DON'T RUSH YOUR EATING.



BANANAS AND FISH, VERMICELLI AND STEAK, KOSHER DILL PICKLES AND COCONUT CAKE ARE NICE IN THEIR PLACE, BUT DON'T BE LIKE BILLY! HE MIXED 'EM ALL UP—NOW HE'S HOLDING A LILY.

cern fell on us. The Elder looked at Willis, then at me.

"We must go home," he said. "It's an awful ways!" he added, with a scared look.

"I'm hungry and awfully dry," said Willis.

"Well, we can't get anything to eat or drink here!" exclaimed the Elder. "So come on."

We wandered about for as much as an hour before we found our way back to the place where Old Sol had been turned loose; and then we discovered that a young man had been using both the horse and wagon for hauling goods all the latter part of the night. We surprised the fellow in the very act of unharnessing. In some embarrassment he asked how much he should pay us.

"Fifty cents," said the Elder.

"Will that satisfy you?" asked the fellow. We said that it would, and the Elder took the money.

"I can afford to give you that," remarked the young man with a grin. "I've cleared twenty dollars for hauling three loads."

"Then you must give us more!" cried the Elder.

"No, you've set your price," replied the fellow, and walked away.

It was plain that Old Sol was very tired, but we felt that we must get home as soon as possible, and after allowing the horse to graze some clover by the wayside for a few minutes, we set off to find our way back along the road. The sun had risen red in smoke. Old Sol plodded on heavily, and after a mile we came to a water-tub to which he rushed eagerly. There were willows here, and a little causeway across the road; and as we sat in the wagon, waiting for the horse to drink his fill, we heard what sounded like the sob of a baby that had nearly cried itself to sleep.

"What's that?" Willis exclaimed.

We glanced around the water-tub, and immediately we heard it again—the same little, sobbing sigh, near at hand! The Elder jumped out and looked behind the water-tub, then took a step or two back and looked over the end of the causeway.

"Here 'tis," said he. "The little chap has crawled under here!"

"A boy?" Willis asked.

"I guess so, by the looks of his heels," replied the Elder; and getting down he drew the child forth from the dry waterway and stood it on its feet—a soiled little object with a mop of tousled, light hair, deep blue eyes and one sooty cheek. Holes were burned in its calico frock, and both its hands and bare feet were soiled with soot and ashes.

The little fellow roused wearily under the Elder's handling, and began crying afresh.

"What ails you?" said Willis. "Oh now, don't bawl! What's the matter?"

"My mummer's burnt up! My mummer's burnt up!" wailed the soiled little waif.

"Oh, I guess not," said the Elder. "You got lost from her. You'll find her again. Where's your father?"

"He's don to thea. Mummer's 'faid he's dounded; and now my mummer's burnt up!"

"Oh well, you run back. You'll find your mother," said Willis.

"Se's burnt up!" the child persisted.

"Oh no, she isn't!" Willis exclaimed.

"You'll find her. Come on," he continued to us, impatiently. "We can't be fooling here."

The Elder jumped in, and Old Sol started off stiffly; but the child ran after us, crying, "Tate me! Tate me! I'se hundry!"

Willis looked to the tired horse, but there was a hill close ahead, and the child kept up with us, crying, "Tate me! Don't go off! I'se hundry."

"Go back!" cried the Elder. "Go back, and your mother'll find you."

"My mummer's burnt up!" insisted the child, big tears streaking its dirty little face.

"But you must go back," cried the Elder. "We can't have you. We are going away off."

But the lost child came close behind and reaching up its small hands, grasped hold of the back of the wagon.

"Now did you ever see the like of that!" grumbled Willis. "But we can't bother with this young one. Drive him back, Elder. Get a stick and drive him back."

Out jumped the Elder and, breaking

a willow stick beside the road, approached the child with a face of assumed ferocity. "Run home, you!" he cried, cutting the air with the stick. "Skip, I say!" Willis and I shouted, "Go home!"

But the child clung on, turning great beseeching eyes on the Elder and crying, "Don't w'ip me! Don't w'ip me!"

"Then run for home," said the Elder, sternly; and unclenching the child's hands, he turned its face cityward, and pretended to be preparing to strike it with the stick. But instead of running away, the little thing turned and, still crying, "Don't w'ip me," rushed straight to the Elder and threw both its small arms around his leg, and hid its face.

The stick dropped out of the Elder's hand, and he looked up at us hopelessly.

"Well," said he, "what can we do?"

"Maybe we can send the young one back by somebody we meet," said Willis.

So the Elder put the child in the back of the wagon and sat there himself, with his feet hanging out; while I took the reins and drove on. The waif snuggled up to him, and looking up out of his deep blue eyes, said, "I like oo. Oo's dood. Oo didn't mean to w'ip me!" And the Elder blushed; for, truth to say, the Elder had sometimes been called the worst boy in our school.

"Ask the little fellow how old he is!" said Willis, turning; and the child, understanding, replied, "T'se fee years old."

"And what's your name, bubby?" Willis asked.

"Me Sissy," replied the child.

"What!" exclaimed Willis and the Elder together.

"Me Sissy Canthwell," repeated the tot.

"There, Elder! That's a girl!" cried Willis. "Thought it looked like a girl! But you said it was a boy! Elder, you don't know a boy from a girl! But here comes a man with a horse and wagon. Let's ask him to take her," and Willis hailed him.

"Good morning, Mister. Here's a child that's got lost from its mother in the fire. Won't you take her back into the city?"

"Where does its mother live?" asked the man.

"That's more than we know," replied the Elder.

"Well, but—what's her name?"

"Something that sounds like Canthwell."

"Gracious, no! I couldn't find her in six weeks," exclaimed the man, and drove on.

Another man and woman were driving close behind him, and we hailed them to make the same appeal. The woman appeared interested; but the man said "no," very positively. A car-

ry-all full of people, who came next, laughingly declined and joked us.

"Now isn't that a pretty scrape," cried Willis, "Here we are carrying off somebody's child! And what will they say to us when we get home?"

(To be Continued)

Our Readers' Opinions

(Continued from Page 11)

labor and grass. We took good care of the tiny flock and had such success with the lambs that the following year we bought more, establishing a business in fancy Easter lambs, for the metropolitan trade.

River Edge Stock Farm is situated at Neshanic, N. J., on the Raritan River. It consists chiefly of river meadow pasture land with slightly rolling grain fields. It lacks the hillside pastures which most Easterners consider essential. In spite of this we have had such success that we now have one of the largest flocks in New Jersey. The sheep have been the healthiest animals on the farm, never having the foot-rot nor the scab. This year we lost one ewe, and she died from overeating. We have averaged 125 lambs from 100 ewes, and our casualties have been about 8 lambs per hundred.

Any farmer on a hilly farm can work gradually into the sheep business as we did. With a few at first he can learn how to care for them. Having acquired the necessary experience, he can increase the size of his flock later.

In the first warm April weather we shear the sheep, each one yielding an average of 7 lbs. At the current price of 30c, we expect to make a reasonable profit.

Let me mention a few of the advantages I have found in sheep raising as contrasted with dairying, which is still our main business. In the early summer, turn them out to pasture where they have access to running water, and all the care they will need is salt once a week. In the winter they need no special housing; any warm, dry place will do. Finally, there are no visits at \$3 each from Federal, State, and City Inspectors, *ad infinitum et ad nauseam*.

If your readers are interested, I should be pleased to let them know through your columns how we feed and care for the ewes at lambing time.

—E. A. H., New Jersey.

EDITOR'S NOTE: All trades have their trick so do not expect to go into the sheep business without experience and have no trouble. Remember too that prices have their "ups and downs" and right now sheep and wool bring more than they may in the future.



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The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says a cow that's warm and sheltered nicely from the storm, will fill the milk pail to the brim and make a lot more mon for him. He says some feed that's succulent like silage, makes them cows content, a balanced ration makes them feel that they have had a right good meal, he likes to pamper them cows up, he's gone and put a drinking cup beside each one, whenever they think that they would like a little drink, they push the bottom with their nose and right away the water flows. He says fresh water right at hand is what good milking cows demand, they drink a lot of it and so they can keep up a good milk flow, if we keep cows content there is good money in the dairy biz.

My cows ain't pampered, they must hunt for what they git, they bear the brunt of storm and winter wind and sleet, a-chasin' round for things to eat. Each morning they go out and walk a-huntin' for a good cornstalk, when they have chased around awhile they chew upon my old strawpile. I feed them stuff

that I can't sell, that kind of feed does not impel them cows to fill the milk pail full, their milk flow's nothing wonderful, they don't have water in a cup to help to keep that milk flow up, they stick their nose down through the ice, and drink the water that is nice and cold, then shiver half the day, my neighbor says that ain't the way, but I don't have to spend much time a-milkin' in the winter's clime!



With the A.A. Homemaker



Making the Most of Your Spring Clothes Budget

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT
Household Editor, American Agriculturist

MOST of us are finding it hard to think about spring clothes when winter has stayed with us so persistently and, if we may say it, so offensively. But one thing is sure; seasons come and seasons go, and, sooner or later, we must produce some spring togs. They may have to be made-overs, but, even so, everybody wants to know what the styles are.

As we say so often in these columns, good taste is not a matter of money; it is a matter of judgment. The more money one has, the more horrible blunders she has the opportunity to make if her judgment is poor. On the other hand, the less money one has, the greater must be the care exercised in selecting clothes, because everything has to be used to the best possible advantage.

So that brings us to the question of whether one should buy things which are so distinctly seasonal, or of a certain season, that when used later they "date" unmistakably. One season mustard color was fashionable; another time it was beetroot. Garments in those colors were new and appropriate when they were the vogue, but the next sea-

son or the season after that something else had come in, and those colors made the wearer feel as though she were announcing to the world just how old her dress was. Now there is every good reason to make use of old clothes as long as they are usable, but there is no need to tell their age.

Choosing clothes in the standard colors, rather than in one of the novelties, makes such use possible, without its being obvious just when they were bought. This applies particularly to coats and wraps, and similar garments which under ordinary circumstances are not bought new every season. It gives a touch of up-to-dateness to use the new colors in trim, in accessories, and in smaller items which can be seasonal.

Navy blue is always a good spring color. This year there are many blues just a little brighter than navy, and very attractive. In the summer fabrics the blues are softer, more pastel in na-

subdued, and yet furnish the contrast which lends interest.

The silk prints this spring are as pretty and colorful as can be imagined. There are the boldly figured ones, and those with small all-over patterns suggestive of the quaint old-fashioned



Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett



This model is an "Ashville Print"—one of the new spring prints made of rayon. Worn as the jacket suit it is chic and practical for early spring wear. The frock has short sleeves and can be worn without the little box jacket. In this photo the jacket is carried out in the same check material but of a darker tone than the frock.

ture. A new blue introduced in Paris during the spring openings there, was "duck" blue, a sort of greenish blue. But because it is rather difficult to wear in whole garments, it is largely confined to trimmings.

Black is just as good as ever. Its darkness is being relieved by a trim of "bonbon" pink. Even the French women who stick almost exclusively to black, in trimmings as well as in the rest of the costume, are using these delicate contrasting shades to relieve the blackness. Other bonbon shades are the pale tones of green, rose, and blue, in addition to the pink already mentioned. These faint colors are used beautifully in afternoon and evening dresses.

Other spring colors seen at the openings are beige, grege, maize, vivid green, tartan, gray, especially a new slate gray, rather "washed" looking; the subdued reds, especially crushed strawberry; some brown, usually in combination with white. A distinctly seasonal touch is what is called the camaieu effects, combinations of shades in the same color. These are not the vivid contrasting effects that have been used previously, but because they are shades in the same color, they are more



An attractive spectator-ensemble designed by Amelia Earhart, fashioned in a new knitted crepe made of "acele" yarn. An outfit such as this would be ideal for the Sunday motor trip, a day in town, or the summer picnics and fairs.

flower gardens. Polka dots are popular, especially for the more youthful styles. Those who weary of always wearing plain dark colors ought to be able to find something to satisfy their desire for a little color, and still achieve the effect they seek. Those figures who are more or less bound to the plain, dark colors because they reduce apparent size, can venture into the prints, if they choose very, very carefully as to design, both in the print and in the garment fashioned from it.

Morning or street wear comes in tweeds, jerseys, or taffetas which are often checked or striped. In fact, this looks like quite a taffeta season. Afternoon calls for the softer silks, the crepes, the chiffons, which are often tucked, all over or in part. These chiffons are very useful in the darker tones, and especially if they have the little jacket which is so much in demand just now. Ankle length is right for afternoon.

Evening dresses are often seen of lace, of organdie, of taffeta, and of chiffon stamped with a lace design. Princess style which develops into a train is much in favor.

In general the silhouette has changed little from the winter's mode. Full sleeves are emphasized, the neck line is high or has a lowered V, and the attached scarf is more in evidence than ever. Waists are fairly tight-fitting; skirts have their fullness low, with hips well fitted. Small capes and shoulder bows are much used.



A shiny new braid made of cellophane fashions this shallow, cuff edge sailor trimmed with two lacquered quills. The hat combines effectively with the handbag which is made of woven cellophane.

Lace frills, organdie and dotted swiss collars and cuffs, and other dainty lingerie touches give a very feminine touch to the spring costume. A revival of ruching will appeal to many, for it is generally becoming and kind to the face.

Dresses of silk print are often seen combined with unlined coats of heavy silk or lightweight woolen in plain matching or contrasting colors to make a redingote outfit. These coats are most useful, as they can be combined with other dresses to vary the outfit. Besides, in this climate, even in mid-summer, a light wrap is needed.

Fortunately for small or tall figures, jacket suits are very stylish this season. Nothing is more useful, in my opinion, than a good jacket suit with a variety of blouses. It will "go" almost for any occasion, short of a real-

(Continued on Page 24)

Festive Foods at Easter

Goldenrod Eggs

5 hard-cooked eggs
6 slices toast
2½ cups medium white sauce (hot)

paprika
parsley

Remove yolks from the cooked eggs and cut whites in fine strips. Add whites to white sauce, and keep warm. Force the yolks through strainer. Serve the creamed whites over the toast, sprinkle with the strained yolks, dust lightly with paprika, and garnish with chopped parsley. Serve six.

* * *

Marshmallow Easter Bunnies

Use seven or eight marshmallows to decorate a large frosted cake. Shape the head by pinching one side of the marshmallow with thumb and forefinger. Shape a "bunchy" tail on the other side of the marshmallow. Dip a toothpick in melted chocolate and make dots for eyes. Cut large ears from white writing paper and set them in place. Set the bunnies around the edge of the cake before the frosting has become firm.

* * *

Cocoanut Macaroons

Beat the whites of two eggs to a froth, add slowly one cup of powdered sugar, add one cupful of grated cocoanut, mix thoroughly. Drop by teaspoonfuls on buttered tins and bake slowly.

—Mrs. R. C. DeL.

The trick in making macaroons is the baking, which must be done as directed, in a slow oven. This recipe makes about thirty small cookies.



The three-quarter boxy coat with long sleeves and tie collar is featured here in a new bright blue known as "Nassau" and accents effectively the white frock which has a yoke and collar piped in the same blue. The straight slim lines of the skirt are further accentuated by a deep pointed skirt yoke. The frock has short cape-like sleeves, normal shoulders and waist line—handy to wear at home without the jacket, and handy to wear with the jacket when you are motoring or calling.

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Aunt Janet's Corner

WHAT creatures of environment we are, after all! Take what has been happening lately, for instance. With one blizzard after another, pipes freezing, impossible to keep houses warm, mails and all delivery services disrupted, a sort of pessimism settled like a pall over the community. Then came a thaw, two or three whiffs of spring and everybody smiled again. Even we who just knew our colds soon would be pneumonia decided to take a new lease on life.

We may think we are philosophical and wise enough to take what comes as it comes, but we are just human enough to let a depressing outer world depress our inside thoughts and feelings.

Fortunately for us mortals, this is the great spring season when the uprush of new life sweeps us along in its enthusiasm and banishes the memories of the discomforts we have experienced. In Sweden a wildly enthusiastic celebration is held every year when the sun first shows his face after the long winter's darkness. Under such conditions it is not hard to imagine how this custom developed in the first place and why it still is significant in the lives of the people.

With us, it is a time when nature smiles instead of threatens. We can relax our watchfulness a bit against attacks of storm and cold and assume an offensive attitude instead of a defensive one. It is time to do things, rather than sit still and have them done to us.

Something of this feeling prompted the pagans of an early period to celebrate the rebirth of nature by a festival in honor of the goddess of spring. Then when the early Christian church took shape, what had been a pagan festival took on a more spiritual significance because of the Lord's resurrection which it commemorated. Yet bound up with that more spiritual aspect of a religious festival is the old-time homage paid to the renewed life in the physical and material things which surround us.

Regardless of the religious significance which Easter brings, and it is of profound importance to Christians, there is the miracle of spring which makes new creatures of us all. We

shake off the darkness and depression of a hard winter and respond to the urge of bright sky and budding leaf. We are not half so whipped as we were a month ago!

Aunt Janet

Making the Most of Your Spring Clothes Budget

(Continued from Page 22)

ly formal one, and the blouses can be kept fresh easily. But again, the woman who has to watch her lines must not be led astray into indulging in such a suit, unless indeed it be modified so that it does not have the crosswise lines which only make her look broader and cut off her apparent height. However, since jacket lengths vary from the very waist line almost to skirt length, the careful one may find one which she can use.

The jacket style is so good this season that even dinner and evening dresses use the idea, in fancy materials, of course. Such outfits have a tailored appearance, in spite of the dressier materials.

Jacket suits for street wear are made up in sleek wools, tweed, herringbone, checked and striped materials, and knit goods, some in very elaborate stitches. The jackets are fitted or straight and beltless, skirts mostly straight. The new ripple collar on the jacket is an important style feature. The jabot of the blouse is usually worn outside the jacket.

Some of the swankier shops are showing what they call "country clothes," consisting of a tweed skirt and a raglan-sleeved, three-quarter length coat to match and a pretty sweater in contrasting color. In some cases the hat is made of the same ma-

terial as the coat and skirt. The advantage of such an outfit is that it stands a lot of bad weather and automobile travel, besides being easily combined with hiking breeches, other sweaters, and so on, for sports costumes. The English have used "country clothes" for a long time and we are beginning to find out how useful and practical they are.

Separate coats are usually three-quarters or full length, fur or self-trimmed. They are well fitted, with the exception of the raglan-sleeved, loose type. Some are showing belts with small, flat bows in the back. Buttons are a very important decorative note in the new coats. The usual spring vogue of short jackets for sports or

Baby

By Hazel Rumsey Updike

All life's great ambitions and all loves cherished dreams
Are centered in wee baby hands
and tiny feet it seems
And no matter how much heart-ache, or toil or pain or care,
When baby fingers cling to ours
God has answered Mother's prayer.

evening is prevalent. Pique in colors promises to be a favorite for such a little coat.

Hats may be called the parade of the nations. There is the Breton "saucer" shape, copied from Brittany, France. Then there is the coolie hat, adapted from China, the Toreador sailor from Spain, the Russian diadem with its upturned brim, and the little close fitting Dutch bonnet, the idea borrowed from Holland. Crowns are flat, flowers are applied flat, the gardenia ranking first in favor. Feather motifs are sometimes used and for those who like a little height there are the lacquered quills, bows and co-

Crocheted Slippers



The comfortable slippers shown may be crocheted for a child or to fit mother or father. They are made of soft wool yarn in slipper-stitch. Their box-like appearance gives no adequate idea of the tailored fit and perfect comfort. The colors offered are marine blue, striped and topped with crimson, with a line of white below the red top to complete the smart tricolor. There is no sole to fit in or to be supplied extra—merely a crocheted comfy slipper that stretches to fit almost any foot. A pair, tucked nearby on a cold night, can be slipped on in a second and are warm and shuffleless. Directions are given for three sizes in the instruction sheet, offered alone as No. M767, price 10 cents, or together with yarn for a pair as No. M767X, priced 75 cents.

M767 Directions for Making Slippers 10 cents
M767X Yarn and Instructions for Pair Slippers 75 cents

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

cardes. The tricorne, or rather a variety of it, shows up in a much tip-tilted way. Berets are seldom the plain, round ones we met when they were first introduced, but must be draped in some manner. There are hats for any and all occasions, for any and all figures. The drooping brims are worn normally, while the rolled or turned-back brims are worn decidedly off the face.

Oftentimes hats are made of two or more materials combined, straw and satin, synthetic straw more often than not, straw and taffeta or grosgrain ribbon, felt and a knit material. Schiaparelli, one of the world-famous designers, introduced a hat of knit material with flat crown and a fluted brim. This hat she calls "Flirt." It certainly looks provocative enough to live up to its name.

Gloves are most often the pull-on-type, soft gauntlet, as it were, or perhaps a real gauntlet, very much ruffled or banded or stitched. Doeskin is lovely for the soft gauntlet. Fabric is much used for novelty gloves.

Shoes to match give an effect of smartness that is hard to get otherwise, blue for a blue outfit, black for black and brown for brown or tan.

Refinishing Furniture

If furniture must be done over, the first thing is to rid it of the old finish and sandpaper it until smooth and satiny. A simple way to finish the wood of nice old pieces is to apply a mixture of 2 parts boiled linseed oil and 1 part turpentine with a soft cloth. Heat the mixture in a pan of hot water. Immediately wipe off all excess oil after applying to the furniture. After 48 hours repeat the process until the wood will absorb no more oil. Rub well after each oiling. The oil enriches the wood by darkening it. If the pores of the wood are not filled with oil by the time it is as dark as desired, apply a mixture of 1 part of white shellac to 1 part denatured alcohol. When dry, rub with fine sandpaper to remove surface shellac.

Finally, rub with a little wax in some cheesecloth, let stand 10 minutes, then polish with soft flannel. Several coats of wax will probably be needed, with much rubbing after each coat. This treatment is for fine old woods such as walnut, cherry and maple. New soft woods need an oil stain. Old woods too damaged for the wax treatment or the new soft woods may be painted. 2 coats will be needed on wood already painted.

If you want to re-upholster or to make slip covers, use the old for a pattern, or cut a pattern exactly by the parts to be covered and allow for seams, turns and flounces.

Patterns in the Season's Mode

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2574 shows the shirtwaist style dress which is meeting with much favor. This particular style will appeal to the matronly figure because the bosom front is slenderizing and allows for manipulating figured materials in an interesting way. Striped necktie silk in brown and gray made the model as shown. For warmer weather striped pique, seersucker, washing silks, plain or printed linens would be well adapted to this design which may be had in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material.

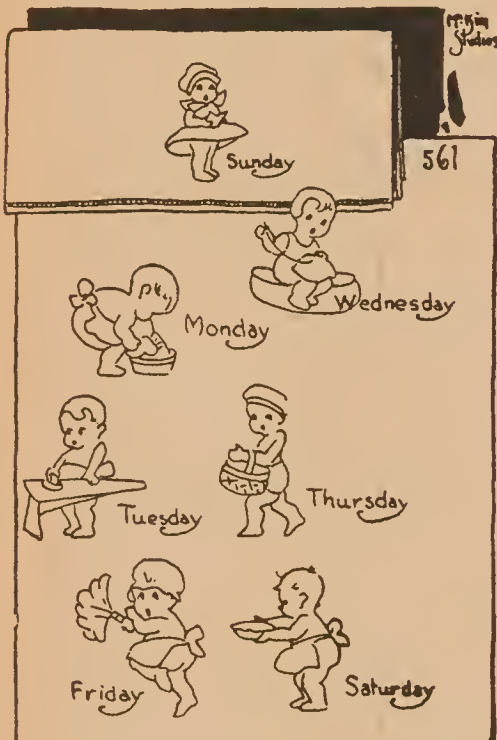


DRESS PATTERN NO. 2583 has some of the most outstanding style points with its shoulder bow, its raglan sleeve, the draped cowl front of the bodice, and the pointed line at the center front of the waist. Plain or printed crepe silk, wool crepe, necktie silk, or some of the novelty cottons would work up very effectively in this model. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting.



BLOUSE AND SKIRT PATTERN NO. 2594 shows how lively patterned and plain materials may be combined for most effective sportswear. The original is shown in yellow crepe blouse with tweed skirt in brown, yellow and white pattern. It would also be excellent if carried out in gay silk crepe print as a two-piece frock. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material for the blouse with 2 yards of 39-inch material for the skirt.

Seven Day Tea Towels



For Christmas, the hope chest, shower, bridge or bazaar, as well as for us who have long since qualified as homekeepers, a Tuesday tea towel for Tuesday, and a Sunday one for Sunday, are most encouraging. Outline stitch, two strands of any favorite hue, quickly transforms the stamped material into mighty clever towels, each with a chubby baby, struggling with the task of the day. Pattern M561 at 20 cents supplies the set of seven designs in wax transfer form to use on anything from linen crash to sugar sacks.

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TO ORDER: any of these patterns, write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. (15 cents for each pattern). Add 12 cents additional for copy of our new Spring fashion catalogue. Address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Code Affects All Who Do Trucking for Hire

A GOOD many readers of *American Agriculturist* are interested in the trucking code because they are doing some trucking as a sideline for hire. Letters indicate that farmers are confused and uncertain as to just what they should do. Here is the latest information we can get.

The NRA code for the trucking industry which sets hours and wages for labor became effective February 25th. The provisions of it are compulsory and it has the force of law. Therefore, anyone who is doing trucking for hire should get a copy of the code and study it carefully. New York farmers can secure a copy by writing to the New York State Motor Truck Association, Inc., 1440 Broadway, New York City.

Truck owners operating trucks for hire in other states than New York should get in touch with their state association, a list of which follows:—

New Jersey,—Motor Truck Club of New Jersey, 343 High Street, Newark; Connecticut,—Motor Truck Association of Connecticut, 410 Asylum Street, Hartford, Connecticut; Massachusetts,—Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, Inc., 80 Federal Street, Boston; New Hampshire,—New Hampshire Truck Owners' Association, Eagle Hotel, Concord; Vermont,—The Highway Transport Council, 206 Bank Street, Burlington; Rhode Island,—Rhode Island Truck Owners' Association, 148 Norwood Avenue, Providence.

If you are trucking only your own produce to market, or are engaged in trucking your neighbor's produce in a cooperative arrangement, you do not need to worry about the code, but if you are doing any trucking for hire, you must, under the present law, conform to its regulations.

The code provides that anyone doing trucking for hire must file minimum rates with the Code Authority by April 11th, but it now seems certain that arrangements will not be completed whereby this can be done by that time, and it is probable that an extension of time will be granted. The code does

not set a minimum price which must be charged for trucking, but it does say that no truck operator shall charge less than cost. To determine rates, every operator of a truck for hire is required to file a schedule of his costs. It would seem that it will be absolutely necessary to cooperate through some farm organization to arrive at a fair, uniform cost of operating a truck. The Department of Rural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell already has some figures on what it costs to run a truck. Because farmers truck a variety of farm produce, this cost will necessarily be on a per day basis, or a per ton-mile basis.

Of course, in order to avoid confusion and wide variation, truck owners will be required to include certain items such as depreciation and insurance at a definite cost.

To sum up, here are the things that you should do. First, get a copy of the code from your state association and read it carefully. Second, get some figures on your costs, cooperating with neighbors, the Farm Bureau, State College or other farm organizations so that you will be ready to file your minimum costs soon. Third, watch for local publicity for information as to where you will need to register and secure your trucking code insignia. We understand that the forms for registration are not yet available, but that when they are available, a place will be designated for each town where they may be filled out.

Thousands Throng Flower Show At New York

Although there are still snowbanks upstate and although it will be several weeks before things begin to grow, New York City people who could spare a dollar had the opportunity last week to see a bit of spring. As I write this I have just returned from a visit to the annual Flower Show where four floors of the Grand Central Palace are crowded with flowers, plants, gardens and commercial exhibits.

It is amazing to see how many people found the dollar for something which might be considered by many as entirely a luxury, there were literally thousands who attended. Perhaps the lack of opportunity for flowers which farm folks have so abundantly, explains their intense interest. Gardening as a hobby has grown by leaps and bounds, not only around the metropolitan area, but all over the East. It is a hobby which affords unlimited possibilities both in the way of recreation and in the extent to which it may be followed.

Entire gardens were reconstructed in the exhibit, some formal, others informal, many, of course, coming either from commercial concerns or from estates where gardeners put their entire time on their care. However, lack of money does not stop the garden enthusiast. Most farmsteads have plenty of space and many common varieties of seeds and plants are inexpensive. The development of flower gardening on farms has been just as rapid as it has in towns and villages. It is true that a glimpse of what the experts can do has its discouraging side because few amateurs can hope to equal it. But we can always try, and if we fail this year, there is another year coming.

H. L. C.



Some New Books

"A Living from the Land," by William B. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey, published by McGraw Hill, 333 West 42nd Street, New York City. Price, \$1.50.

There is unquestionably much interest among the unemployed in our cities in returning to the land. Unfortunately, such a change is not always as simple as might appear at first thought, and realizing this, Secretary Duryee has from his wide experience given a world of sound, friendly advice to any city dweller who is considering such a step. The book is not aimed so much to discourage those who desire to make the change, but rather is designed to help them avoid many of the mistakes which might result in disaster.

"A History of the New York State Grange" by L. L. Allen, published by Hungerford Coldbrook Co., Watertown, New York. Price, \$1.25.

Patrons of husbandry should not miss this history of the New York State Grange. Mr. Allen has been State Grange Historian for a number of years, and has taken infinite pains in assembling information for this book. In addition to the history of the Grange itself, it contains biographical sketches of those who since 1868, when Grange No. 1 was organized in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, have had a part in making New York State Grange history.

"A History of Agriculture in the State of New York" by U. P. Hedrick. As a part of its hundredth anniversary program in 1932, the New York State Agricultural Society planned a history of agriculture in the State and asked Dr. U. P. Hedrick, Director of the Geneva Experiment Station to write it. Because of illness, he was unable to finish it before the centennial, but when it did appear last fall, it was interesting enough to compensate those who had waited for it.

It is truly a history of agriculture in the State of New York, and anyone who

likes history (and who does not) will find it absorbingly interesting. By authorization of the Legislature and Governor Roosevelt, the book was published by the State. It tells of early settlements, gives the history of transportation, farm enterprises, and agricultural organizations, and in fact everything that has a bearing on rural life.

"Practical Home Tanning and Fur Dressing" by Morris Decker, published by the Webb Book Publishing Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota, Price 25 cents.

Every year we get numerous inquiries from readers seeking information about tanning of furs and skins at home. This little booklet by the Woodcraft Editor of *Outdoor Life* gives workable information on this subject. We recommend it to anyone who wants to try home tanning.

Visits With Editor Ed

(Continued from Page 5)

Even the boys and girls of these modern times are different. Just as good, of course, but different. To my own boys a journey of 250 miles from New York City to Ithaca is far more commonplace than the trip to Grandpa's house was to seven-year-old Eddie forty years ago. Nothing surprises our young folks of today because through modern transportation and mechanics most boys and girls have traveled farther and seen more at ten years of age than their fathers and mothers had traveled or seen at thirty.

And I sometimes wonder if they do not see too much, and thereby become sophisticated and, mayhap, lacking in appreciation of the beauty of simple things.

I am a modernist. I know that the good old times were often the bad old times. Memory has a pleasant trick of forgetting the bad and remembering the good. Still, I sometimes wonder if we of this age have not paid in the spirit rather heavily for our contraptions and our speed.

Can our young folks still get the thrill and the fun from just a visit to Grandpa's house? Are children of these times still able to put into memory's chest a trip out to Aunt Mary's as one James Whitcomb Riley tells about:

Wasn't it pleasant, O brother mine,
In those old days of the lost sunshine
Of youth — when the Saturday's chores
were through,
And the "Sunday's wood" in the
kitchen, too,
And we went visiting, "me and you,"
Out to Old Aunt's Mary's?

It all comes back so clear today!
Though I am as bald as you are gray—
Out by the barnlot, and down the lane,
We patter along in the dust again,
As light as the tips of the drops of the
rain,

Out to Old Aunt Mary's!

We cross the pasture, and through the
wood
Where the old gray snag of the poplar
stood,
Where the hammering red-heads hop-
ped awry,
And the buzzard "raised" in the clear-
ing sky,
And lolled and circled, as we went by,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

* * *

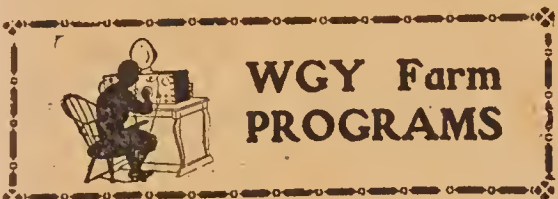
Why I see her now in the open door,
Where the little gourds grew up the
sides, and o'er
The clapboard roof — And her face —
ah, me!
Wasn't it good for a boy to see —
And wasn't it good for a boy to be
Out to Old Aunt Mary's?

The jelly, the jam, and the marmalade,
And the cherry and quince "preserves"
she made!
And the sweet-sour pickles of peach
and pear,
With cinnamon in 'em, and all things
rare! —
And the more we ate was the more to
spare,

Out to Old Aunt Mary's!

* * *

And O, my brother, so far away,
This is to tell you she waits today
To welcome us: — Aunt Mary fell
Asleep this morning, whispering, "Till
The boys to come!" and all is well
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.



Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 4:40 daily except Saturday; Bill Robbins, 12:55 daily except Saturday.

MONDAY, APRIL 2
12:35—"Preparing for 1934 Farming Conditions," M. W. Harper.
12:45—"Putting Your House in Order," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3
12:35—"Feeding the Fruit," W. J. Clark.
12:45—"A History of the School Building," Joseph Hixson.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4
12:35—"Food — Keep It Or Cool It With Electricity,"
12:45—"Is There a Back-to-the-Land Movement?" Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. (Countryside Talk).

THURSDAY, APRIL 5
12:35—"Calves Worth Looking At," M. E. Thompson.
12:45—"This Agricultural Year," Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6
12:35—"The Horse's Ankle," Dr. J. N. Frost.
12:45—"Little Shirts for Little Shavers."
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7
12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Fitting the 4-H Garden Into the Live At Home Program," Vermont State 4-H Club Office.

MONDAY, APRIL 9
12:35—"Telling Dairy Tales," G. W. Tailby.
12:45—"Starving Out the Moths," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10
12:35—"Dead Chicks Are a Dead Loss," H. W. Putnam.
12:45—"The Present Day School," Dr. Don L. Essex.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11
12:35—"The Sanitary Dairy."
12:45—"Old Chestnuts That Have Made Me Laugh," (Countryside Talk), E. R. Eastman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12
12:35—"Bearing Down on the Plow Handle," J. S. White.
12:45—"Recent Milk Measurements," R. L. Gillett.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13
12:35—"Polar Cows," Elsworth Bunce.
12:45—"Baby's Bill of Fare," Miss Evelyn Nance.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14
12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "A City Service Club Becomes Farm Minded," Albany County 4-H Clubs.

WGY Farm Essay Contest

The subject for the WGY Farm Essay Contest for April is "How WGY Farm Programs Have Made Money for Me."

The contest has run two months and will continue during April and May. Many attractive prizes are offered. Regulations covering the contest will be sent if you will drop a note to the Farm Essay Contest, Station WGY, Schenectady, New York.



Although a good many old-time country stores have had to close their doors because automobiles have extended the shopping area of the nearby village, there are still a few which, in addition to supplying groceries, work clothes, harnesses and hardware, serve as a mild substitute for the city club. Someone has referred to the gatherings at the country store with their free-for-all discussions of everything under the sun as "Spit and Argue Clubs."



I HOPE with this issue to stop writing about the A.A.A. If for no other reason, I shall have to do it in self defense. I have received so many letters that I have fallen way behind in answering them. Do not draw the conclusion from this statement that I don't want you to write to me,—I do. I am just explaining why you may not have had a reply as yet.

A Constructive Program

You will find my idea of a workable agricultural program for this country on page 1. As brought out there, this program represents a studious effort upon the part of Frank Gannett, Ed Eastman and myself to boil down public sentiment concerning the administration's agricultural policies to something definite and workable.

Sectionalism

I regret that in my discussions of the agricultural situation, I have had to raise the question of sectional competition, but this competition exists. We cannot afford to close our eyes to it. We cannot afford, any longer, to be high minded up here in the Northeast, while the South and the Midwest use the A.A.A. to steal our shirts. From my brief experience in Washington last Spring, I have come to the conclusion that the fellow who "hollers" longest and loudest gets the most out of the national government. I have no objection to the administration's having poured millions of dollars into the South and Mid-west as a matter of policy—certainly those sections needed the money—but what I do object to is the raising of these funds by the taxing of the eastern farmer, as in the specific case of the bag tax. We had a tea party in Boston in the days when we had some spunk for much less provocation than this very bag tax.

The A. F. B. F.

I also regret having to say what I did about the American Farm Bureau Federation. Something of the sort has needed saying for a long time, however. The points I made will be vigorously denied. I shall be content, however, if by merely making them and causing the denial, I have focused attention on the situation. I hope that none of you will interpret my position as being critical of the County Associations or the State Federations,—these are among the most useful organizations working in the interest of farmers. I honestly believe that it would be better business if most of the funds contributed to the American Farm Bureau Federation were retained for use by the County Associations and the State Federations.

Secretary of Agriculture

Criticizing a fine fellow like Secretary Wallace is not a pleasant job. When a man becomes a public official, however, and especially when he seeks and accepts the powers of a dictator, he must be more than a fine fellow. He also must face a public appraisal of his abilities. Partly by bally-hoo, and partly by his own attractive writing and speaking, Secretary Wallace has been built up, at once, into an unusually deep student, a statesman, and a sort of super-man, who sees things beyond the vision of ordinary men. Actually, Secretary Wallace is quite inexperienced in practical, political and business affairs, and is possessed of limited administrative ability. These facts need to be brought out to balance the picture. Especially, do they need to be

Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff

By H. E. Babcock

brought out about a man who is steadily superimposing his personal management upon the affairs of American farmers. In this size-up, I have tried to be fair to the Secretary, but I also feel an obligation to be fair to farmers. The millions of dollars poured into the South and Mid-west by the Secretary must not be permitted to obscure the real facts.

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

I have read that Congress has been asked to create a higher ranking for Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell and to increase his salary. It seems to me that Tugwell accentuates Wallace's weaknesses. Tugwell represents a point of view which must be fought out in this country. I can understand why the President likes to have him around to represent that point of view. I feel that it is unfair, however, to the real agricultural interests of the country to park him in the United States Department of Agriculture. What Wallace needs is the type of an assistant who will bring him down to earth occasionally, tone down his visions into something workable, and because of his own administrative experience supplement the Secretary's weaknesses.

The Head of the A.A.A.

There should be a clean cut separation of the A.A.A. and the U. S. D. A. The former should be, at all times, considered a temporary expedient; the latter is a permanent Department of our national government. As head of the A.A.A., Chester Davis will, in my opinion, do as good a job as anyone. Because of the impracticability of his bosses and the fact that his job, as now laid out, is so big that it will bog down of its own weight, Davis has a hard job. He knows agriculture, he has considerable administrative ability and experience, he is fair, and most important of all, he appears open-minded.

Cracking Down

I continue to be surprised at the number of men who are today intimidated by Washington. Some of them

have actually advised me to write with more restraint. I cannot follow such a point of view. I cannot believe that President Roosevelt, himself, wants us to adopt it. I feel we would be doing him a great dis-service if we did not constantly subject his policies and his men to open, fearless discussion. The President has made a great record to date. As he goes forward, do we not owe him an obligation to help him protect his administration from those impractical, revolutionary, and dangerous policies which strike at the very foundation of U. S. citizenship?

A Kernel

I am glad to print below a statement by H. J. Baker, Director of Extension for the New Jersey State Agricultural College. Director Baker is one of two men who have written me in criticism of my attitude toward the A.A.A. His comments especially interest me because up to about ten years ago Mr. Baker and I were products of about the same background and experience. Then I went into practical commercial life. In this life I had to make my ideas work or "go broke." Probably our different points of view as to what will work and what won't, grow out of our contrasted responsibilities for the past ten years.—H. E. B. Dear Mr. Eastman:

In the March second issue of the American Agriculturist Mr. Babcock in his page "Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff" seems to me to have left out most of the kernels. In my judgment his "cracking down" on the A.A.A. fails to give a fair deal to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Babcock puts the question, Are the A.A.A. policies sound? He fails to state the ideals and policies of the A.A.A. Secretary Wallace has stated the objective of the A.A.A. most clearly. His statement to the agricultural editors as quoted by you, as follows, seems to me to be sound thinking: "There must be no step backward in applying science to agriculture. Here-tofore we have used science mostly on the production end. We must use it equally as much on marketing problems and especially in promoting the social welfare of farm people."



This statement and many other public utterances of the Secretary show very succinctly that his chief aim is to promote the economic and social welfare of farm people. He would apply science not only to production but also to problems of distribution. Furthermore, in his plans for improving agriculture as a business, he is constantly thinking of a higher standard of living for the farmer and his family. Mr. H. R. Tolley, assistant administrator of the A.A.A., who is recognized as being one of the ablest agricultural economists in the United States, in an address on "The Problem of Long-Time Agricultural Adjustment" delivered at Ohio Farmers' Week, says:

"We need to develop and have as our goal a comprehensive plan for agriculture as a whole. Such a plan can not be rigid and fixed, but must be flexible enough to meet changes in international and industrial conditions as they arise. It must also provide for as much flexibility and freedom of action, on the part of individual farmers as is consistent with a proper balance between farm production and the demand therefor."

This I call statesmanship for American agriculture equal to that exhibited by Senator Morrill when he took the leadership in Congress to establish the Land Grant colleges, educational institutions that were to serve not only farmers but also indirectly the urban population as well. Mr. Babcock—and apparently the editor of the American Agriculturist shares his view—evidently thinks all that is needed is "monetary reform" and "freedom of action" on the part of farmers and then all the necessary adjustments will be made. Changes in monetary standards have, I believe, had an influence in raising prices not only for what the farmer sells but also for what he buys. Now, as to the point of view that all that is necessary to improve agriculture is to bring about increase in prices and farmers will then properly adjust their farm operations themselves, this seems to me to be utter folly. For example, last year potato growers in the Atlantic Seaboard States got relatively high prices for potatoes due mainly to a shortage in the total potato production.

A Report on the Potato Situation issued by the A.A.A. on January 30 says: "Intentions to plant potatoes, as shown by a January report of the Crop Reporting Board, indicate that the commercial acreage in the 12 early and second early States is likely to be one-fifth larger than the 1933 acreage. The October report from growers in the intermediate States gave evidence that a 16 per cent increase of acreage was anticipated in that area."

This illustration of how farmers acting individually increase their production under a price stimulus is typical of all branches of agriculture. Farmers acting individually never have regulated production to consumer demands. Furthermore, co-operative organizations of farmers have also so far failed to regulate production in relation to the market demands. It may not be humanly possible for a government agency to control agricultural production if it has to go alone. But I believe with the cooperation of leaders associated with the agricultural press, farmers' organizations, educational institutions and the Federal Government acting together, it can be done. The plans and program of the A.A.A. call for such a plan of cooperation. We are trying experiments in our monetary system, and let's give the new system a fair trial, hoping that it will be of value. Secretary Wallace in his address "America Must Choose," has shown the vision, courage and statesmanship which command respect, confidence and united support. The Federal Government is the only agency that can bring all States into a coordinated plan of agricultural production and establish the proper international trade relationships. I believe we should give a fair trial to the A.A.A. in its attempt to regulate production in relation to national and international economic and social welfare. H. J. BAKER.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices					
Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of English Pound Sterling in Dollars.	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	R. F. C. Price of Gold.	
Before going off Gold Standard			20.67		
May 2	124/8	3.895	24.28		
(The President put an embargo on gold to meet interest payments on American obligations held in foreign countries.)					
May 29	123/3	3.99	24.59		
(The House voted to suspend the gold clause in all contracts.)					
June 30	123	4.275	26.29		
(President Roosevelt stated that the United States refuses to stabilize the dollar until prices have risen further.) (The President made the statement for the general policy of stabilizing all prices.)					
July 3	123/1	4.475	27.54		
(The price of gold reached the highest premium, and on the same day the stock market and commodity markets reached their highest levels.)					
Oct. 22	President announces policy to buy gold.				
Mar. 5	136/10	5.06875	34.68	35.00	
Mar. 6	137/2	5.0775	34.82	35.00	
Mar. 7	136/10	5.08375	34.78	35.00	
Mar. 8	136/8	5.08	34.71	35.00	
Mar. 9	136/10	5.0825	34.77	35.00	
Mar. 10	136/10½	5.08	34.77	35.00	
Mar. 12	136/10	5.1025	34.91	35.00	
Mar. 13	136/3½	5.10	34.75	35.00	
Mar. 14	136/2	5.10	34.72	35.00	
Mar. 15	136/4	5.10	34.76	35.00	
Mar. 16	136/5	5.0925	34.74	35.00	
Mar. 17	136/6	5.0925	34.76	35.00	
Mar. 19	136/6	5.105	34.84	35.00	
Mar. 20	136/2	5.11375	34.82	35.00	



Some Poultrymen Refuse Premium "Bait"

WE are receiving a flood of inquiries from poultrymen about the National Hotel Supply Company, of 119 Christopher Street, New York City. Inquirers received postcards promising a five to ten cent premium for eggs.

This concern is no longer at 119 Christopher Street, which is a vacant store with the door padlocked. The only relic of the National Hotel Supply Company was thousands of printed cards making the extravagant promises which our subscribers reported. Nothing could be learned in the neighborhood as to who ran the store, or how long they were in business there.

We are encouraged by the large number of subscribers who asked us before they shipped. Doubtless many who are not regular readers of the Service Bureau page shipped eggs for which they will never receive pay. Even at present prices one case of eggs will pay for the A.A. for several years.

Farmers ask why the government allows this kind of business to go on. The answer is—"try and catch the ones who operated it."

Promise Not Kept

Some time ago a subscriber asked our help in getting either the return of a check or stationery ordered from the Colonial Publishing Company of Philadelphia. A letter from us brought a reply signed by J. M. Seaver thanking us for calling it to his attention and stating that the company was unable to fulfill all orders but that a refund would be made soon. Up to date the subscriber reports that he has not received the refund.

Information from a source we believe reliable is that J. Montgomery Seaver has once gone through bankruptcy and has twice had court orders issued against him. At present, so the information states, he has been arrested and is held under \$5,000 bail, charged with using the mails to defraud.

No Reply from Everyday Life

"I sent \$5.80 to Everyday Life, a magazine published in Chicago, for some quilt blocks and although the money order was cashed I never heard a word from them. I know another party who sent them an order amounting to over \$10 with the same results."

Letters written by us to Everyday Life have brought no reply. The Chicago Better Business Bureau tells us that they have received some complaints from subscribers who report

that they are not receiving Everyday Life. Neither do they find it listed in recent Chicago directories. We referred the case to the Post Office Inspector in Chicago, who reports that they do not have sufficient evidence to start action.

Egg Check Protested

"I am ashamed to write you for advice because you have warned egg shippers so often. However, I am writing you about E. M. Benford of Mount Vernon, New York. How can this man go on for years giving checks which come back protested? I have been told that it would cost more to prosecute him than the eggs are worth."

Our subscriber has asked a question and then answered it. Any person can be arrested who gives a check without funds in the bank to cover it. Such action in New York State is a misdemeanor. However, arresting a man will not make the checks good if he doesn't have anything with which to make them good, and most people hesitate to swear out a warrant when a small sum is involved. Meanwhile, Mr. Benford continues to do business.

Dean Temporarily Taking No New Business

For some months we have been receiving letters from subscribers who have asked our help in collecting for hay sold to B. A. Dean & Son, of Auburn, New York. This concern has settled some of these claims, but as they have been settled, others continue to arrive, so that at this writing we have several subscribers who have not received pay.

Now we learn from B. A. Dean & Son that they are not taking any new business, at least for the present. We trust that all claims against them will be settled. We will be glad to forward to them claims from any subscribers who have not received pay for hay.

Complaints Against Eastern Textile Co.

Because we have received a number of complaints against the Eastern Textile Company, of Greenfield, Mass., we decided not to accept further advertising from them until these complaints have been settled to the entire satisfaction of our subscribers.

Jelliffe-Wright Out of Business

Many subscribers report failure to receive payment for stuff shipped to Jelliffe-Wright & Company, formerly of 284 Washington Street, New York City. This concern was licensed and bonded commission men up until last June. Then the license was not renewed, but the concern continued to buy produce outright.

The firm has now discontinued business, and, of course, there is no bond to insure that shippers get pay for stuff sent to them.

"Switching" Insurance Policies

"Last fall a man who stated he was R. C. Smith advised me to "switch" my insurance policies and said that he could change them for me. I paid him \$2.20. He gave me a receipt with the R. F. Burns Company's name printed on it. I never heard anything further from him."

The R. F. Burns Company of Johnstown, Pa., tells us that R. C. Smith has not been in their employ for more than a year; that, therefore, they are not responsible for his actions; neither is he a licensed insurance agent either for Pennsylvania or New York. In fact the R. F. Burns Company is very desirous of locating Mr. Smith and having a little talk with him. We expect they would appreciate any information that any subscriber could send them.

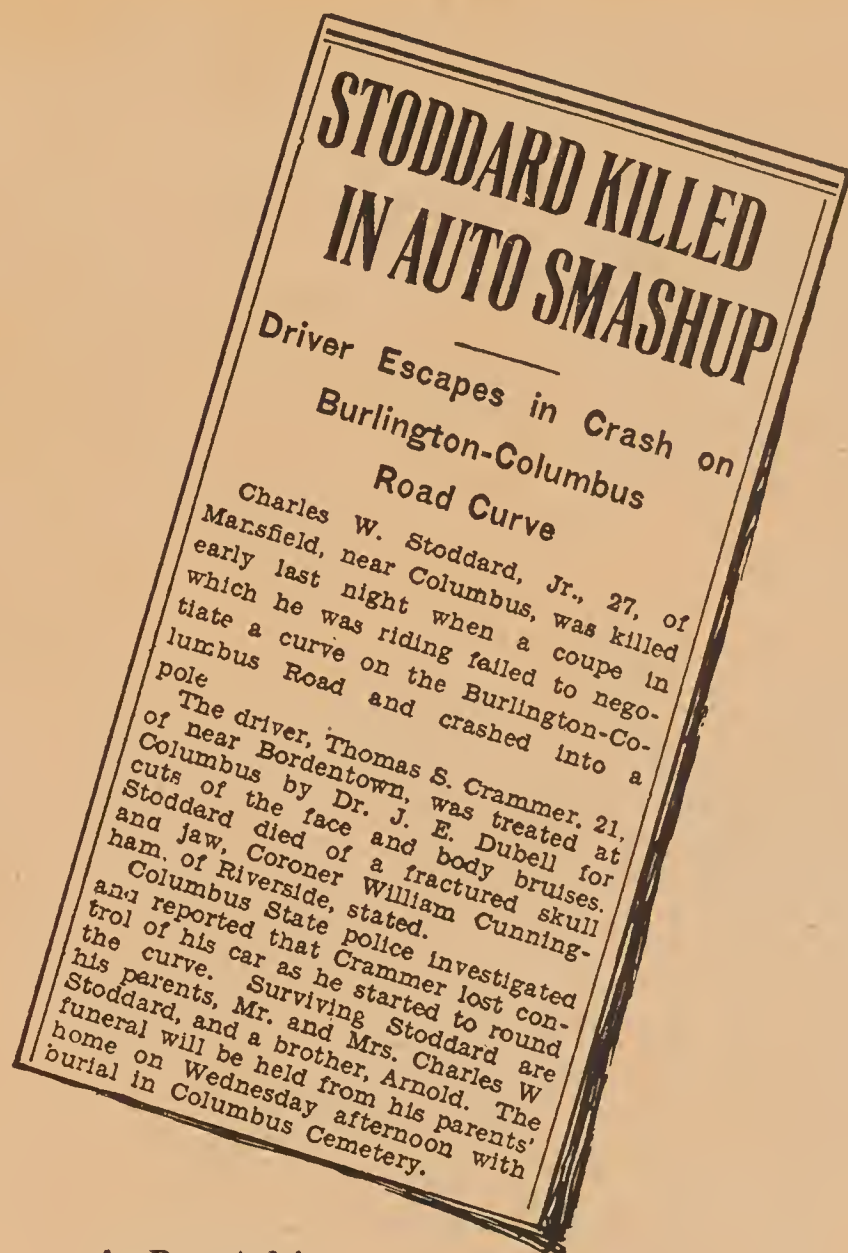
Received the check for \$12.51 for payment of cauliflower and wish to thank you for helping me in collecting same.—E. A. Z., New York.

Service Bureau Claims Recently Settled

NEW YORK	
Wm. Getman & Son, Redwood (balance pay on account of hay)	17.50
Burton Dunham, Westkill (payment on account)	25.00
Ralph Carrigan, Cherry Valley (balance pay for chickens)	3.23
Mrs. Dewey Ammann, Osceola (partial settlement of claim)	22.50
John Jacoby, Strykersville (Add'l payment on account damages to car)	10.00
A. L. Van Ness, Fort Ann (settlement of claim for damages to car)	5.00
Howard F. Davison, Bovina Center (pay for eggs)	13.22
PENNSYLVANIA	
G. M. Wilkins, Mainesburg (part settlement for produce)	9.70
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Harry Blanchette, West Hopkinton (refund on unfilled mail order)	3.50
Mrs. Lucy Greeley, Mascoma (settlement of claim)	13.50
Mrs. John F. Simpson, Piermont (settlement of claim)	14.50
H. M. Curtis, Exeter (part pay for eggs)	1.00
VERMONT	
W. T. LeClair, Derby (payment on account claim)	5.00
Mrs. William E. Bellrose, Westfield (refund on unfilled mail order)	5.00
Mrs. E. M. Adams, Vergennes (adjustment of complaint on mail order)	.76
DELAWARE	
E. J. Stutzman, Hartley (Add'l payment on account poultry)	10.00
TOTAL	\$153.65

Adjustments on Complaints Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
Hobart Francis, Climax (magazine subscription procured)	
Archibald A. Blue, Cold Brook (final adjustment on magazine subscriptions)	
Miss Marjorie Roys, Itaska (mail order procured)	



As Reported in
The Trenton Evening News



The Car After the Accident

NO PROTEST
This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. 898975 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.

Claim No. R-66030 New Jersey. Check No. _____

North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Released on Back is Signed by Claimant

April 20, 1933

Pay to the order of Elizabeth Stoddard, Administratrix of the Estate of Charles W. Stoddard, Jr., deceased, \$1000.00

One Thousand and No/100 --- Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

Form 440-B

M. K. Gordon
Claim Examiner.

Reproduction of the Check that was Delivered

**Be sure to keep
your policy renewed**

A. A. Associates, Inc.

LICENSED AGENTS FOR NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. CHICAGO, ILL. LIMITED \$1.00 POLICIES

10 North Cherry St.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Firestone

LOW PRESSURE

TRACTOR TIRES

SAVE FUEL—TIME—MONEY

THESE big low-pressure Tractor Tires with Gum-Dipped High Stretch Cords need only twelve pounds of air. They cushion and absorb the surface irregularities when plowing, cultivating or doing any kind of farm work, and their scientifically designed cog-like Tread with very large area of contact gives greater traction.

Four State Universities that have tested Firestone Low-Pressure Tractor Tires found these outstanding advantages.

The Tractor can operate at much faster speed and has greatly increased drawbar horsepower.

PLOW 27% MORE ACRES
SAVE 24% IN FUEL

Lengthen the life of Tractor — reduce repair or upkeep expense — more comfort for operator — do not pack the seed bed and give greater protection to crops.

You can drive your tractor on the highway, in fact no farmer can afford to operate a tractor without these low-pressure tractor tires, as they make your tractor an All-Purpose Machine.

Firestone pioneered the development and use of low-pressure Tractor Tires just as Firestone pioneered, developed and put on the market the balloon tire eleven years ago.

These large low-air-pressure tires are made practical by the Firestone patented process of Gum-Dipping which soaks the high stretch cords in liquid rubber — coating every fiber and cord against friction and heat, and safety locking the cords and plies into one unit of greater strength.

See the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store in your community, and learn how little it will cost to replace steel lug wheels with Firestone Low-Pressure Tractor Tires. When ordering your new tractor, car, or truck, specify Firestone Tires for greatest safety, mileage and economy.

Listen to Lawrence Tibbett or Richard Crooks and Harvey Firestone, Jr., every Monday night—N. B. C. Network



TRACTOR TIRE PERFORMANCE

MILE-A-MINUTE TRACTOR RECORD

Barney Oldfield set the world's tractor tire speed record by driving a tractor equipped with Firestone Low-Pressure Tractor Tires 64.2 miles per hour at Dallas, Texas.

NATIONAL PLOWING CONTEST

Carl Schoger won the National Plowing Contest on Firestone Low-Pressure Tractor Tires at Wheatland, Ill., Sept. 16 and at Big Rock, Sept. 23.



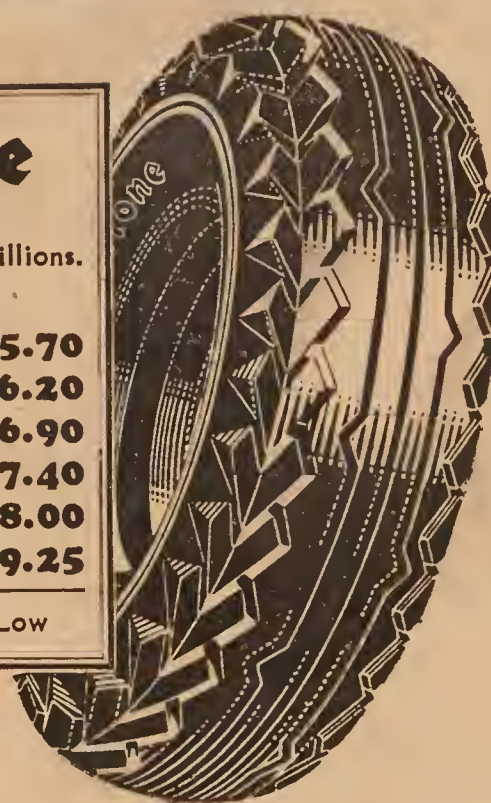
Firestone

OLDFIELD TYPE

The tire that taught thrift to millions.
Greatest value in its price class.

4.40-21.....	\$5.70
4.50-20.....	6.20
4.75-19.....	6.90
5.00-19.....	7.40
5.25-17.....	8.00
5.50-18.....	9.25

Other Sizes Proportionately Low



Firestone

OLDFIELD TYPE

TRUCK and BUS TIRES

Sturdy and dependable for every type of service. Built with Firestone features of Gum-Dipped Cords and Two Extra Gum-Dipped Cord Plies Under the Tread.

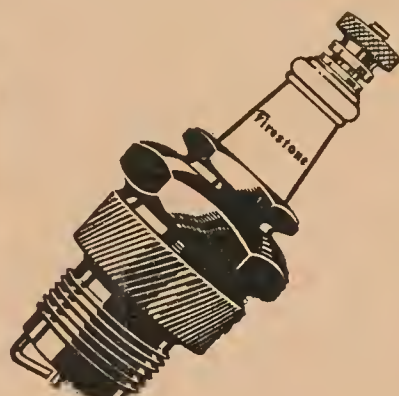
30x5 H.D.....	\$20.24
32x6 ".....	34.51
6.00-20".....	16.17
7.50-20".....	33.48

Other Sizes Proportionately Low



Firestone Batteries, made in Firestone Battery Factories, give quicker starting and more dependable power.

\$5⁷⁵
As Low As **\$5⁷⁵** and your old battery
YOUR BATTERY TESTED FREE



Firestone Spark Plugs made in Firestone Factories have these outstanding advantages:

- 1 Scientifically designed insulator.
- 2 Double seals prevent power losses.
- 3 Electrodes of special composition give quick spark, stand greater heat — giving longer life.

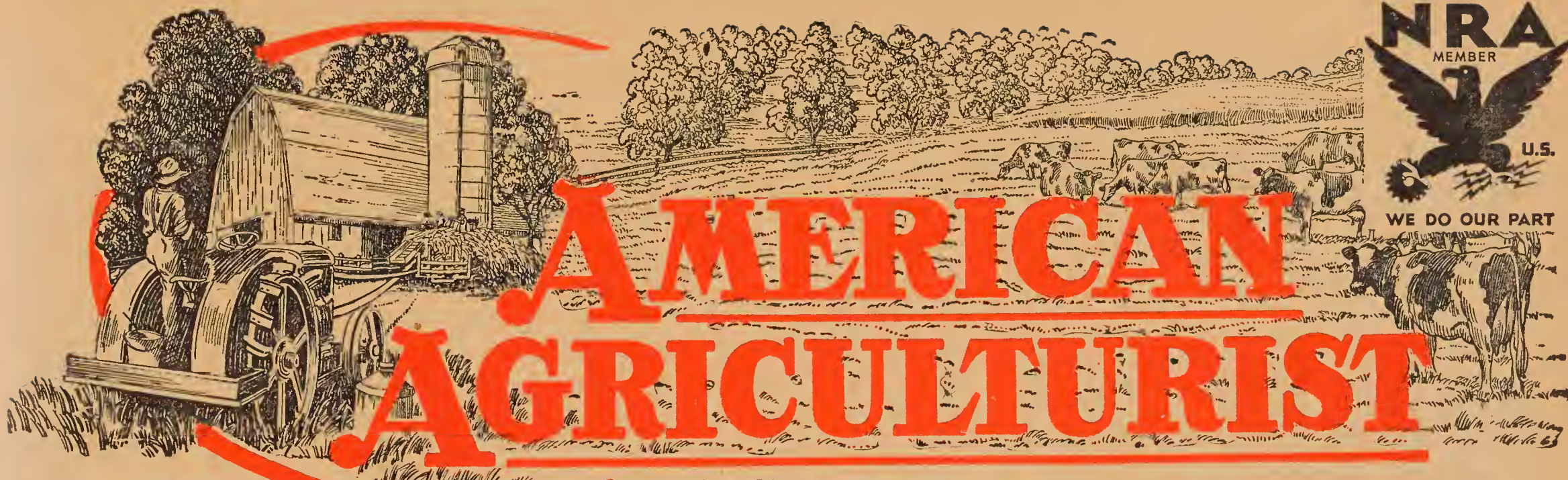
FREE SPARK PLUG TEST



Firestone Aquapruf Brake Linings are waterproof, prevent chatter and squeal and give positive braking control. Made in Firestone efficient factories.

Firestone Brake Lining
\$3⁰⁰
As Low As **\$3⁰⁰** Per Set

Relining Charges Extra
BRAKES TESTED FREE



\$ 1.00 per year

April 14, 1934

Published Every Other Week

Milk Advertising Bill Would Help You

THE milk publicity and advertising bill, explained in our last issue, has now been introduced in the New York State Legislature and if it has your support it will become a law. If it does, it will do more to increase consumption, take care of surplus and improve prices for farmers than anything else that is being done.

This milk publicity bill approaches the problem in the right way. Instead of forcing farmers to reduce production even from their good cows, it attacks the surplus problem by teaching people to use more milk and other dairy products. Only a very small increase in demand will take care of the surplus and stabilize the market. If passed, the milk publicity bill will take effect May 1 and will continue only until April 1 of next year. Its term, therefore, is just 11 months. If the work is successful and meets with approval it probably can be continued. If not it is not fasten-

ed forever upon the dairy industry.

The bill provides for a bureau of milk publicity to be set up in the Department of Agriculture and Markets. The head of the bureau will be called the director of milk publicity and is appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The director will have such additional assistants and employees as may be necessary and he will have a fund of 2 cents a hundred on all milk either produced or sold in the State of New York to use in every possible way to increase the consumption of milk or milk products.

This fund of 2 cents a hundred will be paid one-half by the dealer and one-half by the farmers and is imposed on all sales within the State on milk produced or manufactured within or without the State.

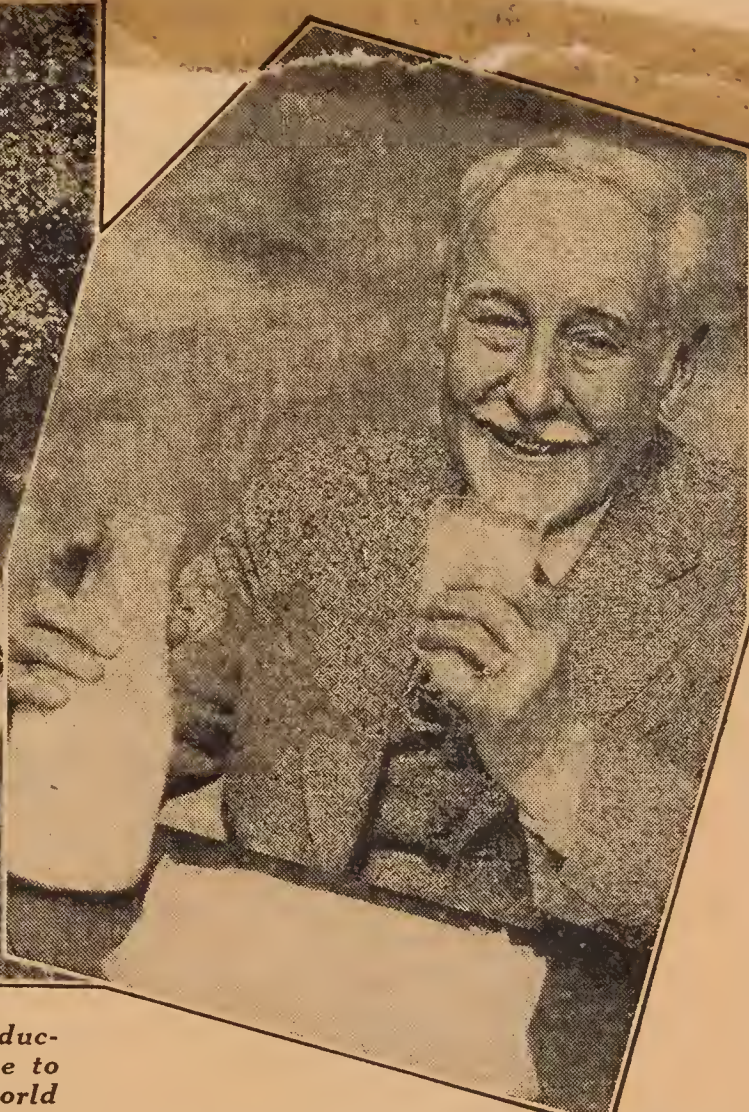
All milk dealers must be registered, must keep records of all sales, which records shall be open for inspection by representatives of the Department of Taxation and

Finance but are otherwise confidential. On the basis of these records the dealer must make regular reports and make payments to the State for this milk publicity purpose.

Milk or milk products used for domestic purposes on the premises where produced, or manufactured where no sale is involved shall not be subject to the tax. Milk or milk products sold by the producer to a person other than a milk dealer shall also be exempt from the tax. The milk publicity fund will be held by the State Comptroller under this proposed act and kept entirely separate from all other State money.

Consider for a moment some of the many ways by which the bureau of publicity will proceed to increase the demand for milk if this bill passes. It will be its duty to disseminate information by advertising, by publicity, by work in the schools, with physicians, health authorities and

(Continued on Page 17)



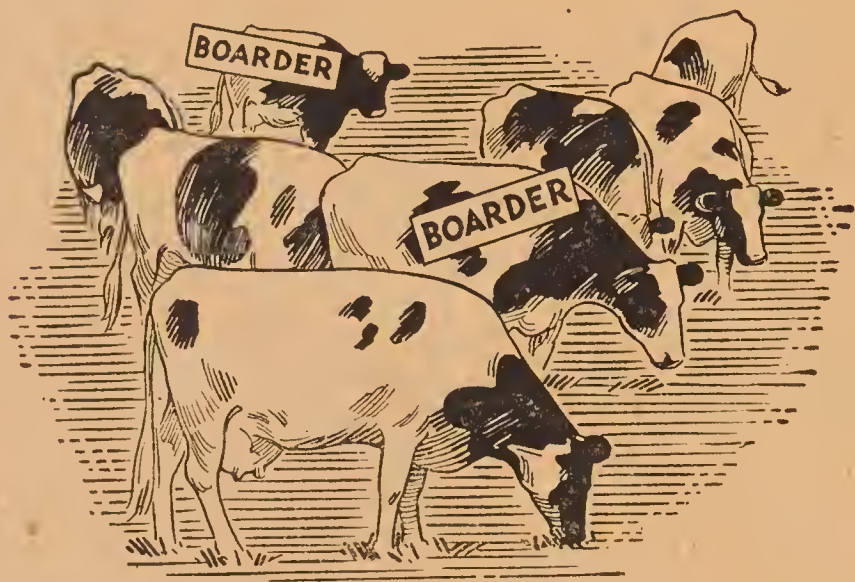
Instead of forcing farmers to reduce production of good cows, is it not more sensible to increase demand for the best food in the world by more and better advertising?

A quart of milk a day is none too much for every person, especially children; yet the actual consumption is only about a pint.

There is no comparison between the food value of milk and beer, yet beer is taking the place of milk because it receives more publicity.

Is there any Difference . . .

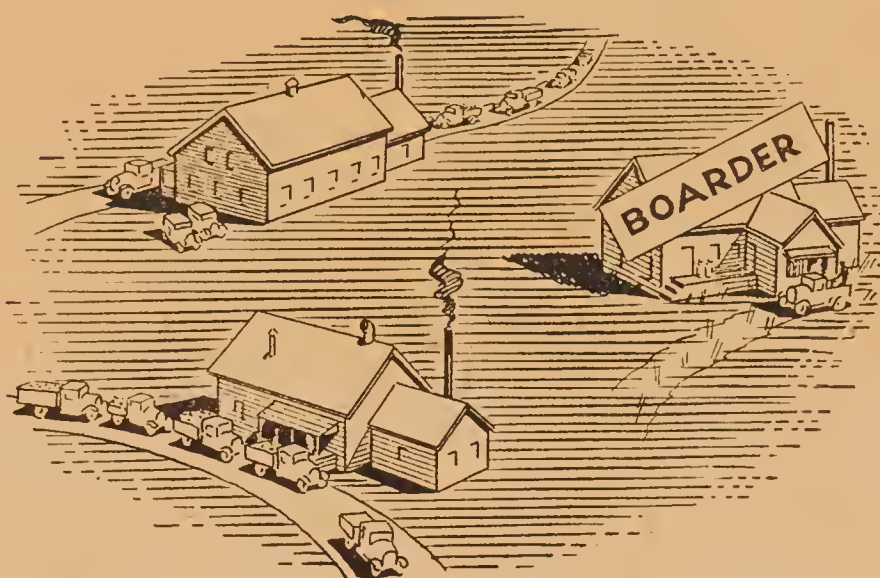
between the "Boarder" Cow and the "Boarder" Plant?



**Only one farmer loses
on the "Boarder" Cow...**

IF you have cows that are poor producers you get rid of them and spend your time with the good cows—the cows that are capable of making a profit. That is just good business sense. For every dairy farmer knows that it costs as much to keep a "Boarder" as it does to keep a good producer.

The same is true with milk plants. Many are being operated efficiently and can be classed as good producers. There are others where the volume of cans per day has dropped—due to competition among farmers, duplication and changes in economic conditions. Yet the overhead continues the same under low production as it does under good production. The cost to handle 100 cans of milk in such a plant is too high.



**...on the "Boarder" Plant
ALL dairy farmers lose!**

Good management says "close such a plant" just as it says "get rid of the 'Boarder' cows." It may mean a little inconvenience to individual farmers but it will be reflected in better earnings and higher prices for all.

The Dairymen's League does not blame such a condition on anyone. These conditions must be faced. It is simply applying the principles of good management to every step in the production of milk from the farm down to the ultimate consumer.

. . .

EVERY DAIRY FARMER in the Milkshed suffers when "Boarder" plants are maintained. Because **EVERY DAIRY FARMER** prospers **ONLY** when the industry prospers.

Published by

**THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S
LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**



Overlooking Glendale, California.

—Courtesy Santa Fe R. R.

A Trip to the Coast This Summer

California—Grand Canyon—Colorado Rockies—Aug. 4-22

DEAR READERS:

We are planning a trip to the coast for you this summer. And what a trip it is going to be! Don't make any vacation plans until you have seen the complete itinerary of this all-expense tour to the Coast. Yes, at last we're going to California! We'll go out by the Northern route and back by the Southern and there will be lots to see. Complete details of the itinerary will be mailed to you on request. Send in the coupon on Page 16.

To many of you the announcement of another tour will not be a surprise because you have previously been with us to Yellowstone, Alaska, Chicago, the West Indies, South America or Panama. To those who have never gone with us I might explain that the *American Agriculturist* has been conducting tours for its readers for the past several years and the enthusiastic response to the service has convinced us that it should be repeated this summer.

In working on the plans for this trip to the Coast with the railroad company I find that there are a lot of places of interest in this country of ours about which our geographies never told "the half of it." National Parks are a comparatively new development and this of all years is going to be a popular one for these resorts. We'll see our share of them through the West for that's where they were started.

Famous Mount Ranier

Ranier National Park in the state of Washington is extremely rich in natural beauty with Mount Ranier tower-

ing to a height of 14,408 feet and rising from a moist, mild climate, to Arctic coldness and eternal snow. We can choose between winter or summer sports at this park for they are both popular. In a Ranier Park auto we will see the famous fruit country of the State of Washington, proceed along the highway as it curls up the narrowing valley and 40 miles from Yakima, wheel into Ranier National Forest and the Mather Memorial Parkway, a 60 mile long, mile wide, beauty strip enclosing the highway through the Cascades. Just a short time and then comes the thrilling climax of our ride! As our big coach pokes its nose over the hump in Chinook Pass at an altitude of 5,440 feet we see for an instant only the walls of the Pass and the sky beyond. Then all at once Ranier bursts forth in all its majesty! Barely five miles ahead stands the mountain sheathed in white, and dazzling in the sunshine. Lake Tipsoo reflects the likeness of Ranier and as far as one can see, chains of lesser peaks of the Cascades spread out along the horizon.

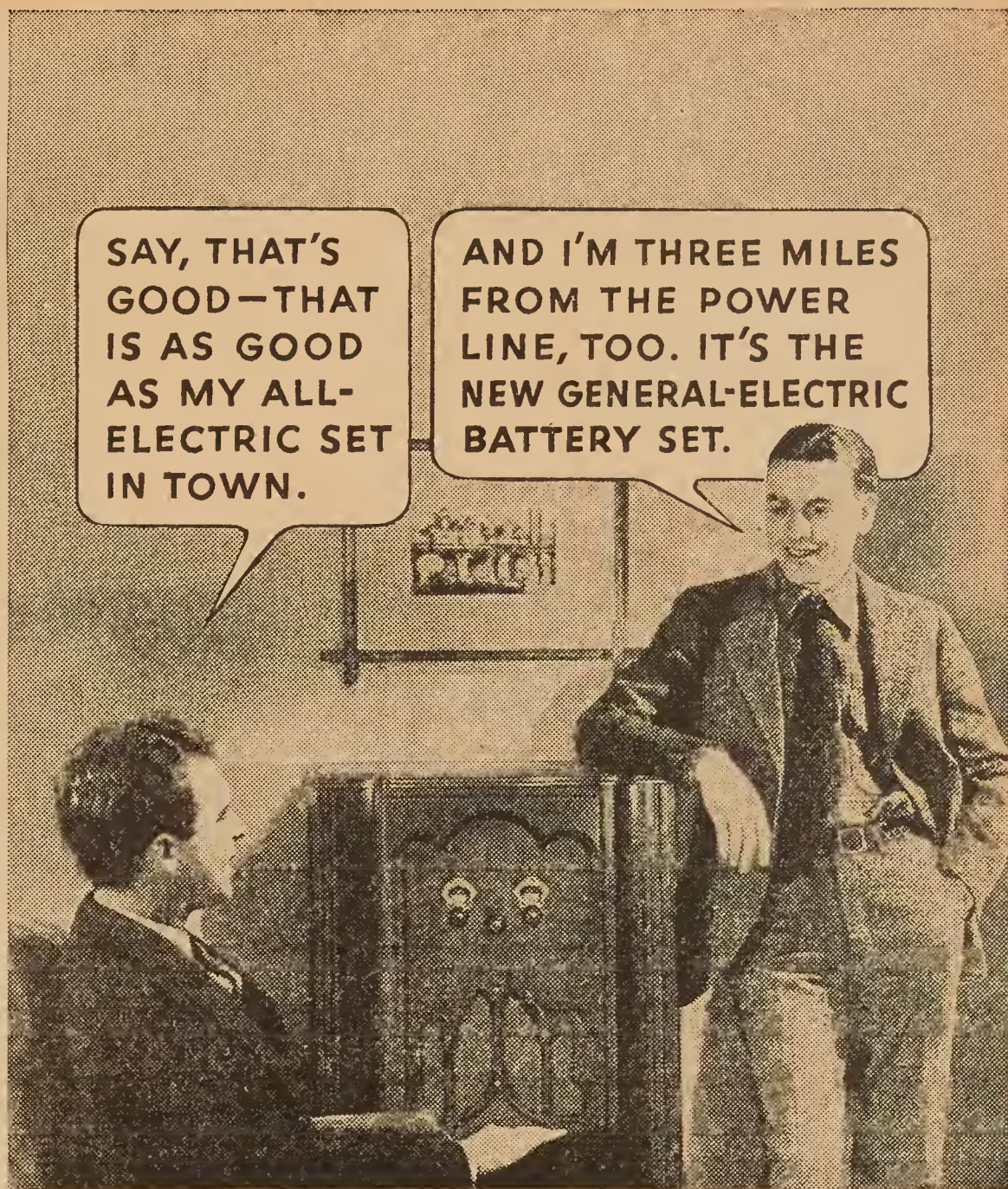
Day after day is just filled with beautiful sights—majestic snow capped mountains, lofty forests, gigantic cascades and dashing rivers, spectacular highways, spacious wild flower preserves, prairies, vast grain fields, orange groves, apple, peach and pear orchards, grape vineyards, Indian reservations, ostrich and alligator farms, not to mention the gorgeous sunrises and sunsets we see as we travel West. These are just the merest glimpses of

(Continued on Page 6)



—Courtesy Northern Pacific R. R.

Great fir trees towering 200 to 300 feet line the forest highways in the big timber country of Washington and Oregon. So dense are some of the forests in the mild, moist atmosphere of the Pacific that a sort of twilight prevails in them even in daylight. This scene appears on the highway from Yakima, Washington, to Ranier National Park.



SAY, THAT'S GOOD—THAT IS AS GOOD AS MY ALL-ELECTRIC SET IN TOWN.

AND I'M THREE MILES FROM THE POWER LINE, TOO. IT'S THE NEW GENERAL-ELECTRIC BATTERY SET.

The new G-E battery set brings in programs...clearer...with brilliant tone

EVERYTHING that you could want in radio... the best in radio... the thrills of radio... are now yours to enjoy to the utmost.

General Electric, the pioneer and leader, brings them to you though you live miles away from a power line...with new battery sets—new in design—new in convenience—new in appearance.

Enjoy All-Electric Radio Features

Modern sets that give you all-electric radio performance with economical battery power — marvelous superheterodynes housed in smartly-styled, handsome cabinets.

Thrilling sets that bring in distant stations with full, ample volume...or nearby stations without annoying interference.

Highly selective, sensitive sets that possess the rich, golden tone that belongs to G-E alone... the amazingly brilliant reception

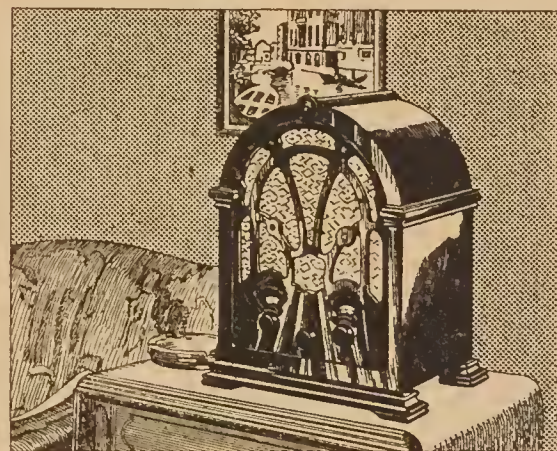
that won for G-E the famous "tone-tests."

Save on New Air Cell Batteries

Dependable sets that operate on either the wonderful new Air Cell battery, which requires no recharging and lasts surprisingly long, or on a 2-volt storage battery.

And for all their brilliance and beauty, they're most moderately priced.

See these magnificent new sets at your nearest G-E dealer's. Hear them... thrill to them. Or write General Electric Co., Section R-704, Merchandise Dept., Bridgeport, Conn. *Now is the time to buy.*



Model B-81—A beautiful table model in stately Gothic design... finished in two-tone walnut \$45⁵⁰



Model B-86—A strikingly styled console of Early English design... finished in a rich, dark walnut \$59⁹⁵

Prices slightly higher in West, Mid-West and South. Subject to change without notice.

GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO

new Battery-operated Sets

The Editorial Page

"Never yet share of truth
Was vainly set in the world's wide fallow;
After hands shall sow the seed,
After hands from hill and mead,
Greet the harvest's yellow."

THE above sentiment is carved over the entrance to the beautiful new Farm Economics Building at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca. What an appropriate expression for a building devoted to the business of finding and teaching the truth.

With no exceptions, the worst thing in the world is ignorance. The finest, most beautiful thing in the world is truth. Truth is the answer to prayer, the ultimate answer to all the world's problems.

Telling the truth and living the truth is not all there is to it. Man must learn first what the truth is, and with all of our boasted civilization we have only a small knowledge of all the truth. That is why we are an ardent advocate of all the schools, all the colleges, and all the education possible. There can never be too much of the right kind.

Teachers, being human, make mistakes. They are far from knowing all the truth themselves. But schools and colleges are organized to find the truth and to teach it to the best of their limitations.

The rural people of New York State should be proud of the beautiful buildings that have been erected recently, at the New York State College of Agriculture. These include a new Plant Industry Building, a Farm Economics Building, which stands as a monument to the great work of George F. Warren, and the new Home Economics Building, named very appropriately the Martha Van Rensselaer Building in honor of the woman who, with Dr. Flora Rose, has done so much in finding and teaching the truth as applied to the lives, work, and happiness of rural women.

New York's New Milk Control Law

NEW YORK STATE now has a new Milk Control Act, somewhat similar to the one in operation during the past year except that its administration is now entirely in the Department of Agriculture and Markets. Another change is provision for a commission to advise the Board on all important decisions.

The Milk Control Boards in the Northeast, particularly in New York and New Jersey, have been of great help in stabilizing the markets and in raising milk prices to farmers. If these boards are supported and are not interfered with by AAA milk activities, we predict that they will continue to do a good job during the emergency. When the emergency is over, we hope government milk control, particularly the price fixing features, will be discontinued.

Tax Eaters

"Heavy taxes mean numerous tax eaters—that is, voters on the pay rolls of our various governments. The interests of these voters are opposed to government retrenchment or economy. They are multiplied unnecessarily by too many taxing bodies—Federal, state, county and municipal—overlapping and duplicating one another. These put more and more voters on various government pay rolls.

These interested voters may soon, if they do not already, hold the balance of power in our governments. Already one great difficulty in the way of government economy is the multitude of voters who think that they have no taxes and who are therefore indifferent or even favorable to government expenditures. The increasing numbers on the pay rolls of our various overlapping governments may ally the indifferent voters on their side and dominate our politics.

In that case we shall plunge deeper and deeper into government extravagance. With the increasing tax burdens, there will be poor picking outside of the government service and increasing numbers will have to seek government employment. When industries have to pay such heavy taxes they cannot employ so many men; there will then be more men for the government to take care of, and so on, from bad to worse."—Thomas Nixon Carver, Harvard University.

IN Washington recently we saw in the AAA offices over a million contracts signed by the cotton farmers of the South. No one can get an idea of what a great number a million is until you actually see them. Every one of those contracts has to be received, carefully checked and audited and a million checks returned to the cotton farmers. It takes an army of workers to do the cotton job alone. Now, multiply the number of cotton farmers by all the other farmers in America and you begin to get some idea of the number of government workers required to administer the Agricultural Adjustment Act alone if it continues the way it is now headed, and agriculture is only one of America's industries.

Is it not apparent that our population is going to be divided into just two classes? The first and largest class are those who work for the government and second, the rest of us, who work to get taxes to pay the first class.

Too Much Milk Regulation

WE are for fewer rules and regulations in the fluid milk business. These rules have been increasing in number while the prices farmers have received for their milk has grown less and less. It is about time that the authorities get together with the dealers and eliminate so much unnecessary inspection, some of which is actual duplication, and reduce the number of regulations which are fast becoming a costly and insuperable burden upon both producers and consumers.

Egg Swindling Plan Nipped

EVERY farmer will be interested in the article on the Service Bureau page, this time telling how the *American Agriculturist*, cooperating with the authorities, stopped a great swindle and saved egg producers thousands of dollars.

One of the discouraging facts about this case is that it illustrates again the tendency of many farmers to ship produce to unknown dealers before taking any steps to investigate the dealer's reliability.

The case also emphasizes the regular and effective work of our Service Bureau in the interests of our readers.

Daylight Saving Again

THE daylight saving nuisance for another season is near at hand. We can understand how some city persons like the extra hour of daylight for recreation, but with many farmers daylight saving seriously interferes with the farm business.

The chief difficulty is with the farm help. Farm hours are necessarily long, especially in the summer time, and it is impossible to keep the hired help satisfied when they see their fellow workers from the nearby city come home in the middle of the afternoon. There are many kinds of farm jobs also, like haying, that cannot be started too early in the morning and must be continued late in the afternoon.

If city people really want to help agriculture,

and especially if they want to keep the costs of food down for themselves, why not extend a little cooperation with this daylight saving nuisance.

They Still Scrub Their Neck and Ears!

Dear Editor Ed:

"Mother and I both read your chat in this week's *Agriculturist*. You wondered whether boys and girls of today really get a thrill from a trip to Grandpa's. I am a 4-H'er, 13 years old and I say we do.

My Grandpa lives in Massachusetts, Boston to be exact, and I live in the Catskills and when a trip is mentioned, the night before seems never to end and morning come.

While we eat by that new light, electricity, yet our necks and ears get scrubbed in the same old way. Before the sun is up we are on our way and the journey, while faster than of yore, still holds new thrills.

Maybe we see too much and travel too far, but I do not think any of the thrill in going is changed since you were thirteen."—M. L. New York.

TIME and things change but human nature does not. It is good to be reminded that boys and girls still get just as much thrill from a trip to Grandpa's home as they ever did and that they still get their ears and neck scrubbed before they go!

Live in the Country—Work in the City

NO one can help noticing the many new houses that are being built even in these hard times along the roads short distances out from the cities. Thousands of families, unable to pay the high city rents and food prices, are moving out to live in the country and work in the city.

Cornell University points out that there is a limit, however, to the distance out a man can live and still work in the city. The costs of maintaining a car and buying gasoline will more than offset the savings in rent if the worker lives on an average of more than three or four miles from his job.

We hope, however, that decentralization will continue. Too many people in the city increase food distribution and all other costs and make civilization too complex and top heavy. The chief reason for the wide difference between farm and consumer prices is the amount of high cost labor required to transport food such long distances and to handle it so many times.

Eastman's Chestnut

ED BABCOCK has been having a lot of fun with his bucking pony which he has told you about from time to time in *American Agriculturist*. He has also made a pretty good thing out of this pony because he charges \$5. for the privilege (?) of riding the pony, with the understanding that he will give the pony to the man who stays on his back. I mention the matter here because it seems to me that there ought to be somebody in our great family of readers able to put an end to Ed's little racket with this pony. So, the line forms to the right for volunteers and I hope that someone has better luck than poor Murphy, the new cavalry recruit, who was given one of the worst horses in the troop.

"Remember," said the instructor, "no one is allowed to dismount without orders."

The horse bucked and Murphy went over his head.

"Murphy," yelled the instructor, "did you have orders to dismount?"

"I did."

"From headquarters?"

"No, from hindquarters."



Visits with Editor Ed



I DO not have much use for a chronic complainer or "Aginner." It is always easier to tear down than to build up, to criticise instead of to commend. *American Agriculturist* has always been quick to support any progressive movement that seemed to have any promise for the good of farmers. But there comes a time in the affairs of men, especially in critical days like these, when it is necessary to speak out in meeting, when conscience will not allow us to keep still. That is the reason why we of *American Agriculturist* have pointed out lately some of the dangers from the policies and work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

I would not be misunderstood. I realize that the agricultural situation a year ago was bad and that something drastic had to be done. The highest praise is due the Farm Credit Administration for the excellent work it has done to save farm homes from foreclosure and to enable good farmers to carry on. *American Agriculturist* commends also the great job that President Roosevelt and his associates have accomplished in revaluing the dollar so that it is some easier to pay debts in the same coin in which they were made. DOLLAR REVALUATION, NOT THE WORK OF THE A. A. A., IS CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR BETTER FARM PRICES. It must continue. I believe further in many of the other courageous efforts of President Roosevelt and his Administration to restore prosperity.

New York State never had a Governor that was more sympathetic with or active in securing benefits for farmers than Governor Roosevelt was. It must be only because of the President's intense desire to aid farmers that he is being led astray by radical advisors and urged into experiments that have possibilities of wrecking agriculture or at least badly handicapping it for gen-

erations to come. It is a source of regret also that, while farmers themselves are the most conservative and sane group of any of our people, yet it is agriculture that has been chosen by the Government for its most radical experiments.

No better example of how dangerous and how far the radical experiments are going is to be had than the Bankhead bill. The AAA started its activities on a purely voluntary basis. Farmers could sign the contracts to reduce production, or not, just as they wished. Some of them, to show a little independence, refused to sign so leaders of the AAA rushed back to Congress to get more power to force farmers to sign and the Bankhead bill resulted. This forces cotton farmers of the South to reduce their acreage and provides heavy penalties for

tables, in fact all kinds of farmers are being forced one by one to consider getting into the production control line-up. Milk is not, nor never was, on an export basis, yet in very self defense milk producers will probably have to sign the contracts to reduce production, in spite of the fact THAT THERE ARE NO MORE COWS IN THE NORTH-EASTERN STATES NOW THAN THERE WERE EVEN WAY BACK IN 1900. Leave dairymen alone, with some help from State Milk Control Boards, and they will soon have the depression licked, but they cannot go it alone when all other farmers are lined up in the AAA.

Many of those who feel as I do about the dangers of the AAA are making rather light of it because they say that its work will be only temporary, but will it? Are these thousands of Government employees necessary to carry on the AAA going to give up their jobs without a fight? And what a fight they can make, for they have a lot of votes! Are farmers who have had millions of Government help going to give it up without a struggle? When they do, their own production program will have to be violently readjusted again in order to make a living. This readjustment will be especially tough on the small farmer. Here is a man with 8 cows who is forced by AAA to reduce his dairy to 6. Then the Government withdraws and this farmer must somehow get back to 8 cows again in order to make a living. But it takes 3 years to grow a cow.

Perhaps the worst effect of too much Government aid is the weakened initiative and responsibility of those who are

(Continued on Page 16)



those who refuse to do so. The Secretary of Agriculture even has power to throw farmers into prison.

NOW MARK MY WORDS, THE AAA WILL NOT BE CONTENT TO STOP WITH COMPULSORY CONTROL OF COTTON FARMERS. In fact, they cannot stop with cotton, for if farmers are not allowed to produce their usual amount of cotton then, naturally, they will turn to other crops, with the result that the AAA will find it necessary to build a great government machine with thousands of employees in order to control rigidly every product which the farmer grows. When you dam up human nature in one place, it will break out in another, making control necessary all the way along the line. The original AAA idea was to reduce production only of the crops like wheat or cotton which, before the depression, exported their surplus. But this program failed because when farmers stopped growing wheat or cotton they started growing something else. Already potato growers, producers of other vege-



Is it possible for anyone to tell exactly how much cotton, wheat, pork or milk should be produced? What about the weather? It may step in any time and cause a shortage.

The cartoons on this page used by the courtesy of the Herald-Tribune. They are by Brown, and are copyright 1934 by the New York Tribune, Inc.



THE low temperature which has prevailed this winter and the late spring has greatly complicated our orchard operations. It has made it more difficult to complete the pruning of the orchards. The amount of time for the application of dormant sprays is less. Without ample equipment and careful



Frank App

management some of the orchard operations will not be completed.

The change of the price level of fertilizer and spray material makes it necessary that we examine into the matter of purchases most carefully. Furthermore, by this time we are familiar with the amount of winter injury and plan our operations to meet this situation.

Time spent in examining the orchards now for the purpose of checking insects, disease, winter injury and fertility will furnish the information necessary for a sound orchard program.

* * *

Winter Injury of Peach Trees

The amount of injury to peach trees is better known than it was last February when the severe freeze occurred. A complete killing of the buds north of parallel 36 degrees is quite general. The injury of the wood varies greatly with the location, age and vigor of the orchards and the variety.

The twigs of the previous season's growth may vary from a slight to a distinct brown color, depending on the degree of injury. These brown twigs will begin to dry out and die back when the warm weather begins.

Pruning Injured Trees

Much has been said concerning the care of the injured orchard. Nevertheless, too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of proper and timely pruning, those trees which are worth saving. Trees not pruned will be slower in starting their growth. They will show a large number of dead twigs as the season advances. Such trees should be pruned back so as to eliminate the dead wood and force a vigorous renewal growth. It may be necessary to cut these trees back as much as six foot from the ground. I have seen old orchards brought back into profitable bearing through renewal pruning. Careful examination of the twigs and wood will indicate the amount of pruning necessary in order to maintain the orchard in a vigorous condition for the 1935 crop.

Tillage

The peach orchard should receive the benefit of early tillage. If the growth is vigorous and satisfactory, tillage could cease and a cover crop sowed late in June or early in July.

Those orchards that have had leaf curl should receive a bordeaux spray before the leaf buds swell. Additional sprays would depend upon developments that take place throughout the season.

* * *

Marketing Agreements

The marketing agreements for corn, peas and tomatoes have been signed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Reports from the trade papers indicate they are not receiving a great deal of interest from the canner and in many cases are not satisfactory to the growers.

I question whether it is possible to perfect a satisfactory marketing agreement on a national scale. The clause providing for marketing agreements was written into the Agricultural Adjustment Act by representatives of California. For a specialized section

such as California it appears possible to develop marketing agreements of benefit to the grower, distributor and processor. However, a crop such as tomatoes grown for the canhouse or processing, has approximately 1,800 different operators distributed over a large part of the United States. Their growing conditions, markets and relationship between the grower and canner vary greatly in these different sections. This dissimilarity of these regions makes it impossible to apply the same measure in a satisfactory manner to all. Furthermore, a small committee appointed by the canners organization apparently does not receive the support of the canners after the agreement has been prepared. Those sections not directly represented feel their interest not properly protected. Conditions or factors important in one section have little or no importance in another.

I am of the opinion the only manner in which to perfect a marketing agreement for a national commodity, would be to arrange for a series of sectional agreements with similar interests and competing for the same markets. Furthermore, I believe it is quite essential that these marketing agreements when prepared should have a committee that would represent the growers interest as well as the canners.

The prices fixed by the agreements are low. It is difficult to understand the attitude of the canning industry who bargained for such low prices on their raw materials. The statistical position of canned goods in general is strong. A larger pack than last year will be needed. Prices on all commodities are rising; this leaves the grow-



Fertilizer and lime should be applied so as to cover all of the area between the trees; leaving a strip a few feet from the trees.

ers who are contracting for their crop at prices very similar to last year, but at a higher cost of production than last year for material, labor and equipment.

* * *

Fertilizing the Orchard

Nitrogen has been our main source of orchard fertilization in the past. This practice was substantiated by the early fertilizer experiments of the orchards carried on by the different Agricultural Experiment Stations. With the lapse of time, however, these experimental orchards are beginning to show the need of phosphorus, potash and lime as well as nitrogen.

Recent orchard management surveys in New Jersey and New Hampshire show that orchards fertilized with nitrogen only, were producing as large a

yield of fruit as those receiving a complete fertilizer, and yet, I would not want to accept the results of nitrogen alone as indicating the only practice to follow; neither would I use the results of a complete fertilizer as the only basis for fertilizer practice.

* * *

The Kind of Fertilizer to Use

Whether we should use nitrogen only or nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and lime depends entirely upon the conditions of the individual orchard itself.

It is highly important that the organic matter of the orchard be maintained. To maintain the organic matter, it may be necessary to use a cover crop and apply a complete fertilizer and lime. Consequently, we may fertilize our orchards to maintain organic matter or we may fertilize our orchards to stimulate the trees with nitrogen.

If the cover crops are growing vigorously without a complete fertilizer or lime, probably nothing is needed but nitrogen.

* * *

Sources of Nitrogen

Sulphate of Ammonia in the past was usually a little cheaper per pound of nitrogen. Nitrate of soda is an excellent source, but usually costs a little more per pound of nitrogen than sulphate of ammonia. On the other hand, sulphate of ammonia leaves an acid residue in the soil which must be corrected by the addition of lime when the orchard soil becomes too acid. I believe ammonium nitrate furnishes an ideal source of nitrogen. Half of the



you would fertilize and lime your orchards the same as though you wanted to grow a good crop of clover.

* * *

Time of Application

Nitrogen should be applied early in the spring before the trees start to make their growth. This is the element which gives the tree direct stimulus and strengthens the growth of foliage as well as makes more vigorous buds for the set of fruit. Although there may be no growth taking place at the time of applying the nitrogen, nevertheless, the roots will absorb the nitrogen, and be available as soon as growth takes place in the spring.

Late applications of nitrogen are never so effective in the production of vigorous foliage. Furthermore, a weak bud may receive sufficient strength from the fertilizer to set fruit when the nitrogen is added early.

The potash and phosphorus can be applied with the nitrogen as a complete fertilizer or later, just before seeding the cover crop.

* * *

Lime May Be Necessary

Although trees will grow in acid soils, the cover crops necessary to maintain the proper amount of organic matter require soil that will grow a legume. Consequently, we should lime the soil the same as when preparing for a clover crop on the farm in order to have conditions ideal.

* * *

Importance of Organic Matter

In the past five years we have had too little rainfall throughout the growing season. This condition has emphasized the need of a large amount of organic matter in the soil.

A high organic content furnishes a much better supply of water to the tree. It also makes available a larger amount of nitrate throughout the growing season as needed by the tree. It makes the soil friable and aids the aeration needed for nitrification. It is also important in preventing erosion which is becoming quite destructive in those orchards which have had a continuous clean tillage program. There is a tendency to alternate tillage with cover crops or sweet clover so as to overcome the lack of humus to prevent erosion.

* * *

The Apple Market

The Northeast shows a surplus of storage holdings of apples; the Middle west and South are short; export demands are slowing down and shipments of apples are slacking off. On the whole, the market is in a strong statistical position, however, I am inclined to believe the competition of oranges will be an important factor so that those who are still holding apples may not realize the advantage they should expect.

A Trip to the Coast This Summer

(Continued from Page 3)

the sights that are ahead of us on the American Agriculturist all-expense tour to the Coast. We leave home August 4 and return on the 22nd.

See the World's Fair Again

The World's Fair is open again this summer at Chicago and we are including a stop off there because there are splendid new exhibits that we will want to see in addition to those of last season. I don't know anyone who has been to the Fair and feels that he has seen all he wants to. In fact it is estimated that it would take three months to see all of the exhibits thoroughly.

Our party as usual will be made up of farm people who enjoy traveling together. Better make up your mind to join us. At least send for complete information about the itinerary and the cost of the trip. You'll find it surprisingly low considering what is included.

E. R. Eastman,
Editor.

Amount of Potash and Phosphorus

If a complete fertilizer is needed the amount probably should be about five hundred pounds of acid phosphate and one hundred pounds of potash in addition to the nitrogen. In other words,

CHICKS LIKE THESE . . .



Sturdy and Uniform in size, growth and weight.



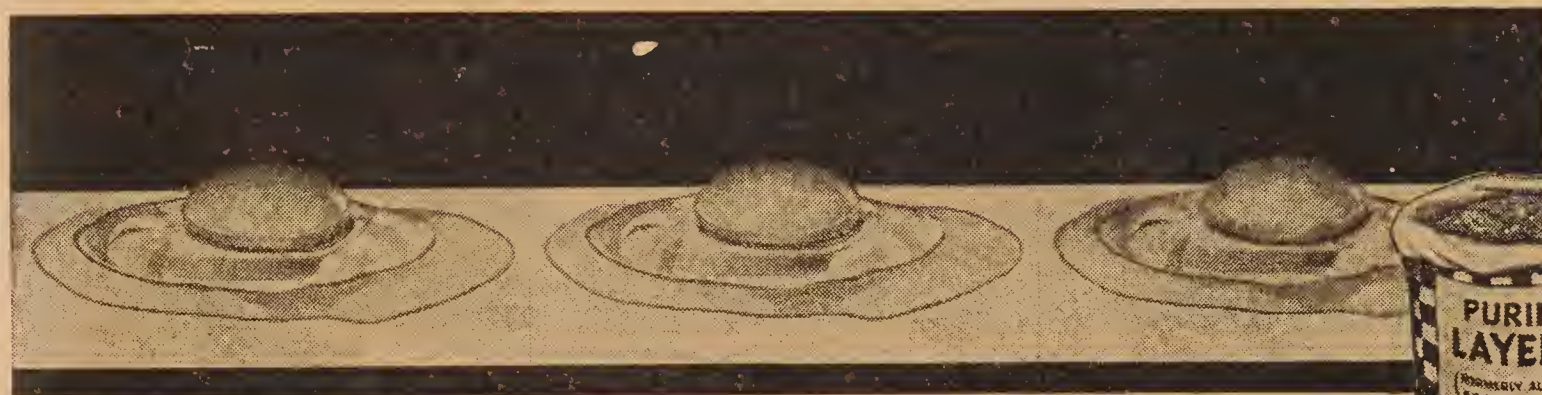
PULLETS LIKE THESE . . .



Fully and evenly developed into big, early layers.



Eggs LIKE THESE . . .



Alike as peas in a pod . . . better looking, better eating!



STARTING . . . GROWING LAYING . . .

Absolute feed control is now yours from chick to layer. Startena does it for chicks, Layena does it for eggs. And now with the all-in-one bag Growena . . . positive uniform growth control is yours through those hundred critical days of the pullet stage when so much depends upon the way the birds are fed.

No question about it . . . pullets fed a complete growing ration, like Purina Growena, show much more uniform development. Growena puts a stop to pullets picking and choosing their feed, according to their whims and fancies. In selective feeding one bird will eat too much of this and not enough of that. Another will eat too much of that and too little of this. Even in the best fed flocks, where the birds are left to select for themselves, the result is uneven growth and development.

Egg production bears the brunt of uneven development. Some pullets develop too soon. They lay small eggs, go into neck molt in the fall and lose body weight. Others grow too slowly and come

into production weeks later than they should. All these factors are costly to you.

But you can get around this unprofitable cost. Purina Growena puts you in complete control of feeding. Every bird must eat a balanced ration. Every mouthful is the same. This naturally promotes uniform growth in the flock and builds early, profitable layers—birds that are big inward and outward. Growena alone does the complete feeding job. It costs no more to feed and less feed is used than is required in selective feeding. Sixteen pounds of Growena builds a profitable pullet that's in the nest early and often.

And when laying time comes, a change to Layena not only controls egg quality but produces eggs of greater hatchability and eggs which hatch out stronger, more vigorous chicks—uniformly better than average chicks.

For the whole cycle of life, growth and eggs, the Purina Complete Controlled Feeding Program for poultry is the most profitable for you. Startena for chicks, Growena for pullets, Layena for layers.



To My Friends:

Especially to FARMER BOYS and GIRLS
and their PARENTS

WHAT A PROUD FATHER HARRY MOORE, of Indiana, must be! He has three sons, Eugene, Charles, and Arnold. Last spring he gave each boy a pig; to one a Hampshire, to another a Duroc-Jersey, and to the third a Spotted Poland-China. Each boy set out through proper care and feeding to make his pig a champion. And at the great International at Chicago each pig won the championship in its class.

Three champion boys! Three champion pigs! And a champion father who puts vision and romance into the lives of his boys. A record like that inspires all of us to raise our sights and beat the ordinary.

■ ■ ■ ■

CLAD IN UNDERSHIRTS AND OVERALLS, twenty contestants in an Ohio corn-husking race tore down between the rows. Each had his referee in front to guard him from the interference of the crowd. Abreast of each was a wagon into which the husked ears were tossed. No time to play up to the crowd when there is such a race to win. First prize went to William Anderson, with 21 bushels 64½ pounds net in 80 minutes to his credit.

I believe in clean contests in which boys raise their pigs to the blue ribbon class, and match their corn-husking skill for championship honors. I believe in such contests. They help us in our big job of developing our boys and girls for the real contests of life.

■ ■ ■ ■

THE STORY OF THERESA GRASSI and her world's record steer is very familiar but it bears repeating.

Theresa is a 12-year-old 4-H Club girl of Italian parentage, whose home is on a 160-acre farm up on top of Stissing Mountain in Dutchess County, New York.

Oakleigh Thorne, a prince among men, is the owner of the Briarcliff Aberdeen Angus Farms. Big-hearted William H. Pew is his General Manager. Through their fine community program, Club Members each year are able to select calves and raise them under their own personal care. On November 26, 1932, Theresa selected her steer from 75 "Black Babies." Briarcliff Laddie 58th was the name of her steer, and he weighed 420 pounds.

Theresa fed the beautiful black calf a balanced ration and cared for him with painstaking devotion. None who witnessed the auction at the Eastern States Exposition will soon forget the dramatic moment when Theresa's Laddie was sold to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company for the world record price of \$11.15 per pound live weight, or a total for the 915-pound steer of \$10,202.25 net.

With the help of her good friends, Mr. Oakleigh Thorne and William H. Pew, Theresa's money has been safeguarded for her future. A part of it was used to cancel the mortgage on her father's farm, all outstanding necessary bills were paid, and then over \$6000 was placed in a Trust Fund in Government bonds to be used toward Theresa's education and care for all emergencies in case of illness. The final proceeds are to be turned over to Theresa when she is twenty-one.

■ ■ ■ ■

I'M PRAYING for more Oakleigh Thornes and William H. Pews to give our boys and girls their big chance. And I'm praying for more worthy Theresas who have those sturdy qualities in them to make the most of their opportunities. Write me if you know of other champions like the Moore father and sons, winners like William Anderson, or another modern fairy tale like that of Theresa Grassi. There's Romance all around us if we'll watch for it. There's championship stuff in every heart if we—you and I—will Dare it to come out.

I Dare You to develop such stuff on your farm.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

PURINA MILLS BUFFALO, N. Y.

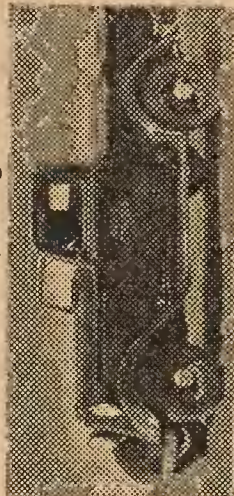
FARMERS BUY TRUCKS NEW WAY!

THOUSANDS of farmers are buying trucks a new "Show-Down" way. And they are getting far more for their money!

This "Show-Down" plan was developed by Dodge. Today, Dodge trucks are priced with the very lowest. But the "Show-Down" plan proves there is an amazing difference in quality. Lists no less than 18 high-priced features not combined in any other low-priced truck. You recognize these features at once as better truck building—oil filter, hydraulic brakes, valve seat inserts, full pressure lubrication, etc., etc. They will save

*List prices at factory, Detroit, subject to change without notice. Special equipment including dual wheels on 1½-ton models, extra.

COMMERCIAL EXPRESS—18 amazing features that save gas, oil, tires, upkeep—yet priced with the lowest. 111½" w.b. \$515



DODGE BROTHERS CORPORATION
Division of Chrysler Corporation
Detroit, Michigan

you money on gas, oil, tires, upkeep, every month. So go to your Dodge dealer and get a copy of the "Show-Down" score card. It's FREE! See for yourself in black and white how much more Dodge gives you.

YOU KNOW
DODGE HAS 18
HIGH PRICED
FEATURES

I'LL SAY, HYDRAULIC
BRAKES, VALVE SEAT
INSERTS, OIL FILTER...
EVERY ONE A MONEY SAVER

YES SIR! I'M CERTAINLY GLAD
I MADE THE "SHOW-DOWN"
TEST ON THESE 18
MONEY-SAVING FEATURES

I SEE YOU
SWITCHED
TO A DODGE
TRUCK!

THAT FULL FLOATING
REAR AXLE WILL CUT
SERVICE COSTS

1½-TON STAKE \$750 *
6 cyl.—136" w.b.
1½-TON CHASSIS \$560 *
6 cyl.—136" w.b.

Dependable DODGE TRUCKS

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

A YEAR ago the legislative act creating the New York State Perishable Fruit Commission said the commission might recommend creation of a fruit promotion bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Markets. Presumably this was written into the act on the assumption that growers in

large numbers might pay fees under the proposed optional licensing for use of a state brand. Contact with numerous growers convinced me they were not ready for paying fees for a state brand, nor did it seem likely that such a bureau would be set up.



L. B. Skeffington

What I suggested as an immediate alternative was that a good market news man be added to the staff of the department's Bureau of Markets. I have always maintained the principal function of this bureau should be to help farmers sell their produce and to help consumers get such products when they want and can use them. I unloaded my idea to some of the members of the fruit commission.

Later I met Webster J. Birdsall, acting director of the Bureau of Markets, and tried the idea on him. "We could use an additional man in such a job to great advantage," he said. I asked H. S. Duncan, state chief of farm produce inspection, what he thought and he said he had always maintained that a good news man reporting crop movements would be a distinct asset.

Niagara-Orleans Apple Festival

The Lockport Board of Commerce is taking the lead in arranging for the fourth Niagara-Orleans Apple Blossom Festival. The dates this year are May 17, 18 and 19. The Japanese ambassador will be one of the distinguished guests.

Here is a nucleus, carried on through depression years, that some day may be expanded to a great Western New York event that will rival the famous Apple Blossom Festival at Winchester, Va. Two years ago the sour cherry growers of Wayne County staged a similar event at Sodus, with the assistant secretary of agriculture as a speaker, but last year omitted it. Each year the Lake Ontario Country Association sends out a lot of publicity about blossom time—and the quality of fruit to come—in Western New York, but the whole field waits to be developed.

A good potato-growing season this year because of the dry weather last year was forecast by W. C. Hopper of the state college at the two-day Wyoming County potato school. He said last year's crop in the state showed decrease of 7 per cent in acreage and 18 per cent in yield. College men expect an increase of about 2% in acreage.

The growers were urged by C. B. Raymond, of the college, to increase the amount of seed to the acre. He said the present general practice of using 20 bushels of seed to the acre should be increased. The average yield of per bushel of seed is 10.9 bushels and the rate holds good up to at least 25 bushels of seed per acre, he said.

I think the example of Charles H. Cary, village clerk of Livonia, Livingston County, N. Y., should be widely publicized. He has held the job for 17 years and after he is gone he wishes to leave his mark. Accordingly, two years ago he asked the village board to set aside some land adjoining the village reservoir. On this each year he has set out 1,000 Norway spruce trees. He plans to continue planting at that rate for at least eight years more. But in case he should pass on he has provided that his estate will carry on the

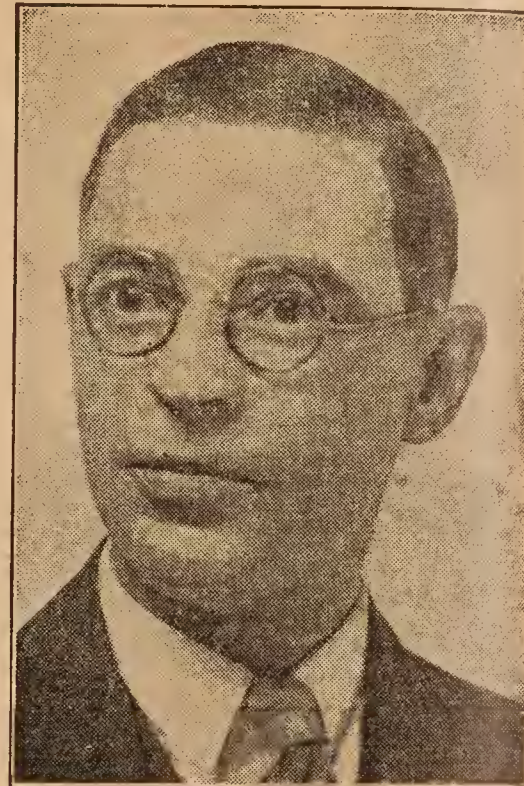
job. Incidentally, his spirit will hover about that grove for he has directed that his remains be cremated and the ashes scattered there.

Albert E. Weirich, Farm Bureau community chairman at Adams Basin, Monroe County, and a member of the executive committee of the New York State Horticultural Society, has been elected a director of the Rochester Production Credit Association, in place of Harvey Way, of Churchville, resigned.

Orleans County Man Promoted

George H. Miller, of Albion, district supervisor of the Federal Land Bank, has been given leave of absence to become associate chief reviewing appraiser for the Farm Credit Administration. His new duties will take him to all of the deciduous fruit sections of the country.

The appointment was made by A. S. Goss, land bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. E. H.



George H. Miller

Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, says the appointment is "a real honor" and that Mr. Miller was selected because "he is looked upon as one of the country's best informed men on orchards and orchard values."

Mr. Miller has had a long and varied experience. He was graduated at the New York State College of Agriculture in 1909. He served as a state orchard inspector, assistant manager of the Monroe County Farm Bureau, instructor in pomology at Cornell and for six years, 1913 to 1919, as agriculturist with the United States Department of Agriculture. In the latter post he made studies of the cost of producing apples and wheat in the principle areas of the country.

He was in the produce business for a time, field manager for the Western New York Fruit Growers' Co-operative Association and for the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers. He began making appraisals for the land bank in 1922 and has been with the bank since that time. Mr. Miller will maintain his home at Albion.—Skeff.

A. A. Program Wins Favor

On every hand there is commendation for the nine-point program for agriculture, published on the front page of the last issue of the *American Agriculturist*. A great many persons have talked to me, both in the city and country. I have yet to find anyone who has any serious objection to it.

The various Gannett newspapers carried the program in full, with editorials calling attention to its points and suggesting they were worth careful study. This appears to have been a good thing, because it convinced some city critics that farmers are trying to think their way out of pressing conditions. Farmers and extension workers generally have termed the program "sound and constructive." Interest now centers in how it will be received in Washington.



Stop me if you've heard it

THE Buffalo Gluten story is probably an old one to you. If you've heard it you can stop reading at this point — because we know you'll keep on feeding Buffalo.

Eastern dairy farmers are pretty particular critters when it comes to feeds. A long time ago they began asking for a single protein feed to supplement bran, hominy or their home-grown grains. This feed had to carry around 25% of protein, a good degree of bulkiness, palatability and a high ratio of total digestible nutrients We supplied that demand to the letter with Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed.

Dairymen have been feeding Buffalo for over 40 years. Of all feeds that are put into dairy cows Buffalo does more to keep your milk check well above your feed bill, even in these times of low milk prices, than any protein ingredient you can buy. Whether it is part of a simple mixture or one of the ingredients of a ready-mixed ration Buffalo is an old story to New York Milk Shed dairymen. Among these experts no other protein feed has such a following.

Write for free booklet of good formulas.

RATION SERVICE DEPARTMENT

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, N. Y. City

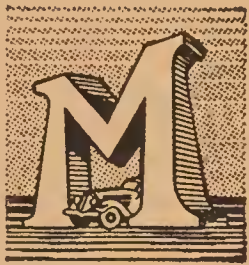


25% Protein
Guaranteed

MADE FROM
**AMERICAN
CORN**

which is
PURCHASED FOR
CASH

BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED



Merchants Mutual Automobile Insurance, plus your local Agent's advice and counsel, assure adequate protection of the highest type at a lower cost. . . .

"Ask the man who has had an accident"

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Morris S. Tremaine,
President
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Potato Blight • Flea Beetle • Leaf Hopper can be controlled with

BORDEAUX MIXTURE*

Authorities recommend spraying throughout the season with 5-5-50 Bordeaux mixture to protect potato vines from blight, hopper burn and flea beetle injury. They especially emphasize the value of *freshly-made* Bordeaux. Purity of the copper sulphate is essential for effective results. In home mixed sprays, use

Nichols Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate

*See Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 238.

The Standard of Purity—99% Pure

and be sure you are getting the purest and best quality obtainable. Write for free booklet "Bordeaux Mixture—Its Preparation and Uses."

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40 WALL ST., N. Y. 230 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO
(Subsidiary Phelps Dodge Corporation)



RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Flat Dutch, Bermuda, Valencia, Prizetaker Onions, 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00. Tomato Plants ready April 15th. Field grown Earliana, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Baltimore, 500, 80c; 1,000, \$1.50. Also Lettuce, Beet, Cauliflower Broccoli, Pepper Plants. Write for Descriptive Price list. Satisfaction Guaranteed. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., ALBANY, GA.

BUY Our State Certified Tomato Plants and Cabbage plants from high germinating and disease free seeds. Millions ready, shipping daily. Cabbage, Golden Acre, Wakefield, Copenhagen, Ball Head, and Dutch, 85c M. 10,000 up 75c. Tomatoes Earliana, John Baer, Chalks Jewel, Marglobe, and Baltimore, \$1.25 M. 10,000 up \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. OWENS PLANT COMPANY, PEMBROKE, GA.

PAY THE POSTMAN. SEND NO MONEY. FROST-PROOF CABBAGE and Onion Plants, Leading Varieties, 500, 60c; 1,000, 95c. Albany Plant Co., Albany, GA.

SEND NO MONEY. C. O. D. Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants. All varieties now ready. 500—60c, 1,000—\$1.00. STANOARD PLANT CO., TIFTON, GA.

C. O. D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE & ONION PLANTS Now ready. 500—60c, 1,000—\$1.00. FARMERS PLANT CO., TIFTON, GA.

FREE NEW CATALOG of frostproof plants sent on request. Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants, 500—60c, 1,000—\$1.00. P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.



HARBIN LESPEOEZA. Grows on sour, worn-out land of northern states. Great soil builder. Information free. E. D. LEACH, Ceres, N. Y.



With the A. A.
Vegetable and
Crop Grower

Staking and Pruning Tomatoes

IF you want to get half a dozen market gardeners to stay up all night, start them on an argument on the merits of growing tomatoes staked and pruned versus growing them on the ground.

A new Cornell Experiment Station Bulletin, 580, is entitled, "Pruning and Training Tomatoes." It represents several years' work by Dr. H. C. Thompson, Head of the Department of Vegetable Crops.



Paul Work

If staked and pruned tomatoes are grown as far apart as unpruned plants, the yield per plant and per acre is reduced. If more than twice as many plants per acre are used, the yield per acre is usually increased. Pruned plants yield a slightly higher percentage of first grade tomatoes.

Cracking and sunscald are worse on pruned plants, while soft rot is worse on unpruned and unstaked plants. Blossom-end rot is likely to be worse on pruned and staked plants, although in these experiments damage was slight.

Early yield per acre was increased by pruning and staking. The tomatoes did not mature any earlier, but the quantity harvested in the first week or two was greater. Having more plants, there are more first clusters and it also seemed that there was a slightly greater yield of early fruit per plant.

Staked and pruned plants gave slightly larger fruits but hardly sufficiently so to make much difference.

Naturally, the cost per acre of growing tomatoes under the practice of staking and pruning is materially increased. More plants are required and also more labor for setting them; labor for pruning and tying three to five times, twine for tying and the cost of stakes together with labor for setting, removing and storing them. These costs vary so widely that it is impossible to say how much more one must receive in gross returns under the one practice than the other to realize a profit.

Canning Crop Agreements

The canning crop marketing agreements for peas and sweet corn have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and are ready for signature by canners.

Since the hearings, at which valuable cost data from this state were submitted, the minimum price requirement has been somewhat changed from the \$47 per ton level which was at first proposed. The new plan requires that each canner shall pay \$6.50 per ton of shelled peas over his 1933 minimum. This will leave a few New York canners below the proposed \$47 minimum, but will raise the majority above this level. Thus, the revision is upward but not very much.

The agreement on sweet corn requires that canners who paid less than \$7.00 per gross ton last year shall pay 40 per cent more than last year's price. Those who paid \$7.00 or above are to pay 35 per cent more than last year's price, and in any case there is to be increase of at least \$2.00 per ton.

The Board of Control for peas has been changed from three canners and one grower to three canners and two growers, and no decision can be made without the compliance of four votes.

Orleans County canning crop growers have joined in asking the College of Agriculture to make cost account studies on canning crops for the com-

(Continued on opposite page)

REDUCE
SEED PIECE
DECAY

INCREASE
POTATO
YIELDS

WITH-
IMPROVED
SEMESAN
BEL



With seed costing more, it will pay you to reduce seed piece decay; prevent losses from seed-borne scab and Rhizoctonia, and to increase your yield. Quick dip treatment of all seed with Improved Semesan Bel will help you do it!

One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels. No soaking. Yields increased 10 to 20% in farm tests. For free Potato Pamphlet MM-1, write Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.



Use New Improved Ceresan for wheat, oats, barley; 2% Ceresan for peas; New Improved Semesan Jr. for corn.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

The Standard for Over Twenty Years

PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.



(1 Quart) enough for 4 bushels seed	\$1.75
(1 pint) Enough for 2 bushels seed	1.00
(½ pint) Enough for 1 bushel seed	.60

If your hardware, drug or seed store does not have it in stock, order direct. "Money-Back" guarantee.

Manufactured Only By

CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO.
Box 500M New Britain, Conn.



Certified Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes
for Sale, Direct From Grower.
GLENN CARTER, Marathon, N. Y.

Certified Seed Potatoes
Carman No. 3—Rural Russets. Ours is the original strain of Carman No. 3. N. RALPH BAKER, Victor, N. Y.

Seed Potatoes: Green Mountains & Cobblers from vigorous fields with low disease counts. "Vermonts" are big yielders. VERMONT CERTIFIED SEED POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, MONTPELIER, VT.

CERTIFIED POTATO SEED—Hybrid and Hill
selected Sweet Corn Seed. Free catalog. **QUALITY FARMS, PITTSFORD, N. Y.**

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Heavyweight Smooth Rurals, Russets, H. L. HOONETT & SONS, Fillmore, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, COBBLERS AND WHITE RUSSETS. OR. H. G. PAOGET, Tully, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Smooth and Russet Rurals. E. A. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.

"THE TEN SECRETS OF GROWING MELONS," illustrated. 50c Postpaid. Your money returned if you are not fully satisfied. J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA-ON-CAYUGA, N. Y.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, \$1.00; Tomatoes \$1.50; Onion \$1.50; Sweet Potatoes, \$1.50; Pepper, \$2.00. Prices per thousand plants f.o.b. Tifton. Catalog free. **COLEMAN PLANT FARMS, TIFTON, GA.**

(Continued from opposite page)

ing season, so that adequate data may be available for negotiations a year hence.

Tomato Agreement

The marketing agreement on tomatoes for canners has now been framed and is being signed by the manufacturers. It calls for an increase over last year's prices of not less than \$2.25 per ton. The increase on U. S. No. 2 grade may be less than \$2.25 (but at least \$1.80) provided the price for No. 1 grade is increased by a corresponding amount above \$2.25. This agreement also provides that the open market prices may be regulated by the regional committee, but that prices may not be set at a level above the contract price. This may have serious consequences in a year of scarcity. This elimination of much of the advantage in growing tomatoes for open market will likely lead to the contracting of a higher proportion of acreage than usual.

Licensing and Bonding Canners

We understand that the New York legislature has passed a bill requiring the licensing and bonding of canners, and that it has been signed by the governor. This measure, we understand, is comparable to that which applies to commission merchants. Presumably the law had its origin in the failure of a cannery or two with heavy loss to producers. It is said that the canners themselves are not agreed regarding this law. It may be considered to favor the stronger and more dependable concerns, affording protection against those which are unreliable or weak financially, and possibly working slight hardships on smaller concerns that are trying to do the right thing.

Any one who signs a contract involving payments to be made in the future ought to satisfy himself as to the reliability and financial standing of the maker of the contract. Under this law, the state takes a hand in insuring the enforceability of contracts and the effect is likely to be wholesome.

Compulsory Labeling

Assembly Bill 1580 requires that all packages of fresh fruits and vegetables repacked or otherwise shall bear the full name and address of the seller, the name of the state where the commodity is grown, the grade in accordance with U. S. or state standards. In lieu of the latter, goods may be marked "no official grade."

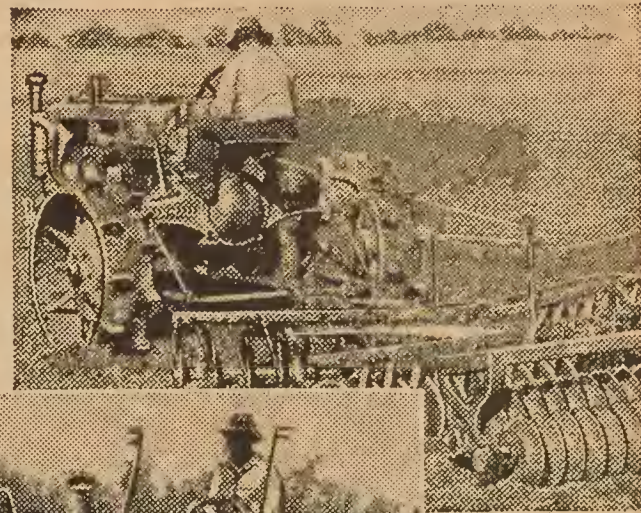
Presumably a bill like this is designed to forestall misrepresentation as to source of goods, and perhaps also to encourage the use of home-grown products. For a produce merchant to have to mark origins on every package of repacked goods which he handles is something of a chore. It is pretty difficult to judge the merits of such a measure, for many factors are involved both pro and con. A similar law in Ohio has occasioned a good deal of trouble. Growers and their organizations should inform themselves regarding this bill and decide whether or not they favor its enactment. Not infrequently action is taken before the views of the people most intimately concerned have been ascertained.

The crow eats most grain in winter; when he is supposed to be eating or pulling corn, he is usually hunting grubs.

For ALL the Farmall Benefits Choose Matched Farmall Equipment



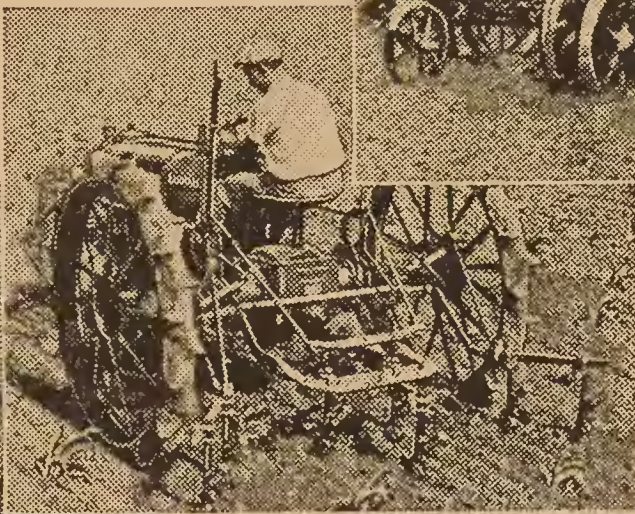
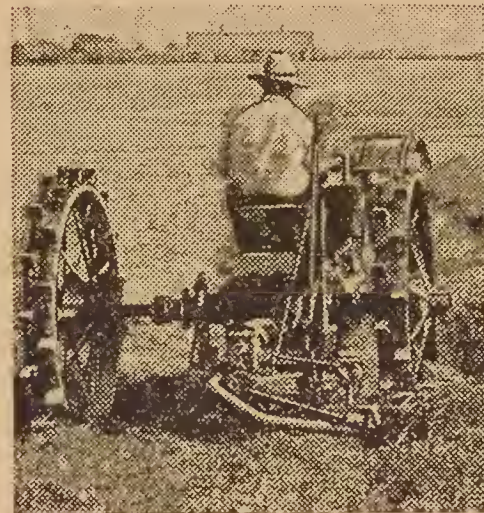
LEFT: The big Farmall 30 pulling a 3-furrow plow. Pull-type and direct-connected disk and mould-board plows are built for all Farmalls. Also listers and middlebusters.



RIGHT: A regular Farmall pulling a tandem disk harrow and a soil pulverizer. The McCormick-Deering dealer will suggest equipment to meet your tillage needs.

**NO MATTER WHAT KIND OF FIELD CROPS
YOU GROW, THERE ARE FARMALL MACHINES
TO HELP YOU CUT YOUR CROP COSTS**

BELOW: The Farmall 12 and direct-connected, 7-foot Farmall mower, cutting 20 to 33 acres a day. Mowers of this type are built for all Farmalls. Ask the dealer about the Farmall way of making hay.

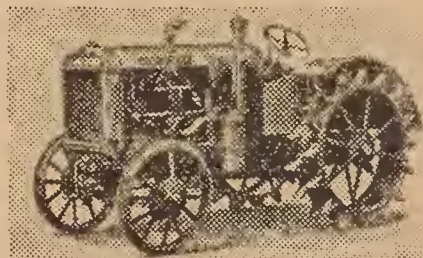


ABOVE: The Farmall 12 equipped with a 2-row cultivator. Farmall cultivators in 2 and 4-row sizes are widely used in tending all the leading row crops. Patented features make the Farmalls the outstanding tractors for cultivating.

ABOVE: This Farmall outfit is planting four rows of cotton. There is an equally modern 4-row corn planter to fit the larger Farmalls, and a 2-row planter that fits the Farmall 12 and plants either corn or cotton. The Farmalls are also used with regular 2-row corn and cotton planters; 1 and 2-row potato planters; and pea and bean planters.

**The NEW McCormick-Deering
Model W-30 Tractor
Is NOW READY For You**

The new 3-plow Model W-30 is the most convenient tractor to operate that you have ever seen. The various controls are right at the operator's finger tips. It is unusually easy to steer and turns in a 13½-foot radius. Replaceable cylinders, hardened exhaust-valve seat inserts, 34 ball and roller bearings, and special oil and dirt seals are some of the outstanding features. Ask us for complete details.



WHEN YOU BUY A FARMALL you get more than just a tractor; you get the key machine in a new, efficient system of farming. Your Farmall pulls and operates ordinary tools perfectly, but you get the *full benefits* of Farmall design and patented features only when you select Farmall machines, designed and built in perfect balance with your Farmall.

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Our Readers' Opinions

EDITOR'S NOTE: Under this heading we give readers, so far as space is available, the opportunity to express their own opinions about timely subjects. In doing so, we point out that the thoughts on this page do not necessarily agree with the opinions of the editors of American Agriculturist.

* * *

Revise the Old Age Pension Law

I WOULD like to see a revision of the Old Age Pension Law. In this village there are two women who receive a pension, and I know for a fact that they own a home, and it is said that they have money hid under the parlor carpet,—they are too smart to put it in the bank.

If these women continue to receive their pension, there are five other old people in this small village who are going to apply for it.

—L. S. C., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Old Age Pension law is fine in theory but there is little doubt but that it has been abused by some who do not really need it.

* * *

A. A. for Those Who Love Their Farms

I JUST filled up my typewriter to write and congratulate you on the "new deal" in the "A. A." I took a slant at the front cover of the March 17th issue. Sweet corn always interests me—corn of every kind does—it "has a way with it" that appeals to one born and bred in the soil. I might try to beat you on that "earliest sweet corn," but am pretty sure it would be no use. My place slopes north.

Then I turned to the Editorial page and found a page of wonders, every one a gem, although the "chestnut" was a little ghastly. You deserve a premium for the paragraph about Temperance; but I am frankly a pessimist about "control" of alcoholic liquor—there ain't no such animal. I would be deeply depressed if I didn't believe the Bible, and that Christ's coming and kingdom are near.

The item about the C. A. Stephens stories was especially interesting to us, as we had the Youth's Companion for years and we want to read them again. They may be a little tame for the "flaming youth" of this generation, but I think there must be still a good many boys and girls on the farms, unspoiled by the speed of the cities, who will read and enjoy them just as we did.

I have been thinking along the same lines about the "marginal" farmer folks. Let alone, most of them would look out for themselves, but now that they have been "educated" into having the government take care of them, a good many will probably have to be taken care of. What you say about big scale farming like Thomas Campbell's (the same would apply to rich city men who operate big dairy farms with palatial buildings and costly blue-blooded stock, competing with men who are farming for a living) is only too true. If production is going to be restricted, shut out these men whose living does not depend upon it first, and I venture the guess that there will be little if any overproduction.

There ought to be some way to discriminate between those who are farming for a "living" and those who are farming to "show off" and "make some money." The former are the solid basis of any country worth having: like Goldsmith's poem,

"Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,—

A breath can make them, as a breath has made;

But a bold peasantry, the country's pride,

When once destroyed can never be supplied."

It almost makes us weep, to think of the government messing into farming and telling us what we can raise and what we can't. We "oldsters" can't feel so bad about passing off the scene, in fact we would be just cluttering up the world for these progressive spirits of the new generation who are going to do things so much better. But there is a little kick left in us yet, so they can't say we didn't warn them.

So, through this whole number of the American Agriculturist (which I

have known more or less for fifty years or so) there is a sort of new and vibrant note of the old spirit of real farm folks who work their own farms and like it, whose farms are their homes, and who want no better homes. Have you ever noticed that when a boy goes to the city and "makes his pile" he always looks forward to the time when he can afford to have a place in the country where he can get away from the city. Oh yes, there are folks in the country who think it is wonderful to live in the city, but there are a good many in the cities who wish they could get away from it!

—J. A. J., Locke, N. Y.

* * *

Getting the Maternity Ward Ready for Lambing Time

It is, or soon will be, time for the spring lambing season. To be ready for the best success the quarters should be cleaned, the floor sprinkled with lime and bedded but not too deep.

My experience has been that if the ewes are shorn before the little fellows come it will save the work of trimming the wool from the udder, will give the lambs a safer chance for their meals and remove the risk that comes of a long woolled ewe smothering her lamb when lying down. She will also milk and grow her lamb better.

Shearing early, of course, will depend on having a fairly warm place for the flock. Then too, more care is necessary in seeing that the ewes do not crowd through doors or passage ways. This should be guarded against even with unshorn ewes.

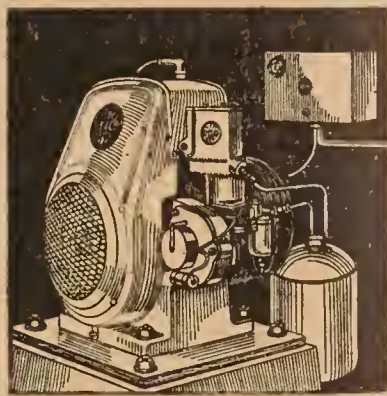
A place warm enough, can often be made of a drafty stable or pen with building paper or straw packing. When I say warm I do not mean making it warm enough to become steamy. Sheep should not become wool-damp from sweating.

Plenty of sunshine and light is a big advantage, adding to the comfort and health of both ewe and lamb. A very fine way to ventilate is by covering one or more windows with muslin.

A ewe will care for a strong single lamb without separating her from the flock but it is better always to separate if possible for two or three days at least and if there are twins this is even more necessary as in this way the little fellows have a much better chance than if in the flock.

We make our pens by using panels 3 ft. high and 4 ft. long, tying them at the corners. Care should be taken that there are no places where a little

(Continued on opposite page)



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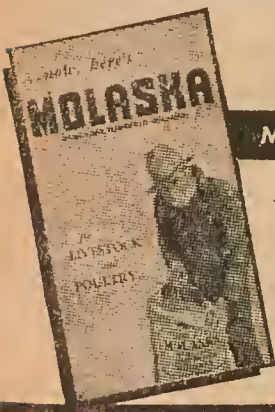
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(Continued from opposite page)

lamb can creep away from its mother, thus losing her love or its life.

Every season use of these panels saves losses and they are worth more than they cost in relieving us of much work, worry and care. They are an insurance that the ewe and her family are safe from injury.—E. S. H., New York.

* * *

Sixty-Eight Years With Sheep

MY grandfather used to shear 2,000 sheep, which were all kept on his own farm. What is the reason that farmers do not care to raise more sheep? Considering the price of lambs and wool, what can farmers keep that will pay them better? I will give you my idea of the reason why more sheep are not kept. There are too few men alive who can teach a young fellow how to handle sheep. I live on a farm north of the State School of Agriculture at Alfred, and there have been hundreds of students on my farm to see my sheep. I have hired men for forty years and have never got but one that was a good shepherd.

I have spent 75 years on this farm and when I was seven years old, my uncle gave me an old, fine wool ewe, and I kept her in the smokehouse. I have kept sheep ever since, this last winter being the 68th that I have fed sheep on this farm. How many readers do you have that have fed sheep that long?

I have judged sheep at the fairs for a good many years, and never had a man find fault with my judgment. I would like to have you see my sheep and talk with you. I could tell you a lot that I have learned in 68 years, and there is a lot that I can learn yet.

—H. P. Sherman,
Alfred Station, New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: There are few men interested in sheep that do not know you Mr. Sherman. You bet we would like to see you and your sheep. Maybe we will before long. We wish all interested in sheep could have the benefit of your experience.

* * *

Are Your Hard Times Your Fault?

A GOOD dairy farmer complains about taxes, milk prices, and general depression. But his plight could be easily bettered somewhat by raising a home garden. He grows no fruits nor vegetables, except potatoes. Hard to believe, but true. He says he can't afford to. There are eight in his family. He bought forty dollars worth of vegetables from me this summer and paid for them in the fall when his cows freshened. I don't know how much he bought elsewhere. I figure the garden products used, canned and fresh, by my family of four are worth two hundred dollars.

Another man makes no attempt to do much more than get a bare living from his large, hill dairy farm. He blames his inertia on the hard times. But he ought to blame his attitude. He won't put in a cooling system; so he can't sell milk advantageously. He won't improve his house; so his wife can't take summer boarders. She's a grand cook and he has a million dollar view of the mountains. He won't go into sheep and poultry, although he has an almost perfect lay-out of land for them. His father and his grandfather kept mostly cows and he seems afraid to try anything else.—L. F. H.

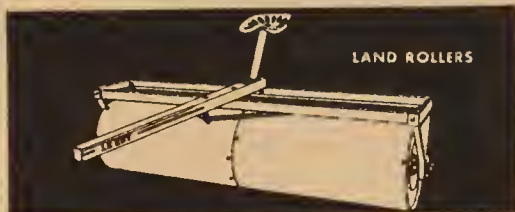


"I saw a robin today."—JUDGE.

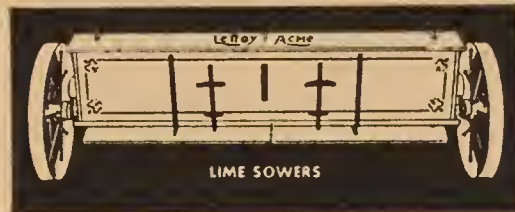
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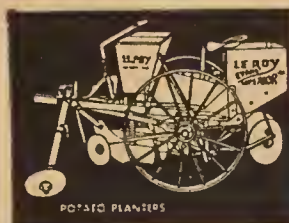
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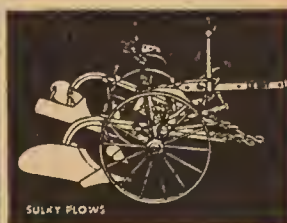
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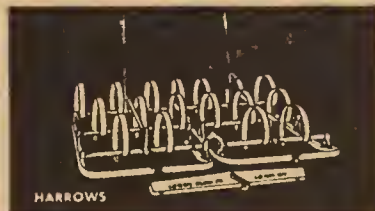
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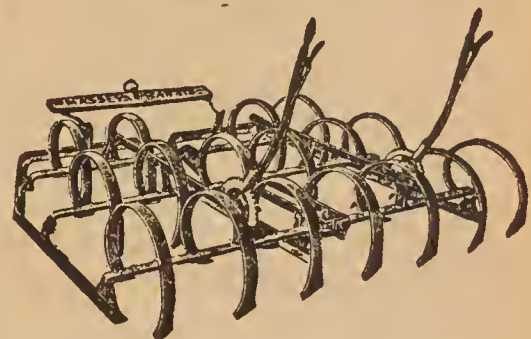
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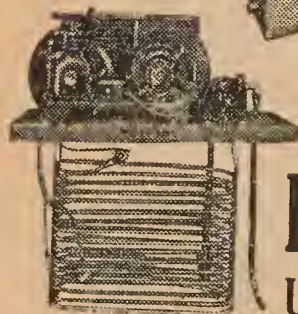
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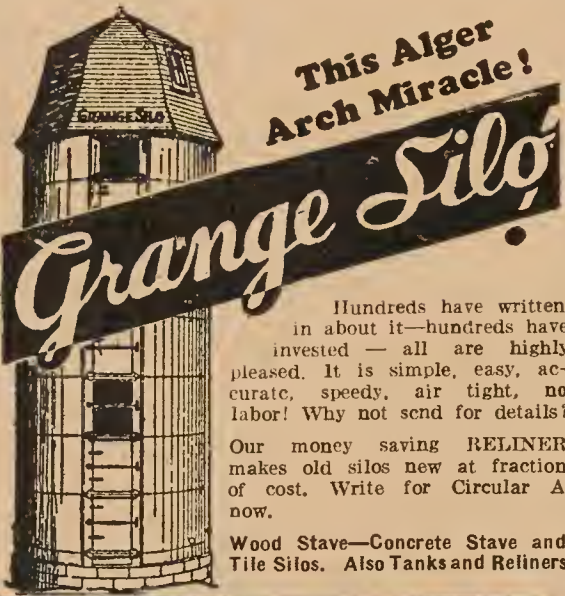
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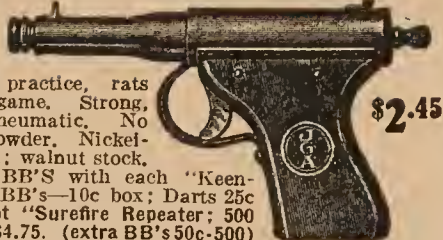
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With the A. A.
DAIRYMAN



Dairymen Oppose AAA Program

NEW York dairymen, excepting the Piseck brothers, do not want the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's program.

This was brought out emphatically at the Syracuse hearing. In statements presented at the meeting called to hear the AAA plan this fact was voiced by various speakers. Several speakers presented formal arguments showing why they believed the plan would not be to the benefit of the dairy industry in the Northeastern States. The applause which greeted their statements indicated that an overwhelming majority of the audience agreed with them.

With exception of questions propounded by Stanley and Felix Piseck of Newport, queries from the floor generally indicated antagonism to the AAA's proposals. For the best part of two days several hundred farmers listened patiently to what George H. Sisson of St. Lawrence County characterized as "sales talks" for the AAA program. Occasionally when a farmer arose to make a point against the program the applause showed that he voiced the sentiments of many other persons.

I. G. Haskins of Glossville, after one of the explanatory statements of conditions in the dairy industry, remarked that this statement showed the increase of cows in New York State over the 1910-14 period was only 10 per cent. "Is it not true that the increase of cows in the North Central States in the same period has been 55 per cent?" he asked. Dr. Maurice C. Bond of the New York State College of Agriculture in referring to his charts said this was substantially true.

"Then who is increasing the surplus of milk?" Mr. Haskins asked.

Charles H. Baldwin, commissioner of agriculture and markets, said New York might be accused of taking a sectional point of view in opposing the AAA program, but he believed it was justified. He said his remarks had been approved by the State Council of Agriculture and Markets.

"All other sections have benefitted by government bounty and New York has helped to pay the cost," he said. "New York has shared its market with dairymen of other sections by buying their butter and cheese. We have not expanded our own industry. Eighty thousand cows were slaughtered last year and 300,000 in the past four years in our campaign to remove diseased cattle. Practically no cows have been imported. Herds have been reduced by cow testing. Now the state and the dairy industry is contemplating an advertising plan to increase milk consumption." He said an increase of five per cent in consumption would add \$3,000,000 to the incomes of New York farmers. "New York had requested the assistance of the federal government many times in regulating interstate shipments of milk, he said, "now the AAA comes to us after 10 months," he commented in protesting against adoption of the program.

Mr. Sisson, president of the American Jersey Cattle Club and the New York State Dairymen's Association, said \$10,000,000 expended in 1934 for advertising to increase consumption of dairy products would do more good than curtailing production. "The American people, if asked what they wanted, would choose to be let alone," he said in commenting that he did not believe the farmers wanted to be bothered by well-meaning men who were trying to sell a program in their capacity as public employees.

"Leave the dairymen alone, with some help from the State Milk Control Division, and they will get along," said Edward R. Eastman editor of the *American Agriculturist*. His views as presented at the meeting will be found on page 5.

Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the

END STRAINS While Horse Works

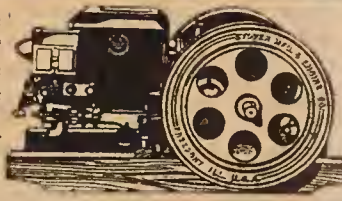
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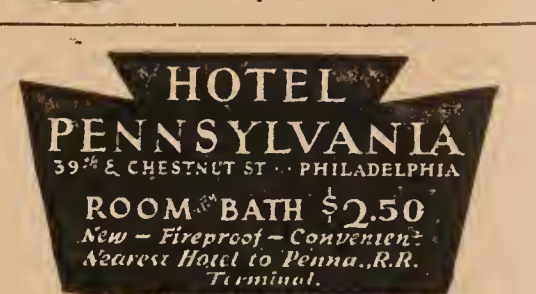
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Syracuse Post Standard, made an excellent presiding officer.

The majority sentiment of the several hundred farmers who attended appeared to be that the proposed program offered major benefits to the cheaper producing sections largely at the expense of the East, and that the East had far more to gain by a constructive, rather than a destructive program through seeking to increase consumption.

AAA Considers Control of Eastern Crops

AAA codes as they will affect canning crops, fruit, poultry and eggs were the principal topics at the first day's session of the Syracuse meeting arranged by the AAA. Pointed objection was made to prices specified in the canning crops code as being below cost of production. Growers were told that if they want fruit marketing codes they should get together and develop them for presentation to the AAA. Poultrymen were told that a hatchery code has been developed, and work is being done on regional codes for eggs and poultry.

Curiously, Chester C. Davis, head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, warned that New York's program of balanced agriculture could not be considered separately from a national program. He decried the thought of a sectional program for milk but his assistant, Dr. Howard Tolley, in answering a question of F. W. Beneway of Ontario said "we are working on regional codes for poultry and eggs."

Dr. Tolley discussed the Northwest Apple Code, which he said had held the poorer fruit off of the market and outlined how eastern growers might develop a control program. Herbert P. King of Trumansburg wanted to know how truck sales could be regulated in such a program, but Dr. Tolley said "I can't answer that."

George J. Leone of Fredonia exhibited a contract from the Snider Packing Company which said it would not take over seven tons of tomatoes per acre. The AAA code proposes to add \$2.40 to last year's minimum contract price for tomatoes. Mr. Leone said this was \$8, but Mr. Davis thought it would be nearer \$10. Mr. Leone read figures which he said his group had carefully prepared, showing that it cost \$105.50 to produce an acre of tomatoes.

Mr. Davis said the AAA placed no restriction on production of tomatoes. He made a note of the contract limitation and suggested that Dr. Carl E. Ladd, dean of the State College of Agriculture, provide a man in whom the growers had confidence to work on canning crops for the AAA.

S. J. Cook of Dunkirk gave figures on cost of production showing that he lost \$4 on five acres of tomatoes. He said growers could not afford to produce tomatoes at pre-war prices because of the higher cost of living, taxes, etc. "As long as the growers are not organized they are at the mercy of the canners," he said.

A. G. Waldo of Norwich, president of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, said the state organization had not been notified that the AAA proposed to adopt a code. Mr. Davis explained that last year after a delegation, including the president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, made a request the AAA acted to get canners to pay more than their contract prices. This year he said the AAA had acted on its own initiative.

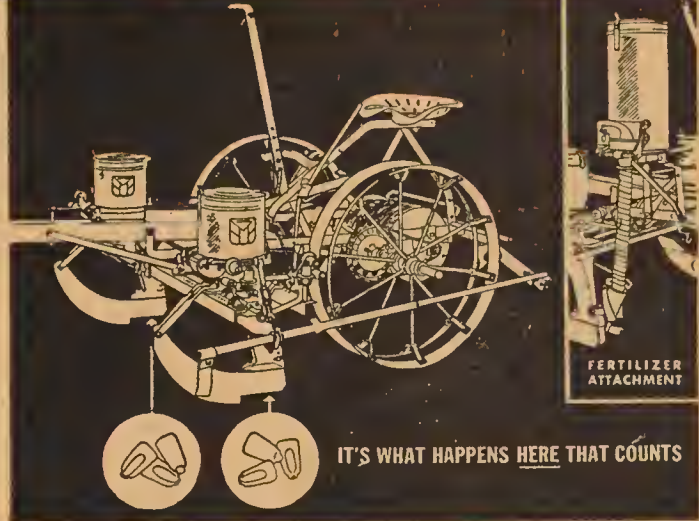
Mr. Waldo pointed out there were large increases of vegetable acreage in the South and West, where cotton and wheat had been taken out of production. Dr. Tolley said these increases were not in acreage contracted to the government in its control plans, and that all farmers who received benefit payments contracted not to increase acreage.

In response to a query as to what would be done with tomatoes in excess of seven tons under a Snider contract. Dr. Tolley replied: "A marketing agreement is not in effect. If the agreement does go into effect no doubt that would be settled by the local control board."

The code provides for raising the price for peas \$6.50 per ton, corn varieties that netted \$7 would be increased 35 per cent and varieties under that figure would be increased 40 per cent over last year's minimum prices.

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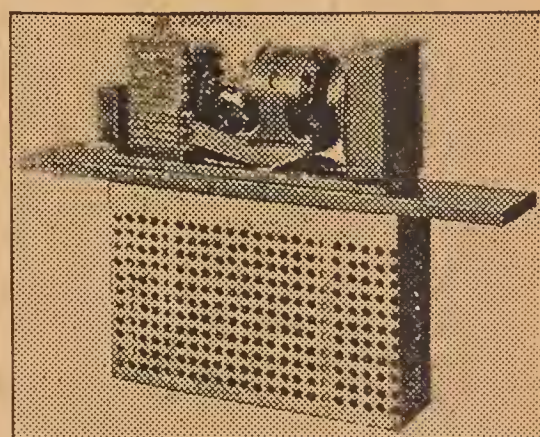
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AMERICAN Agriculturist invites its readers to See America this summer. A party of congenial people, our own family crowd, are going to set forth from Grand Central Terminal, New York, August 4th, to get acquainted with these United States. With it all, we expect to get well acquainted with everyone in the traveling party. We will have the best possible time and return home with memories that will last a lifetime.

Have you ever stopped to think—that the money we invest in travel is never lost? It keeps on paying profits and dividends in pleasure and satisfaction. Isn't this true of all the trips you have taken?

American Agriculturist has planned a vacation. If you can go with us, fine and dandy. If you cannot, you'll enjoy reading about the trip and the interesting western country. We will travel along the Mississippi from Chicago, visit some of Minnesota's 10,000 lakes, ride through the spectacular Montana and Idaho Rockies, inspect irrigated farms and ranches in Montana's lovely Gallatin Valley, see the orchards of the rich Yakima Valley in Washington, enjoy Rainier National Park, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Hollywood, Pasadena and Southern California. We will visit the Grand Canyon and Colorado's wonderful mountains, stop over to see the Century of Progress in Chicago and then home again.

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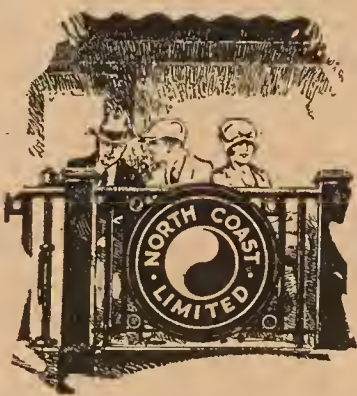
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415 Lexington Ave., New York City
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I may be able to go with you. At any rate I would like the free literature to look over. Send me the facts and the cost from my home city.

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No harm in asking questions. If you are thinking of a trip of any kind this summer, it will pay you to investigate our American Agriculturist vacation tour.



Visits with Editor Ed

(Continued from Page 5)

aided. AMERICA IS A GREAT NATION FOR ONE REASON; BECAUSE ITS PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY ITS COUNTRY PEOPLE, HAVE LEARNED FOR GENERATIONS TO DEPEND UPON THEMSELVES.

The United States has been a great exporting nation, sending its farm products in great quantities all over the world. If left alone, farmers will become large exporters again when the depression is over, but the immediate effect of forcing farmers to reduce their production acts to destroy any hope we may ever have of building up export trade again. Every other cotton growing country in the world will, when they know our cotton producers are restricted, increase their own production and enlarge their own export trade in order to take the markets which we formerly had. INSTEAD OF FORCING OUR OWN FARMERS TO REDUCE, THE FIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE TO REGAIN AND BUILD OUR EXPORT TRADE.

All right, you say, what is the remedy for the agricultural situation, for there certainly is plenty of trouble. I have already answered this question. Continue to extend good credit facilities to farmers who can pay back the loans. Continue the work to revalue and make honest our monetary system. Strictly on a temporary basis, let the State Milk Boards help on the milk situation. They have already been of great aid to dairymen, particularly in New York and New Jersey. And, last and most important of all, let the Government help to improve the marketing and distribution system. If the same amount of brains, energy and money were spent on the marketing end of the problem instead of on this great elaborate program to regiment and control the farmers' production activities, I am convinced that far more progress would be made.

Someone said the other day that we shall never solve the paradox of want in the midst of plenty, simply by doing away with the plenty. This is just another way of saying STOP EMPHASIZING SURPLUS. The surplus of any of our crops or animal products is only a small part of the total production. It is certainly a sad comment upon our so-called modern civilization that we cannot find any solution for taking care of our small surplus except to reduce the production of food while millions go without the necessities of life, not only in other countries but right here in our own America.

We have been hearing a lot about over-production lately, but do you know of anyone who has all the things that

they want? Do you have? Take milk, for example. If everybody were using what they should, just to maintain good health, consumption would be nearly doubled. All right, instead of reducing milk production then, let us devote some of our energy to increasing milk consumption. ADVERTISE! The AAA is approaching this problem all wrong end to. It is not one of production at all. The emphasis rather should be on better marketing and distribution.

These are some of the reasons why many of us are worried about activities of the AAA. In the name of the emergency, we fear that permanent policies are being fastened on America that are contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and to the fundamental principles of individual initiative and freedom for which our fathers have sacrificed so much. If this be true, no temporary gain can ever repay us for the permanent loss.

The Best Silage Varieties

Riding through the farm country in the fall, one can always see stalks of silage corn nailed to the side of the barn—the farmer's proof of the tall corn he can grow. When we see one of these stalks, we think of the old Indian who boasted:

*"I have seen it in the Dakotas
Taller than the tallest Pine tree
And the ears that grew upon it
Even I could scarcely lift one!"*

For years there has been an argument as to the best varieties of silage corn to plant. Should it be a variety that grows very tall but does not mature, or should it be a shorter one that grows an ear to near maturity?

Recently we asked this question of the Farm Crop Departments in most of the States in the Northeast and the answers were almost unanimous that a medium maturing variety that will reach at least the hard dough state by silo filling time is the best. Now, of course, the best variety to get this ideal condition will depend on where you live. Eureka, for example, is a very late corn requiring 125 to 130 days to mature. It will grow tall in the northern part of A. A. territory but it will not mature and will not have the feeding value in silage that a shorter season corn will have. There are still, however, many farmers, even in the northern latitudes, who grow Eureka or other long season corns for silage. The great height of such varieties makes farmers think they are getting more feed value than they are.

Full information on good silage corn varieties for your state as recommended by your College of Agriculture will be furnished on request to *American Agriculturist* if you enclose stamp.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE stormy days will soon be past, it won't be long until I'll dast start plantin' seed, and so I'll look all through the seedsman's colored book, and figger out what I should sow; them pictures all intrigue me so that I should like to try them all, I fear our garden's far too small for all the things I'd like to try. We'd ought to grow some broccoli, and Swiss chard, too, is good for greens; we ought to have some Wonderbeans, some egg plant and some Brussels sprouts, Mirandy won't be on the outs with me no more when she has seen my garden growin' nice and green. It sure will make the neighbors look if my stuff grows like that there book; them illustrations sure are swell and if my stuff grows half as well my garden will be a success, so I will buy some seed, I guess.

Mirandy says a garden needs a whole lot more than fancy seeds, she says the thing that makes it grow is to massage it with a hoe; no matter what the seed we plant she says that that there garden can't do much unless we fertilize, she says each little seedling tries to do its best, but soon it's dead unless it's got a good seed bed. You'd think to hear her talk, by jingo, them pictures do not mean a thing, why spend my cash for seed like that if it won't grow right off the bat just like them pictures are, and so if I have got to spade and hoe, and bend my back to pull the weeds I'd rather have no garden seeds, but git my livin' out a can, I never was a hoein' man!

Milk Advertising Bill Would Help You

(Continued from Page 1)

many other ways along the following lines:

1. To show the importance of milk in preserving the public health, its economy in the diet of the people and its importance in the nutrition of children. Think of the army of teachers and health workers that can be organized to do this when the prestige of the great State of New York is back of the movement!

2. To give the public more information about the conditions under which milk is produced and manufactured and something about all the laws and regulations with which farmers and dealers must comply. Few consumers realize how so many regulations add to the cost of milk. Let us tell them about it.

3. To disseminate information of the effect upon public health which would result upon a break-down of the dairy industry. How long can milk producers stand present conditions? What would happen if they quit?

4. To give the public the reasons why producers and milk dealers should have a reasonable return on their labor and investment.

5. To acquaint the consumers with some of the factors peculiar to the milk industry, such as: unbalanced production, effect of the weather on the demand for fluid milk, the influence on consumer's purchasing power—the price of milk as compared to the cost of other items of food. Most consumers think that milk prices are too high. This is not so when the value of milk as a food is compared with other foods.

6. To give more information to consumers about the high quality of milk and milk products which are produced in this milk shed. Many sanitary laws and regulations have increased quality but have also necessarily increased costs. It is admitted that New York City has the best milk of any city in the world.

7. Spread all information possible that will foster a better understanding and more efficient cooperation between producers, milk dealers and the con-

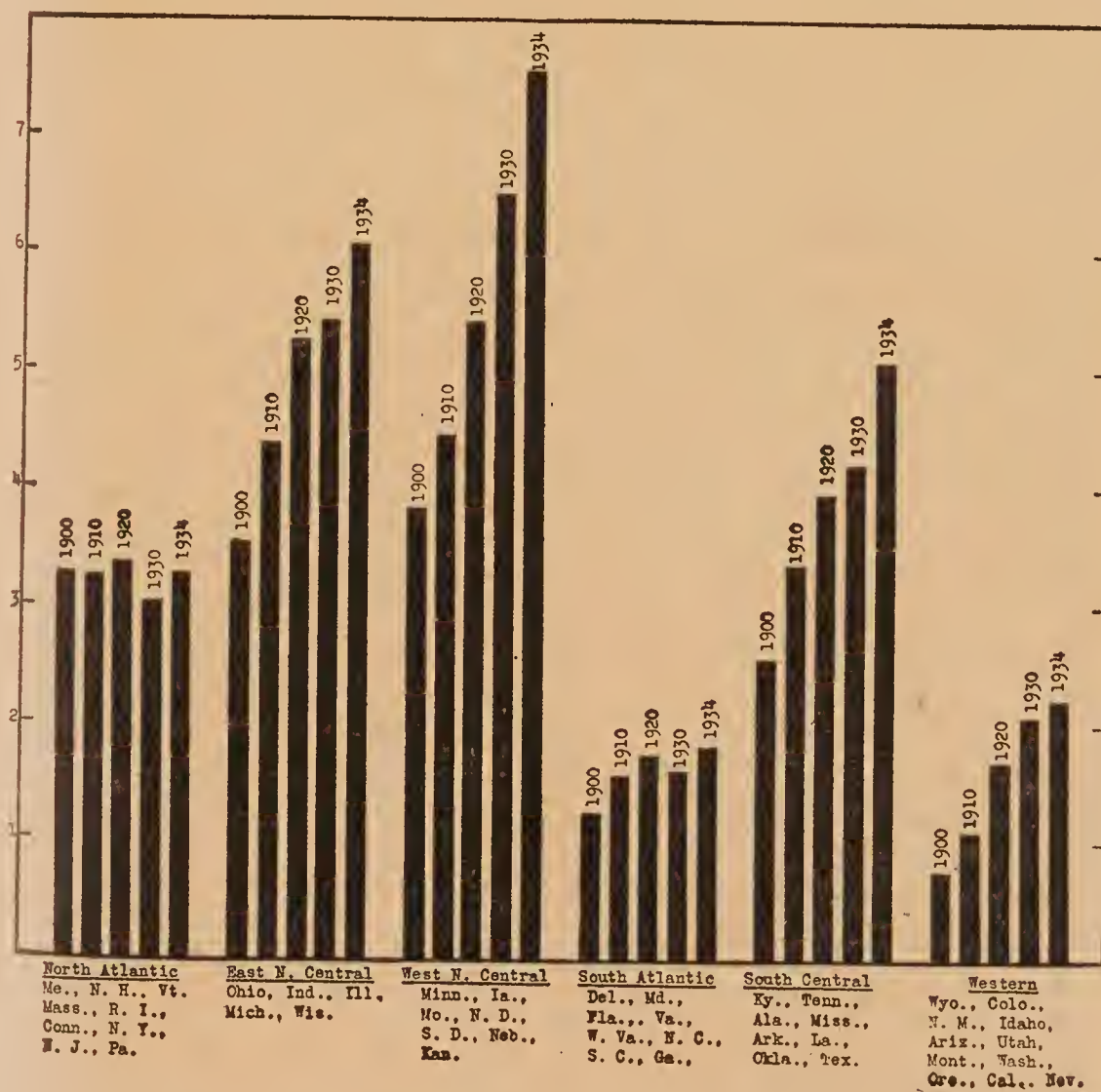
suming public.

This brief outline does not begin to cover the wonderful possibilities of milk and its products from an advertising and publicity standpoint. Compared to what has been done with other products, there has been little advertising given to milk, in spite of the fact that it is an absolutely necessary fundamental food. Most of the advertising work on milk and its products heretofore has been done by dealers advertising their own products and has been spasmodic. Organizations like the National Dairy Council and The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association have accomplished considerable, particularly by helping to get milk into the schools and in getting children more interested in using it. But this milk publicity bill is the first time that there has ever been an opportunity to get the whole industry together as a unit and supported by the prestige of a great State.

We of *American Agriculturist* consider this a chance of a lifetime for dairymen. If it works there is no reason why it cannot be tried with other food products.

The trouble with farmers is that even when they believe in anything they seldom make their influence felt, but you can rest assured that the opposition does not make this mistake. The opposition will be registered strongly against this bill at Albany. Will you, whose interests are vitally at stake, be registered vitally for it? In the name of your business and for the sake of your family we earnestly suggest that you write or, better still, telegraph immediately to any or all of the following persons in the New York State Government asking support for it: Assemblyman Ostertag, who introduced the bill in the Assembly; Senator Byrne, who introduced the bill in the State Senate; your own Assemblyman and Senator; Assemblyman Frank Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the Assembly; Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y., and anyone else in the State Government whom you know.

THE LONG-TIME TREND IN THE NUMBER OF COWS AND HEIFERS TWO YEARS OLD AND OVER BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS.



Here is the answer as to whether or not dairymen of the Northeast should reduce milk production. Note that in the North Atlantic States, which includes both the New York and New England milk sheds, there are no more cows now than there were in 1900. Note the tremendous increase in the number of cows in the West and in part of the South. If you are forced by the AAA greatly to reduce production now, it is almost certain that when the demand increases Eastern cities will have to bring in Western milk, thus greatly injuring dairymen of the East and benefiting those in the Central West where production has so greatly increased.



In these days of advancing feed prices, Dried Beet Pulp alone among all high-grade feedstuffs is only slightly higher in price than it was one year ago—and has not gone up a single penny since the opening of the sugar season last October.

Here are the figures on eight leading commodities:

	Price per ton on April 2, 1934
Ground Corn.....	\$6.00 higher than last year
Gluten Feed.....	6.50 higher than last year
Ground Oats.....	9.00 higher than last year
Wheat Middlings.....	10.00 higher than last year
Linseed Oil Meal.....	10.00 higher than last year
Wheat Bran.....	10.50 higher than last year
Cottonseed Meal.....	10.50 higher than last year
DRIED BEET PULP.....	only 3.00 higher than last year

In the face of the heaviest demand enjoyed in many years, America's beet sugar producers have held down the price of Dried Beet Pulp so that more farmers and dairymen would come to appreciate its tremendous value in the rations of all farm animals. As a result the supply of Dried Beet Pulp is being rapidly exhausted. And they cannot guarantee a continuance of its present low price.

Therefore, if you have not laid in a supply—by all means do so at once. Remember, the new crop is not available until next October. Dried Beet Pulp does not spoil. It keeps indefinitely. A palatable, succulent feed which fits any ration—improves any ration—replacing any carbohydrate feed such as corn, oats, barley or bran. The only vegetable feed in commercial form. A perfect substitute for corn silage; replaces part of your hay requirements when hay supply is short. An unfailing supplement to shrivelled pasture when the hot days of July and August come again (as they will).

Easy to feed. A sure profit producer. It keeps animals healthy, vigorous and productive. Write for our free booklet "Profitable Feeding" and order a supply of Dried Beet Pulp today.

Dried Beet Pulp makes good litter for poultry

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

Stop the Worms Now!

Astringent

ARSENATE of LEAD

will give you 15% to 30% greater efficiency in your early cover sprays. If you establish real CONTROL of the first brood worms you will avoid the heavy second and third brood infestations which necessitate late-season arsenical spraying. It's the late cover sprays that create the residue problem. STOP the first brood. Thorough spraying will do it—plus "Astringent" Arsenate of Lead.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
40 Rector Street, Dept. AA, New York City

ATLANTA, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, BUFFALO, CHARLOTTE, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DENVER, KANSAS CITY, LOS ANGELES, MINNEAPOLIS, MONTEZUMA (GA.), PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, PROVIDENCE, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, ST. LOUIS

ORCHARD BRAND

SPRAY and DUST MATERIALS

LIME SULPHUR SOL
DRY LIME SULPHUR
BORDEAUX MIXTURE
"APPLE DITOMIC" or
DITOMIC SULPHUR
ARSENATE of LEAD
"ASTRINGENT"
ARSENATE of LEAD
CALCIUM ARSENATE
ARSENITE of ZINC
NICOTINE SULPHATE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
BORDEAUX DUST
SULPHUR DUSTS

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

The Milk Control Division of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets has announced the class prices for March from 2D to 4B inclusive. These prices are figured at the end of the month. Classes 1, 2A, 2B and 2C will remain in force during April and until they are changed by the Milk Control Division.

Class	Price	Butterfat Differential
1	\$2.10	.04
2A	1.40	.04
2B	1.40	.04
2C	1.40	.04
2D	1.015	.04
2E	.965	.04
3	1.26	.036
4A	.865	.025
4B	1.055	.025

To Class 1 milk for New York City, add \$.53 before deducting freight rate. The net price at the 201-210 mile zone is \$2.175.

The Milk Situation

On Pages 14 and 15 you will find a report of the hearing on the Production Control program held at Syracuse by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The reaction of dairymen attending the hearings at Boston, Massachusetts, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were similar to those reported at Syracuse. There appears to be a growing support of the idea of advertising milk. One who is backing it strongly is Commissioner Gilbert of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

Massachusetts is also on the verge of passing a milk control law, which, to a considerable extent, is patterned after the New York law. The fight there was on the question of setting retail prices, and a compromise was reached whereby the Milk Control Board will be able to set prices to consumers only after investigation and a demand for such prices from a majority of producers.

One of the first actions of the new Division of Milk Control, successor to the Milk Control Board, was to restore the terms of the Milk Control Board's Order No. 57, which set prices to be charged by dealers to stores. The withdrawing of Order No. 57 was believed by some to have had a bad effect on the New York City market. The new order sets a price of 9 cents a quart from dealers to stores on unadvertised brands of milk, and 10 cents a quart for advertised brands. This order became effective April 9th.

Also the new Division of Milk Control has ordered that stores, including grocery stores, hotels, restaurants, soda fountains and dairy products stores in the metropolitan area must procure a license on or before May 31st, 1934, and pay a fee of \$3.00. Stores delivering milk by vehicles to consumers, must obtain a regular dealers' license, the minimum charge for which is \$25.00.

Failure to live up to orders of the Division of Milk Control will result in the possibility of loss of license.

Butter

The price on butter is off about 1/2 cent since our last report, including a recent increase of 1/4 cent.

The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that on March 21st storage holdings of butter totaled 16,387,000 pounds, as compared with 9,375,000 pounds on the same date a year ago. On January 1st the surplus butter holdings over a year ago were better than 89,000,000 pounds. By March 31st this had been reduced to a surplus of 7,012,000 pounds. On March 1st government-owned butter totaled 4,114,000 pounds, and authorization had been given to purchase another 1,400,000 pounds.

Receipts of butter at four larger cities during March were 774,000 tubs, compared with 772,000 tubs for March, 1933.

Prices

During the month ending March 15th the index, that is the price compared with pre-war, on farm products did not change, remaining at 76 as compared with 50 on March 15th a year ago. On the other hand, the index on prices for things the farmers buys went up one point during the month, standing at 120 on March 15th, compared with 119 on February 15th, and with 100 on March 15th a year ago.

During the past year the index on prices received by farmers for farm products had risen 52 points, while the prices paid by farmers had risen 20 points, thus raising the purchasing power of farm products from 50 to 63 per cent of pre-war. However, this increase in purchasing power of farm products needs to continue, and the fact that it did not for the month ending March 15th is a bit discouraging.

The above figures are, of course, for the entire United States. The index prices on Northeastern farm products are a bit higher, but when figures are released it is probable that they will show

the same trend. For the entire country there were declines during the month for small grains, veal calves and eggs. On the other hand, fruits and vegetables went up 7 points, dairy products 2 points, and meat animals 1 point. Potatoes and wool are the only commodities for which farmers are receiving prices which give them purchasing power equal to pre-war.

The price index for feed advanced about the first of April up to 80.3 per cent of the 1926 level, which is the highest point since last August. The index for the month of March was 76.4 per cent, compared with 72.6 for February and 46.2 for March a year ago.

Eggs

Following the Easter holiday at New York City there was a slump in consumption, which was mainly responsible for a drop of 2 cents a dozen, followed, however, by a later recovery of 1/2 cent a dozen on Wednesday.

Egg prices are now down to a point where top grades are 1/2 cent below what they were a year ago. At the same time, feed costs are about 50 per cent higher. This relation of egg and feed prices is the thing that is bothering poultrymen at the present time. It is largely responsible for reports that baby chick hatchings are considerably below what they were last year. Another feature in short hatchings is that the Baby Chick Hatchery Code forbids selling chicks below cost, so that hatcherymen are a bit more conservative in assuming future orders than they have been in recent years.

At this writing eggs are moving slowly, and the movement into cold storage is fairly heavy. While dealers are not rushing to store eggs, the general feeling about the cold storage deal is better than it was a year ago. There is some trouble in getting credit on storage eggs, which is holding things up a bit.

The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that on April 1st storage holdings were 1,278,000 cases, compared with 1,833,000 a year ago. Storage accumulation during March is estimated to be the smallest of any year since 1929 with the exception of 1932, when it was below normal. This speaks well for consumption because receipts at four leading markets during March were 1,749,341 cases, as compared with 1,566,106 a year ago. March receipts were the highest since 1931.

It should be of interest to study a comparison of figures for the past ten years between nearby eggs at New York City and eggs from the Pacific Coast. Back in 1923 nearby eggs brought 4 cents a dozen more, but there has been a fairly steady change in the trend. In 1919 nearby averaged to bring three-tenths of a cent per dozen more than Pacific Coast eggs, but in 1923 nearby were averaging to bring 2.8 cents per dozen less than Pacific Coast.

The price differences were figured on fancy eggs, but the same trend would be shown on lower grades. That is a situation that should cause us some concern, and a situation which we should endeavor to correct.

New York Egg Auctions

Grade	Month	Apr. 6.	Albany	Smithtown
		Apr. 6.	Apr. 6.	Apr. 6.
N. Y. Fancy Lge....	21 1/2-24 1/4	20 -23	20 -24	
N.Y. Gr. A Lge....	19 -24 1/2	20 -23	18 1/2-24	
Producer's Lge....		18 1/4-19 1/4		
N.Y. Fancy Med....	19 -	17 -20	17 -19	
N.Y. Gr. A Med....	17 -18 1/2	16 -20	17 -19	
Pullets	15 1/2-16 1/2	15 -	15 -	
N.Y. Gr. A Pewee....	14 -	14 1/4 -	14 -	
Brown Fancy Lge....		20 -22	19 -21	
Brown Gr. A Lge....	20 -23	20 -21 1/2		
Brown Gr. A Med....	17 -20 1/2			

Poultry

At New York City the demand for live poultry was good the week before Easter and everybody was happy, but the week following was another story, prices breaking 5 cents in one day, and some shippers had to sell for several cents less than the poultry cost them. On April 3rd the top price for Rock fowl was 17 cents, as compared with quotations for the previous week as high as 21 cents. Even some of those who study the market continually were fooled. The next date to remember is the Feast of Weeks on May 20th, with the best market days being May 16 to 18th. However, the demand for live poultry for that holiday is not as heavy as it is for some others.

Potatoes

On April 6th at New York City, Maine No. 1's were quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.20 per 100 pound sack, and No. 2's at \$1.25 to \$1.30; 180 pounds in bulk being quoted at \$3.65 to \$3.85. Long Island No. 1 potatoes were quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.20 per 100 pound bag, and No. 2's at \$1.10 to \$1.30.

New potatoes from Florida brought \$4.50 to \$5.25 per barrel for No. 1's.

The 1933 United States potato acreage of 3,184,000 was large enough to produce an average crop, but dry weather reduced production per acre to the smallest in 12

years. Now growers intend to plant 3,400,000 acres, which, with favorable weather, will certainly produce a crop bigger than can be sold at a reasonable price. Eleven early states plan to increase acreage 14.1 per cent; intermediate states, 11.2 per cent; and late states, 5.5 per cent over that harvested in 1933. Apparently no amount of warning will stop this. Growers appear to figure that the other fellow may reduce, or that unfavorable weather may cut production to a point where the price will be favorable.

Hay

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that supplies of hay are being reduced rapidly, especially in the Western, Central and North-central states. It is expected that the carryover of hay for the entire country will be shorter than it has been for several years. Indications are that the acreage on tame hay for 1934 will be practically the same as it was for 1933, with increases in the Eastern Cornbelt and the Cottonbelt, and some Western states, but with reductions in the Northeast, from Maryland to Maine, and in the West, in the area from Iowa west to Utah, and north to Idaho.

At New York City the hay market is reported as firm with prices unchanged, and stocks on hand moving satisfactorily. No quotations on No. 1 and No. 2 timothy have been made for a few days, the last quotation being on Wednesday, April 4th, when No. 1 was quoted at \$18.50, and No. 2 at \$16.00 to \$18.00. On April 6th No. 3 timothy was quoted at \$15.50 to \$16.50; Shipping, \$14.00 to \$15.00; No Grade, \$11.00 to \$13.00; Clover Mixed, \$15.00 to \$17.00; Second Cutting Alfalfa, \$20.00 to \$21.00; First Cutting, \$16.00 to \$18.00.

Produce Market Notes

Carlot shipments of fruits and vegetables were moving in lighter volume in late March and the first week of April. There was also a let-up in the demand, and market action was irregular with a few declines. Shipment decreases were evident for northern fruits and vegetables from storage but the losses are being rapidly offset by increasing supplies from the south. Receipts of southwestern lettuce, carrots, peas and asparagus are rather heavy. Southern produce is moving at about the usual volume. California supplies most of the carrots, cauliflower and asparagus. Arizona is the leading shipper of lettuce just now. Florida furnishes the greater part of the celery, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, peas and grapefruit, and Texas the bulk of spinach and best carlots. Eastern markets report trade rather slow since Easter and prices fairly steady.

Potato Market Gains

The eastern potato markets were doing a little better in early April although total potato shipments between 700 and 800 cars daily were too heavy to afford much foundation for sharp recovery. Markets are clearing away surplus holdings. Demand for seed stock is taking many carloads out of market. Country shipping points have advanced prices on leading grades from 5 to 25c per 100 pounds from the lowest points of March. It was not particularly hard to advance to about \$1.50 in northern Maine but the attempt to sell at \$1.60 seemed to slow down the demand and tone was a little weaker toward the end of the first week of April. Similar conditions prevail in western New York. Heavy holdings in Chicago have made sales of eastern potatoes difficult in western Pennsylvania and Ohio markets, limiting most of the buying to New England and New York points. Idaho shipping points also had trouble in exceeding the \$1 mark for Burbanks. Dull markets prevailed in mid-western producing sections and the farmers showed disposition to refuse offers of lower prices. Michigan prices range slightly lower than those in Maine and New York. Prices of southern potatoes tend slowly downward with increasing supplies.

Onion Position Better

The cleanup of the old onion crop has been making progress. No carlot shipments from Texas have been reported yet and weather has continued cold enough in northern producing sections to delay shrinkage and the resulting pressure to sell. Track holdings are light in some of the large markets. Carlot shipping sales in Michigan have advanced to about \$1 on 50-pound sacks of yellow stock. Michigan shipments comprise the bulk of market receipts but considerable New York and other eastern stock is offered on the market at a wide range of prices from 75c to \$1.15 per 50 pounds. A few lots from the middle west are good enough to bring \$1.25.

Apple Markets Steady

Apple shipments are decreasing week by week. About two-thirds of the carloads are from the Pacific Northwest. Supplies of good eastern fruit are not very heavy in city markets and prices

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	April 7, 1934.	Mar. 31, 1934.	April 8, 1933.
BUTTER			
93 score	23 3/4-24 1/2	23 3/4-24 1/2	19 3/4-20 1/2
92 score	23 1/4-23 1/2	23 1/2	19 1/2
88 to 91 score	22 1/2-23 1/4	23 -23 1/2	19 -19 1/2
Lower Grades			

CHEESE

(N.Y. whole milk flats)

Fresh fancy	13 1/2-14	14 1/2-15	
Fresh average run	13 -	14 -	
Held, fancy	16 1/2-19	17 -19	17 -19
Held average run	15 -16	16 -	

EGGS

White

Best nearby open market offerings	19 1/2-20	21 -21 1/2	18 -20 1/2
Commercial Standards	18 1/4-18 1/2	19 1/2-20	16 -17
Mediums	17 -18	18 -19	14 -15 1/2
Lightweights, Ungrades	17 -17 1/2	18 -19	14 -15 1/2
Pullets			
Pewees			

Brown

Best	19 1/2-21	19 1/2-21 1/4	16 -18
Standards	18 1/2-19	18 1/2-19	15 -15 1/2
Duck			
N. Y. State	20 -25	35 -45	15 -32

POULTRY

Fowls, colored	-17	-21	14 -17
Fowls, Leghorn	-17	-17	12 -15
Chickens, colored			14 -25
Chickens, Leghorn			-15
Broilers, colored	12 -27	-26	13 -26
Broilers, Leghorn	18 -22	23 -24	17 -21
Pullets, colored			20 -25
Pullets, Leghorn			
Old Roosters	10 -		-8
Capons			26 -27
Turkeys, hens	25 -		25 -27
Turkeys, toms	18 -20		15 -20
Ducks, nearby	12 -20		12 -19
Geese, nearby	-9		-11

GRAINS

Futures (At Chicago)

Wheat (May)	.86 1/2	.867 1/2	.57 1/2
Corn (May)	.48 3/4	.49	.32 1/2
Oats (May)	.32 3/4	.32 3/4	.20 1/2

Cash Grains (At N.Y.)

Wheat, No. Red	1.05	1.05 1/2	.79 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.637 1/2	.64	.48 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.44 1/4	.44 1/4	.32 1/2

FEEDS

(At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.

Gr'd Oats	24.00	24.00	15.50
Sp'g Bran	23.50	24.00	14.50
H'd Bran	26.00	26.00	17.00
Standard Mids.	22.50	23.00	13.75
Soft W. Mids.	26.00	26.00	18.00
Flour Mids.	23.00	23.00	14.00
Red Dog	23.50	24.00	14.50
Wh. Hominy	23.00	23.00	15.00
Yel. Hominy	23.00	23.00	15.00
Corn Meal	24.00	24.00	16.50
Gluten Feed	24.10	23.60	17.70
Gluten Meal	33.25	32.75	23.85
36% C. S. Meal	27.50	28.00	19.50
41% C. S. Meal	28.50	28.50	20.50
43% C. S. Meal	29.50	30.50	21.50
34% O. P. Lin Meal	34.50	34.00	21.50
Beet Pulp	22.75	22.75	

are well maintained for fruit in good condition. There is still some low-grade stock on sale but standard grades and varieties of eastern apples are quoted \$1.25 to \$2 a bushel, occasionally \$2.25 or even more for exceptional lots. General range for eastern Baldwins was \$1.25 to \$1.50. Pittsburgh market weakened a little on this variety the first week of April. Virginia Staymans are steady at \$1.75 to \$2 in Philadelphia and Washington. Barrel packs of Baldwin, Stark and York range \$3.50 to \$4.50 in several markets. Slow, steady conditions prevailed in eastern apple producing sections with no recent change in prices of important lines.

EGG MARKETING

Write postal for our instructive folder about Eggs—free.

Reliable, Responsible, Respectable.

HUNTER, WALTON & CO.

The "Old Reliable House"

164 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK

FARMS FOR SALE

Strout's New Catalog Farms

62 Acres, produced 350 bu. potatoes to acre; spring and brook water, wood, fruit, city markers; 7-room home, electricity & furnace. 55 tillable acres. 45 acres good growth timber; electricity; seven room dwelling. \$3,000 barn. other buildings. \$6,500.00. Photo and booklet on request. picture pg. 6 "Book of 1000 Bargains." Free. Write today. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. CITY.

FARMS

\$1200 buys 50 acres, \$600 down. \$2,500 buys 200 acres, 300 and 600 acres dairy farms. Write MR. DOUGLAS, Agt., FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE FARMSTEAD on this Genesee County DAIRY, POULTRY FARM near Batavia. 139 acres; 89 tillable. 8-room house, furnace, electricity. 52 ft. gambrel-roof barn, silo. \$4,500. Long term easy payments. Free circular. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

187 Acres General or Dairy Farm

on stone road one-half mile off N.-S. Route 13, Sussex County, Delaware. 55 tillable acres. 45 acres good growth timber; electricity; seven room dwelling. \$3,000 barn. other buildings. \$6,500.00. Photo and booklet on request. EDGAR PORTER, SALISBURY, MD.

FOR SALE—Used Bushel and Half Bushel Baskets, Apple Crates, Egg Cases, etc. Write for prices. Open Day and Night. MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, INC., 232 West St., New York.

WOOL and SHEEP PELTS WANTED. I specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

New York Farm News

Milk Council Appointed

WITH the discontinuance of the Emergency Milk Control Board and the shifting of its responsibilities to the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin has re-organized the Board in compliance with the new legislation passed by the Legislature last week. Kenneth M. Fee, member and director of the outgoing Milk Board, will be the head of the new division and will be supported by an advisory committee of from eleven to fifteen members representing all branches of the dairy industry.

Following are the new council members: Leon Chapin, Malone, and George R. Fitts, Cortland, representing the Dairy-men's League. Dr. Kenneth A. Shall, Vice President Sheffield Producers. W. A. Marcuson, New York, of Borden's Company, and A. H. Rubinfeld, Yonkers, of Morrisania Stock Farm, representing the Greater New York-New Jersey Milk Institute. Harry W. Hutt, Buffalo, representing New York State distributors. Irwin Kotcher, Brooklyn, representing the independent milk dealers of the Brooklyn-Queens area. Jared Van Wageningen, Lawersville, State Agricultural Society. Oscar Kinney, North Chatham, New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association. Mrs. Eliza K. Young, N. Y. State Home Bureau Federation. Miss Helen Hall, director of Henry Street Settlement, New York. Maurice Prescott, Lacona, editor and publisher of the Holstein-Friesian World. Dr. John Rice, Commissioner of Health, New York. R. J. Clemons, Norwich, representing the New York Milk Shed Cooperative. Albert Woodhead, President of the Western New York Milk Producers' Association.

The Council's powers are wholly advisory except in the matter of milk pooling. In this they can check any action of the Commissioner by a majority vote. The members are appointed to serve until March 1, 1935. They receive no compensation but are allowed traveling expenses for trips made in performance of their duties.

One of the first steps taken by the new body was the enactment of a three dollar store license fee affecting 40,000 dealers in New York City. The decision has also been made public that a fixed price of milk from dealer to store will be restored. Nine cents a quart shall be charged for unadvertised milk and ten cents for advertised milk. The new prices do not affect the price to the consumer.

Certificates Redeemed Before Maturity Date

To have a concern pass up its annual dividend payments would hardly be news, but when a cooperative marketing association announces that it will redeem \$1,550,000 worth of certificates more than one year in advance of their date of maturity, that is news. This announcement was made recently by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association when it called for its series CC Certificates of Indebtedness to be redeemed at face value immediately with interest to May 1st. Holders of the certificates who do not take advantage of the opportunity to receive cash for their certificates will not receive interest after May 1st.

Payment of the certificates at this time was explained by Treasurer Young as the result of the strong financial position of the League at present and also the desire of the Board of Directors to make cash available to farmers for immediate use. This is the season when farmers buy seed, fertilizer, and farm machinery to proceed with their spring work and money is a necessary factor.

Production Credit and Emergency Crop Loans

For individuals who cannot secure credit elsewhere, Emergency Crop Loans have been instituted for the 1934 crop season. The Production Credit Association will continue to accept applications for loans in excess of fifty dollars as provided in the rules and regulations of these units. If an applicant wants to get a crop loan of less than one hundred and fifty dollars his loan may be granted by the Emergency Crop Loan Office without going through the Production Credit Association. In such cases, however, the application must be accompanied by a statement of the Emergency Crop Loan Committee and the Field Representative, showing that no other credit is available for the applicant.

Applicants desiring loans of \$150 or more must apply to the Production Credit Association on a regular P. C. A. form. If turned down by the Production Control Association the application will be considered by the Emergency Crop Loan office, provided the loan is not for more than \$250. Applications of this size should

be accompanied by a copy of the rejected application or by a statement of the Secretary of the Production Credit Association stating that it has been rejected.

Holstein-Friesian National Meeting

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is to be held at Baltimore during the week of June 4th. On Monday a sale of sixty high class purebred Holsteins will be held. Tuesday will be devoted to an educational program with a trip to some nearby Holstein breeding establishment on that afternoon. On Wednesday the convention will hold its regular business session at the Lord Baltimore Hotel with a banquet and dance at night. The Maryland Holstein Breeders are acting as hosts to the convention and they promise that there will be no speeches at the banquet. Thursday will be the last day of the activities when thirty purebred sires will be sold and a tour of Washington arranged.

Lowered Credit Rates

Reduction of one-half of one per cent in the interest charge made by the Production Credit Association at Springfield has met with decided approval by the borrowers. This makes the interest rate now $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent instead of 6 per cent. The reduction in interest rate also applies on loans made by the other financing institutions which obtain funds through the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Springfield. These associations can now charge the inspection fee and other necessary deductions without making a farmer's loan cost him more than it would if he had secured it through other credit channels such as local banks.

Dairymen Submit Resolutions to Washington

Following a two day conference of cooperative leaders of the dairy marketing industry, a series of resolutions demanding immediate reforms and more effective methods of solving the farm problem were presented to a group of Senators and members of the House of Representatives in an open meeting on March 23rd at Washington. Attention was called to various statements made by President Roosevelt demonstrating his keen desire for strengthening the cooperative movement in agriculture. The dairy leaders denounced the adjustment program submitted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration through the press on March 21 as inadequate and economically unsound at this time. They went so far as to request the removal from office of certain individuals in the A.A.A. who had discriminated against dairy cooperatives by placing them under arbitrary rulings that would ultimately interfere with the cooperative dairy marketing

movement and hinder the recovery of agriculture. The conferees represented cooperative dairy marketing associations from 30 states.

National Grange Comes to New England

The annual meeting of the National Grange will be at Hartford, Connecticut, next November 14-23. The last meeting of this body held in New England was in 1930 when the attendance reached a high record. The outstanding feature of the session this fall will be the conferring of the Seventh Degree upon a class that is expected to reach a total of nearly 15,000. This number of candidates has only once been exceeded and that was at the Rochester session in 1932.

State Market at Newburgh

A fourteen acre tract on the South side of Newburgh was designated last week by the Lower Hudson Authority as the site of the wholesale produce market which will be constructed as a public works project at a cost of about \$70,000. The market will serve producers on both sides of the lower and central Hudson Valley and consumers in New York City, Newark, Paterson, Passaic and other centers in the metropolitan area. Since such a wide area is to be served there will be smaller markets along the Hudson that will act as "feeders." Poughkeepsie is expected to act in this capacity although no site has as yet been named.

Work on the construction of the Newburgh Market is to be started in a very few weeks and it is hoped that it will be in active service within ten months. It will be the policy of the new market to limit its activities to wholesale handling of farm produce. Farmers will drive their trucks into the market, back up to the platforms and shift their goods right onto the trucks of jobbers. Financing of the project is to be taken care of by the State and Federal Governments jointly and the construction will be under the supervision of the Public Works Program.

The following officers were re-elected at a recent meeting of the Lower Hudson Authority: A. David Davies, Conger, President; Mercein Skinner, Monticello, Vice President; Samuel Phelps, Walden, Secretary; and E. F. Cary, Poughkeepsie, Treasurer.

Milking Contests at Banquets

In various centers of New York State the State Holstein-Friesian Association is sponsoring banquets at which milking contests are conducted to determine whether the business and professional people in the community know how to milk cows as well as farmers do. Banquets have been held at Poughkeepsie, Newark, Hornell, Syracuse, Elmira, Cortland, Dryden, Black River, Mexico, Cobleskill, Norwich, Warren, Cambridge, Clinton, Lowville, Malone. Morrisville will have their banquet on April 31, and Gouverneur on May 1st. Each of the contests was attended by either Dr. F. N.

Your Copy of the School Law

EVERY year we get some inquiries about the law covering annual meetings in one-room school districts. It is easier to avoid school meeting mistakes than it is to correct them after they have been made. If you will drop a postcard to *American Agriculturist*, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City, we will send a copy of the law covering annual meetings in one-room school districts.

Do not overlook the date of the meeting, which this year is May 1st. Plan to be there!

Strickland, authority on milk diets in Eastern United States, or by Allen Crissey, Eastern Representative of the National Holstein Association.

Campaign to Drive Down Milk Costs

The county farm bureaus and the College of Agriculture are sponsoring a lower-cost milk campaign. Since the average production per cow in New York is 5,300 pounds of 3.7 per cent test milk, there are many producing cows which are giving only three or four thousand pounds at best. These low producers are a liability to the dairy industry rather than an asset. Every pound of milk given by these cows is produced at a loss. Even somewhat higher milk prices will fail to make these cows profitable.

Grain feeding on many farms is carried on regardless of the production of the cows which are being fed.

Reports show that calf rearing is on the increase in New York. Are only well bred calves being raised; calves from cows of known high production? The answer is that but few of these calves are from cows with satisfactory records. The bulls in use according to survey records are 55 per cent grades and 45 per cent purebred. Of this 45 per cent, but 15 per cent are registered purebreds and only three per cent of these registered purebreds are from ancestry of known production.

Dealers Oppose New Bronx Market

The New York City Department of Markets and the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets are cooperating to develop a new terminal market adjacent to the old Bronx terminal market built by Mayor Hylan and which has been practically unused. Some opposition to this plan is developing among produce dealers in New York City. Claims are being made that the market will not be successful, and that in some cases it will increase costs. It has also been suggested that it will increase competition from nearby trucks. That argument may be sound for produce dealers, but it will look like an advantage to a good many of our readers.

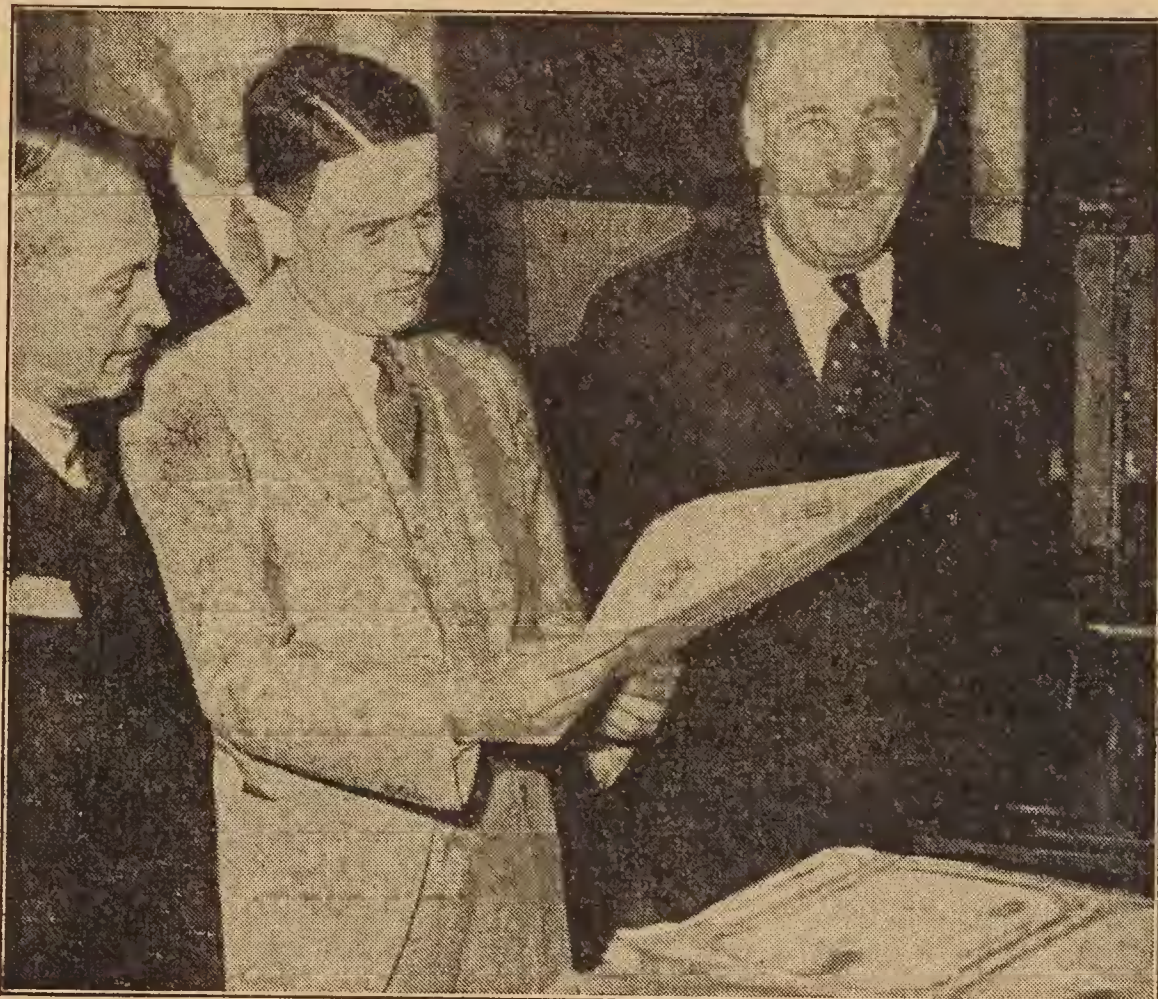
New York City produce dealers are also opposing a bill recently introduced in the Legislature at Albany requiring the marking of all packages of produce with the state of origin. It is claimed that this bill, if made into a law, will obstruct the movement of perishables from terminals to retailers, that it will increase expenses and incur the enmity of shippers from other states. Farmers, of course, will scrutinize carefully any objections from produce dealers. It is entirely natural that they will look to their own interests before those of shippers.

At Buffalo several produce dealers on the Niagara Frontier market have been indicted charged with accepting improper rebates on shipments coming to them by the New York Central Railroad, and an indictment was also handed down against the New York Central Railroad for alleged extended credit for more than 96 hours, as required by law. Since the building of the terminal market at East Buffalo, there has been severe competition between it and the market located on the site of the old Elk Street market. Growers who patronize the new market have felt for some time that competition was not entirely fair.

For Grape Growers

A mimeographed bulletin, entitled "New York Grapes," which was prepared by the State College of Agriculture for a meeting of grape growers at Hammondsport, on March 30th, gives some interesting information on the crops grown in different states, and grapes grown in various New York State counties together with some information about the marketing of grapes.

Other recent bulletins prepared by Cornell of interest to grape growers are, Bulletins 275 and 276, which are Part 1 and Part 2 of "Some Facts Concerning the Marketing of Eastern Grapes."



William I. Myers (center), Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, inspects the first batch of Federal Farm Mortgage Bonds as they come off the press at Washington. Alvin W. Hall (left) is Director of the Bureau of Printing, and L. W. Robert, Jr., (right) Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Farm Mortgage Loans of the Federal Land Banks and of the Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration are now being made in these government-guaranteed, tax-exempt bonds.

—International News Photo.

BABY CHICKS

WOLF BABY CHICKS from Flocks Inspected by A.P.A.

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES — Order From This Ad

Buy Now! Wolf Chicks the choice of thousands at these lowest possible prices. All Blood-tested with Antigen for B. W. D. by Gilbert Wolf, American Poultry Association Flock Inspector. All reactors removed. We guarantee 100% live delivery and 14-day livability, which means replace losses first 7 days at 1/2 and last 7 days at 3/4 of original price.

	Wolf Standard Quality Mating Blood-tested - but not Flock Inspected by A. P. A.		Wolf "A" Quality Mating Blood-tested and Flock Inspected by A. P. A.			Wolf "AA" Quality Mating Blood-tested and Flock Inspected by A. P. A.		
	100	500	100	500	1000	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.50	\$32.50	\$7.50	\$35.00	\$70.00	\$8.50	\$38.75	\$77.50
Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas New Hampshire Reds	7.25	35.00	8.25	38.75	77.50	10.00	48.75	95.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons								
Jersey Black Giants	9.00	43.75	10.00	48.75	95.00	11.00	53.75	105.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	6.75	33.75	7.50	37.00	72.00			
Assorted Odds and Ends	6.50	32.50	7.00	33.50	67.00			
For 25 chicks add 1½¢ per chick—for 50 chicks add 1½¢ per chick—\$1.00 books your order—We ship C.O.D. for balance plus postage and C.O.D. charges.								
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.			Box 6			GIBSONBURG, OHIO		

For 25 chicks add 1/4c per chick — for 50 chicks add 1/2c per chick — \$1.00 books your order — We ship C.O.D. for balance plus postage and C.O.D. charges.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 6 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

NOW! CHIX that really LIVE!

AT PRICES THAT SATISFY!

That's what many customers who order HAMP'S STANDARD CHICKS have written us in appreciation! Descendants of pedigreed British Columbia R.O.P. birds head our R. I. Red, White Wyandotte, Barred Rock Flocks. And from England we imported our genuine Tom Barton Leghorn foundation whose descendants head our White Leghorns today!

REAL BRED-TO-LAY QUALITY! 100% LIVE DELIVERY. PREPAID. CATALOG FREE. SELECT MATINGS. STANDARD MATINGS. 100 500 1000 100 500 1000

Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas \$6.75 \$32.50 \$64.00 \$8.25 \$40.00 \$79.00
Bar., Wh., Buff Rocks, S.C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orp. 6.95 33.00 65.00 8.45 40.50 80.00
Wh. & Buff Minorcas, Wh. Orps., S.L. Wyandottes, Pt. Rocks 7.45 36.00 70.00 8.95 43.50
Light Brahmas, Black Australorps, J. Blk. Giants 7.95 38.75 9.45 46.25
White Giants, Dark Cornish 8.95 43.75 10.45 51.25
Heavy Assorted 6.30 31.50 63.00

STANDARD HATCHERIES Box 100, Decatur, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind. Write to Either Office

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS In Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

YOU RUN NO RISK

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. Send 50c (or \$1.00) for a package of Walko Tablets—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 420
Waterloo, Iowa

For Sale by all Leading Druggists and Poultry Supply Dealers.

SIEB'S FINE CHICKS PURE BRED

All chicks from our pure-bred Super-Culled flocks of the very finest blood-lines. They are bred to grow larger, mature quicker, lay better, and meet every requirement of those raising poultry for profit. We have only one grade, The Best. 100% live delivery guaranteed. CATALOG FREE. "Code No. 2081".

	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$6.75	\$32.50	\$64.00
Bd., Wh., Buff Rocks, S.C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	6.90	33.00	65.00
Wh. & Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Orpingtons, S. L. Wyandottes, S. C. Reds	7.45	36.00	70.00
H. Assorted for Broilers	6.55	32.25	63.50
Mixed for Layers	6.30	31.50	63.00

Add 25c extra on lots of less than 100
Prices subject to change without notice

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 112, LINCOLN, ILL.

SEE HERE!

White and Brown Leghorns; Barred, Buff and White Rocks; White Wyandottes; S.C. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; at prices below:

	100	500	1000
Hayes Supreme Chicks	\$6.95	\$32.50	\$64.00
Hayes Ace Supreme Mating Chicks	7.95	38.75	77.50

Also, at slightly higher prices, 10 other varieties. Free literature on request. Code No. 587. Hayes Ace Supreme Mating Chicks guaranteed against loss 10 days or replaced free. All prices postpaid to your door; nothing more to pay. Prompt delivery. 14 years' experience. Customers in 43 states. Over 3 million chicks sold last season. Send your order now to this address:

HAYES BROS. HATCHERY, 92 Hayes Building, Decatur, Illinois

20th CENTURY Baby Chicks

Their BIG EGG YIELD known to thousands. All chicks from flocks BLOODTESTED for B.W.D. with Antigen. Shipped in Feed-O-Boxes . . . means FREE STARTING BROODERS. Write for Catalog and Prices Today!

20th CENTURY HATCHERY
Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

NABOB POULTRY FARMS
Box T-I, Gambier, Ohio.

LOOK! White Pekin Ducklings \$14.00 a 100. Indian Runners \$15.00 a 100. Finest quality. Goslings and Baby Guineas. BABY TURKEYS, Mammoth Bronze, \$30 a 100. Three other varieties of Baby Turkeys. BABY CHICKS, 40 breeds. Finest layers. Post Paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Compliance Certificate No. 293.

BOS QUALITY CHICKS & PULLETS

Special White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. All blood tested stock. Salisbury Whole blood antigen test. No Money Down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Write for free catalogue and prices.

BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

BARRON White Leghorn Chicks. Last importation was for 25 males. All breeders blood-tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen. Code Cer. No. 226. Folder free. Bishop's Poultry Farm, Box 20, New Washington, Ohio



“Nearby Markets for

Let's All Push Together

WHEN times were good and the production of market eggs was a real paying proposition for most poultrymen, we could afford to be "rugged individualists" and pay very little attention to neighboring poultrymen. We had no need for cooperative organizations nor poultry associations. Even if we did join one, our organization could afford to be jealous of and scap with other poultrymen's outfits nearby. It didn't take such a whale of a good chicken to pay its board plus a profit. So we didn't need to bother with Breeders' Associations.

The cream of the egg markets in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Providence, Rochester, etc., was undisputably ours to abuse as we wished. We had no need for Egg Grading Laws. Our eggs were unquestionably the finest on these markets. Pacific Coast eggs and finely standardized Mid-western packs were no menace as yet. So we had no need for a Marketing organization. Or if we formed one, the attitude could be antagonistic to a similar organization in another section. In fact, that was the style.

The Agricultural administration in Washington was not active enough in those days to give us much concern. They worked on a constructive program which gradually improved production and marketing conditions impartially all over the country. So we had no need to band together for political equality.

Times Have Changed

Without going into the painful details of higher mortality, higher feed costs, lower egg prices and the general maladjustments of the world-wide economic depression, there certainly is no doubting that times have changed.

I hope and believe that the scientific men of the country will ease the mortality problem in time. I'm sure feed and egg prices can't stay so badly out of adjustment for long.

We, however, have to drop this attitude of security and self interest, quit scrapping among ourselves and get together on a program. In this program we must state what we think about Egg Grades. We should decide what can be legally called a "Fresh Egg" and we should have a pretty definite agreement on what kind of a code our eggs and poultry should be handled under.

Where Do We Stand?

Let's take an inventory of the position of the Northeastern egg producer right now.

1. Agreements with and subsidies to the grain farmers of the West have raised his feed costs.
2. The tax on cotton, burlap or any other substitute for cotton in the making of feed bags has raised feed costs another 40c per ton.
3. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has lowered its Standards for Individual eggs. This would allow eggs of only fair or even lower quality to compete on an equal grade basis with the finest in retail stores.

And now there is a movement on foot to incorporate these lowered standards into a poultry and egg code. The idea being that code grades would supercede any State grades which are now in force.

How Important Are Grades?

Let's take a concrete example of what this would mean to the many producers of fine eggs here in the Northeast.

We'll say that the code is signed by the President with the new U. S. Standards of Quality for Individual Eggs and the U. S. Retail Egg Grades as part of this code.

It would mean that all retail trading in eggs would have to be in accordance with the U. S. Retail Egg Grades. The top grade is called U. S. Special. The requirements for this grade are so high that it would play no part in retail egg sales. Therefore, the second grade, U. S. Extras, would really be the top retail grade.

The minimum requirements of this grade are so low that some decidedly ordinary eggs can legally be sold under it. Furthermore the description of quality is so hazy that enforcement of even these low requirements would be impossible.

Since the average housewife cannot be an expert on all the different foods she buys and, therefore, is comparatively ignorant on egg quality, she is depending a great deal on the way eggs are represented to her. She naturally has more confidence in official grade terms than in other descriptions. In New York, the consumer who can afford and wants fine eggs really looks for two things

1. Are the eggs fresh?
2. Are the eggs Grade A?

Now, the U. S. Department of Agriculture does not define the use of the word "fresh." So if the code and with it the new U. S. Grades are worked off on us we can expect this to follow.

Groceryman A wants to buy and sell really very fine eggs and when he has purchased this kind he displays them in his store with a sign informing the buyer that they are of the "U. S. Extra Grade—Fresh Eggs."

Groceryman B, across the street, is chiefly interested in selling a lot of eggs and making as big a profit as possible. So he buys much cheaper eggs and in order to get more business undersells Groceryman A by five cents on a dozen. He also displays them with a fancy sign reading "U. S. Extras—Fresh."

This is bound to increase the demand for many lower quality Mid-western eggs and decrease the demand for the fine nearbys. The price of our fine eggs will thus be pulled down to that of the lower grade eggs.

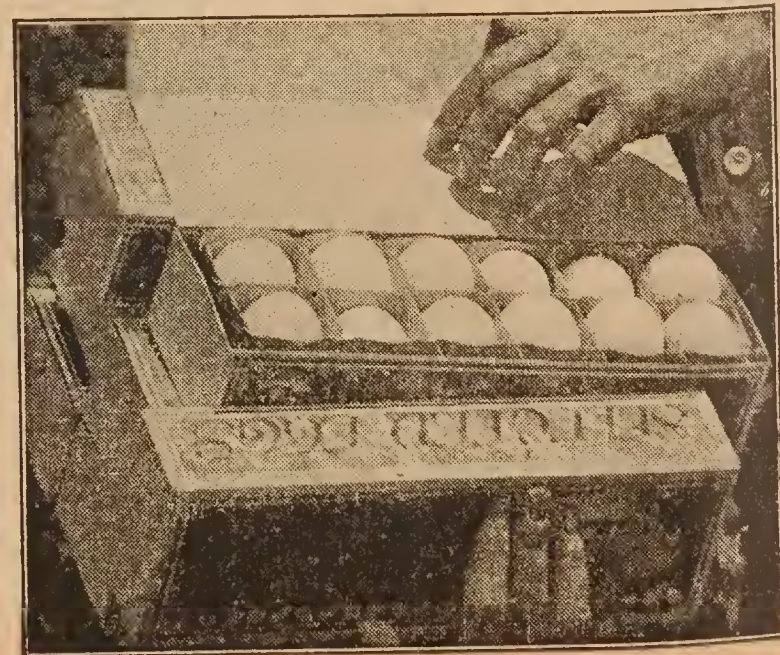
This really is unfair competition.

Northeast Is Organizing

The producers' co-operative egg marketing organizations of the thirteen Northeastern states are organized into

(Continued on Page 23)

Eggs packed in dozen cartons for fancy trade. They look nice, the only criticism being that they are uneven in size. If it is worthwhile to take that extra trouble to pack them, it ought to be worthwhile to grade them more uniformly.



Nearby Poultrymen

We Have Our Troubles, Too

AS I used to hear it said in Kentucky, "it has been a right smart while" since I told you anything in this column about the Weaver Bros. poultry business. You will see the reason very soon. In the first place, I have not known very much about it. I have not been here. I have been prowling around the country disguised as a poultry "perfesser."



L. E. Weaver

I have found more and more that, no matter where you find them, folks are mighty human, just like us "perfessers." If I see Jim Smith at a meeting a few hundred miles away, and I ask how the hens are doing, I am sure to hear, "Just fine. The cold weather slowed them up a little, but they are coming up in production again." And, after the meeting or at the noon recess, if I am alone for a few minutes, Jim or Sally will saunter up and begin a conversation with,—"I wanted to ask you,—I have been losing some pullets along ever since I put them in the laying house. I am wondering what I had better do." Perfectly human! We hate to "tell the world" that there is any trouble in our poultry flock.

Weaver Bros. have had plenty of poultry troubles. With very little snow and sub-zero weather, the frost finally reached the water pipes under ground. Neighbor Cartright thawed the system out with an electric outfit. Then we kept the water running until the electric pump emptied the reservoir, and then we froze up again. Since then brother Al has hauled water to the hens and hoped hard for spring and warm weather. I think that two or three others in the state have had the same sort of experience. It hasn't bothered me so much. I have been away "perfessing," and only back over Sundays.

Cholera?

A year ago last fall we put some over 600 New Hampshire Red pullets on the top floor of our poultry house, about the same number of White Leghorn pullets on the second floor, and perhaps 500 Leghorn hens on the first floor. These were yearlings and two-year-olds mostly, and were to be our breeders. Early in January we bought some Leghorn males and put them with these hens. About 10 days later the pullets, both Reds and Leghorns, suddenly lost their appetites. The next day there were many signs of colds and a few cases of difficult breathing. Production went down with a bang; they began dying. In the meantime, brother Al had given them a soda flush

and sprayed them at night. Then, almost as suddenly, they began to recover. Losses continued for a week or more. The losses amounted to about 50 pullets in all.

I had been away all this time and the birds were almost back to normal when I returned. We decided that it must have been infectious bronchitis. I took several to the Veterinary Laboratory at Cornell, but could not be certain whether they were typical examples of the trouble, or just low vitality birds. At any rate, they found no evidence of bronchitis. Production never came back to where it should have been, and every few days another bird would develop a swollen and watery eye.

Finally, I asked Dr. Bennett to go to the farm with me. He found some birds with swollen wattles and at the laboratory he found cholera infection present. Then we concluded that it had been a case of acute cholera, followed by many chronic cases.

Did the Males Bring It?

Probably not. If they did, how can we account for the fact that only the pullets had the disease? The males were put with the old hens, and they did not have the disease. Another explanation is that the old birds had had chronic cholera and had developed immunity and some of them were spreaders or carriers. From these, the trouble had come, rather than from the males. One question is: Why did not the pullets get it sooner, and why did both hens get it at the same time?

Dr. Bennett told us that the only way to make the house safe for the new crop of pullets was to clear out every bird, and then clean and disinfect the house thoroughly. We did just that, or Al did. He sold off all the Reds after he had a nice lot of pullets started. He also sold all the old hens. He moved the yearling Leghorns into an improvised breeder's pen in the basement of a barn. Then he spent days cleaning and spraying the empty poultry house to get it ready for the pullets. He did a good job. To date none of the same trouble has shown up among this year's pullets.

There has been other trouble. When we put the Red pullets in last fall they were a fine looking lot, with a few exceptions. The Leghorn pullets did not look so good. I told Al they were the poorest lot we had ever raised. It all goes to show what a fine judge of pullets I've turned out to be. Those Reds just couldn't seem to get started, but the Leghorns came on and saved the day by first-class production all winter. The Reds looked normal, but we kept losing a few and they were always thin. So we sold off the whole lot for market. I believe that is the best and quickest way to get out of such a mess.

Winter Grown Pullets

We are still in the New Hampshire Red game. In December we got 900 eight-weeks-old chicks and filled the

(Continued on Page 22)



"We gave them a little heat with electric brooders for two or three weeks. In spite of the severe weather, they have come along nicely . . ."

BAABOY CHICKS



Smashing Winnings at N. Y. State Contest

Leaders in Five Different Ways

Here are the ratings of Redbird Farm birds in the Fourth Monthly Summary of the Farmingdale (N. Y.) Contest: First High Red Pen First 4 Months; Second High Red Pen for January; First High Pullet for January. All Breeds; 3 Pullets in First 10 High. All Breeds; High Red Pullet in Egg Weight.

Blood-Tested for B.W.D. (pullorum disease) by Mass. State Experiment Station using Tube Agglutination Method.

FREE Replacement of all Chicks lost in excess of 2% during first 4 weeks or we will make cash refund if you prefer. A real breeding farm carrying 30,000 breeders. We do not buy eggs from other poultrymen.

Write for New Catalog and Prices.

REDBIRD FARM Route 11 Wrentham, Mass.
Compliance Certificate No. 2139.

LORD FARMS S.C. GRADE A Wh. Leghorns

Make Poultry Raising Pay

Lord Farms' customers have been making money with poultry right along. You can, too, with our stock. For over 20 years, the Lords, father and sons, have been personally selecting the foundation stock for large-size eggs, heavy birds and trapnest records of from 220 to 300 eggs and over. The blood of this foundation stock is in the chicks you buy here. Prices on our Grade-A Chicks are lower than we ever thought possible.

FREE Catalog tells about our breeding farm, guarantee and price. Write today.

LORD FARMS 85 FOREST ROAD METHUEN, MASS.
Compliance Certificate No. 1233

Chase Chicks

The Healthy, Vigorous Pure Bred Chicks that we have hatched for thousands of satisfied customers for many years. Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns. Greatly reduced prices—Big profits for you! (Catalog free.)

CHASE POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

PINE TREE CHICKS

Select Chicks—Well Grown Pullets Six leading breeds, outstanding quality. Special Mating Leghorns headed by R.O.P. Male birds. Expert supervision. Write to the Oldest Hatchery for information, prices.

PINE TREE HATCHERY, Stockton, N. J. Box 55.

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1934

CHICKS live, thrive, grow. From heavy-laying ancestry. 26 years' breeding for laying. Proof, official contest laying records. All breeders blood-tested for Pullorum disease (B. W. D.) by the well-known "slow" tube method. High livability. Close culling, individual handling and banding. Write for free Chick Book and prices.

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The kind that LIVE, LAY, PAY. Circular free. Compliance No. 7721. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

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Dependable egg producers. Good livability and even growth. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, etc. Large folder tells why "Liberty" Chicks mean more profits for you. Write for folder and prices today. (Code Compliance Cert. No. 2534). TAYLOR'S HATCHERY Box 12, LIBERTY, N. Y.

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(BWD STAINED ANTIGEN TEST) BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION. ELECTRIC HATCHED. QUALITY, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Per 50 100 500 1000
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BABY CHICKS

from carefully culled, bloodtested stock (Stained Antigen test, own supervision.) Full count. Live chicks guaranteed. (License No. 1681)
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 New Hampshire Reds.....2.50 4.50 8.50 41.25 80.
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Every egg hatched in our Plant comes from a Breeder selected and Blood Tested by the Tube "Agglutination" Test by Penna. Bu. of Ani. Ind. Lewis H. Young Strain Bred for low mortality, fast growth and Big Egg Production. Order now.
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 Add 25c extra on orders less than 100.
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 100% live arrival guar. PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY, Dept. A, Lewistown, Pa.

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All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision. 100 500 1000
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 Large Type S.C. White Leghorns.....\$7. \$35. \$70.
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Foundation Direct Wyckoff Strain
 Large Type. Cert. No. 2574. Cash or C.O.D. Per 100
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 Special Mating, GRADE A.....\$9.00
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BABY CHICKS FROM BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED

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Hollywood Strain Single Comb White Leghorn Chicks, for April delivery. Write for Circular. (Cert. No. 7791.)
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DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins. Extra

Size. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.
 \$18 delivered. Eggs \$8.00-100. New low prices. Free catalog ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

We Have Our Troubles, Too

(Continued from Page 21)

vacant lower floor with them. We gave them a little heat with electric brooders for two or three weeks. In spite of the severe weather, they have come along nicely and deaths have been few. We sold off the last of the cockerels this week. The pullets have started laying. They are an uneven lot. Many are as large and typey as any grown on range, and there are also many undersized ones. I am not sure if that is the fault of indoor rearing or the breeding of the stock.

When these winter chicks were put in, we covered the floor about 4 inches deep with a good grade of peat moss. It is still in there and is still fairly dry and loose. I think it speaks well for the ventilating system as well as for the peat moss.

Now Al is trying out crushed peanut shells as a litter in one brooder house. It looks bright, and I think we are going to like it. The cost was a little below baled shavings or peat moss. I will report further on this.

Your Questions Answered

Soft Shelled Eggs

Why is it that we get some soft-shelled eggs although we always keep oyster shells in front of the birds?

It may be that although the oyster shells are eaten, they are not properly absorbed. It seems probable that green feed has an effect on the proper assimilation of lime. Another possibility is that certain hens are laying the soft-shelled eggs, and you may be able to stop it if you can locate and remove these individuals. It also helps to keep hoppers clean, and to replace or stir up the shells once in awhile. I do not know of anything you can do other than to provide plenty of oyster shell, some green feed, and then remove the offending individuals if you can locate them.

Have Plenty of Hoppers

What is the correct amount of hopper space to have for a laying flock?

Different people will give different rules. One is that each bird in the pen should have three inches of hopper space. The New Jersey Experiment Station recommends two eight-foot double hoppers to each 100 hens. One thing is sure,—that it is better to have too many than too few. One poultryman goes so far as to say that he has enough hoppers so that it is possible for every hen to be eating at the same time. The important thing is to encourage consumption of enough mash. Some poultrymen find that stirring up the feed with the hand as they go through the pens interests the birds and causes them to eat more.

A Three Story House

I have been contemplating building a three deck hen house. Your article in the August 5 issue interested me but there were a few points I did not get clearly, namely:

1. Is it an open front type?
2. Do the openings under the windows run full length of the building?
3. Is it a rafter type ventilation, or what do you have?
4. What is the height of each pen?

—W. C.

1. The three-deck house on our farm, which is a remodeled barn and was described in the American Agriculturist, is not an open front type.

2. The openings under the windows are located only on the south and east sides of the building. The other windows which are not very numerous and located on the west and north, do not have intakes under them. I might say

that if I were to do this over again, I believe that I would put such an intake under one window at least on each side of the building, just for emergency and to make it possible to keep the house cooler in summer. The main point to remember is that the total space beneath all the windows should combine to make an area equal to the area of the outlets.

3. This house is not the rafter type of ventilation. It is ventilated by the flue system. Under separate cover I am mailing you a mimeographed bulletin which has only very recently been issued by the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell. The ventilation system in our house is almost identical with that described in this bulletin.

(Editor's Note: If any subscriber wants a copy of this bulletin, drop a line either to the college or to us.)

4. The height of the pens in our house vary. The lower floor is about 8½ ft. in the clear. It is not necessary, but is the way the barn was, and it was less expensive to leave it this way than to change it. The second floor is 6 ft. and 6 inches, in the clear. To this you should add 8 inches for the cross beams and 6 inches for the floor joists, making an actual distance from floor to ceiling of 7 ft. and 8 inches. The top floor is 7 ft. in the center, but because the slope of the roof cuts off on both sides, the height is only about 5 ft. at the sides.

—P. D. Montgomery.

* * * Hen Batteries

Are hen batteries likely to become plentiful? What are their advantages and disadvantages?

It seems certain that keeping of hens in batteries will be adopted by some poultrymen, and it may become fairly common. There is a tendency for new developments to be hailed as the thing that is needed to solve all of our problems. Batteries do solve some problems, but they bring others.

The advantages are that they reduce pickouts to a minimum, and the poultryman has a production record of every bird. It is a lot easier to feed a non-producer when she is inconspicuous in a flock, then when she is in one pen where you can see if she is not producing.

Another advantage is that you can get more hens in the same space, but this is partially offset by the fact that a ventilation system and heat are essential. There is enough merit in the system so that we expect to see it grow.

Free Choice Feeding

At the Massachusetts Experiment Station hens were given free choice of whole oats, whole corn and mash. A report on six years trials shows that they ate these at the rate of 29% of oats; 43% corn and 28% mash. Individual birds varied considerably from these averages. The amounts of these feeds that a given bird would eat varied a great deal from day to day, but the amount of protein in each days diet for a given bird remained remarkably constant. Some birds could gain in weight and lay well on a 12 or 13 percent protein ration. Others required 14 or 15 percent. An eleven percent ration is sufficient for birds not in production. Ithaca, N. Y.

Neglecting to paint exposed metal surfaces is a serious oversight. Tin roofs should be painted as soon as laid. Galvanized sheet iron should be treated with a solution of copper sulphate—one pound to a gallon of water—or allowed to weather for about six months before painting.

Memberships in 4-H clubs increased by 752 in 1933 over the previous year in New York state. In 1932 there were 26,109 members, and in 1933 there were 26,861.

BA^BBY^B CH^CICK^CS

Let's All Push Together

(Continued from Page 20)

an association which will ask for representation on the Poultry and Egg Code Committee.

There are now two organizations in the Northeast which are putting a lot of time and effort into guarding the interests of the Northeastern poultrymen. They are, The Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council and this association of Northeastern co-operatives.

All of you must forget community and state jealousies and back these two organizations individually and through any farm association to which you belong. Also work with your State Department of Agriculture and foster some good Fresh Egg Legislation, such as already exists in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. Finally, keep your eyes and ears peeled and write, telegraph, send resolutions and petitions to your federal and state legislators when you hear or see something that is going to hurt our quality egg producers.

I'll let you know through this column of any further developments.

—J. C. Huttar.

The BOOK SHELF

"The American Farmer and the Export Market" by A. A. Dowell and O. B. Yenness, published by the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Price, \$2.00.

The authors of this new book state that crop reduction, as planned by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration can be regarded only as a temporary expedient, which leaves the fundamental

problem of agricultural surplus still to be solved. The book is divided into three parts.—A discussion of the farming business, the home market, and the export market. The authors have expressed the opinion that national self sufficiency is not possible, and indicate an ideal of establishing a balance in production and distribution which will lead to the greatest possible satisfaction on the part of the farmer.

"Fifty Currier and Ives Lithographs," published by the Old Print Shop, 150 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Price \$2.00 bound in boards, \$1.00 with paper cover.

The series of Currier & Ives prints which appeared on the front covers of *American Agriculturist* developed a sizeable correspondence. To those who are interested, the little volume mentioned will be of importance.

"Small Fruit Culture," by J. S. Shoemaker, of the Ohio Experiment Station, published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co. Price, \$3.50.

In these times when there is great interest in subsistence farming, and when a good many farmers find it worth while to give more attention to growing small fruits for home use, a good authoritative book on small fruits is almost a necessity. "Small Fruit Culture" will fill this need. It covers the growing of grapes, strawberries, bramble fruits, gooseberries, blueberries and cranberries. The author is an authority on horticulture and is connected with the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster.

"Save America's Nut Heritage" by John W. Hershey, of Donington, Pennsylvania. Price 25 cents.

The author of this book has made a life-long study of growing nut trees, a subject which has aroused considerable interest during the last few years. The book is written from experience and gives information about varieties, plantings, care and markets. If you are interested in growing nut trees, you will find it worthwhile.

During the past few years there has been a remarkable increase in general interest in the raising of flowers, shrubbery and small fruits. If you are an amateur garden enthusiast and want a source of information collected in one book, we suggest "Modern Guide to Successful Gardening," by M. G. Kains. This is published by Greenberg: Publisher, 449 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and the price is \$2.50. The book contains chapters on roses, annuals, bulbs, rock-gardens, shrubs and small fruits.

For Grange Lecturers

One of the tasks of a Grange lecturer is to find reliable sources of information to be used in the preparation of programs. We recommend to New York State lecturers "Farm Economics" published by Dr. Warren's department at Cornell. This is published several times during the year and contains valuable information on economics.

Dr. Warren has stated to us that a reasonable number of Grange lecturers will be put on the mailing list for this publication if they will make requests for it. Drop a postcard to the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, Cornell University,

If a supply of used egg cases is purchased, it is important that they be stored in a dry, well-ventilated place above ground where dust will not collect on the cases and packing material.

It is a good half day's job to build, brace, reinforce and hang the average 12-foot farm gate. Any job that takes that much time, labor and material merits a painted surface. The entrance gate that is painted green, gray, yellow, blue or red indicates that the owner is proud of his property and intends to maintain it. Paint protection given regularly will indefinitely extend the service life of the gate.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.



JUST Compare that Guarantee with others. Do you know of such Quality Chicks being guaranteed by any other large hatchery in the United States?

REDS Those interested in Red chicks will be especially pleased with our Reds. We've always specialized on Reds, and were one of the very first to advertise the now popular New Hampshire Reds.

PULLETS Hallcross Pullets (guaranteed 95% pullets) are extra good layers and grow rapidly. We have some open dates in May. They are selling fast this year.

Our No. 344 highest individual at Storrs through Feb. We Ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery
Tune in WTIC Tues. & Thurs. 12.15
Tel. Wallingford 645-5
Compliance Certificate No. 917

Hall Bros.

POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 59, WALLINGFORD CONN.

WENE CHICKS

Price Reduction Effective
April 21st

We are quoting remarkably low prices, considering the superior quality of our chicks. And in addition, we allow a Participation Discount on orders placed in advance.
LEGHORNS from ILEN Breeders—Layers of large, chalk-white eggs.
CROSS-BREDS—Wyan-Rocks (Wh. Wyandotte-Wh. Rock Cross) for broilers, roasters and layers. Bram-Rocks (Brahma-Wh. Rock Cross) for heavy roasters.
STRAIGHT HEAVIES—Barred and Wh. Rocks, N. H. & R. I. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes. Write for FREE catalog, just issued. Price List and full details of our Participation Plan. Comp. Cert. 7415.

Wene Chick Farms Dept. D.
Vineland, N. J.



CHICKS from Blood-Tested Stocks, Antigen Test B.W.D. 100 500 1000
S.C. Wh. Leghorns, large type, \$7. \$35. \$70.
White and Barred Ply. Rocks... 7. 35. 70.
R.I. Reds and Black Minorcas 7. 35. 70.
100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.
Certificate No. 5718. Write for Circular.
R. W. ELSASSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HUSKY ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS

Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds \$7.00—100
White Leghorns and Heavy Mixed \$7.00—100
Safe delivery. Circular Free. (Compliance Cert. No. 1813)
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Chicks, Blood Tested B.W.D. Antigen Test

Cash or C.O.D. (Cert. No. 4390) 100 500 1000
Large Type, S. C. White Leghorns... \$7. \$35. \$70.
Barred Rocks 7. 35. 70.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.

HI-QUALITY ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS

Bar. Wh. & Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, \$7.50-100, \$28.-400, N. H. Reds, N. H. Flock \$9.-100, W. Giants, \$9.-100, Wh. & Buff Leg., H. Mixed, \$7.-100, Cash or C. O. D. plus fee, Postpaid, Cir. FREE, M. F. MATTERN, Rt. 6, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

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1910—
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S.C. White & Brown Leghorns, \$67.50 per 1020, Barred Rocks & Reds \$77.50 per 1020 prepaid, as per code certificate, No. 1345. Also have Minorcas, Wyan., Anconas, & Giants. Our 24th year. Catalog free, THE KEYSTONE FARM AND HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.
All Breeders Bloodtested BWD Antigen stain test, Personally Supervised. (Cert. No. 2153)
Large Type S.C. Wh. Leg- 100 500 1,000
horns, Rocks and Reds... \$7 \$35 \$70
100% live del. guar. P.P. Paid. Free Range.
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WEADER'S Quality Chicks

Bar. & Wh. Rocks, N. H. & R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, \$7.-100; White Leghorns & Asst'd Chicks \$6.50-100; Wh. Giants, \$8.50-100. Cash or C.O.D. Cert. No. 2632. WEADER'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Box A, McClure, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Breeders Tested for B. W. D. (Stained Antigen Method)
Certificate No. 6395. 100 1000
S. C. White Leghorns... \$8.00 \$80.00
S. C. Rocks or S. C. Reds... 8.00 80.00
White Rocks or Wh. Wyandottes... 8.00 80.00
HIGH GRADE UTILITY CHICKS

Not Tested 100 1000
S.C. Wh. Leghorns—S.C. Brown Leghorns... \$7.00 \$70.00
S.C. Rocks, or Reds or Buff Orp... 7.00 70.00
Wh. Rocks or Wh. Wyandottes... 7.00 70.00
Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular FREE.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type S.C. Wh. Leghorns 100 500 1000
and Barred Rocks and Reds... \$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.00
Heavy mixed \$6.80-100. Delivery charges prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All Breeders Blood Tested for Pullorum disease (B.W.D.) Antigen Method. Write for Free circular. Full description of our hatchery and Breeders.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY

Cert. No. 3480.
F. B. Leister, Prop. Box 50, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.

Baby Chicks C.O.D. From Farm Flocks

(Compliance Cert. 7124) Prices on— 25 50 100
S. C. White Leghorns... \$2.00 \$3.50 \$6.50
S. C. Brown Leghorns... 2.00 3.50 6.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks... 2.25 4.00 7.50
White Plymouth Rocks... 2.25 4.00 7.50
Rhode Island Reds... 2.25 4.00 7.50
White Wyandottes... 2.25 4.00 7.50
Mixed Chicks... 2.00 3.25 6.30
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 109, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHICKS CASH OR C. O. D.
S. C. White Leghorns 100 1000
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Little Big-Heart

By C. A. Stephens

Returning late at night from a Fourth of July celebration, three Maine farm boys see a fire reflected on the sky. Like all night fires, the distance is deceiving, and although the fire proves to be in Portland, they keep going until they reach it, to find a big part of the city in ruins.

Starting home the next day, the boys find that a stranger has been using the horse they left tied in a lot to truck away household belongings, so they start the long trip home with an exhausted horse. To add to their troubles, a child who is lost or whose parents have been killed adopts them. They take her along, but are much concerned over the reception they are likely to receive when they arrive home.

* * *

What would our folks say to us when we reached home, bringing with us the child-waif from the great conflagration? Never had three boys worse forebodings. It was bad enough to have been absent a whole day and night overtime,—that invited whipping in 1866,—but to come back bringing some unknown somebody's little girl—that ridiculously capped the climax of our offences.

We had promised to be at home by midnight of the Fourth, for haying was to begin the next day; but on the morning of the fifth we were forty-nine miles from home, our horse was jaded and we had a child on our hands! Perhaps few of the homeless sufferers from the great conflagration were in a more uncomfortable frame of mind than we who had run away to Portland to see it!

"What will they do? Now what will they say to us?" Willis exclaimed at intervals, as Old Sol plodded wearily on, and neither the Elder nor I had any consolation to give him.

We had gone hardly half a mile when the child, tired out, fell asleep, with its head in the Elder's lap, and as for the Elder, he sat there helplessly, like a young wolf in a trap. Old Sol, too, stopped constantly, unless Willis or I applied the whip, and, indeed, we were all as tired as the horse, for we had hardly closed our eyes for the two past nights. The heat and excitement of the fire, too, had been very exhausting.

Soon we all fell asleep on the wagon seat, and then Old Sol stopped wearily to crop the grass and weeds beside the road. Once he attempted to lie down, which roused Willis, and he used the whip. We hardly made three miles an hour. The Elder's red head was now nodding low over the upturned face of the slumbering child, and his long legs dangled out of the wagon.

Thus we dragged on, sleepy, hungry, wretched, until about noon our moping horse brought us to a place called Gray's Corners. Here the child waked and sat up. "I'se hungry," she said, plaintively, to the sleeping Elder.

Willis, too, was asleep, and I nodded and waked as I tried to drive. I heard the child say that she was hungry several times, and looking around at

length, saw her trying to dig her soiled little fist into the Elder's neck.

About this time a load of hay which nearly ran into us waked us all up. Then we took counsel of necessity, for we were nearly famished. Money! Where was the fifty-cent piece the young man had given us for his wrongful appropriation of Old Sol? Willis searched his pockets—the money was gone! But the Elder had three cents, Willis had one cent and I had a jack-knife. A country store stood at the junction of the roads, and we stopped there to see what we could buy to eat. The young man behind the counter said he could furnish crackers and cheese.

While the Elder and Willis kept in the back-ground with the four cents, I tried to trade the jack-knife for two dozen crackers and half a pound of cheese, but the youth would offer me only a dozen crackers and the cheese for it. I stood out hungrily for two dozen, and at last we compromised on a dozen and a half, with the cheese. Talk of manna in the wilderness!

The Elder and Willis then came forward and asked for four cents' worth more of crackers, and meantime the child clambered out of the back of the wagon, and toddling up the store steps, stuffed one grimy little hand into the Elder's. "Sissy wants a cracker, too," she pleaded. The young storekeeper grinned, and an ill-dressed woman, who had come in to have her kerosene can filled, looking hard at us, exclaimed, "Wal, I never!"

"You had better buy some milk for that young one," she continued, after regarding our embarrassment with unfeeling eyes. "I'll sell you a quart for your four cents; I live close by."

The Elder agreed to this proposal, and the woman went to her house, a few steps away, fetched the milk in a tin quart measure, and secured the four cents. "But I can't let you carry off my milk-quart. You must drink the milk here," she insisted.

We went to the wagon to drink it and eat our crackers and cheese, and the woman waited with an eye on her quart measure. The Elder held the dish to the child's mouth, and the thirsty, famished little creature drank quite half of it at once, clutching at the dish with both hands.

"Wal, I never!" said the woman. "How d'ye expect you are going to feed that child, if you've nothing for yourselves?"

"I don't know," replied Willis. "Won't you take her, mam?"

"Not if I know myself!" exclaimed the woman, with a hard laugh. "I've got hungry young ones enough of my own."

Having finished the milk we drove on, eating the crackers and cheese as we went. While we were in the store, Old Sol had slipped the bits out of his mouth—an old trick of his when the throat-latch was not buckled tightly—and had cropped a plot of grass be-

side the road as clean and short as if it had been mown.

At a water-tub farther on we all refreshed ourselves with the clear, cold spring water, and then we got on a little better, although old Sol would not of his own accord go faster than a walk, and it seemed rank cruelty to whip him. The road was sandy and we moved slowly through the towns of Poland and Oxford.

Our forward wagon-axle began to squeak; it had grown hot for lack of oil. No wonder Old Sol had stopped so often, for of course the wheels had turned with difficulty. So we called at a farmhouse and begged for axle-grease. The people could give us nothing but lard. While applying it to the axles, the farmer's wife asked us many questions, and again Willis was emboldened to ask her to take the child; but although she was very sympathetic, she declined to relieve us of our charge.

Almost the same thing happened at a farm boarding-house, kept by a woman, where we called for water, later in that long, hot afternoon. This woman rather sharply asked us the child's name. "If you were not such green-looking boys," she should think that you had kidnaped that child," she added, with a severe glance. Her words and manner frightened us; we drove on in still greater perplexity.

"Now, Sissy, you must tell us what your real name is," Willis said, at length. Again the child replied, "Sissy Canthwell."

"Haven't you any given name but Sissy?" asked the Elder. The waif regarded him soberly for a moment or two, evidently understanding and trying hard to think.

"What did your mother sometimes call you?" Willis inquired. "Was it Mary or Nellie or Jennie or Bertie?"

She shook her head. "Called me 'Sissy,'" she insisted.

"But your papa, before he went to sea, what did he call you?" asked the Elder.

"Hardassah," she said, and laughed. "Said, 'Mind your eye, Hardassah!'"

But we could make nothing of Hardassah or Hadassah. We had never heard the name before. Hadassah is a Biblical name, and was Queen Esther's "other name." It is seldom used; probably it was the name bestowed on the child by her parents.

When we finally approached the neighborhood of home dusk had fallen. Now that the hour of reckoning was at hand, our apprehension and reluctance to go home increased, and weighed upon our spirits.

"I had just as soon let it come on real dark before we get there," said Willis. "Folks won't see us then. And I say, now!" he exclaimed, nervously, "which of you is going to take her? I can't. Father'd skin me."

I am ashamed to say that I hastily offered a similar excuse. I was then living at my grandfather's old farm, and I urged that grandmother had no place for this supernumerary "Sissy."

The Elder was indignant. "Are you going to squeak out of it like that?" he exclaimed. "I'm no more to blame than you." Willis and I were aware of that, but self-preservation is the first law of nature.

"You took her out from under the

bridge, Elder," urged Willis, brazenly. "You wouldn't drive her back when I told you to, and you put her into the wagon. So now you must take care of her."

"By jingo! I call that mean!" cried the Elder, in tones of deepest injury, and alarmed by the dispute Sissy clung to his arm, and began to cry.

"We are close to your house, now," argued Willis, "and your uncle's a minister. He can tell what to do with her."

"You're a sneak!" shouted the Elder.

"Well, but, Elder, you are a bad boy anyhow," cried Willis, "and it will hurt you less than it will us."

Willis whipped up Old Sol, and we turned into the yard of the small, weathered house where the Elder's folks lived. His Uncle Elder Witham, commonly called the "old Elder," was a "located" or superannuated minister who preached occasionally, and otherwise gained a scanty livelihood by attending funerals and marrying young couples. The wags of the place had nick-named his nephew Rufus "the young Elder."

The house was dark. No one appeared to be stirring within doors. In point of fact, although we did not know it, the old Elder and his sister had gone away that afternoon to attend a "quarterly meeting" in an adjoining town, and remain overnight. Our comrade, the young Elder, sprang out at the rear of the wagon, and the child got down, too, and clung to his hand. She was crying a little. The moment they were out, Willis made haste to turn the wagon and drive away.

"Of all the mean sneaks!" exclaimed the Elder, who was himself nearly crying. "I'll never go anywhere with you again—never!"

"Your Uncle will tell you what to do with her," Willis called back, and he gave Old Sol a cut with the whip to hasten our escape.

"If 'twa'n't for scaring this young one to death, I'd lick both of you right here!" shouted the Elder.

In short we had fallen out badly, as boys commonly do when things go wrong. The average boy of thirteen or fourteen is not often a hero in adversity, except in the story-books. Willis and I knew well that we were shirking our fair share of responsibility, but the homeward horizon looked so very ominous that we selfishly put the burden of condemnation upon the Elder. We were glad to have the rattle of the wagon-wheels drown our late comrade's parting remarks.

Reaching grandfather's farm gate I drove in softly, for Old Sol belonged to us, while Willis hurried to his own home. He succeeded in gaining his bed-chamber unobserved, and thus put off the evil hour of reckoning until the next morning. I was less fortunate. The stable door creaked, and I was caught on my way up-stairs. Oh well, it was better to have it over! Neither Willis nor I said a word about Sissy. That thunderbolt was still to fall. We left the Elder to tell any story he liked.

Meanwhile the poor, deserted Elder was bearing the brunt of the battle. After we left he found that the house was shut up, but he succeeded in getting in at a window. Not a morsel of cooked food could be found, and in fact

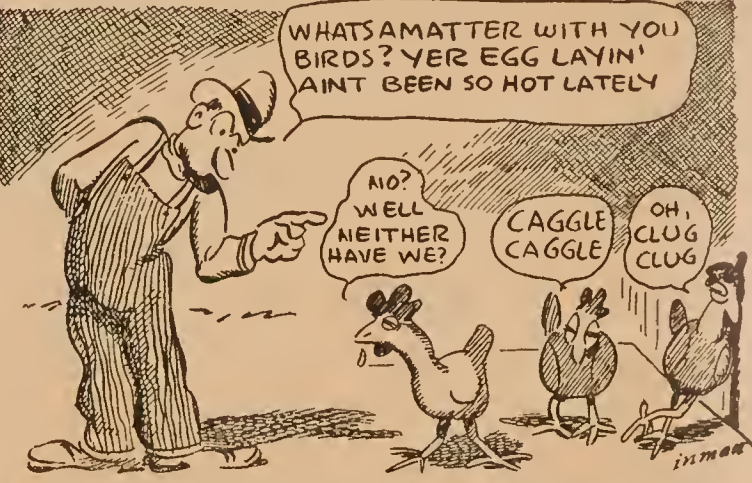
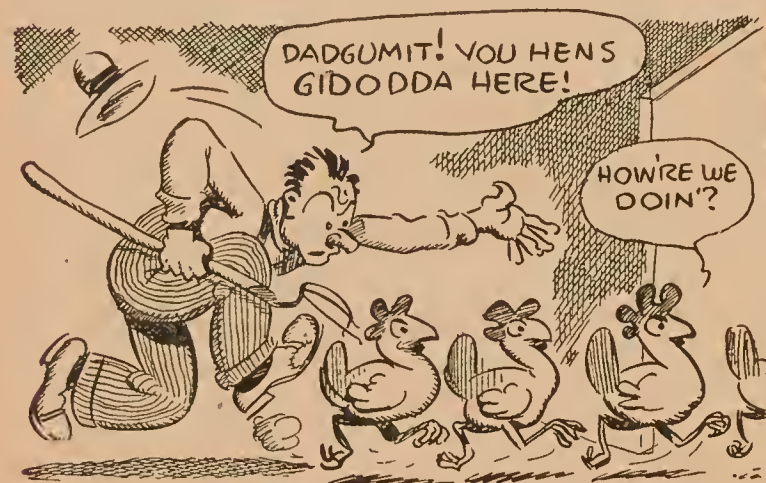
(Continued on opposite page)

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SOME SHOOED THE POULTRY HENCE TO FIND A ROOST ON TREE & WAIN, WHERE THEY SPENT THE NIGHTS ASITTIN' IN THE WIND & SNOW & RAIN. BUT MA, WHO HAD TO GATHER EGGS, SET UP AN AWFUL WHOOOP. FROM AN EGG PRODUCTION STANDPOINT ADDY FOUND THAT WASN'T FUNNY.

HE CALCULATED POORLY, FOR THE COOP WAS SMALL & BREEZY AND IT WASN'T LONG BEFORE HIS CHICKENS CACKLED KINDA WHEEZY. THEY COUGHED & SNEEZED & SNIFFLED & THEIR NOSES ALL WERE RUNNY. FROM AN EGG PRODUCTION STANDPOINT ADDY FOUND THAT WASN'T FUNNY.

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the only provisions in the house consisted of a little corn-meal and a few pounds of pickled pork. He shrank from going to the neighbors with the child, and so, having washed its hands and face, he made Indian meal porridge for its supper, rocked it to sleep and put it in his aunt's bed.

But the long journey in the hot sun, or the unusual food, had rendered Sissy feverish and ill; she soon waked, crying for her mother, and the tired Elder was up, rocking her and giving her water, until three o'clock in the morning. The child then slept, and the Elder also fell fast asleep on the floor, with his head on a cushion.

Four or five hours later he was awakened by two small arms about his neck and an affectionate little voice in his ear: "Delder, oo's dood to Sissy!"

Now the Elder, himself an only child, had had no experience with children. In fact, he was a kind of Ishmael of a boy, and a stranger to the domestic virtues. His Aunt was a very austere woman, and his Uncle, although nominally a clergyman, was a singular character and had so variable a temper that it was often a question whether he were wholly in his right mind. The family had lived in various localities, and this nomadic kind of life is not good for boys.

Since they had come to live among us, several years previously, the young Elder had been expelled from the district school, and was suspected, unjustly I am sure, of having set fire to a blacksmith's shop. He was charged, justly, with stoning a neighbor's cows, and with stealing eggs and pears. The old Elder had often chastised him, but rumor had it that the nephew had told the Uncle that the next time he tried to whip him, there would be a fight. In consequence, the Uncle had talked with the selectmen of the town as to the advisability of sending the young Elder to the State Reform School at Cape Elizabeth. When the young Elder had heard of this, he had declared that if such an attempt were made he should run away and never return.

Thus it will be seen that the domestic relations of the Elder were already badly strained, and that his relatives were in no temper to pardon fresh exploits. Consciousness of his precarious position may have increased the bitterness with which he resented our desertion.

Willis and I liked the Elder. He certainly had a streak of good in him. Despite his misdeeds, and although he was high-tempered and resentful of injuries, he was frank and generous-hearted; there was nothing mean or low in his relations with us. We knew him well enough to be aware that his threat the night before to thrash us was no empty menace, and that we should hear from him again.

Now imagine a boy like that, with a little child on his hands, calling him "dood!" But perhaps Sissy understood him better than we did, after all.

He cooked a corn-meal cake for their breakfast and fried some slices of pork, and while doing so considered how he could best extricate himself from this difficulty. His aunt, as he knew very well, would berate him and refuse to have the child in her house. His hysterical uncle would scold him by the hour. Possibly they would say that he had stolen Sissy. Previous experience led him to suppose that his folks would return shortly before noon, or else an hour or two after. He made his plans accordingly.

The nearest neighbor of the Withams was a farmer named Canaan Lovejoy. With him lived his unmarried sister, Euphemia, aged forty, one of the primmest, most precise old maids that even New England ever produced, and fond of cats, too!

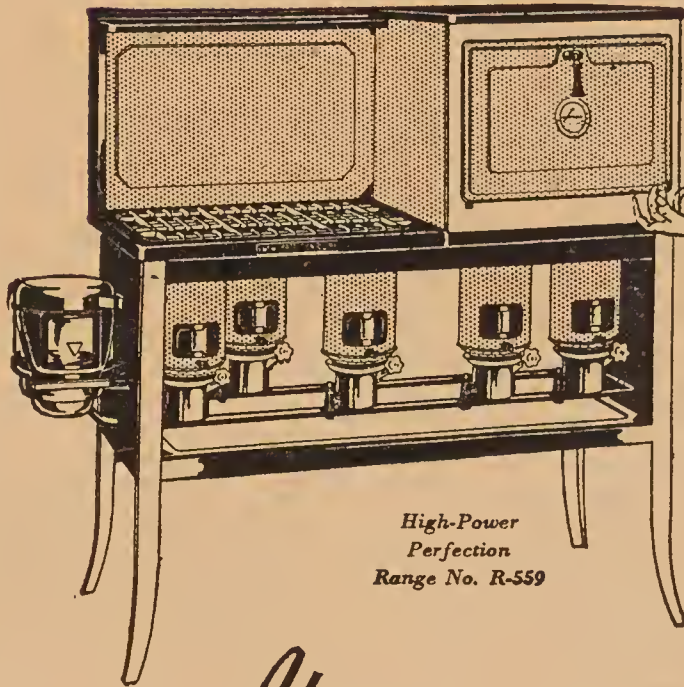
For some reason Elder Witham and his sister did not like Miss Euphemia Lovejoy, and the young Elder was half-inclined to tease her. At about eleven o'clock that forenoon, however, he made his appearance at the Lovejoy farm, and seeking out Miss Euphemia, told her that while his folks were away one of the prettiest little kittens she ever saw had come to their house and was there now; that he really did not know what to do with it, but that he disliked to kill it, it was so pretty, and didn't Miss Euphemia want it? If so, she must come at once before his aunt came home, because she hated cats.

The elderly maiden's heart was

(Continued on Page 28)

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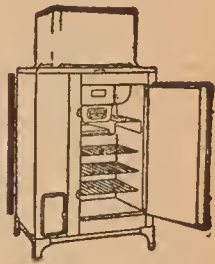
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With the A.A. Homemaker



Until the First Vegetables Come

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT
Household Editor, American Agriculturist

NO doubt many of our readers have seen time and again in these columns that now is the hardest time of the year for the farm woman to balance her menus and her budget. First of all, the stored vegetables, turnips, beets, and carrots are not what they once were as to crispness. Apple skins are a little tough, or more so; last year's cabbage needs considerable soaking in cold water to restore its freshness. The garden has not even been started and it will be weeks before one can expect help from that source.



Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

Just take a look at food supplies in the cellar. Probably they consist chiefly of canned fruits and vegetables, some left-overs of the stored ones, plenty of parsnips, and such greens as Mother Nature provides or those we have been thrifty enough to provide by growing indoors. Then it remains to be seen what can be contrived in order to get the variety and appetite appeal into these somewhat lack-luster food materials.

What is needed chiefly is crispness, succulence, and, to a certain degree, tartness to relieve the monotony of the smooth and rather uninteresting, but very necessary bulky foods, such as cereals, potatoes and the like.

Canned tomato or its juice will furnish the tartness, but only raw fruits or vegetables, unless it be pickle, provides the "chewiness" which one wants in every well-balanced meal. Therefore, if one wants a salad to do its best work, it needs at least one of its constituents to be crisp. This could be achieved by chopped cabbage or celery or by serving the salad on a lettuce leaf.

Where lettuce is unavailable, serving the salad on a nest of finely shredded, raw, white cabbage is pleasing both as to looks and taste. I find that the ac-

tually green part of the salad is the biggest problem, that is, the raw green. A pot of parsley in a sunny window will provide this in a small way. And water-cress growing in the brook—as soon as anything can grow—is another source of greens, either for garnishing a salad or for mixing with lettuce as a part of the salad itself. Chopped beets, either cold, cooked or as pickle, give a delightful bit of color and are excellent salad material. However, beets "bleed" and should be put into a salad just before serving, or should be kept in a little heap by themselves.

A few sprays of water-cress and a tablespoonful of cooked beets, or pickle, cut like shoestring potatoes or in tiny cubes, arranged on a lettuce leaf or on a bed of shredded cabbage and coated with French dressing is a simple enough salad, yet one which has all the requirements of the best salad, crispness, color, greenness, and appetite appeal.

Carrots, raw or cooked, are always excellent in salads. Grated raw carrot, combined with lettuce or cabbage is a salad by itself, after being dressed with French dressing. Cooked carrot cut in fine cubes, combined with canned peas and a few canned baby limas, make a hearty salad which is excellent for Sunday night supper. Cooked dressing is especially good with vegetable salads, and mayonnaise is always acceptable.

A "party" touch is given the salad if one of the prepared gelatin desserts is altered a little by substituting vinegar or lemon juice instead of part of the water used in dissolving it. This keeps the salad from being too sweet. The carrot-pea-lima combination is colorful and goes well with a flavored gelatin. Finely shredded cabbage, pimento, stuffed olives, (sliced), green pepper, chopped celery, are all good possibilities in these salads which are

better to let it get cold and then re-heat it quickly than to try to keep it hot for, say three-quarters of an hour. Seasoned with, salt, pepper and butter, cabbage cooked this way rivals its more cultured cousins, cauliflower and sprouts. Cold, cooked cabbage may be combined with white sauce and covered over with buttered crumbs to make a very appetizing casserole. If you want the boys to greet it with cheers, add some chopped salted peanuts. Or grated cheese over the top of the crumbs gives it a lovely flavor and makes it more nutritious.

Spinach or other cooked greens of



Dandelions — a doubtful blessing in the lawn — but the young, tender leaves are in a class by themselves when it comes to appetizing greens and salads. The raw dandelion salad at the left is ready to be served with French dressing, and, if you prefer, some thinly sliced onion as a garnish. The salad on the right is made of cooked dandelion greens, moulded in a custard cup and topped off with a thin slice of egg. Wonderful spring appetizers!

to be held together by the gelatine. The lemon-flavored gelatin is best for such use, as it blends better with the majority of fruits and vegetables. However, if one is working out a color scheme calling for green, the lime-flavored answers best here. Where the recipe calls for a pint of liquid in mixing, substitute $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of vinegar or lemon juice instead of water, which makes $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups water in addition to the acid. A pint of the liquid will hold together about a quart of vegetables or fruit. A handy substitute for fresh green or red pepper is pepper relish. It lends crispness and tartness and many times saves the day when the fresh article simply cannot be had.

And now, back to the spring greens which our grand old nurse, Mother Nature, provides for us. Dandelions are a doubtful blessing as they appear on the lawn, but if taken young and tender, are very desirable on the table. Washed and eaten raw with French dressing, they make a very appetizing green salad, with an absolutely unique flavor. In fact, dandelions are so much in demand that they are grown for the market, a much better arrangement than just leaving it to chance.

As cooked greens, the first cooking water has to be drained off after par-boiling dandelions for a few minutes, and fresh boiling water, a very little bit, added to finish the cooking. Otherwise, the greens are too bitter for most tastes.

Greens for the Picking

Cowslip is another favorite for wild greens. A point in washing any greens is to use warm water for the purpose, as the sand is much more easily loosened than when cold water is used. Milkweed, that is, the topmost four leaves, taken young and tender, appeals to my taste for cooked greens more than any material I know. It is very mild and has a pleasing consistency.

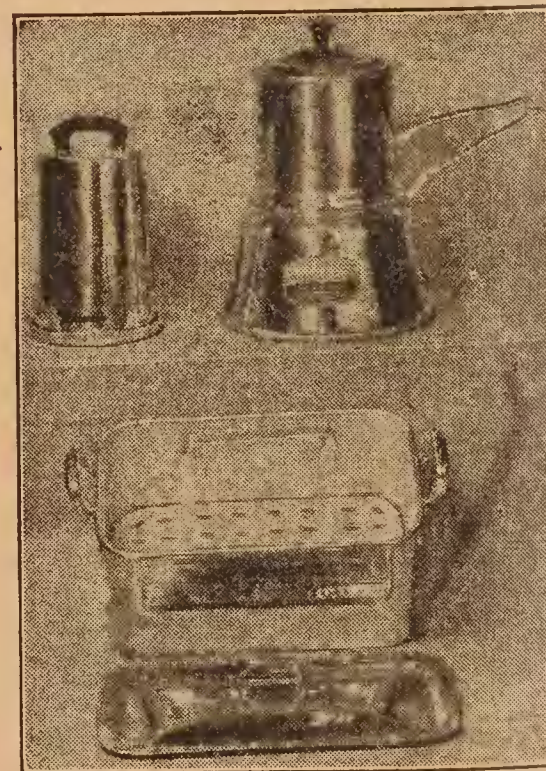
Old cabbage should be freshened in cold water before cooking; then it will cook more quickly without developing those strong and sometimes indigestible oils which come from long cooking. Remove the tough midribs, cut leaves fairly small, and boil rapidly for about seven minutes. By this time the leaves should be tender, but if not, longer cooking will be needed. But the main point is to do the job quickly and serve at once. If it has to be held over it is

that nature will register better with the young folks if molded in an ice-cream dipper, a tablespoon or a custard cup, to form a nicely rounded shape. Garnished with sliced or grated egg, its appearance is much improved and the campaign to use more eggs is served at the same time.

As a matter of fact, eggs go well with any of the vegetable salads, and it is so easy to arrange them in attractive patterns. Cut in quarters or eighths lengthwise, in slices crosswise, or the white in strips and the yolks grated, eggs garnish and add food value at the same time.

Our Old Friend Asparagus

Before this year's vegetables come in, our old perennial friend, asparagus, (Continued on Page 29)



Three new asparagus cookers that help preserve the flavor of this choice vegetable. The steamer at the upper left is inexpensive and goes into any open sauce pan, holding and cooking the asparagus upright. The pot at the right also holds the asparagus upright with water cooking the stalks and steam cooking the buds. The cooker below is an imported aluminum pot with perforated tray on which the asparagus lies lengthwise.



—Photo Ewing Galloway.

Old cabbage should be freshened in cold water before cooking. Then it cooks more quickly and prevents development of the strong indigestible oils that come from long cooking. If lettuce is not available for salads, a nest of finely shredded cabbage does very nicely for the necessary crisp element.

CLAIMS Recently Paid

Roland Fischer, R. I. Somerville, N. J.	\$ 10.00
Truck skidded—fractured knees	
Geo. McGregor, R. 3, Derry Village, N. H.	18.75
Thrown from sled—fractured rib	
Irene G. Peiton, Fredonia, N. Y.	120.00
Auto accident—fractured knee	
Annie Schieding, Winchester, N. H.	60.00
Auto struck tree—fractured arm	
Frank Schieding, Winchester, N. H.	11.43
Auto struck tree—bruises	
J. T. Knoelgen, Wells Bridge, N. Y.	52.86
Auto accident—bruised and cracked ribs	
William Rockwell, Newport, N. Y.	30.00
Struck by truck—fractured ribs	
C. W. Mussey, Franklin, N. H.	127.14
Wagon accident—bones in foot broken	
Catherine Dorsey, Geneva, N. Y.	130.00
Auto collision—fractured arms and knee	
J. A. Snyder, Arcade, N. Y.	10.00
Auto skidded—fractured ear, back and hand	
Charles Broz, Newfield, N. Y.	30.00
Auto skidded—fractured collarbone	
James Brady, Worcester, N. Y.	40.00
Auto collision—cut knee, hip, bruises	
Maxy Tarazavitch, Wainscott, N. Y.	50.00
Thrown from car—fractured leg	
R. P. Connors, Knoxboro, N. Y.	20.00
Thrown from load of hay—sprained ankle	
Mrs. Helen C. Cook, Woodstock, Vt.	10.00
Sleigh overturned—contused legs	
Alton Scribner, Whitesville, N. Y.	10.00
Auto collision—cut lip, contused face	
Kalle Haarala, Lebanon, N. H.	40.00
Thrown from sled—bruised foot	
Mrs. Clara Mason, Leyden, Mass.	10.00
Thrown through windshield—cuts	
Antone Brozycki, Goshen, N. Y.	30.00
Auto skidded—fractured jawbone, cuts	
Mrs. T. S. Brooks, Cuddebackville, N. Y.	20.00
Auto skidded—contusions	
Harry Schaffer, Warrerville, N. Y.	20.00
Thrown by bull—fractured rib	
Justin O. Wellman, Est, Durham, N. H.	1000.00
Auto struck by fire truck—mortuary	
Walter Brown, Thomasville, Pa.	14.28
Auto accident—lacerated scalp	
Charles Genter, Evans Mills, N. Y.	15.00
Wagon accident—cut knee cap	
John T. Lyon, Rochester, Vt.	32.86
Thrown from sled—sprained ankle	
G. Stewart Goble, Bridgeville, N. Y.	20.00
Auto overturned—cuts, injured hip	
Mrs. Clara Lynch, Manchester, N. H.	10.00
Auto struck pole—strained muscles	
Georgine Prescott, Franklin, N. H.	18.57
Auto skidded—cuts and bruises	
Lewis B. Dunn, Sussex, N. J.	40.00
Truck struck stump—fract. rib, bruises	
Mrs. George Piquet, Parish, N. Y.	51.43
Auto overturned—fract. ribs, contusions	
Fred Day, Union Springs, N. Y.	14.28
Auto collision—contused head, cuts	
Everett Sheils, Venice, N. Y.	10.00
Wagon accident—bruised chest	
Frederick Miller, Smyrna, N. Y.	4.28
Auto collision—contused head, hip	
Florence Allen, So. Byron, N. Y.	30.00
Struck by auto—bruised knee, abdomen	
Otto Schoch, Monticello, N. Y.	20.00
Auto accident—lacerations and contusions	
Jesse Nason, Freedom, N. H.	50.00
Truck collision—bruises of head, shoulder	
Cora Bartholemew, Waverly, N. Y.	110.00
Auto collision—fract. shoulder, ankle	
Vincent Mollica, Lebanon, N. H.	50.00
Auto collision—fractured arm, knee, face	
Walter Ainsworth, Whitesville, N. Y.	40.00
Auto skidded—torn shoulder ligaments	
Burgess Youngman, W. Rummey, N. H.	30.00
Struck by auto—fractured leg	
Clara Bean, Meriden, N. H.	20.00
Truck struck auto—fractured leg, bruises	
Clarence Bean, Meriden, N. H.	10.00
Auto collided with train—bruises	
Mrs. Alfrena Wheeler, Brimfield, Mass.	20.00
Auto collision—contusions	
Lyle B. Millen, Swan Lake, N. Y.	27.14
Auto and truck collision—cut forehead	
Susie Dow, Williston, Vt.	5.71
Auto struck snowbank, lacerated nose	
Leon Gibbs, Ithaca, N. Y.	10.00
Auto accident—sprained wrist, fract. nose	
Ford Harvey, Est., Corry, Pa.	1000.00
Train struck truck—mortuary	
George N. Bolson, Newark Valley, N. Y.	14.28
Sleigh accident—fractured rib	
Arthur Sullivan, Gossville, N. H.	10.00
Auto accident—fractured rib	
Flora Sullivan, Gossville, N. H.	24.28
Auto accident—strains	
Ethel Alsdorf, Monsey, N. Y.	10.00
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Gay Hardenburgh, Philisport, N. Y.	5.71
Auto collision—bruised, strained hand	
Rose Cliff, Kiamesha, N. Y.	40.00
Thrown from truck—dislocated shoulder	
Julia Harris, Ashaway, R. I.	20.00
Auto collision—cut scalp	
Hattie Wood, Clinton Corners, N. Y.	130.00
Auto collision—fractured ankle, shoulder	
Willard Kilmer, Pine Plains, N. Y.	50.00
Auto skidded—fractured arm	



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Aunt Janet's Corner

LAST week I saw grackles and heard their shrill chatter in a nearby group of evergreens. Yesterday I heard a flicker and saw my first robin of the season. The little song sparrow has been singing for some time in the hedges and shrubs. All these feathered folk are a little late this year, according to my bird book, "Birds of the N. Y. City Region," which includes Long Island as well.

Looking up those references as to time of arrival proved my undoing, as it always does when I get hold of a book on birds or flowers. Once I look inside I'm lost—for a time, at least. This particular book, being a handbook of the American Museum of Natural

Tenderness

By Frances Clothier

Folks wonder "Why I Love you"
But they will never know.
They think "You're plain and homely"
And of course
'tis
so.

They wonder "Why I married you."
Of course, they couldn't guess
That underneath your homely face
Is lasting
Tenderness.

History, is an accurate one for this region. But for children who depend so much on pictures, it might not furnish just what is needed along that line.

Just a short time ago a speaker at our Garden Club mentioned some handy little books on birds, to be bought, where do you suppose? I might as well tell it now, at the five-and-ten! So, last week, when I went to the Flower Show, I saved enough time and dimes to get the three little volumes about birds. I went one better and got the volume on wild flowers too. They are the right size to carry on walks to woods or beach, and if one of them gets hurt in some way, nobody will feel too badly, as might be the case with the larger, more expensive, illustrated volumes.

Naturally, one would not expect to find as perfect colors in the cheaper books as in really accurate scientific studies, but these are near enough to be helpful in identifying strange birds, and the printed descriptions are altogether accurate.

I mention these little helps because it seems to me that one of the greatest privileges of living in the country is

Styles Which Will Appeal to the Home Dressmaker



2597

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2597 has distinct style appeal with its rippling jabot, its interesting sleeves, its well fitted hipline, and the bottom skirt fullness. The model shown was made of a combination of plain and printed silk, but the very popular navy blue would also be an excellent choice for it, using a lighter toning blue for contrast. Pattern sizes are 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of 39-inch contrasting.



2963

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2963 is just what the wee maid of the family would like for her dress-up dress. The cunning fichu collar is quite festive, and the little dress is quite easy to make. The skirt is laid in pleats, and attached to the brief, sleeveless bodice. Pink and white dimity print, dotted batiste, tissue gingham or washing silk with contrasting collar would be charming for the little miss. Sizes are 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 needs 1½ yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: any of these patterns, write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. (15 cents for each pattern). Add 12 cents additional for copy of our new Spring fashion catalogue. Address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.



2554

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2554 brings a new version of the shirtwaist frock which is so generally in vogue. The bodice has a slight fullness gathered to the shoulder yoke, while the front closing and seaming down the center of the skirt tend to give length. Supple materials, striped or plaided, are in sympathy with the design. Seersucker, red and white, was used for the model. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material.

being able to know its secrets. Every ride, every walk is full of interest, if only one's eyes have been opened to nature's wonders. If we know which flowers to look for in swampy places, and which ones like the dry, sandy spots, if we know which birds come first, whether they will nest in our neighborhood or go still farther north, which ones like the companionship of people and those that go as deep into the thicket as possible—why, from now

until next winter every day will have its own event of special interest.

What a lot there is to learn about everything!

Aunt Janet

Little Big-Heart

(Continued from Page 25)

touched by this artful tale, and after some hesitation and many questions, she took a covered basket and accompanied the Elder home.

Talking rapidly all the time the boy led the way indoors, and bidding his visitor enter his aunt's bedchamber, where Sissy was taking a nap, he said: "There's your kitten, Miss Euphemia!" Before the astonished woman had time to comprehend the nature of the joke, he slipped out and left her in the room with the child! Then, after listening a moment, he went on tiptoe up-stairs and concealed himself behind a chest there, near a crack in the chamber floor, through which he could look down and hear what went on.

Miss Euphemia was evidently at the door of the room, hesitating as to what she should do, and he heard Sissy saying to her, "W'at makes oo in such a hurry? I won't hurt oo."

"Child, who brought you here?" cried the agitated woman, and to this Sissy replied, in all childish innocence, "Delder b'o't me. Delder's dood. Does Delder love oo?"

Miss Lovejoy's answer was that the Elder was a bad, terrible boy. This filled the listening object of her indignation, aloft with unmeasured glee. But he had resolved to run away rather than face his folks, and presently stole down-stairs with the intention of securing some of his clothes and then departing. Before he could accomplish this, however, he heard a sound of wheels and saw his aunt and uncle driving into the yard. It was too late now to escape unobserved and thinking that he would lie hidden till night, he went stealthily back up-stairs, and again concealed himself behind the chest. (To be continued next issue)

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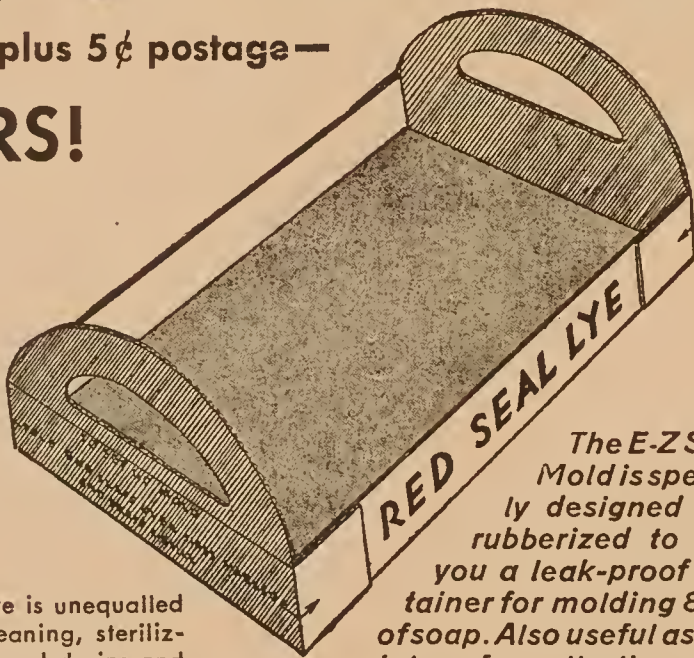
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Until the First Vegetables Come

(Continued from Page 26)

will be with us. Too often this luxury among vegetables is spoiled by overcooking. Whatever method is used, the buds should not cook as long as the stems. In fact, the steam from the buds. Using a tall, narrow cooking vessel and tying the bunch together boiling water is sufficient to soften the with buds upright, has been my method for some time after trying all shapes and sizes of utensils. There is a new asparagus cooker on the market, a tall, narrow vessel, evidently the manufacturer's reply to requests from harassed housewives. In my opinion, plain melted butter is hard to beat as a dressing for the hot, cooked asparagus. If the stems have been cut into short lengths, white sauce is good to pour over them just before serving.

Cold, cooked or canned asparagus is good salad stuff. Lay four or five tips neatly on a lettuce leaf, put a strip of pimento across the tips and a spoonful of mayonnaise at the side to make a quick and very acceptable individual salad. Lettuce cups may be arranged on a platter and the asparagus serving in each cup; then the individual can slip the lettuce leaf with its freight onto his plate.

As for our old friend, the parsnip, now is our opportunity to make the best use of it. It seems to me that the parsnip is at its best when cut in slices lengthwise, parboiled until almost tender, then browned lightly in fat. But if you have used that method until the family is balking at parsnips, here are some tested recipes which you may find useful:

Buttered Parsnips

Slice and boil the parsnips in a little salted water. Drain when done, as they must be perfectly dry. Into a stew pan put two tablespoons butter, melt, and add three tablespoons of cream. Season with salt and pepper and pour over the parsnips and serve very hot.

—Mrs. R. C. DeL.

Parsnip Pie

Slice ten parsnips, six potatoes and two onions. Chop fine one-half pound of salt pork or fresh pork. Boil in as little water as possible to keep it from sticking. When tender, pour into a pan and cover with biscuits as for chicken or meat pie. Bake in a slow oven $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. This is a meal within itself.

—Mrs. R. C. DeL.

Parsnip Balls

Boil parsnips until tender in salted water. Mash and season with salt, if needed, pepper and butter. Add a dust of flour and two well-beaten eggs, shape into tiny balls and fry in hot fat. These are delicious with roast meat.

—Mrs. R. C. DeL.

Parsnip Cakes

Grate raw parsnips to make one cupful. Add one cupful bread crumbs, two well-beaten eggs, one tablespoonful butter. Season with salt and pepper. Moisten with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk, shape into flat cakes. Bake in an oven in a pan containing meat drippings, basting the cakes frequently until they are well browned and richly crusted.

—Mrs. R. C. DeL.

One of the A. A. staff, a man, of course, says that this article will not be complete without a recipe for rhubarb pie. Since rhubarb comes early and supplies that tartness which spring appetites crave, I must admit that he is right.

Rhubarb Pie

2 cups rhubarb cut in half inch lengths 2 eggs, beaten 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sugar $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour

Plain Pastry

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour cold water to make dough $\frac{1}{2}$ cup fat $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt

Mix salt with flour, work in fat with a fork, add cold water in several little wells made in the flour. Work lightly, roll out and line the pie tin. Fill with the rhubarb mixture, cover with top crust and bake 45 minutes. The rhubarb should be washed, and if necessary, peeled. The sugar and flour are first mixed, then combined with the beaten egg, and the rhubarb stirred into that before putting into the crust.

To keep a loaf of bread moist and fresh, cut slices from the center of the loaf and put it away with the two ends close together.

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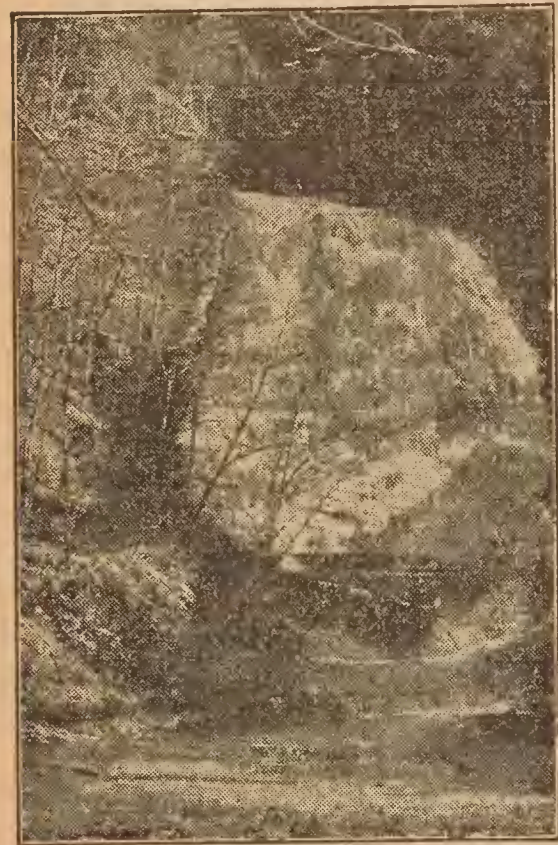
UTICA, N. Y., OBSERVER-DISPATCH



AS this is written we have had three days of springlike weather. I am astounded at the change it has wrought in me.

Last night I awoke with a start. The wind had shifted and was pouring into the room. A few days ago under like circumstances I might have remained awake for hours; building bridges I would never cross, writing articles I would never print, and outlining deals I would never make; but not last night.

Strange as it may seem, I never even thought of the A.A.A. or even the A. A. I just hoped the wind wouldn't start up the fire in the brooder house and bake the baby chicks. I wondered how much fence would be washed out by the high water I could hear rushing down across the pasture. I made a mental calculation of the hay in the north



Lickbrook Falls in action — one of the scenic spots in Inlet Valley. This Falls forms a part of the "line fence" between Sunnysables and Weaver Brothers farm. (I think I have told you before that one of the Weaver Brothers is our well known poultry editor.) Right now there is plenty of water gushing down over the rocks and before long the banks will be spotted with flowering dogwood.

mow and divided it by the number of heifers to eat it, but I didn't have energy enough to get the answer. Then I heard Ross leave the house to make the 3 A. M. checkup on the baby chicks. Relieved of that worry, I turned over and went to sleep.

A Nature Lesson

All of which is of no particular interest to you if you have read this far except perhaps this: For weeks I have been one of the most aroused men in the North-east over what is happening to our agriculture. Yet give me three days of good spring weather, a bit of the joy and hope and worry that comes with baby chicks, spring plowing and washed out fences and I straightway forget that there is any such thing as an A.A.A. Why I am not even going over to the big hearing at Syracuse

Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff

By H. E. Babcock

tomorrow. Aren't all farmers just like that? in the open without the aid of man. Hats off to Peanuts!

Toughest of All

Yesterday morning when I went to the barn I saw the Shetland pony, Peanuts, nibbling away on the wheat field, while across the fence the bucking pony and a couple of Angus heifers looked on longingly. There had been a warm rain the afternoon before and the new green shoots of wheat were just showing up nicely.

Now the only way to get from the pasture where Peanuts had spent the winter into the wheat field is through a small one-man wide swing gate around a corner from the wheat field. Some time during the night Peanuts pushed this gate open with his nose despite the fact that he had not bothered it all winter. Last fall he had opened it a few times to get to the same wheat.

Apparently what made him remember the stunt was looking through the fence and seeing how green the wheat was getting. Then he evidently had wit enough to remember the gate and go around a corner to get to it. I tried to call him, but he only walked off. Then I set the dog on him which caused him to run around in circles. Disgusted, I called off the dog and went to the barn.

Once in the barn I started feeding the Angus heifers. By the time I had them fed Peanuts was there. He had evidently weighed the comparative value to him of new green wheat and a breakfast of nice alfalfa hay. Perhaps he had had enough wheat anyway. Perhaps he sensed that he wasn't in a very safe position. At any rate he had gone back to the swing gate and re-entered the pasture.

This incident and many other similar ones have led me to draw the conclusion that of all of the animals at Sunnysables, Angus, Guernsey, Ayrshire cattle, Halfblood, Percheron, and ordinary horses, the Shetland pony, Peanuts, has both the brains and the physical equipment to win out in a battle for survival from any of them. He is the only animal which I am sure could live the year around on the farm

Roughing It

Last fall I turned one pure-bred Guernsey heifer and one pure-bred Ayrshire heifer in with the herd of twenty Angus heifers. I had a plan of running this heifer herd through the winter with as little labor as possible. This meant letting them run loose in a basement, the door of which would always be open, and feeding them once a day.

Both the Ayrshire and the Guernsey had horns. The Angus heifers, of course, do not have horns. When put in the herd, the Guernsey heifer was in very high condition. The Ayrshire heifer just fair.

On the system of management I laid out, the Angus heifers have come through in good fair flesh. The Ayrshire heifer has grown steadily and gained in condition. About the middle of March, however, we had to take the Guernsey heifer out of the herd and put her on three feedings a day and a grain ration. While this experience proves nothing, it does bear out the judgment of a big farmer I visited in Scotland, who was of the opinion that the Angus and the Ayrshire breeds are both very hardy and that crosses of an Angus bull on Ayrshire cows produces very hardy animals.

If you ever had anything to do with them you cannot help but note a similarity of spirit in the two breeds. I feel that the reason that the Ayrshire heifer did so well was because she had just as much fight in her as the Angus heifers. The Guernsey heifer was too mild and too timid to hold her own. Perhaps also she did not possess the necessary constitution.

Depressing

I know of no job on a farm which is so depressing as that of forking out the last few day's feedings of hay when it is certain it will all be gone before the pastures are ready.

At no other time does a mow empty so easily. Never do cattle seem as



hungry. It is a race against time against weather, against appetites.

The bottom four feet of chopped hay in our silo proved to be just no good except for bedding. This and the unplanned for addition of fifteen or twenty additional animals during the winter had made us short of hay. I know that thousands of other farmers are in the same boat. You have my sympathy. I agree with you. We won't get caught this way another spring.

Defensive Farming

Last week Fred Emmick, who leases my Highbridge farm, paying me rent in commodities rather than money, raised the question with me as to whether or not he should continue 100 per cent grass farming this year.

Fred is carrying about '35 head of Ayrshires and 1,000 hens. All of Highbridge farm is in grass except about two and one-half acres.

Fred's question was a tough one to answer. I gave him my opinion for what it was worth and will pass it on at the same valuation.

Now that the Government through the A.A.A. has taken such a hand in planning farm operations, it's pretty difficult to forecast trends. I feel confident that for monetary reasons alone we will have higher prices for milk and eggs eventually — prices that will match increased feed costs. When these will come no one knows. I firmly believe that the activities of N.R.A. and A.A.A., the first through increasing handling costs, and the second through increasing prices to consumers with processing taxes, are delaying the values for which we are all looking.

This being the case I told Fred that I felt that the thing to do was to farm just as cheaply as possible, which means keeping the farm in grass and cutting up the poorer hay for bedding. Such a program gives him the best chance to care for his baby chicks, to fence off and rotate his pastures, and to get his hay cut early. He passes up the chance of making money on a cash crop, but he holds his risks to a minimum.

CLASSIFIED ADS 1935 Style

Editor's Note—While the American Agriculturist never expects to carry ads like the following, they might well be a product of Government control of agriculture.

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Do your cows give too much milk? Try Fadeaway Dairy Ration. Guaranteed to reduce any herd's production 15 per cent with three feedings or your money back.

IMPORTANT MEETING

Owing to a decimal point having been misplaced in making the original calculations for the 1935 spring pig crop, indications are that the country may be 1,000,000 pigs short of domestic requirements unless ways and means of meeting the situation are immediately devised by County Production Control Committees. A meeting to discuss the situation will be held at the Court House on Saturday, February 27, at 1 P. M.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of Gold in English Pounds Sterling in Dollars.	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	R. F. C. Price of Gold.
Before going-off			20.67	
Gold Standard				
May 2	124/8	3.895	24.28	
(The President put an embargo on gold to meet interest payments on American obligations held in foreign countries.)				
May 29	123/3	3.99	24.52	
(The House voted to suspend the gold clause in all contracts.)				
June 30	123	4.275	26.22	
(President Roosevelt stated that the United States refuses to stabilize the dollar until prices have risen further.) (The President made the statement for the general policy of stabilizing all prices.)				
July 3	123/1	4.475	27.54	
(The price of gold reached the highest premium, and on the same day the stock market and commodity markets reached their highest levels.)				
Oct. 22	President announces policy to buy gold.			
Mar. 21	136	5.1125	34.77	35.00
Mar. 22	136 2	5.1125	34.81	35.00
Mar. 23	136/	5.10125	34.69	35.00
Mar. 24	136/3	5.09625	34.72	35.00
Mar. 26	136/5	5.1025	34.80	35.00
Mar. 27	136/3 1/2	5.10	34.75	35.00
Mar. 28	136/3	5.11375	34.84	35.00
Mar. 29	135/5 1/2	5.1275	34.73	35.00
Mar. 30	*	5.1275	*	35.00
Mar. 31	*	5.14625	*	35.00
Apr. 2	*	5.1425	*	35.00
Apr. 3	135/2	5.18875	35.07	35.00

* London Exchange closed due to holiday.



A. A. Warning Brings Speedy Arrest

A GROUP of farmers, numbering about 150, are richer by \$1,500 because repeated Service Bureau warnings made some egg shippers suspicious. Here's how it all happened.

Along about the first of March, the Service Bureau received a bunch of inquiries as to the reliability of the National Hotel Supply Company of 119 Christopher Street, New York City. We had never heard of them and were immediately suspicious because cards which subscribers had received promised 5 to 10 cents more a dozen than market prices.

The Packer Produce Mercan tile Agency looked them up for us and found a vacant store with the door padlocked, outside the usual egg market area. We reported to several inquirers that the company had all earmarks of a fraud, and advised them by no means to ship any eggs to them.

Evidence Given To Commissioner Morgan

We might have stopped there. The Service Bureau has certainly given plenty of warnings as to what is likely to happen when poultrymen ship eggs without first inquiring as to the reliability of the receiver. However, we did

not drop the case. The Service Bureau immediately got in touch with William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Commissioner of Markets for the City of New York, and presented the evidence we had to him.

After that, excellent co-operation between a number of authorities, including the Federal District Attorney and the Postoffice, soon cleared it up.

Several people and agencies knew of the scheme, but it was the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau who reported it to the right authorities. Without that report, it is almost certain that the clever scheme would have worked and shippers would never have received pay for their eggs.

ing the name and address of the shipper and the number of cases of eggs he could ship, should be loaded into a tin box, along with any eggs that might arrive, and all should be sent to him, at Jersey City, by truck.

The City Dept of Markets was tipped off to the plan through the *American Agriculturist*. As soon as Deputy Commissioner Carl W. Kimball heard of it he put a private investigator on the case and obtained enough information to assure him that it was a fraudulent proposition. He took the matter up

Just a few lines from a clipping taken from a story appearing in a produce trade paper, *The Produce News*, of Saturday, March 31st.

to begin shipping March 19th. The first day 82 cases of eggs were received, sent by shippers who fell for the clever bait offered! In the meantime, the federal District Attorney's office and postoffice authorities had been active and eight people were under arrest. The eggs were sold under the supervision of Inspector Shea, and checks totaling \$512.20 were sent out to 52 farmers in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The next day 200 cases arrived, which were returned to the shippers.

Thompson Indicted

What about the brains back of this scheme? All of those arrested were allowed to go except one, Ralph Thompson, alias Nelson, who lived in Chautauqua County, N. Y., who was caught in a hotel room in Jersey City. Thompson has been indicted by the federal Grand Jury. It is stated that Thompson had himself been victimized and decided to take it out on the public. It is certain that he would have succeeded, at least temporarily, had not the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau taken a hand.

Carl Kimball, First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Department of Markets, in writing us the full outcome of the case, says: "It is an old game, and fellows like yourselves, who have seen this sort of thing pulled many a time, can quickly sense the danger as it has all the earmarks of a racket."

It is our sincere hope that, in addition to approximately \$1,500 saved for shippers in checks actually sent and eggs returned, many others will be warned by this incident so that they will never ship to any concern without first investigating their reliability. Remember, that any promise of a premium is an earmark of a fraud.

"Buy Back" Principle Has Bad History

"What can you tell us about the Linwood Canary Farm of Brooklyn, N. Y.? We answered an advertisement and received a catalog entitled "Breed Canaries for Pleasure and Profit." A letter along with it indicates that they will buy any canaries I raise if I am unable to sell them elsewhere and quotes a range of prices which they will pay. They say "We guarantee to buy all the birds you can raise." "

As far as the breeding of canaries is concerned we can only say that we know a few people who have been successful at this business. Just like any other business, it requires experience and information, and we expect that an amateur would run into plenty of trouble. Further than that it is our firm belief that no living thing should be purchased solely on the guarantee of the seller to buy back the offspring. A good many businesses started on that principle have come to grief.

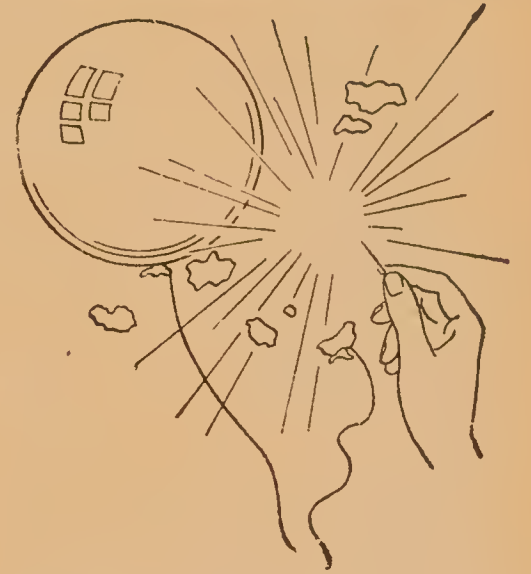
Another old time theory exploded

I have been in the feed business for the past thirty-five years. In all that time I have never known any one feed to stir up so much interest, comment and "trying to figure it out" as the results in increasing butterfat with



The latest one is that it was not Creamatine at all but an old theory that extreme cold weather had made the difference.

We had never heard that theory before and never wanting to fool ourselves or our customers we made a careful check of 7 different creamery records. Every one showed the natural downward



trend for the time of year, just like the official state records covering a long period of years.

It is quite evident that if cold weather makes any worthwhile increase in butterfat, the weather this last winter was not cold enough. My memory is that dairy-men would have to take cows to the north pole to get anything much colder.

It seems quite conclusive that the cold weather theory doesn't work and Creamatine still holds the record for making more butterfat and more sure money for the farmer.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.



Waverly, N. Y.

Service Bureau Claims Settled Recently

NEW YORK

George Van Kleeck, Samsonville.....	\$ 1.82
(partial settlement of claim)	
E. J. Anderson, Glens Falls.....	10.00
(part pay for eggs)	
A. M. Dewey, Dickinson Center.....	5.88
(pay for chickens)	
Miss May Sterling, Delhi.....	6.95
(refund on unsatisfactory mail order)	
M. W. Ireland, Niobe.....	2.05
(partial adjustment of claim)	
Mrs. Dewey Ammann, Oseola.....	10.00
(balance pay on claim)	
Zeh Bros., Calverton.....	30.75
(pay for cauliflower)	
Miss Elizabeth E. Voak, Penn Yan.....	1.29
(refund on unsatisfactory order of dress goods)	
Mrs. Geo. Woodhouse, Lowville.....	1.89
(partial adjustment of complaint)	

CONNECTICUT

C. J. Holcomb, Sr., Granby.....	127.72
(adjustment of claim on tobacco)	

VERMONT

John Dubuque, North Hero.....	2.11
(pay for fish)	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Miss Florence Hoyt, Newington.....	5.90
(partial refund on order of shoes)	
H. M. Curtis, Exeter.....	3.80
(balance due on eggs)	

MAINE

D. J. Paradis, Moody.....	4.42
(partial adjustment of complaint)	

TOTAL.....\$214.58

Complaints Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK

Mrs. Alice C. West, Kent.....	(adjustment of magazine subscription)
Mrs. Wm. Brown, Canton.....	(mail order procured)
Job Newbould, Holley.....	(registration papers procured)
Benj. H. Fairbairn, Margaretville.....	(partial adjustment of complaint)
A. L. Sickman, Maine.....	(order of clothes adjusted)
Mrs. Geo. H. Jenkins, New Berlin.....	(order of pictures secured)
Mrs. Leon F. Drake, Lowman.....	(add'l adjustment on magazine subscriptions)
H. L. Washburn, Conklinville.....	(mail order filled)
Miss Mildred M. Gross, Dansville.....	(mail order procured)
Earl Dewey, Unadilla.....	(complaint on unfilled order adjusted)

VERMONT

Mrs. Alvin M. Wimet, Salisbury.....	(adjustment on mail order)
Melvin Hull, Chester.....	(order for dog filled)
Ralph Poquette, North Hero.....	(magazine subscription procured)
Charles Poquette, North Hero.....	(magazine subscription procured)
Wm. E. Bellrose, Westfield.....	(separator procured)

MAINE

Mrs. E. M. Johnson, North Berwick.....	(mail order procured)
--	-----------------------

NEW HAMPSHIRE

R. M. Lang, Monroe.....	(order of pigs procured)
W. B. Howland, North Woodstock.....	(complaint adjusted)

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for

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PER ROOM

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BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

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Address

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DID YOU ever stop to realize that corn, wheat, and oats make up most of your poultry ration? That while these grains are considered primarily as energy sources, they also contribute more protein to the ration than the more expensive animal protein concentrates? Since that is so, the quality of these grains decidedly affects the feeding value of your rations.

G.L.F. selects and buys for its patrons each year more than 12,000,000 bushels of grain. This is equivalent to 10,000 carloads and would make up a train 80 miles in length.

Selecting this grain is a mighty important job. Take corn, for example, which is used as whole grain, cracked corn, and corn meal in the various rations and makes up 75% of the total volume purchased.

The federal grades shown below are a measure of quality, but there is room for considerable variation in the feeding value of corn even within these grades. Corn grading number 3 because it contains 16% moisture may easily be higher in feeding value than number 2 corn which contains the maximum allowance of damaged kernels and foreign material. The grain buyer must know and recognize the *feeding value* in grain—this knowledge is gained only through long experience.

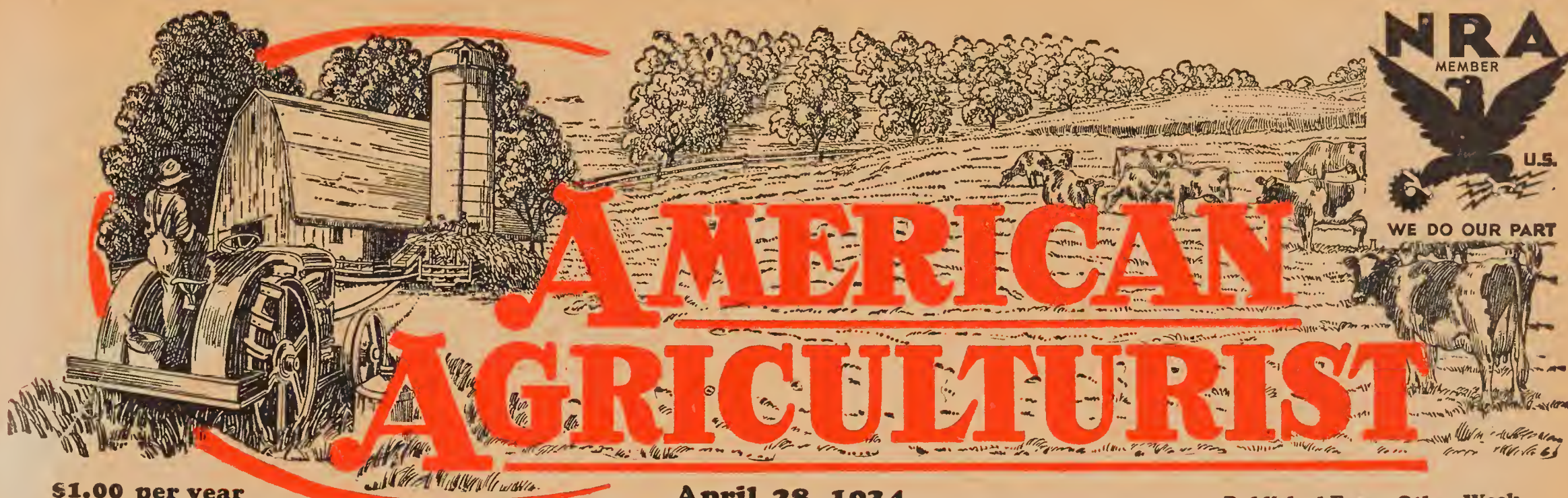
OFFICIAL U. S. CORN GRADES					
GRADE NUMBER	Minimum test weight per bushel	MAXIMUM LIMITS OF:			
		Moisture	Foreign Material & Cracked Corn	Damaged Corn	
				Total	Heat Damage
	<i>Lbs</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
1	55	14.0	2	2	0.0
2	53	15.5	3	4	.1
3	51	17.5	4	6	.3
4	49	19.5	5	8	.5
5	47	21.5	6	10	1.0
6	44	23.0	7	15	3.0

SAMPLE GRADE—Corn not falling into any of the above grades.

Milling is also important. G.L.F. corn, wheat, oats, and other grains are selected for highest feeding value, then carefully milled. The corn meal used in G.L.F. mashers is composed of the entire kernel, freshly ground before mixing, so that you get the full feeding value. The cracked corn is freshly milled before shipping into your community.

The day and night vigilance of experienced men oversees every step (selecting, buying, milling, and mixing) which G.L.F. grains go through before they come to you. That is why they are such essential factors in the quality of G.L.F. poultry feeds and in the results secured with them.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK



"Food Rackets Must Stop"

So Says New York City's Market Head

By H. L. Cosline



William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., New York City's Commissioner of Markets, who has been getting results in a drive against food racketeers.

"WE know the racketeer extorts money from industry and is in league with the politicians. The politicians arrange for the racketeer to gain favor through city departments because of the service he renders at the polls on election day.

"The racketeers who are heads of local unions also control thousands of labor votes. Because the racketeers were placed in this position with powerful politicians, they are able to gain favors for industry which industry cannot get through legitimate channels."

These statements made by William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Commissioner of Markets in New York City, are plain, courageous statements of the situation as he sees it.

It was for the purpose of getting first-hand information about his efforts to stop racketeering in food markets, that I asked for an appointment with Mr. Morgan. An hour's visit convinced me that, with the cooperation of Mayor LaGuardia and the State and Federal District Attorneys, he will get results.

"Following Mayor LaGuardia's election as Mayor of the City," said Mr. Morgan, "I sought an interview with him for the purpose of telling him some of my experiences

with racketeering in the fish markets, as president of the Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Co., and was greatly surprised when the Mayor asked me to become Commissioner of Markets. I accepted, and the days since have been busy ones."

Right here, in case any reader has any doubt as to just what constitutes racketeering, let me put in a home-made definition and say that it consists of forcing someone to "come across" with money through threats of strikes, personal violence, or damage to one's business. To convince you that these threats are not idle, we have only to comment on a case involving a Bronx poultry dealer who refused to "come across." His store was wrecked, but because he was a good fighter, the men responsible were arrested. Several people, including the

poultry dealer, were kept in jail under bail as witnesses, only to discover that someone seemed to be greatly interested in furnishing bail to get them out. The bail was increased to \$250,000 each for three men, and they were mighty glad to stay safe in jail until after the trial, which resulted in the conviction of Joseph Weiner, reputed czar of the live poultry racket in New York, as well as the conviction of four others. This case showed that convictions *can* be secured!

It is this type of thing and other racketeering activities of a similar nature, which Commissioner Morgan plans to stop regardless of what business or what New York City market may be afflicted by them.

Long Island farmers complained for
(Continued on
Page 11)



Transferring live fowl from ordinary shipping coops into the celebrated "long coops." There has been much dissatisfaction with the old platform type of scales such as are used here.

—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Markets must be kept *orderly* -if Farmers' Milk Checks are to **INCREASE**

This is a matter that vitally affects every member of the Dairymen's League—the members of all other co-operatives and all individual producers. It is a matter in which ALL have a common interest.

The New York State Milk Control Division recognizes the value of stable markets, but the task of maintaining them is difficult to achieve. And it is well that every dairyman understands the problems involved. Following are some of the factors which the board must consider in their efforts to keep markets stabilized.

—7 Important Points—

1. See that each dealer pays the same price for the same grade of milk to sell in the same market.

To this end a thorough and frequent audit of the classification sales of those dealers who sell a large part of their milk in fluid form is necessary.

2. Producers must actually be paid for the weight and test of the milk they produce. This means that frequent checks are necessary.

3. The New York State Control Division must have the active co-operation of other agencies in the shed in order to establish and maintain the same prices.

4. It is essential that the State Control Division establish fair and equitable charges for handling milk in country plants.

5. The cost of making cream and delivering it should also be established by the division. This point is important in the maintaining of

orderly markets. Buyers who lose their fluid outlets can make their milk into cream and flood the cream market, with the usual tendency to depress prices.

6. The Health Department should co-operate with the Milk Control Division and thereby strengthen its regulations. Dairymen must be compensated for the work, care and protection they give in the producing of milk for the metropolitan market. If not, the standards of quality will be lowered.

Therefore, it logically follows that when the director has revoked a permit (after due trial) of any dealer or store, the Health Department should likewise revoke the permit of that dealer or store.

7. Finally, the important item is that the orders and regulations of the Milk Control Division be promptly and fully enforced. Failure to enforce them in effect penalizes very severely those who try to obey them.

It is impossible in this limited space to cover in detail all of these points. If there is any additional information you desire please write to the Dairymen's League and the organization will endeavor to make these points clear.

Published by

**THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S
LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

American Agriculturist Tour Members See Tropical Life and Farming

By I. W. Ingalls

AMIDST the shouting of farewells and the lively music of the ship's orchestra, our well freighted Calamares sailed out of New York harbor at noon, Saturday, March 3rd, with an excited and happy group of *American Agriculturist* tourists. We were exchanging the wintry winds of March for a warm and colorful cruise through the Caribbean Sea to Jamaica, Panama, and Colombia, South America.

When we had passed the Statue of Liberty our musical dinner gong sounded to call us to the dining room below. During a hearty luncheon, members of the *American Agriculturist* party had their first opportunity to get acquainted and to visit with each other. At one of the tables the question was raised as to just why frost goes deeper into the ground after a thaw. I don't think that this question was settled during our entire trip.

For four and a half days we were out of sight of land, sailing south guided by a mechanical "mike" or magnetic gyroscopic device which steered the ship automatically.

The weather warmed up as we neared the Gulf Stream and soon we were all wearing summer clothes. From the aft-deck the ship's cat expertly climbed up the ladder and even though she didn't have a deck chair, stretched out contentedly in the warm sun with the rest of the passengers.

No Dull Moments on Board Ship

During the day our time on board was well taken up with activities such as shuffleboard contests and swimming in the outdoor tank supplied by water pumped from the clean blue but very salty ocean. In the evening we danced old-fashioned waltzes which are apparently new-fashioned again and occasionally the Virginia Reel. On particularly warm nights this was renamed "Perspiration Reel" by some members of our party.

Schools of flying fish obliged those of us who had never seen them before by staging miniature hydroplane speed contests as they skimmed across the water. Except for color and lack of feathers they resembled our barn swallows because of both their size and their darting flight, finally disappearing into a nest of ocean waves just as a swallow suddenly disappears when returning to its nest in the barn.

The first land we saw was the rugged shore line at the eastern end of Cuba as we sailed through the Windward Passage with Haiti to the East. The mountains of Cuba covered with green trees looked peaceful and sleepy but we knew from our radio news reports that the people on the Island were in the midst of a revolution. Fundamentally sugar cane was the economic basis for all of this bloodshed and unrest.

Early on the morning of our fifth day at sea the ship neared the harbor of Kingston, Jamaica, slowing up to pick up a pilot and a medical inspector. The ship's ladder was lowered for the medical officer who came out to meet us in a small British Government launch. Most of us expected to see a trim English doctor in uniform step up the ladder but in place of this, a colored native doctor in a white linen suit and a tropical helmet jumped from the launch, climbed the ladder and with a smile exchanged dignified greetings with our officers.

Ashore at Jamaica we found that the colored natives who comprise most of the population speak English with a British accent. It was rather startling at first to hear our native colored chauffeur and the other colored natives talk as though they were imitating the Englishman of the vaudeville stage. From the dock I phoned the United Fruit passenger agent. As the end of our telephone conversation he said "Cheerio" to which I inquired "what?" instead of answering "Cheerio." I had forgotten that "Cheerio" is the English way of saying "Goodbye."

Where the Women Do the Work

The men in our party, after noticing all day long that in Jamaica the women do all of the hard work while their husbands sit in the shade and smoke, suggested the idea that it would be fun to try out this system when they arrived home. The nearer we came to home, however, the less I heard about trying this experiment. Everywhere on the roads colored native Jamaican women carrying loads up to 100 or 150 pounds on their heads swung along with a graceful easy carriage that might well be envied by our physical training teachers. At Jamaica we saw our first tropical vegetation of the trip including banana palms, royal palms and no end of beautiful wild orchids.

At Cristobal the ship's cat, unquestioned and unaided, climbed down the ladder on to the pier apparently to renew old acquaintances, while the rest of us showing our pass cards went ashore to see the enormous Gatun Locks, power house, dam and spillway of the Panama Canal.

Our First Look at the Pacific

Now the *American Agriculturist* party was in for a real treat. We were taken aboard a Government launch on the Canal from Gaillard Cut to Pedro Miguel. We passed several ships during our five mile trip on the Canal and learned that during recent months twice the number of foreign ships have been on the canal due to more favorable exchange rates. From Pedro Miguel we went by automobile to old

(Continued on Page 25)



—PHOTO COURTESY NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Folks always have a good time on *American Agriculturist* tours. Read what Iro Ingalls has to say about the Caribbean cruise. This summer we are going to the West Coast and this happens to be one of the coaches of our train. Fill out the coupon on this page (at right) and mail it to the Tour Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Inc., 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Full particulars concerning the trip will be sent by return mail.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
415 Lexington Ave., New York City

Attention Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor
I may be able to go with you. At any rate I would like the free literature to look over. Send me the facts and the cost from my home city.

Signed _____

Address _____

No harm in asking questions. If you are thinking of a trip of any kind this summer, it will pay you to investigate our *American Agriculturist* vacation tour.



The Editorial Page

The Gift of Sunshine

*"I stood upon the hills, when heaven's wide arch
Was glorious with the sun's returning march,
And woods were brightened, and soft gales
Went forth to kiss the sun-clad vales." Longfellow*

ON about the nicest, brightest day this spring we sat in the office of a doctor friend in New York City. The building and the furniture were worth a fortune, yet at no time during the day does any sunshine ever come into either the office or living quarters and the doctor works always with artificial light. His case is typical of thousands of high salaried business and professional people, to say nothing of the millions of poor people in the large cities who never see any sunshine except the little they get when out weekends.

Contrast this with country people who can enjoy all the sunshine there is. What is there nicer than the warm glow of the spring sun on your back when you begin to get into the fields again after a hard winter like the one just passed? Again Longfellow expresses it better than we can:

*"When the warm sun, that brings
Seed-time and harvest, has returned again,
'Tis sweet to visit the still wood, where springs
The first flower of the plain."*

*When the bright sunset fills
The Silver woods with light, the green slope throws
Its shadows in the hollows of the hills,
And wide the upland glows."*

Unfair Proposal

OUR Maine Editor says in our New England edition this time that milk production in the State of Maine has declined 7% in recent years, and then he adds that it is unfair for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to force Maine dairymen to reduce production when they already have made such substantial reductions. He is right.

This same principle applies to every state in the Northeast. We have fewer cows in this section now than there were 20 years ago. On the contrary, in the Central West there are twice as many cows. Therefore, it is rank injustice for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to apply a 10% flat reduction to Eastern dairymen who have never increased their production and to Westerners who have doubled theirs.

Should the AAA follow this plan it is very possible that in a short time the East will not be able to supply its own fluid markets, making it necessary for our cities to open the markets to outside sources.

We Shall Defend Eastern Farmers

MR. CLIFFORD GREGORY, Editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, one of the ablest and most sincere farm editors of America, in a recent editorial criticises H. E. Babcock and *American Agriculturist* because we are speaking up in defense of Eastern farmers against the unfair and unsafe plans of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Gregory says that our attitude is narrow, selfish and sectional. The charge makes us laugh because it fits so well the leaders in Mr. Gregory's own Central West. The Bible says: "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye."

Consider the facts. New York State ranks 4th in the Union for the value of its agricultural products. It is 2nd in the value of its dairy products and the New York, New England and Philadelphia milk sheds constitute the greatest fluid milk section in all the world, yet Eastern agriculture does not receive much consideration by the Department of Agriculture at Washington or the

national farm organizations like the American Farm Bureau Federation because nearly all the leaders come from the Central West or from the South, seldom from the East. Not in our time has there been an Eastern secretary of agriculture.

Secretary Wallace comes from Iowa. Mr. Chester Davis, the head of the AAA, also is an able and sincere man, but he hails from the Central West. In spite of the great milk interests of the East, the AAA Milk Administrator, Mr. A. H. Lauterbach, is a Wisconsin man. Never has the East had a president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Practically all of the AAA activities have been devoted to the interests of the West and the South, but the Eastern farmers and consumers are paying the bills. If we object we are called selfish and un-American. All right, we accept the charge. Call it sectionalism or what you will, *American Agriculturist* is committed to the policy of a fair deal for Eastern agriculture. We shall fight to preserve "nearby markets for nearby producers." We shall support our own farm organizations working in the interests of Eastern farmers, and others only when their work does not injure our own farmers. We shall oppose AAA or other government experiments which put Eastern farmers in an unfair relationship with the farmers of the West or the South, and we will continue to oppose plans and experiments which rob all farmers of their constitutional rights to make their own decisions and to live their own lives. If that be sectionalism, if that be selfishness, make the most of it.

We Go to the Circus

YES sir, by gum, spring is here! How do we know? The Circus is in town.

If any of you Dads have a chance this summer to "take the kids to the Circus" take our advice and don't miss it, especially if the show is Barnum and Bailey's. If you have no kids, borrow some. We took ours last night and boy, did we have a good time! In trying to keep up with the boys, we ate so much peanuts, circus candy and other truck and drank so much of that slush called pink lemonade that our head feels now like the "morning after." Guess the old tummy "ain't what it 'uster' be." But anyway we are not complaining. Circus comes only once a year and it was worth it.

The circus is purely an American institution. As we looked at the splendid organization entertain its thousands last night, shades of old circus men passed in review: Barnum, Forepaugh, Cody (Buffalo Bill), Pawnee Bill, Bailey and many more. These were the men who organized the old wagon shows and furnished about the only entertainment thousands of country folks had during the entire year.

Into the circus these pioneer showmen packed so much romance, so much fascination, so much wholesome fun and entertainment that the same old lines are still followed. The stunts that excited Grandpa still inspire boys to break their fool necks, trying to walk Ma's back yard wire clothes line. Six hundred pound fat ladies still make goo goo eyes at goggling males. That most lovable and intelligent old moth eaten elephant of Dad's time has his modern counterpart in dozens of big fellows who shuffle and weave through their tricks. Clyde Beatty greatest of trainers of the lions and tigers whips and faces down dozens of them while the audience holds its breath. Acrobats, tight wire walkers, trained sea lions, beautiful horses with wild west riders keep you busy trying to see three rings with only two eyes. Where there were once only two, three score clowns now keep the kids a roaring. Yes, it is the same old circus that Grandpa loved only it is larger and better.

We recommend the circus as a cure for the "Depression Blues" whether you are 7 or 70. Only take our advice from sad experience. You may kid yourself into thinking that you are a boy again but you cannot kid your tummy. Watch that consarned lemonade!

People are to Blame for Taxes

A GENTLEMAN high in the government of New York State said to us the other day that he was very discouraged with government because of the insistence of minority groups of citizens for selfish privileges. "All persons," said this gentleman, "are strong for tax reduction when the reduced service affects the other fellow. When the tax reduction axe falls on something in which some individual or group is selfishly interested then a great howl is raised to prevent the reduction."

It is the people themselves and not government officials who are chiefly to blame for high taxation. "There ought to be a law," and "let the government do it," have become American slogans. Every time we have wanted something done, instead of doing it ourselves as our fathers did, we have rushed to get the government to do it. As a result of this policy, tax payers are paying the price. In order to meet their demands the government has kept adding hordes to the public payrolls until at least one out of every ten workers is supported by taxation.

It is very apparent that, if America is to endure, taxation must be reduced. Government cannot go on spending and spending and spending but to stop it the citizens themselves must assume their share of the responsibility and cease to make so many demands for public service.

Time to Nominate Master Farmers

NOMINATIONS for Master Farmers are again in order. Anyone may nominate a Master Farmer but you should be as sure as you can that your nominee meets the high requirements of the judges.

To be considered for a Master Farmer the nominee must first be a first-class farmer. Second, he must be a leading citizen in his community, taking his part in public affairs and third, the Master Farmer and his wife must have a home where love abides, where there are good books and good music and children whose parents are giving them a training to meet the responsibilities of good citizenship.

If you know a nominee who meets these qualifications we will be glad to receive his name, with all the information that you can supply about him. Write to the editorial office of *American Agriculturist* at 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE following comes from Mr. S. H. Murdock of Davenport, New York, who says he has been gathering Chestnuts for many years. This is an old timer told in a different way but it is always good.

An old trapper was once chased by a grizzly bear. The bear finally cornered the trapper who backed up against a stump and pulled out his clasp knife, while the bear halted and sat on his haunches viewing his victim with considerable anticipation. The trapper was not used to praying but circumstances alter cases, so he improved his time by offering a petition.

"Oh God" he said, "if you are on my side let my knife git 'im quick in his vitals an' if you're on the bear's side let 'im finish me first off but Oh God, if you are nootral, you just set thar on that stump and you'll see the darndest bear fight you ever hern tell on!"



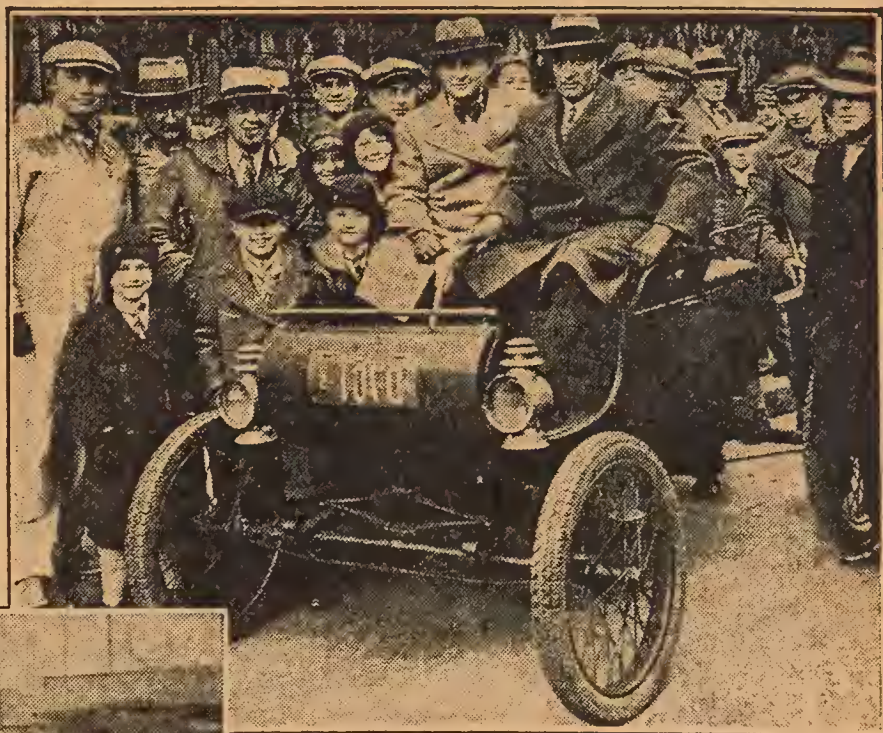
Visits with Editor Ed



Left: Style of 1894—literally a "horseless wagon."

Right: Five years later, in 1899, some progress had been made.

Below: Beginnings of the motor truck. Note the side cranking engine.



I AM just back from a several days business trip to Detroit, City of Automobiles. Talked with executives of several of the big car makers; saw acres of factories; came back sure that prosperity is returning if quarreling labor unions and interfering government will give the industry a chance.

Remember that first ride you ever took in an automobile? So do I! It was about this time of year, a spring evening. A friend who owned the first car in town invited the Mrs. and me for a ride to Berkshire and back. Not once in that 8-mile ride did the owner have to crawl under his car or change a tire. Not once did a horse run away when he saw the car coming. We sailed along very fast!—at least 12 miles an hour. We rattled and we bumped, but we had the time of our lives and no ride before or since has ever compared in thrills with that one. Hold on!—have to take that back, for there were those rides with old Dick, the farm plug who always insisted on turning short

grandfathers never dreamed should be the one large enough to lead all other American business back from the great depression.

I never saw such a place as Detroit is for advertising its own business from the time you land in the city until you pull out. You are not allowed for one minute to forget automobiles. Not only are they in the reception rooms of the great automobile factories but you bump your shins on them in the lobbies of every hotel and in the entrances to office buildings. The daily papers scream with head lines about the business. Truly, the automobile industry has adopted for its main slogan, "It Pays to Advertise."

Detroit is one of the most beautiful cities in America, a city of wide streets and great distances. To a great

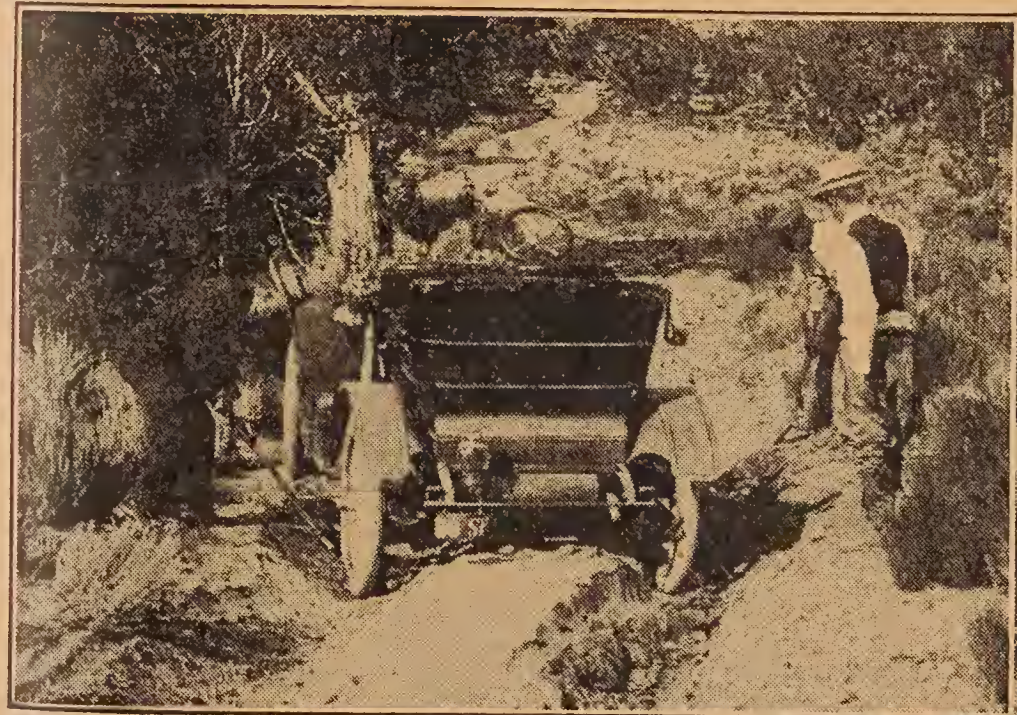
extent it has followed Henry Ford's idea that cities and industries ought to be decentralized, ought never to crowd themselves all in one place. Ford's largest factory is at least 10 miles from the center of the city and its workers are well scattered in the round-about country.

It is interesting to speculate on what makes a great city. Why did Detroit become the city of automobiles? For

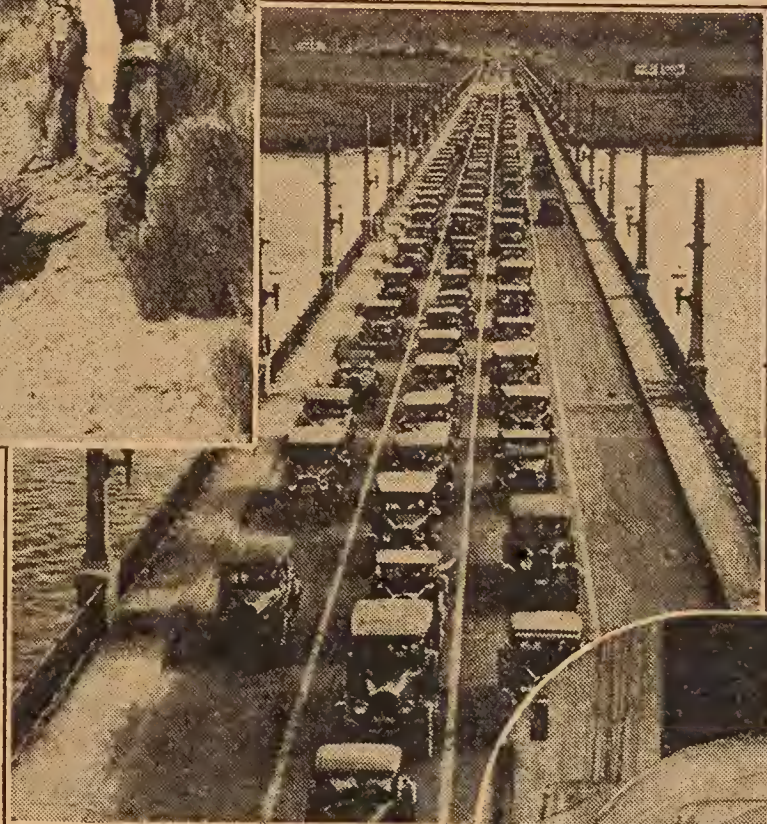
one reason, because some of the early founders of the industry lived there, but the city is also well located on the Great Lakes and not too far from sources of steel and coal and other natural supplies needed for manufacturing. Pittsburgh once had the opportunity, so a friend told me, to have the automobile industry moved to that city but the Pittsburgh city fathers did not believe that the industry had much future so they did not hear opportunity knock and have been kicking themselves ever since.

Many of the automobile manufacturers cannot keep up with orders which are the largest that they have been since the beginning of the hard times. Even used cars are selling well. One of the General Motors leaders told me that their chief difficulty is labor troubles and said that the manufacturer can do little or nothing about it. There are two or three different labor unions trying to get a foot-hold and they are fighting among themselves, not for higher wages but for more members and power. As a result, both the manufacturer and the honest working man are suffering. "Sometimes a small minority," continued my friend, "can disrupt a whole industry. At present there is some trouble with the die makers. There are only a few hundred of them, yet their work is fundamental. They are skilled workers and the industry is dependent upon them. If they quit work they can throw hundreds

(Continued on Page 13)

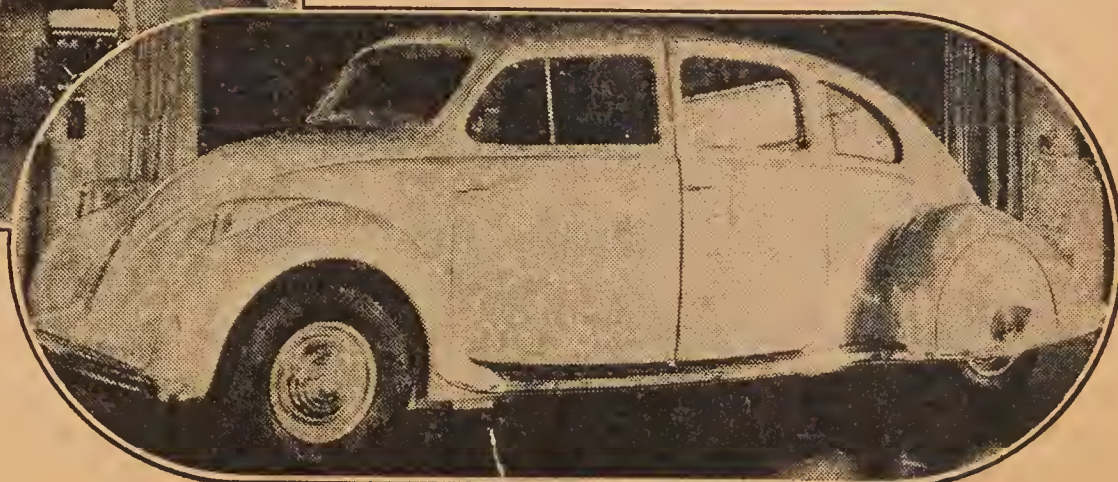


"Get a hoss." Automobiling in the early days was always an adventure. When you started out you might get back and then again you might not.



Above: Any Sunday afternoon almost anywhere. Compare this with the drowsy old dirt road on a Sunday thirty years ago.

Below: An ultra modern car. There is only 40 years difference between the oldest car shown on this page and this one, but in that time the world has advanced at least a thousand years in transportation methods.



around and taking to the fields with no regard for fences when he saw one of those new automobiles whanging up the road. Yes sir! They actually drove horses on the highways in those days. Not so long ago either, that first ride in a car; not much over a quarter of a century but boy, what changes there have been in that 30 years, especially what changes in transportation. Some of the comparisons between then and now came back to me last week when I saw Detroit just humming with new activity, rushing to get half enough cars to keep up with the demand. Strange, is it not, to think that an industry of which our



THE kind of material used for spraying the orchard, and the time and method of application depends upon the diseases and insects of the orchard to be sprayed. In addition to this, it is necessary that we use material which will least injure the foliage of the trees or russet the fruit.

Lime Sulphur Solution has been and still is the principal fungicide used for the control of scab on apples. But it has certain disadvantages. A great many substitutes are on the market at the present time which are more or less successful as a substitute for lime sulphur solution. Those who have developed and advocate the use of these substitutes claim their material possesses the advantages of lime sulphur solution and are without the disadvantages.

Some of these materials have been tested by the Experiment Stations and found to possess qualifications making them more desirable than lime sulphur solution for some particular sprays.

Because of these newer developments, we should examine carefully our entire spraying program and the materials available which may be better than those we have used in the past for our particular orchards.

* * *

Scab Spores Developing Early

The fruit buds are dormant later than usual for this season of the year, because of the long winter, late spring and cold weather. The past few days of warm weather have developed the scab spores so they are ready to shoot, and infect the leaves of the trees as soon as they make their appearance. This requires early and thorough application of the scab sprays beginning with the delayed dormant and thorough coverage until the petal fall. This is the critical period for the control of scab. Seasons when the buds develop earlier the critical scab period is later in the growth development.

The best fungicide for control of scab at this period is concentrated lime sulphur solution, applied at the recommended strength. This strength varies with the development of the foliage and the temperature at the time of application. Lime sulphur possesses the advantages of not only protecting the foliage from infection but it will destroy infection which has already taken place. From delayed dormant until petal fall there is less danger of burning from lime sulphur than occurs with the cover sprays.

We should be on the lookout for aphids throughout this period and if necessary add nicotine sulphate to the lime sulphur solution.

* * *

Scale, Red Mite and Aphids

The first spray of the season is usually applied for the purpose of destroying scale, red mite and aphids. These three insects can be controlled with the application of an oil spray just as the buds begin to develop, up until the time when the leaves have made a small amount of growth and have developed to the size of tiny squirrel ears.

The use of oil emulsion purchased from the manufacturer or made by the grower himself, with the addition of Cresylic Acid in the proper portion, usually will give satisfactory control.

This year red mite is quite prevalent, likewise aphids. It is highly important that this oil spray be applied at this time as it is very difficult to control red mite and aphids later in the season.

I have usually been successful in getting control of aphids at this period,

in the orchard development. However, should a good kill of aphids not be obtained, nicotine should be added in the spray tank for the pre-pink and pink bud sprays. The use of nicotine, however, is much more costly and should be considered only as a last resort for the control of aphids.

* * *

A Combined Scab, Red Mite, Aphids and Scale Spray

The use of a modified bordeaux, known as a copper, ammonium silicate with the regular strength of oil emulsion but no cresylic acid and nicotine is being successfully used by a few orchardists.

It is important that we all be prepared to use this combined spray if we are unable to cover the orchard with cresylic acid and oil before too much growth takes place. Cresylic Acid will burn the foliage and must not be used after the leaves show much growth. However, oil, nicotine and copper can be used until the leaves have developed to about a half inch in size. This is a new product and I would advise the grower who has not used it, to depend upon it only as an emergency spray in getting control of red mite, if the dormant period has passed.

* * *

The Cost of Spray Materials

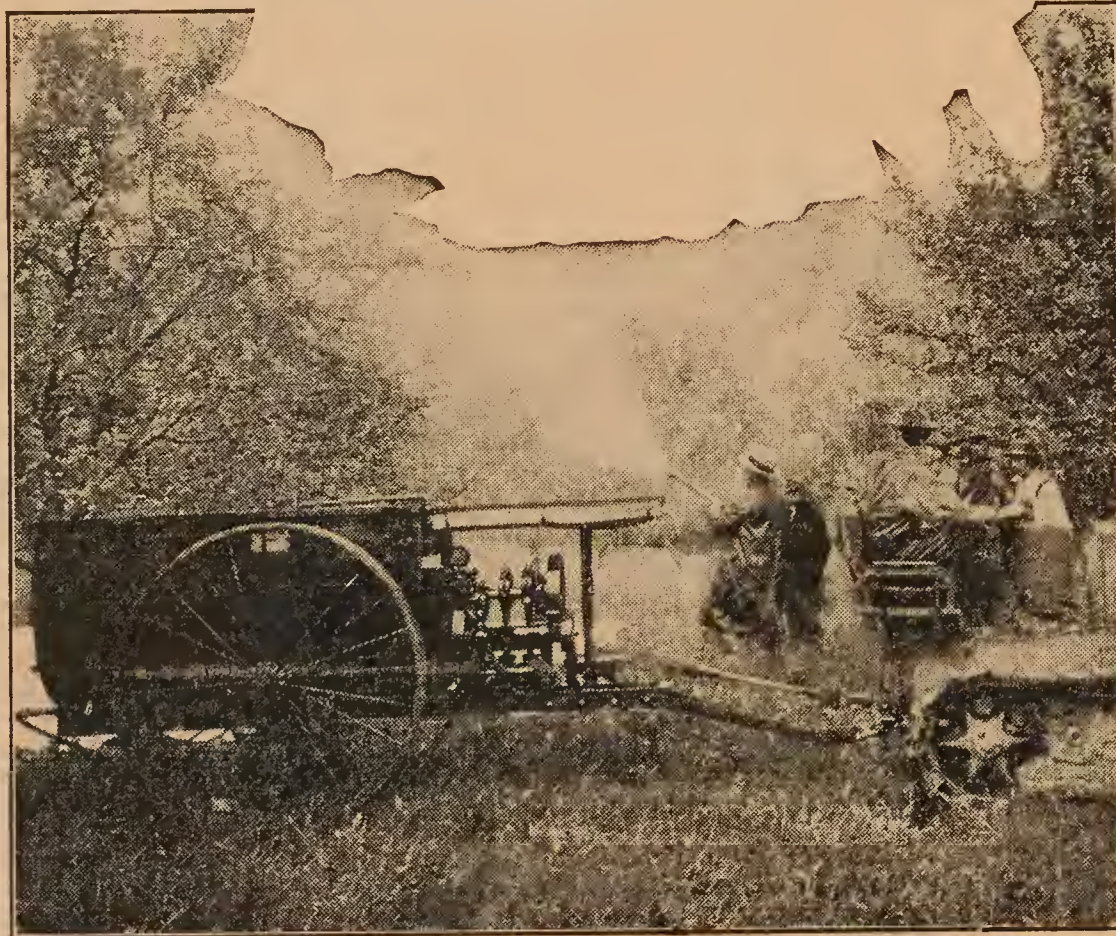
The cost of concentrate lime sulphur solution is pretty well standardized. The cost of oils offered by the various companies varies greatly.

Lubricating oil including some of the so called red engine oils is used for the production of oil emulsion. Emulsifiers such as rosin, potassium, and fish oil soap are added. The cost of the finished product should not be too great over the cost of the lubricant oil used for the emulsion. I believe some manufacturers are adding on too much for the manufacturing cost of oil emulsion. Cresylic acid is available with or without emulsification. Many of the manufacturers are quoting emulsified at a higher price. I know one manufacturer, however, that is quoting both the same. When I asked them how they can do this, they replied that to emulsify it was necessary to add some water, consequently, less cresylic acid was used, and the additional cost is almost negligible.

* * *

When the West Moves East

Until the past few years practically all asparagus canned or processed came from California. A fine quality



Spraying must be thorough. The pressure on this outfit is maintained by a power take-off from the tractor. Adequate pressure is important in getting adequate coverage.

Out on a Limb

By Frank App



may overlap seriously which, with the increased acreage and normal crop will create a difficult marketing situation. This same condition applies to our vegetables raised for Atlantic Coast markets throughout this same area.

The low price level prohibits the distant shipping of our fruits and vegetables. The low price level is also associated with decreased consumption. It would appear, however, that it will be necessary to market some of our early fruit, potatoes and other vegetables to the distant markets, if our crops are to be sold at a satisfactory price and avoid a serious glut. This may be possible providing we can meet

green asparagus grown in the principal eastern asparagus areas lends itself to the production of a very high quality canned or frozen product.

Last year two or three canners were processing asparagus; this year several more are entering this field. The eastern product sells readily because the quality of fresh asparagus can be preserved better when canned or frozen.

I hope the eastern canners that are developing this eastern industry will maintain the high standard which they have started. One of the essential factors necessary to maintain this standard is to can only green grass that has been cut only a short period before it is put in the can. The sugar content of asparagus begins to decrease six hours after it is cut under normal temperatures prevailing during that season of the year. As the sugar content decreases the palatability decreases and the asparagus loses its tenderness because of the increase in cellulose tissue. I would rather eat canned or frozen asparagus properly processed than fresh asparagus purchased a day or two after it has been cut.

I believe asparagus will become an important commodity of the eastern canning industry.

* * *

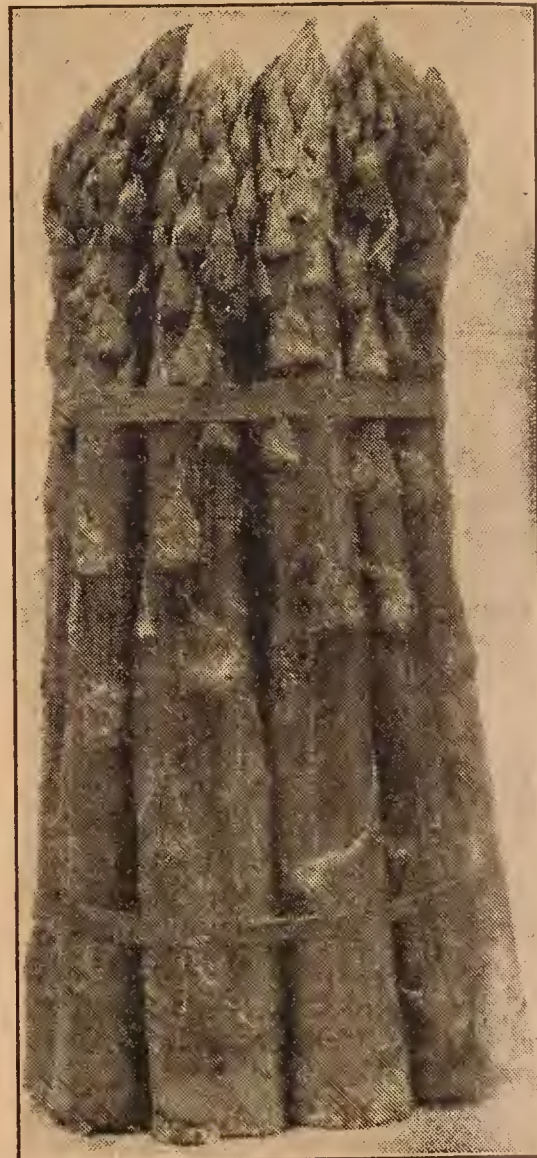
What Does 1934 Promise the Eastern Farmer

This week my friend Austin Starkey, son of the founder and manager of the well known Starkey Farms of Pennsylvania, called to see me. He was not optimistic on the seasons outlook for the eastern farmer. Why?

We are situated adjacent to industrial cities with strikes and rapidly advancing labor costs, our farm labor rates follow those of nearby industry and are advancing much more rapidly than prices. Materials used for the production of crops are reflecting the general rise of price level because of the codes and the general rise in labor cost. Poultrymen and Dairymen are paying more for feed because prices of grain have advanced materially over last year. This places the eastern farmer in a critical position, because eastern farm costs are increasing more rapidly than prices of products produced.

The late season will probably further complicate our marketing of fruits and vegetables by shortening the marketing period and compel greater overlapping of competing areas along the Atlantic Coast.

The mid-season potato crop of Virginia, New Jersey and Long Island were planted late and more near to the same period of time. The harvesting



A well-grown and graded bunch of asparagus.

the conditions necessary for this wider distribution. This requires the sale of only high grade fruits and vegetables. Low grade fruits and vegetables will not allow the usual marketing costs. These low grade fruits and vegetables also add unnecessarily to the bulk to be sold.

Will it be possible for us to control our marketing to such an extent as to sell only this high grade quality? We could strengthen our markets by eliminating the smaller sized apples that so frequently demoralize our early apple market, and the No. 2 and small size potatoes usually handled by the peddler trade.

Outwitting the Striped Beetles

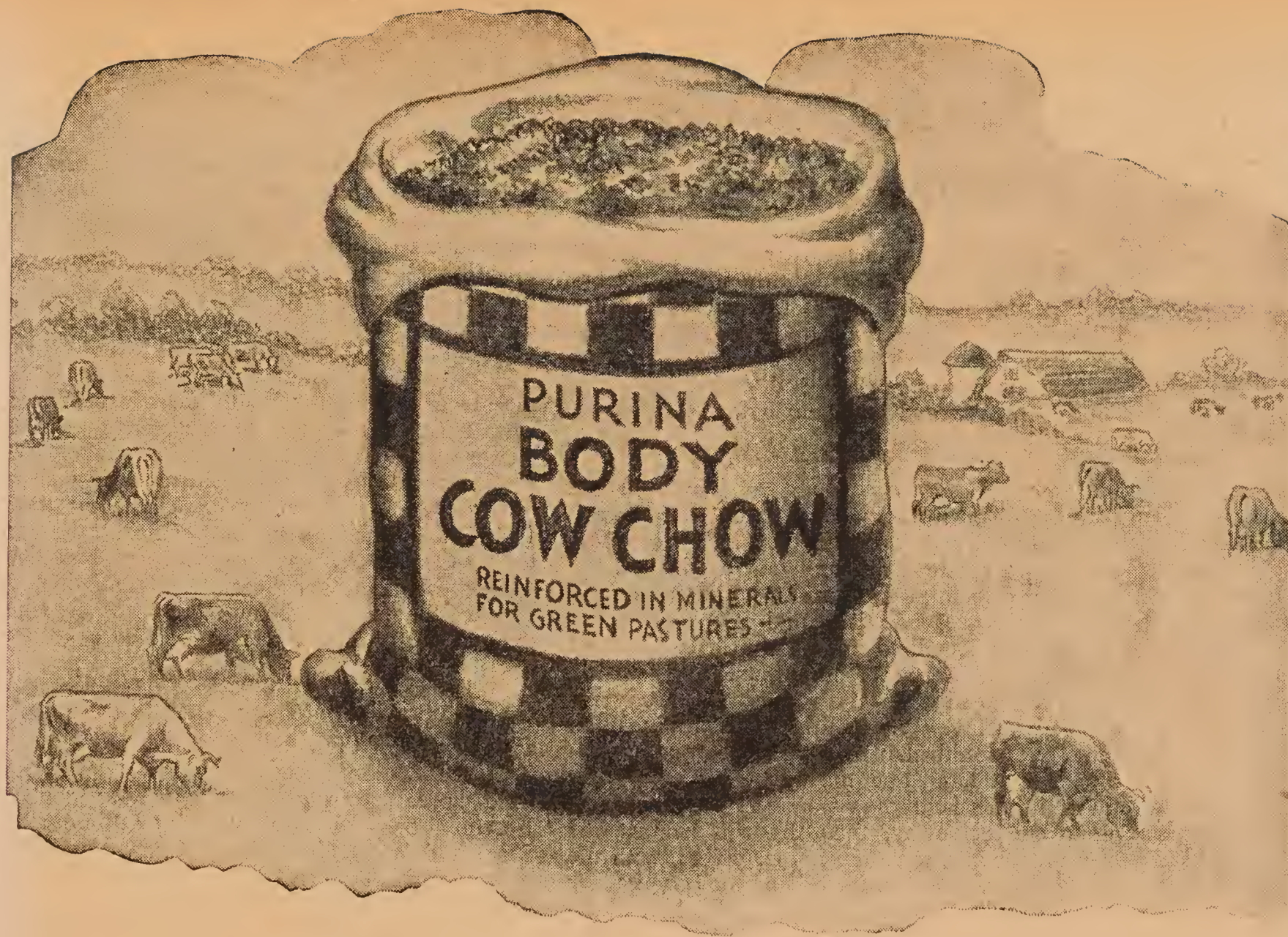
After many years of dusting cucumber, squash and pumpkin vines with various substances, and with very indifferent results, to combat the striped cucumber beetle last year, we decided to try something different.

Small frames were made about 15 inches square and 8 or 10 inches high, each with cheesecloth tacked over the top. These were placed over the hills and left until the plants were beginning to spread, when they were removed. Not a beetle had found its way in, and a nicer looking lot of plants it would have been hard to find.

The frames were stored away and will do for several seasons, although the cheesecloth will have to be renewed from time to time.

—Edna M. Northrop, Delhi, New York.

About one-fourth of the people in the United States are employed in agriculture; in Italy, about one-half; Germany, about one-third; and in France and Ireland, about two-fifths.



NEW FEED TO GUARD COWS ON GREEN PASTURE

ONCE MORE PURINA RESEARCH helps you make profitable milk... this time with a dairy feed made exclusively to go with green pasture. Nothing like it before! It's PURINA BODY COW CHOW... *new in purpose... new in mixture... new in what it will do for cows on pasture.*

THIS NEW PURINA BODY COW CHOW

- ✓ is reinforced in mineral. This extra mineral keeps a cow from drawing on her body for calcium caused by heavy milking stimulated by green pasture.
- ✓ is highly concentrated. This insures a cow getting plenty of nutrients even in small quantities, vitally important because cows don't take to grain readily on green pasture.
- ✓ is high in the kind of proteins that are short in pasture. This gives a rounded-out variety of proteins needed by the cow.
- ✓ is blended to counteract the laxative condition of pasture. This insures better health and fitness of cows.
- ✓ is made to fit the season in the year-around program of *profitable milk* production.

So say goodbye, now, to thin, run-down cows... say goodbye to drastic summer milk slumps—PURINA BODY COW CHOW gives green pasture the help it needs at a mighty low cost. No matter what you have fed in other years, this year in fairness to your own self and your cows supplement green pasture with PURINA BODY COW CHOW. You'll see a real difference in the milk pail... you'll see a real difference in the looks of your cows... *and you'll be money ahead.*

PURINA MILLS - - - - - BUFFALO, N. Y.

I
DARE
YOU!

SPECIAL NOTE: Mr. Danforth is out of the country as this issue goes to press; so in his absence those of us who rub elbows with him, and find the simplicity and sincerity of his every-day living so challenging, feel you may want to know him better.

Though it may not be your good fortune to meet Wm. H. Danforth in person, you can come into direct touch with his philosophy of life through his book, "I Dare You." No one in the farm family can read this book without being inspired to a fuller and happier life. It has so greatly appealed to young people in school, men and women in business, and middle-western farmers that it is now in its fifth edition.

■ ■ ■ ■

IT WAS MORE than fifty years ago that a small country boy started to school in Southeast Missouri. He came from swamp land and time and again he was fallow-cheeked and hollow-chested from chills and fever and touches of malaria. One day his school teacher, interested in the health of his pupils, singled out this least healthy lad and dared him to be the healthiest boy in the class.

Boy-like, he took the dare, watched his food, his sleep, his exercise, and from that day to this he has never known a day's sickness. Moreover, he got the habit of taking dares. Since that time Wm. H. Danforth has built one of America's greatest business organizations, the Purina Mills. But along with his business interest has grown his interest in young people, whom he serves as President of the American Youth Foundation and trustee of several colleges.

■ ■ ■ ■

THE REMARKABLE simplicity and sincerity of Mr. Danforth's philosophy of life has helped so many, that he has been prevailed upon to put his experiences in book form. "I Dare You" fits every-day living so naturally and is so thoroughly practical because it is written from experience, and not theory. It covers life as it really is and is filled with the inspiration that will bring the best out of you and help you get more out of life... socially, mentally, physically, and spiritually. No farm home, where there are young folks eager to make the most of life, should be without the book.

Mr. Danforth has found a program of successful living and has passed it on. Sir Wilfred Grenfell, the famous Labrador Doctor, after reading "I Dare You" said:

".....in whatever rank or activity a man is engaged, he will be a better man for reading this book. And ten times a better man if he acts upon it."

■ ■ ■ ■

SINCE SO MANY thousands of copies have found enthusiastic reception, you, a reader of Mr. Danforth's column, may want to own "I Dare You." We want you to know that it is not sold for personal gain and is not on sale at book stores. Any profit, after publication costs are met, will go to some worthy cause for youth. If you would like a copy, postpaid, send \$1.25 in a money order to the

"I DARE YOU" COMMITTEE
898 Checkerboard Square
St. Louis, Missouri.

Combine Plans, Knowledge and Experience in a Beautiful Garden

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

SOON the maple leaves will be unfolding; that is the signal for much outdoor flower planting. It is an old-fashioned rule, but is still as accurate as most general rules for seeding or transplanting.

The seeds of certain annuals prefer cold soil and do best when planted in it. Sweet peas, snow-on-the-mountain, larkspur are notable examples of seeds actually requiring cold soil for good germination. Others which will grow in either cold or warm soil are balsam, godetia, nigella, lupin, gypsophila (baby's-breath), cosmos, four-o'clock, centaurea, calendula, alyssum, and candy-tuft. As for other annuals, time and, possibly, seed will be saved by waiting for the soil to get really warm. That may be as late as June 1st in Western New York, or June 6th in the Adirondack region, I have been told.

We shall take it for granted that you have read our previous articles on starting plants indoors and shall not take space here to do more than remark that it is time to begin hardening them off for their final transplanting. This is done by leaving the sash off the hotbed or cold-frame a few hours in the middle of the day at first, then gradually leaving it off for longer periods until it is uncovered all day and all night. In this way the young plants gradually accustom themselves to outside conditions. The final transplanting ought to wait until danger from killing frosts has passed.

Informal Plantings Are Best

For most homes an informal arrangement of the plantings is more pleasing than a formal one. Possibly the reason for this is that a strictly formal planting requires a higher degree of perfection than busy farm people have time for. Round beds, with plants arranged to form a definite pattern, and straight, prim borders have a place in park or estate plantings, but the curving, informal walks and borders that follow the outlines of the buildings or property lines are far more in keeping with the friendly hospitality and easy approach of most American homes.

Lawns should be open, both for appearance and for convenience in mowing. Borders need some sort of background, either hedge, vine-covered lattice, or a wall of some kind. Low-growing plants belong in front, gradually work-

ing up to tall plants in the rear. Extremely tall plants, such as hollyhocks or tithonia, do not belong in the borders, unless tall evergreens are behind them. They are better grouped in a corner somewhere, where they have the wall or shrubs for a background and protection from winds which would lay them flat.

Colors Do Not All Agree

Besides considering height of plants in the borders, color must enter into the calculations. No matter whether one is decorating a room, choosing a costume or arranging a bouquet, the cardinal principles of color are the same and have to be observed with equal care.

Blue and its allied colors, the lavenders and blue-purples, are cool and retreating shades, while red and its kin, the red-oranges are warm and advancing. With this principle in mind then, one would plan to have the retreating colors near at hand and the advancing colors far away in the field of vision. If the border is along the driveway, then the end nearest the highway should have the milder colors, with the stronger colors at the far end of the border. Or if the border is most seen from the house, the point nearest the house would have the mild colors, gradually working out to the bright colors at the opposite ends of the border.

Certain colors are good blenders, white and the light yellows being the best, as they harmonize with all other colors. Usually, the light shades of almost any colors go together well. It is when we get into the strong yellows, the oranges, the reds, and especially the magenta shades that they begin to clash.

Therefore, if one wants to use the bright colors, they can be massed by themselves, according to color, and separated from masses of other color by a lot of white or pale yellow flowers. One can be much surer of making fewer mistakes in color if she takes time to sketch on a piece of paper the arrangement she proposes to make. Then her knowledge of how certain colors go together will help to prevent some errors.

For instance, if one has gladioli in clear yel-

low, yellow touched with red, pink, pure red, lavender and white, there are many chances for dis-harmony. But if she plants them in this order she reconciles all that want to fight with each other — lavender, pink, white, yellow, yellow touched with red, pure red. Furthermore, the lavender ones ought to be nearest in the field of vision.

A bit of contrast, if not too striking, is very pleasing. Orange-colored, dwarf zinnias or calendulas and the blue of ageratum go well together and these plants bloom at the same time. Native purple asters and goldenrod furnish another example of contrast, both in color and in form of flower. They also come at the same time. Orange African marigold and blue cornflower offer another possible combination, the form of the marigold being quite positively round and the corn flower having a fringed edge.

Put Tall Growing Plants Back

In grouping the plants in the border, it is well to think too of the habit of growth of the plants. Tall, spikey plants, like larkspur and delphinium, need spreading, branchy plants for contrast. Perennial baby's breath, because of its branching form and its love for lime, goes well with the perennial delphinium. The new perennial pink baby's-breath blooms later than the white, but it would be a beautiful contrast to pale blue delphiniums. White Madonna lilies bloom at the same time as delphiniums and make one of the finest possible garden combinations.

To put in very brief terms the points which need to be considered in making a plan for planting, here they are, all in a row: 1. Color; 2. Time of bloom; 3. Height; 4. Form, whether straight or branching; 5. Shade or sun-loving; 6. Amount of moisture required; 7. Type of soil needed.

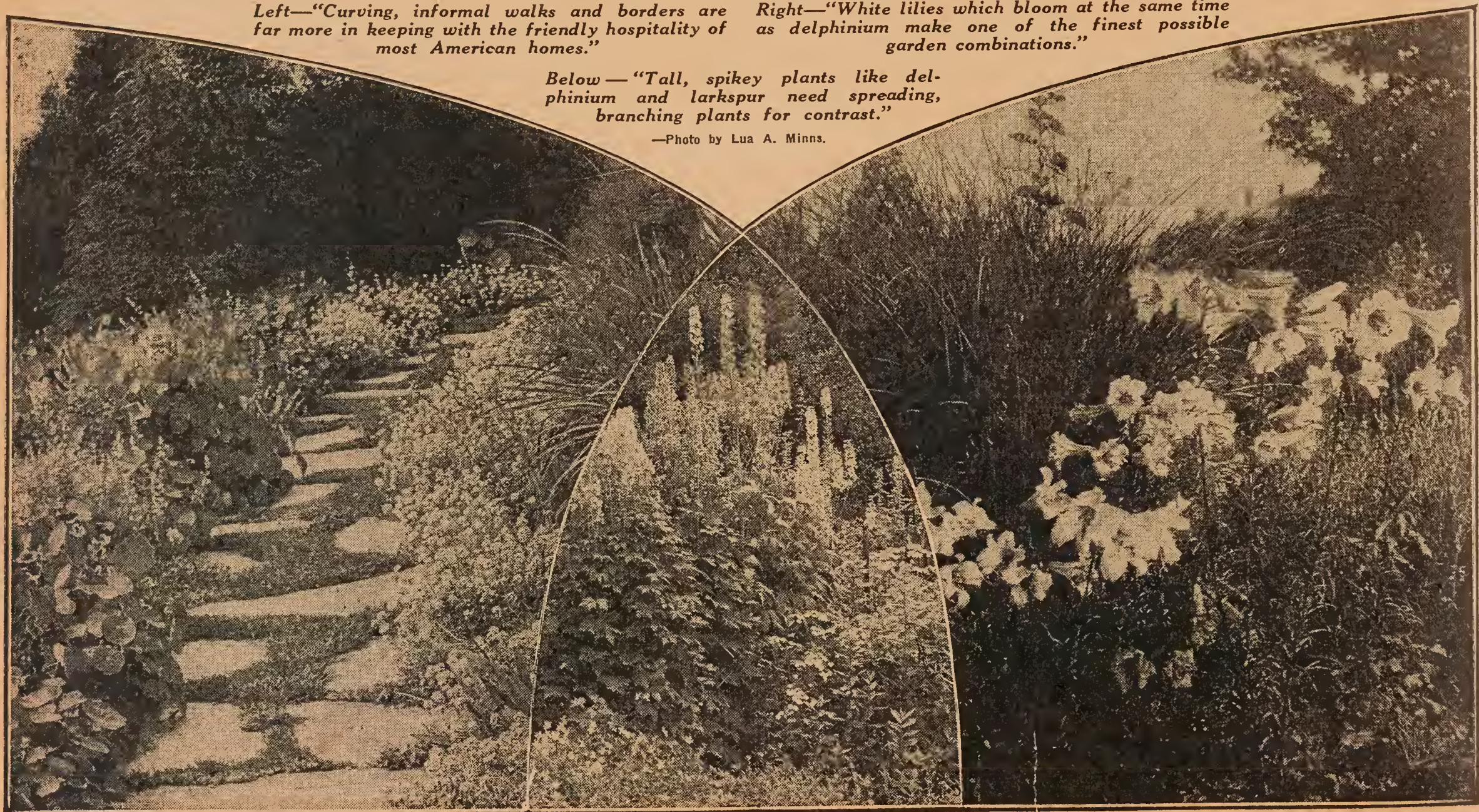
Your seed catalog will tell you the color, height and approximate time of bloom. In our issue of March 3rd we gave a list of plants that will live in shade and those that survive in poor soil or in dry locations. Practice, practice, practice will help in getting such combinations of color and form that a real living picture can be made by putting the plants where they ought to be. Nothing can take the place of an eye trained to see beauty of line and color, and this takes experience — and, we might add, patience!

Left—"Curving, informal walks and borders are far more in keeping with the friendly hospitality of most American homes."

Right—"White lilies which bloom at the same time as delphinium make one of the finest possible garden combinations."

Below—"Tall, spikey plants like delphinium and larkspur need spreading, branching plants for contrast."

—Photo by Lua A. Minns.



Our Readers' Opinions

EDITOR'S NOTE: Under this heading we give readers, so far as space is available, the opportunity to express their own opinions about timely subjects. In doing so, we point out that the thoughts on this page do not necessarily agree with the opinions of the editors of American Agriculturist.

* * *

Boosting Dual Purpose Cows

Half of the dairymen in the Milkshed should use a dual-purpose or a beef bull and produce some young beef to consume some of the surplus milk. They all have cows that are indifferent to hand milking that would make good nurse cows, and a 600 pound calf that has nursed and had a little grain would bring from \$40.00 to \$50.00 right now.

Just now \$40.00 from a calf that has nursed is more money than half the dairymen in the State can show for a milked cow. The man who is making good at the dairy could do better if the rest of them could be interested in something else.—W. J. B., New York.

* * *

Less Timothy Seed With Clover

The article in the March 17th issue of your paper under the heading, "Clover and Timothy Seed Short," has caught my eye.

I wish to disagree with any authority who recommends 8 pounds of timothy seed per acre under ordinary Eastern conditions. I do not dispute that such rules have been given, but very few have ever cut a good crop of clover or alfalfa by following them. I was brought up under such a rule and my father left the farm saying, "Son, I guess we can't grow clover any longer." I knew it must not be given up, so I plugged along for twenty years, with many more failures than even partial successes until a neighbor told me to stop trying to grow clover from timothy seed.

Timothy is a ranker growing plant than clover and will choke it out just like weeds in a garden. Eight pounds of timothy will put approximately 120 seed on each square foot on an acre. Is it any wonder we fail so many times in trying to grow clover, when we actually sow 120 seed which act just like weeds on each square foot?—E. N. R., New York.

* * *

Fun With Mean Horses

A short time ago I read an article in the A. A. about how to tie a pulling horse, by putting a rope around his body. I remember a neighbor of mine tying a horse in that way and that horse pulled as long as he lived.

Why not cure him while you look on? When I was a young man I worked for a foolish man and his hobby was to talk about horse, dog and ox. I heard him tell how to cure a pulling horse. Put a good inch rope around his neck. Tie a knot in it so it will not slip up and choke him. Now run this through the halter ring. Then lead him up to an elm or beech tree, three or four inches in diameter, and with plenty of brush on it so he can whip himself with it. Tie him as high as you can handily.

When he gets through pulling, throw a basket at his head, or shoot an umbrella in his face. Try and scare him

if you can. You will find that your horse will not pull any more.

The first year I went to farming, my father wanted me to winter a three year old colt and a four year old. He warned me to keep them in a box stall, as they would break the best halters he could buy. Well, now I just wanted to try out this method of conquering a horse, and I was not long doing it. You can bet there was something going on for a little while, but Father could always tie them after that and that end never pulled anymore.

Later, I bought a team, 9 and 11 years old, and they were both pullers. I conquered them the same way.

—A. G. W., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This interesting letter recalled a vivid experience of mine. When a boy I went to work for a farmer who always had mean horses around. The first morning I was there he sent me to the milk station. I drove the team into the church shed while I bought some groceries for the Mrs. When I walked in to untie the team they lunged backwards breaking the tie rope, and cramping the wagon so short that it tipped over milk cans and all. When I got home what did the farmer say? Not a word. He knew that team!

—E. R. E.

* * *

Defends the Starling

I noticed in an issue last winter your comment on the action of the Monroe County Farm Bureau Association in regard to the starling. This bird was brought into this country to do a certain work, and it did it, like the English sparrow which was brought here to rid the locality of a certain pest. Now people having found some objections to them, are anxious to get rid of them. Their virtues amount to nothing with the faultfinder.

I have been observing the antics and peculiarities of both these English importations, and I have found in both these cases that the good these birds have done far offsets the bad. Very often the stories about them are false, and their actions are misconstrued or misunderstood entirely. I have found both birds very restful and companionable on winter days. They live largely on insects, and the little harm they do in hunting out these pests is very small compared with the good they do.

—W. T. D., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Our subscriber has accused us of unfairness, because we have not printed his letter. We want to be fair, but we would dislike to take on the task of convincing any of several thousand farmers in Western New York that the good the starling does overbalances the harm.

* * *

The Grange is on the Job

Can we not do enough in the way of advertising butter to remove Oleo from our markets entirely? If each Pomona Grange would spend from \$25 to \$50 in advertising, it would help a lot, would it not?

Success to you in your drive.—MRS. L. D. SMITH, Bombay, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Grange is always on the job. If you Grangers have not discussed the need for consuming more milk and dairy products on the farm, why not bring it up at your next meeting?

Enclosed you will find a picture of my mare, 10 years old, and her two pure bred Percheron mare colts. The one next to her will be 3 years old on the 3rd of July, the other one will be 2 on the first of June.

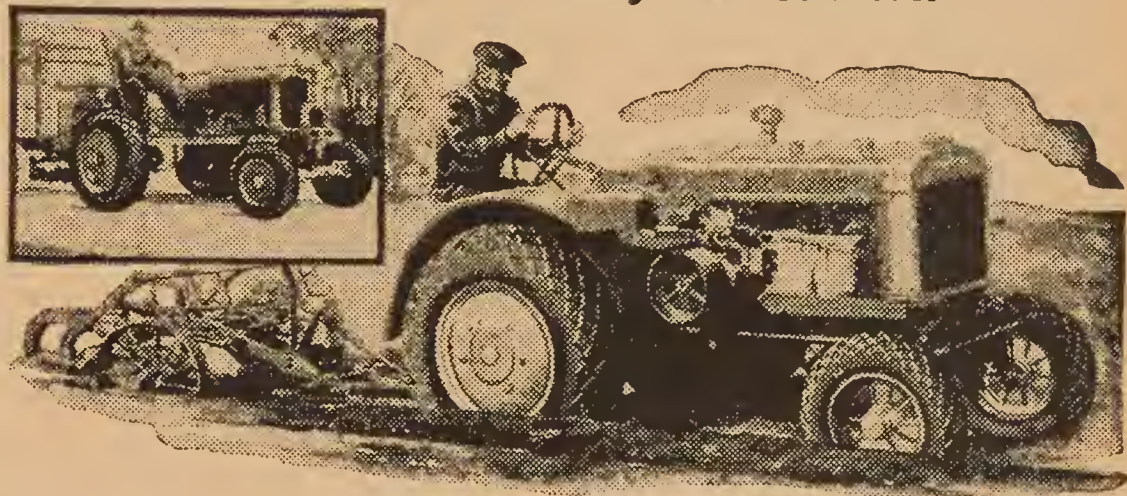
I am breeding all three of them this spring. The mother will bring a colt in May and I shall breed her back again.—A. H. Deane, Hurlock, Maryland.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We have always believed it worthwhile for Northeastern farmers to raise colts to replace old work horses. What do you think?



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Easy chair comfort!



THINK of rolling the fat furrows over almost as fast as a team would trot.

That's what your tractor can do on big, soft-riding, sure-footed Goodyear Farm Implement Tires.

They give *more grip* than steel wheels and lugs. And because it takes less power to roll them, they deliver more power at the drawbar, so you can *plow in high gear*.

That means you can turn more acres per day—or work shorter hours and do the same work. It saves on fuel costs—saves you and your tractor from the wear and tear of grinding along in low.

These big soft-rolling cushions on your tractor smooth out the jolts and jerks—and eliminate most of the dirt and dust. And you can use them anywhere you use your truck or car—in the buildings, through the yard, up the road, right on paved highways.

Goodyear Farm Implement Tires give these outstanding results because of two exclusive Goodyear features. (1) The Goodyear All-Weather Tread—its diamond-shaped buttons wide spaced for self-cleaning—evenly spaced for equal traction whether pulling ahead or backing up—smooth riding in the fields or on the roads and (2) Patented Supertwist Cord which puts into the body of these tires the extra springiness and vitality that give long life in spite

of low pressures so destructive to tires made with ordinary cord.

You can get Goodyear Farm Implement Tires on any new model tractor and your implement dealer can also get them with wheels to fit your old tractor.

For more speed, cushioning, and easy rolling, these new Goodyear Tires are going to be fitted not only to tractors but also to combines, separators, binders, shellers, hammer mills, spray rigs, spreaders, and farm wagons.

How about seeing your dealer today, and starting off your work this year "in high"?

REPORTS FROM LEADING AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES:

"When equipped with Pneumatic Tires the tractor pulled the same load at a faster speed than when steel wheels were used—a saving of 20% in fuel was secured by use of Pneumatic Tires for cultivating."

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"There is less tendency to lift the front wheels so that (a) a higher hitch point may be used (b) steeper hills may be negotiated (c) steering control is much better."

Iowa State College

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
GOODYEAR

EQUIP YOUR TRACTOR WITH GOODYEAR FARM IMPLEMENT TIRES

"Food Rackets Must Stop"

(Continued from Page 1)

years about conditions on the Wallabout Market, and two of the things about which they complained longest and loudest were the fees required of them for the so-called "services" of loaders and watchers, and the presence of speculators on the Farmers' Square. For several years farmers tried to get the city to improve conditions at Wallabout, but the lack of results secured led to one conclusion, namely, that when the interests of farmers clashed with those of speculators and racketeer loaders and watchers, farmers could expect no consideration.

Wallabout Market Cleaned Up

When Commissioner Morgan came on the job on January 1st there was an immediate change. Here is the story as Commissioner Morgan told it to me: "One of the first things I did was to revoke the licenses of a group of loaders and watchers on the Wallabout Market. These men were not members of labor unions but had been given licenses by the previous city administration, and many of them also had permits to carry revolvers.

"It was impossible for a farmer to bring in his own help to transfer his load from his truck to that of the buyer. Farmers who refused to hire these men to watch their trucks while they got a few minutes' sleep, or to transfer their produce, were more than likely to find tires slashed or produce damaged. One man even found that shellac had been poured into the crankcase of his truck. In innumerable cases farmers paid these "fees," which we estimate averaged \$5.50 per truckload, or an annual sum of between \$100,000.00 and \$150,000.00 a year.

A Profitable "Business"

"You can get some idea of the profitability of this racket when I tell you that the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue has been investigating. They learned that the 'boss watcher' who had charge of this gang on Wallabout Market has from \$45,000 to \$50,000 in the bank, and the United States Government is wondering how he obtained it, and why he did not pay an income tax.

"We have issued new licenses to these watchers and loaders, but they must keep out of the market area unless a farmer asks for their help. There will be no 'hold-up.'

"So far as the speculators who buy and sell farm produce are concerned, they will get no consideration on the Wallabout Market. An ordinance is now up for consideration which will rescind a previous ordinance allowing them to operate on the Farmers' Square on Wallabout."

Rackets Add 8 Cents per Pound to Poultry

The live poultry business has been a troublesome one for years. The federal government has taken a hand on several occasions and has convicted a number of men for questionable practices.

Here are just a few of the things which taken an endless toll from producer and consumer. This problem, incidentally, is complicated by various labor unions. If the demands of these unions are not met, a strike is called which absolutely stops business. It is impossible for a Bronx dealer to buy poultry from a New York City wholesaler and take it to his place of business in his own truck without paying 60 cents a coop for cartage. The commission man just adds it to his bill and he pays it.

It is impossible for a nearby poultryman to sell to a slaughter house without paying for services he never gets. Poultrymen a bit farther away who send live poultry in by express or truck to a commission man find when they get their returns a deduction of 35 cents per shipping coop for what is known as a "long coop charge." The New Jersey Coop Company owns these long coops, which Commissioner Morgan says cost about \$1.50 to build, and which take from 50 to 100 trips a year. Poultry shipped to New York in ordinary shipping coops, or in freight cars from the West, must be transferred to

these long coops, for which a fee of \$1.00 a trip is charged. Some rent! They are trucked in these coops to the slaughter house, and the slaughterer gets 35 cents for the return of the coop when it is empty. The shipper, of course, never sees the 35 cents.

Many Things are "Understood"

It is also "understood" that dealers in live poultry who buy feed to give birds when they come in should get it from the Metropolitan Poultry Feed Corporation. It is charged that this company gets 50 cents a bag over the ordinary market price. Why do these men buy it if they can buy it cheaper from another source? The answer is a general idea that "it is not healthy" to buy from the cheaper place.

Men out in the Midwest who ship by freight must have their cars unloaded by two contractors who charge \$48.00 per car. Five men are paid \$9.00 each to do the work, which takes them two hours. Five times nine equals \$45.00, which is \$3.00 less than \$48.00. This \$3.00, of course, goes to the contractor, but in addition it is believed that the

men "kick back" several dollars of their weekly pay to the "boss."

Another loophole is in weighing. The New York Live Poultry Trucking Company have two loaders who put the coops on the scales and then on the trucks. The weighmaster is paid by the commission men, and it is estimated that short weight and shrinkage cost somebody \$1,500,000 a year.

Labor Unions Involved

"Racketeering," says Commissioner Morgan, "is complicated by connection with labor unions. I want to make it clear that I have no quarrel with labor unions. But I do feel that there should be a clear understanding as to what constitutes legitimate activity of unions. I feel that the Federal Government should demand that local labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should replace known racketeers who are active in these unions, with non-racketeers. If they will not do it, I feel that the American Federation of Labor should revoke their charters.

"The wage scale of union labor in New York City is relatively high, but that is not the real problem. There are far too many cases where fees are required for work not actually done or

(Continued on Page 19)

NOT A POISON




Harmless to humans, live-stock, poultry; made of red squill

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K-R-O (powder form) 75¢
READY MIXED (no bait to buy) \$1.00.
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CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
Cobblers \$1.60, Russets \$1.30 per bu. in car lots while they last. No frost has been in our cellars. Truck loads at cellar same price as car lots.
H. G. PADGET, TULLY, N. Y.

ADVENTURES Among International Truck Owners

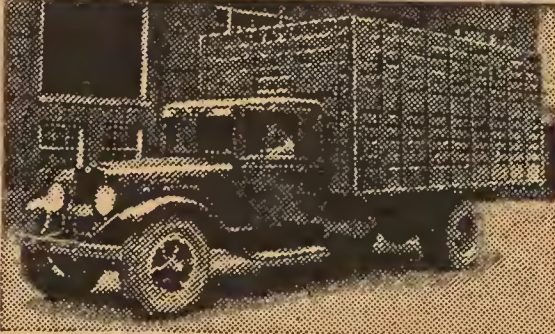
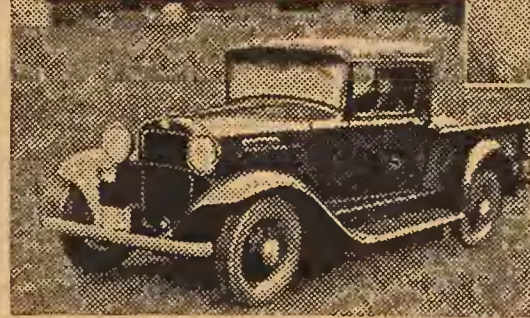
"Shepherds DeLuxe" That is what we might call Mr.

and Mrs. F. H. Spragg. Their firm, the Cow Creek and Pioneer Sheep Companies, of Baggs, Wyo., one of the largest in the west, has 50,000 sheep. Mr. Spragg writes: "I am enthusiastic about my International Half-Ton Pick-Up Truck. Our sheep run in both Colorado and Wyoming and we use it on the range without roads most of the time. We have used practically every make of light truck and car for this hard work. There are two other International "pick-ups" here and both owners are very proud of them. And our larger International Truck is just what we need in general hauling."

Note: The Half-Ton International, complete with pick-up body as shown, is \$500. Chassis, \$360. With panel body, \$590. All prices f. o. b. factory.



Mr. F. H. Spragg and one of his 80-pound lambs. Mrs. Spragg, at the left, at the wheel of the pick-up truck.



From Pecatonica, Ill., Robert Abbott hauls cattle to the Chicago stock yards in this roomy rack on the International B-4. Of course the engine in this truck has replaceable cylinders and hardened exhaust valve-seat inserts. Such features mean long truck life. The new Model B-4 is a 2-ton truck, fine for farm use. The 145-in. chassis is \$1045 f. o. b. factory. Also available in 170 and 185-in. wheelbases.

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depend on your McCormick-Deering dealer and International Harvester. This company is a part of American agriculture—its products essential to your success for 1934. When you buy a truck, be an International owner. Sizes 1/2-ton to 7 1/2-ton.



Photograph from FORTUNE, by Atkins, N. Y.

These Boys Know Their Vegetables

Karl C. King, above, and his associates in King Farms Co. have a big operation at Morrisville, Pa., which last year grossed over \$400,000 on 2,400 acres of beans, beets, broccoli, carrots, cabbage, spinach, and rhubarb. McCormick-Deering Tractors do the plowing and cultivating and a fine fleet of 17 International Trucks speeds the produce

into the packing house and onto the big Eastern Markets. Horses are beasts of burden of a bygone time in this project—not one is kept on the place. Speed and flexibility—brains and management—bring success to the organization of efficient men who have built up this fine farming business. Efficiency by mechanization and careful selection of equipment is the rule. Karl King says, "We standardize as near as possible on McCormick-Deering equipment and International Motor Trucks. We have just ordered another 15-30 tractor, four more Farmalls and eight additional International Trucks."



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Edward Soph, proprietor of the Edward Soph Jersey Farm, Tulsa, Okla., says, "We are milking approximately 40 cows all the time and we use Dried Beet Pulp the year round. We find that it gives the cow a better appetite, keeps her condition better and in that way she will consume more of the other feed which will cause her to give more milk and cream. We would not think of trying to operate our dairy without Dried Beet Pulp and we have silage also."



Queen Veeman Posch, No. 1137966, owned by Yates Farms, Orchard Park, N. Y., freshened as a 5-year-old and produced 31,437.2 lbs. milk, 1,077.7 lbs. butter fat in Class A. Her daily ration included 10 lbs. of Dried Beet Pulp.

The same reasons which make Dried Beet Pulp such a splendid feed for the pure-bred, out for a world record, make it equally valuable for any other dairy cow and all other farm animals such as sheep, beef cattle and dairy goats. Ask your feed dealer about Dried Beet Pulp—and write for our free booklet "Profitable Feeding."

Dried Beet Pulp makes a good litter for poultry.

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ACCREDITED—NEGATIVE ON BLOOD-TEST TO GO INTO ANY STATE

MAY 9th—50 top animals, high producers, high testers—every one an outstanding individual.
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Pick your next herd sire from the 25 ready-for-service sons of high-record cows, that sell during this event.
100% satisfaction goes with every animal, the same as always at these events.
Send for catalog and details now. R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.

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Reliable Pigs for Sale!

Our quality shall be maintained but prices are lowest ever quoted for this high grade stock.
Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester

8-9 Weeks old \$3.00
CHESTER WHITES \$3.50
Will ship C.O.D.—no crating charge.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass. Box 83

PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each.
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PIGS — PIGS — PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$3.00 each
C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

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PIGS — PIGS — PIGS

6 weeks \$3.00 each; 8 weeks \$3.25 each, extras \$3.75. Chester and Yorkshire-Berkshire and O. I. C.
Ship any number C. O. D.

Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire and Chester and Berkshire, 8 weeks old, \$2.50 each. Chester Whites, 8 weeks old, \$3.00 each. Crates free.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS.

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REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, 14 months old, large fine individual, richly bred, accredited. Write for particulars. Price \$45.00. **EUGENE WELLS, Tully, N. Y.**

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COON HOUND, FOX HOUND, Beagle hound, Water Spaniels and Cocker Spaniel puppies for sale. Depression prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **PONY FARM, Himrod, N. Y.**

CHOWS \$8—Fox-Bull terriers, \$5—Collies—Shep. \$5. Cross-bred Rat-vermin cow farm dogs, \$3.50. Pups \$2.50. Setters, \$10.

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With the A. A.  **DAIRYMAN**

Milk at Retail Up 1 Cent in New York City

ON Tuesday, April 17th, representatives of dairymen and city milk dealers attended a hearing at Albany called by the Division of Milk Control. The hearing was called to discuss the milk prices which have been in force for the past year.

The hearing turned into a debate with representatives of dairymen and dealers presenting figures to show that both needed a larger chunk of the consumer's dollar. The meeting was adjourned without deciding the winner.

Kenneth Fee, director of the Division, suggested three possible courses of action, none of which were acceptable to all who attended. The first suggestion was a readjustment of processing and handling charges without any change in prices to consumers. That, of course, was unsatisfactory to the distributor. The second suggestion was a decrease in the price to producers, which was fought by dairymen who pointed out that production costs, particularly labor and materials, have advanced a lot since last year. The third possibility was an increase in prices to consumers, which would affect consumption and which pleased no one.

Two days later Commissioner Baldwin announced a one cent increase in the price to consumers in the metropolitan area effective Monday, April 23rd. The one cent a quart increase is effective only in the metropolitan area, including the counties of Westchester, Rockland and Nassau and Suffolk. The Class 1 price to dealers in this area has been increased 23 cents, making it \$2.41 in the 201-210 mile zone. That means that one-half of the raise goes to the farmer, while one-quarter goes to the storekeeper, and one-quarter to the dealer. The price of Class 2 has been increased from \$1.40 to \$1.50, while the price of milk going into cream for ice cream in New York City has been reduced 5 cents.

Commissioner Baldwin's telegram to Mayor LaGuardia announcing the increase read as follows:

"Constantly increasing costs to dairymen and distributors in the last few months make absolutely necessary an overdue increase in milk prices to be announced Saturday, as effective on Monday. Our mutual problem is to provide wholesome milk at lowest possible costs for those who cannot afford to pay for the usual services demanded by the general public. I offer my assistance and cooperation in meeting this emergency."

Prices up to that time were 12 cents a quart for advertised brands, and 11 cents for unadvertised brands delivered, with store prices 11 and 10 cents respectively.

Milk Committee Named from Three States

At a recent meeting of milk control officials of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, a committee was appointed to promote the coordination of milk prices and general regulations which affect the sale and distribution of milk in the three states. It has been pointed out that so far as the A.A.A. is concerned, future policies are likely to give less attention to state lines than has been the case in the past, thus making cooperation between the various states more important. Such cooperation is particularly important in the New York Milkshed where milk comes from a number of states.

The members of the committee appointed are: Kenneth F. Fee, New York director of milk control; R. J. Clemens, member of the Advisory Committee to the New York Division of Milk Control; Edward A. Stanford, chairman of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Board; Dr. Howard C. Reynolds, of the Pennsylvania Board; Nils

(Continued on opposite page)

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Calf Manna ends calf feeding worries. Checks scours—no runts or pot-bellies. Fed as it comes from the bag—no warming—no warming—no waste—saves time and labor. Costs less. 100 lbs. costing \$6.00—does the work of 1600 lbs. of milk.

Send for FREE Booklet "What They Learned About Feeding Calves at Carnation Farms." Write

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Your local implement dealer can show you Wiard Plows. If not, write us. **SEND FOR CATALOG**

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DOUBLE GEAR. Are self-oiling and self-adjusting to storm or slightest breeze. Bearings are guaranteed for 10 years. **STOVER PUMP JACKS** are made in worm compound, double gear types for all size pumps. **STOVER ENGINES** in sizes and types for every farm use.

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That tell about farm water systems, capacities, how to change old style mills to self-oiling, etc. Just send card to—**STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO., Freeport, Ill., Dept. 33D**

EARLY-CUT TIMOTHY IS GOOD COW-HAY IF FERTILIZED WITH 'AERO' CYANAMID

Vegetable Plants, open hardy grown, cabbage, well packed, best live delivery. \$1.00-1000. Special prices quantity lots. Tomato, Potato, Cauliflower, broccoli, egg, peppers, other plants, May, June. Old Reliable growers. Get our prices. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

Horse Radish Roots. Very scarce \$1.50-1000 postpaid; \$8-1000 collect.

Two year Washington Asparagus roots \$1.50-1000 postpaid, \$5.50-1000 collect; extra selected \$7.50-1000. Rhubarb roots \$1 dozen postpaid, \$4-100 collect. Perfect evergreens, 2 feet high, 50c each. Ten shrubs, evergreens, shade trees for \$1.00.

WARREN SHINN, Root Specialist, Woodbury, N. J.



Milk control officials of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York at a conference in Trenton. Standing (left to right): Dr. James E. Russell, New Jersey Milk Control Board; Charles H. Baldwin, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets; Edward A. Stanford, chairman, Pennsylvania Milk Control Board; William B. Duryee, chairman, New Jersey Milk Control Board; Nils B. Swenson, New Jersey Milk Control Board; L. B. Burk, executive secretary, New Jersey Milk Control Board; John A. Barney, Pennsylvania Milk Control Board. Sitting (left to right): Kenneth F. Fee, New York director of milk control; Henry Manley, counsel, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets; R. J. Clemens, Advisory Committee to the New York Division of Milk Control; Dr. Howard C. Reynolds, Pennsylvania Milk Control Board.

(Continued from opposite page)
B. Swenson, of the New Jersey Milk Control Board; and L. B. Burk, executive secretary of the New Jersey Board.

Woodward Appointed Dairy and Food Commissioner in Connecticut

Governor Cross announced on April 10th the appointment of E. G. Woodward, manager of Grassland Farms, Taconic, to be Dairy and Food Commissioner for four years beginning May 1st. Mr. Woodward graduated from the University of Missouri, where he specialized in dairying, in 1911, and received his Master's degree from the same institution two years later. During the next eight years he held important positions on the faculties of the University of Nebraska, the University of Nevada, and

at Washington State College. For the past thirteen years Mr. Woodward has been manager of Grassland Farms, which has been for many years one of the leading Guernsey breeding establishments of the country. Therefore, Mr. Woodward is well equipped both in training and experience for this important new position. Mr. Woodward has probably done as much as or more than anyone else in the State to stabilize the dairy industry of Connecticut during the past two years. Every dairyman in the State is pleased to hear of Mr. Woodward's appointment and Governor Cross is to be congratulated on the excellent choice that he has made.

Visits with Editor Ed

(Continued from Page 5)
of thousands of men out of a job, not only here in Detroit but throughout America. They can paralyze the industry. Such a situation ought not to exist."

While I was in Detroit the Detroit Free Press published a front-page editorial appealing to the workers not to go on strike again and upset the returning prosperity. This editorial said in part:

"All that is needed is a breath of sanity, some cold, clear thinking. Our working men and women are being misled, tricked and harrassed until some are in such a confused state of mind because of selfish conflicting forces that they stand in danger of losing their golden hour of opportunity. If business goes into a tail spin it will be because of the present unwarranted unrest among the workmen—They (rival labor organizations) are engaged in a bitter fight to get memberships in their competing groups. Both of these organizations are bringing in organizers by droves to aid them in the battle to get you signed up—Behind them is a third group, the avowed Communists. They are pouring in here from all parts of the country. They want industry destroyed; they want you to lose your jobs as a result of this foolishness; they want chaos."

Some idea of the extent of returning prosperity in the automotive industry may be had from the fact that the Michigan State Department of Labor and Industry has just reported that employment at present is 93% of the 10-year normal in over 1100 Michigan industrial plants. Employment is the highest in Michigan since April, 1930. A gain of 12 3/10% was registered in March over February. 1139 plants at the end of March employed 426,783 persons, nearly half a million, with weekly payrolls totaling \$10,455,477, a gain of 189 8/10% over the corresponding period a year ago. This means, of course, not only a gain for Michigan but for all the other industries throughout America which are dependent directly or indirectly upon the automotive industry.

In discussing labor problems one man said to me that the great problem, of course, is that new labor-saving machines are constantly crowding out men. Almost every day, said this man,

some new contrivance comes along, making it possible for one man to do the work of 20. I do not think that this is quite as bad as it seems. Temporarily, new inventions do supplant labor. Permanently, they do not. As indicated above, the labor used in manufacturing automobiles is now almost as much as the normal for the past 10 years. In talking about this to another man in the industry he said: "Strange to say, we could sell more cars if we could get them made. We cannot get them made fast enough because we cannot get labor. There is plenty of unskilled labor but not nearly enough skilled workmen to go around." So it seems to me that, in the long run, new machines help to make new demands and therefore more, not less, jobs. The automobile itself is a machine. Its manufacture, sale and use furnish literally millions of jobs to American laboring men and are leading the way back to better times.

On the farms of America, leaving out automobiles in cities, there are more than 4,100,000 automobiles, more than 900,000 motor trucks and 920,000 tractors. New York State is the 22nd in the total number of farms but it is 12th in the number of cars owned on farms, with 141,000. It is 10th in the number of tractors owned, with 40,369 and it is first in the number of motor trucks on farms, with 58,974.

Yes, most of you can remember with me when all the roads were dirt or mud, when it spoiled a day to drive the old farm plug to town and back. But even though that time was a brief 30 years ago the automobile industry has so transformed our world that it is hard even to imagine traveling and transportation conditions before they came.

Much interest in pasture improvement is shown in the State of Connecticut this spring. Dairymen are beginning to realize that the best way to get more money out of dairying is to let the cows harvest their feed for a longer period of the year, and to provide better feeds for them to harvest.

NEW DAIRY BOOK TELLS ABOUT THE GREAT FRIGIDAIRE FLOWING COLD MILK COOLER



"How to Make More Money on Milk" is the title of this interesting dairy book. Full of valuable suggestions for increasing dairy profits. Quotes experiences of successful milk producers and dairymen. Shows how you can cut costs and boost income as others have done.

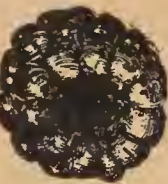
Also illustrates and describes sensational new Frigidaire FLOWING COLD Milk Cooler. Never anything like it before. Patented automatic leveler holds water at constant height with one or several or all cans in tank. Automatic refrigeration and water circulation. Cools milk from body heat to below 50° in about an hour. Storage temperature very cold. Cooler is complete and low in price. Cost of operation less than half the cost of natural ice.

Send for book now and get information worth real money to you.

MAIL THE COUPON OR A POSTAL AT ONCE

FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION, Dept. Q-12, Dayton, Ohio. Send book, "How to Make More Money on Milk," without cost or obligation.

Name.....
Address.....
P. O.....State.....



Columbian Raspberry

The Farmers' and Home Owners' best table and canning berry. Price 75c per 10; \$3.50 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000. All kinds Nursery Stock. Send for Price List—free.

Fragaria Nurseries, Box 241, PULASKI, N. Y.

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PURE
MOLASSES

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• Now—you can feed molasses in your own barns—or have it mixed into your feed at the mill with amazing savings in time, labor and cost. MOLASKA is pure molasses—a dry powder. Packed in 100 pound bags, it's easy to feed as corn meal—easy to handle as a bag of flour. Economical because sweeter. Has greater feeding value than corn. Figure savings for yourself:

	Water	Sugar	Carbo- hydrates
MOLASKA	1%	64%	86%
ORDINARY LIQUID MOLASSES	30%	50%	70%

Save on molasses—Send coupon now

THE MOLASKA CORPORATION
7406 Stanton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio
Without obligation, send FREE SAMPLE of MOLASKA, booklet and prices.

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SEND FOR SAMPLE AND FREE BOOKLET

A new Fact downs an old theory

Since we announced the increases in butterfat which dairymen have been getting in the feeding of

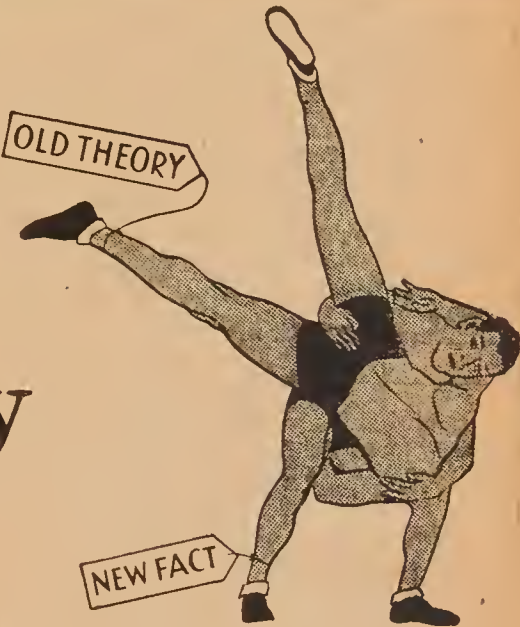
Creamatine

we have been hearing all sorts of theories of what effects the amount of butterfat a cow will produce.

One outstanding dairyman who knows dairying about as well as anyone we know, had a theory that any change of feed would temporarily make an increase.

We believe there is some truth in the theory, but we know there is no lasting benefit. In a few days it drops back to the level of what the cow can do with the feed that is used.

This made us very cautious in our experimental feeding of Creamatine—we wanted to be sure it was not "a flash in the pan."



We now have an experience record showing the fat increase maintained over the time of year when the universal trend, according to State records, is down.

In every feeding test the herd average of butterfat has been increased and maintained. This has not been at the expense of the cows as they have improved in condition.

Which all proves to us, that if cows have the right blend of ingredients in the feed, they will continuously produce more butterfat. This means more real money to dairymen and that Creamatine is that feed.

Al Palmer
President.

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.



Waverly, N. Y.

Reviewing the Markets

March Prices

(Dairymen's League)

The following are the net pool prices, (cash plus certificates amounting to 7 cents a hundred) paid producers for March 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone: Class A, Volume Differential Plants \$1.47 Class B, Volume Differential Plants \$1.45 Class C, Volume Differential Plants \$1.41 Non-volume Plants \$1.35

The March price is 8 cents below the February price.

(Sheffield Prices)

The price to Sheffield producers for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone for March is \$1.605, with usual freight, grade and butter fat differentials. The Sheffield price is 2 cents lower than for February.

(New England Milk Producers' Association)

The March price for 3.7% fluid milk, 191-200 mile zone basis, as reported by the Statistician of the New England Milk Producers' Association, averaged \$2.02 per hundred pounds compared with \$2.12 per hundred pounds for February, 1934, \$1.28 per hundred pounds for March, 1933, and \$2.71 per hundred pounds the five year average. March surplus milk averaged \$1.01 per hundred pounds, four cents less than in February, 1934, and compares with \$.69 per hundred pounds for March, 1933, and \$1.55 per hundred pounds the five year average for March. On the Boston market 92 score butter averaged 24.2 cents during the first ten days of April, 1934, as compared with 28.0 cents per pound for the corresponding period in March, 1934, 19.7 cents per pound in April, 1933, and 36.2 cents per pound the five year average for this period in April.

(Connecticut Milk Producers' Association)

The C. M. P. A. Sales Committee set 7½ cents per quart as the price for April fluid milk delivered at markets. Class 2, fluid cream, will be paid for at 10 cents above the butter market. All other milk will be excess milk to be paid for at butterfat prices.

The Dairy Situation

The most important news is the 1 cent increase in retail milk prices in the metropolitan area. Producers get ½ of the increase, or 23 cents a hundred on milk used in Class 1. On milk sold through stores the storekeeper gets a quarter of a cent more, and the dealer gets a like amount. The dealer gets half a cent on milk delivered by him. Class 2 milk used for fluid cream is also increased 10 cents, while milk used in ice cream in New York City has been reduced 5 cents.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York City has protested by wire to Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace asking him to use his powers under the A.A.A. to protect the consumer. The Mayor also wired Commissioner Baldwin that the increase was most untimely, would reduce consumption of milk, and injure the farmer.

In New York State milk production per

cow on April 1st was a little higher than last year, and about the same as on April 1st, 1932. Grain prices were the highest (averaging \$1.50 per hundred pounds) since October, 1931. Hay is short in many localities and a little more grain is being fed than last year. The United States stocks of wheat and corn are lower than they have been for two years, although corn is a little above the five-year average. The supply of oats is very light. In New York State there are only about two-thirds as many oats on farms as in the past two years and less than half as many as we had three years ago. Most dairymen felt on April 1st that pastures would be a little poorer than last year. For the entire country milk production per cow was 5 per cent below a year ago, but more cows partially offset this, making a total milk production of about 2 per cent less than a year ago.

Butter and Cheese

The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates cold storage holdings of butter as 14,181,000 pounds on April 14, compared with 8,575,000 pounds a year ago. For the entire country butter production is expanding rather slowly, although higher receipts are expected in the near future.

Butter consumption is a little discouraging. There was some recent pickup due to special retail sales, but there is some doubt whether this can be continued.

Cheese prices have continued to decline, yet there is no indication of a heavier demand at lower prices.

Eggs

The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that cold storage holdings of eggs on April 14th were 2,627,000 cases, as compared to 2,940,000 cases last year, or less this year by 313,000. For the last two winters cold storage eggs have sold at retail for 24 and 25 cents, but at present prices, it is figured that anyone who has stored eggs will have to get from 28 to 32 cents for them next winter to make any profit. The fact that they are not at all sure that they can sell them for that explains why there is no rush to put eggs into storage.

From the standpoint of the producer, the fact that it takes about 9½ dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed, as compared with about 8 dozen a year ago, is a discouraging factor in the business. Some poultrymen feel that this is the result of A.A.A. activities to boost feed prices without similar activities to help poultrymen. The result, of course, may be that fewer pullets will be raised and that prices for nearby fresh eggs next winter will be better than they were during the past season.

For the entire country there were 4 per cent fewer laying hens on farms on April 1st than on March 1st, the reduction being 1 per cent greater than usual for the month. The number of hens on April 1st was 6.5 per cent fewer than the April 1st average for 1927-31. This reduction has been chiefly in the South Atlantic and South Central states. The number of hens in this section is about the same as a year ago.

New York Egg Auctions

Grade	April 2	April 17	Buffalo April 16
N. Y. Fancy Lge....	20½-24	19 -22	21 -22
N.Y. Gr. A Lge.....	18 -24½	19 -21	18½-21
Producer's Lge.....	14 -	17 -	17 -
N.Y. Fancy Med.....	18 -19	16 -19	
N.Y. Gr. A Med.....	16 -19	16 -19	15½-18½
Pullets	13½-14	15 -	
Brown Fancy Lge....			
Brown Gr. A Lge....	17½-20½	19 -19½	
Brown Gr. A Med....	15 -15½	18 -	

Poultry

On April 16th heavy nearby Rock fowls were quoted at 20 cents. Following that, arrivals were heavy and buyers refused to take on poultry at that price, or at any price, insisting on an open market. An open market means that no quotations are arrived at for the day. Poultry is taken to the slaughter houses, and the following day a price is set based on the situation as it has developed. When prices were again established on April 19th they were down to 18 cents on fowls. One dealer wired Secretary Wallace protesting against this open market, pointing out that by the time quotations were established a lot of the poultry had been sold to the consumer.

The Code of Fair Competition for live poultry in the metropolitan area became effective Monday, April 23rd, with Leroy Peterson as code supervisor. The first case under the Anti-Racketeering clause is likely to be a case brought to light by Market Commissioner Morgan in which a small Brooklyn dealer is claimed to be the victim of union pickets because he failed to hire union helpers. It is claimed that none of the helpers in the Washington Market would load poultry to be taken to this dealer's store, that he had

to send to Philadelphia for his chickens, and that he was threatened with a beating.

Potatoes

In mid-April old potato prices slumped 5 to 10 cents a hundred. It would appear that the peak on prices has been definitely passed for the year. While we get slight recoveries from time to time, they do not last long, and the general tendency is down. At New York, Long Island No. 1 are quoted at \$1.50-\$2.15 per 100 lb. bag.

Shipments of old potatoes from late states through April 7th totaled 138,000 carloads. Last year up to the same date shipments were 116,000, and the total for a year ago was 140,000 carloads. Heavier car shipments this year are due to short crops near the large consuming centers, which has resulted in heavier carlot shipments and smaller truck shipments.

Shipments of new potatoes from Florida have been heavier than a year ago. The acreage in Florida was increased 42 per cent over last year, and F.O.B. prices at Hastings averaged \$2.30 per 100 pounds about the first of April, compared with \$1.83 a year ago.

Hay

Quotations on hay at New York have been fairly steady for some time. There has not been enough No. 1 Timothy for quotations. No. 2 is quoted from \$17.00 to \$18.00; No. 3, \$15.00 to \$16.50; Shipping, \$14.00 to \$15.50; No Grade, \$11.00 to \$15.00; Clover Mixed, \$15.00 to \$17.00; Second Cutting Alfalfa, \$20.00 to \$21.00; First Cutting Alfalfa, \$16.00 to \$18.00.

Meats and Livestock

Country dressed veal calves on April 20th were quoted as follows:

Per pound: Prime, 10 to 11 cents; common to good, 6½ to 9 cents; small, 4 to 6 cents.

Hot house lambs brought \$6.00 to \$6.50 per head for fancy; \$3.00 to \$5.50 for poor to good.

Veal calves on the same date were quoted as follows:

Per 100 pounds: Prime, \$7.50 to \$8.00; good to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.25; small and common, \$2.00 to \$4.00.

Choice lambs per hundred were quoted at \$10.25 to \$11.00; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$10.00; culls, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Bulls were quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.25 to \$4.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75.

Vegetable Crop Prospects

The following notes are gleaned from the March and April crop reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, selecting the items that are most likely to be of interest to New York growers:

Cabbage: Second early states from Mississippi to Virginia show 17,000 acres of cabbage against 14,000 last year, and expected production of 73,000 tons against 65,000 tons a year ago. Virginia shows marked decline in both acreage and expected yields, while acreage and yields have both increased greatly in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. Intermediate acreage shows only slight increase from 22,000 to 24,000 acres, while late domestic planting intentions have risen from 29,000 to 35,000 acres, and Danish from 28,000 to 34,000 acres. This will be a very good year for Northern growers to be cautious in making late planting.

Early Irish potatoes: Florida acreage has increased from 17,000 to 23,500 acres; yield about as last year, with production increasing from 2,200,000 bushels to 2,900,000. Texas acreage has declined from 10,000 to 6,600; yield per acre higher, with production forecast at 660,000 bushels against 850,000 bushels a year ago. Total production for both is expected to be 3,600,000 bushels against 3,000,000 bushels last year. **Early** (2) acreage rises from 62,000 to 75,000. Second early from 42,000 to 53,000 acres. **Intermediate** (1) acreage is expected to increase from 84,000 to 99,000 acres, and **Intermediate** (2) from 36,000 to 40,000. These last represent territory that will be decidedly significant in competition with the early marketing from New York.

Surplus late potato states and all late potato states indicate acreage 5 to 6 per cent higher than a year ago. With normal crop conditions, this would mean enough potatoes to hammer prices to pretty low levels.

Onions: The Texas crop represents 22,000 acres against 18,000 a year ago with some improvement in yield per acre, and an expected production of 3,300,000 bushels against 2,300,000 a year ago. Intermediate intentions stand at 11,000 acres against 9,000 in 1933, and late acreage is expected to represent 52,000 acres against 49,500 last year.

Tomatoes: Early (2) acreage—California, Florida, and Texas—showed 30,000 acres against 25,000 a year ago, being equal to the area of 1929 and 1930.

Canning Crops

Peas for cannery are expected to cover 246,000 acres against 224,000 last year;

208,000 in 1932, and 278,000 acres in 1930.

Snap beans, in which New York is the second largest state, show an increase from 43,000 acres last year to expected planting of 52,000 for the coming season.

Sweet corn shows a still larger increase, from 205,000 last year to 276,000. This is still far below 1930 when 411,000 acres were planted.

—Paul Work.

April Crop Report for New York

Winter Wheat: The reported condition of winter wheat is 71 per cent of normal, compared with the 10-year average of 84 per cent of normal, indicating a probable production of 4,276,000 bushels, compared with the 5-year average of 4,760,000 bushels. For the entire United States the condition is 74.3 per cent of normal, compared with the 10-year average of 79.2 per cent, indicating a probable production of 491,793,000 bushels, compared with 351,030,000 harvested last year, and the 5-year average of 632,061,000 bushels.

Farm Wages: On April 1st farm wages in New York per month with board were estimated to average \$23.00, and without board, \$37.50, as compared with last year's figures of \$21.25 and \$35.00 respectively. The supply is estimated as being 107 per cent of normal, as compared with 125 per cent of normal a year ago, and the demand is 75 per cent of normal, compared with 63 per cent a year ago.

Peaches: No commercial crop of peaches is expected in New York. The condition of the Southern peach crop is far above that of a year ago, being placed at 73.7 per cent of normal, as compared with 42.7 per cent of normal a year ago, and the average of the last 8 years of 70.8 per cent.

Prices

During the month ending March 15th prices of New York State farm products averaged to rise 5 points, bringing them to 90 per cent of pre-war on March 15th, compared with 57 per cent a year ago. However, the buying power of farmers is still below pre-war. Prices of things farmers buy, which averaged 100 per cent of pre-war in March, 1933, rose to 120 in March this year. The purchasing power of New York State farmers rose from 50 per cent of pre-war a year ago to 63 per cent in March this year.

Potatoes and wool are the only products whose purchasing power has reached pre-war. The purchasing power of milk for March is not available, but for February was 81 per cent of pre-war. For March apples were 90 per cent of pre-war; eggs, 71 per cent; hay, 59 per cent; and chickens, 78 per cent.

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	April 21, 1934.	April 14, 1934.	April 22, 1933.
BUTTER			
93 score	23¾-24½	23¾-24	22¾-23½
92 score	23½-	23 -	22½-
88 to 91 score	22 -23¾	22 -23	-22¾
Lower Grades			

CHEESE (N.Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	13 -13½	13 -13½	
Fresh average run	12½-		
Held. fancy	16½-19	16½-19	15 -19
Held average run		15 -16	

EGGS White			
Best nearby open market offerings	19 -19½	19¼-19¾	17½-18½
Commercial Standards..	18½-18½	18½-	15½-16½
Mediums	17 -18	17 -17½	14½-15½
Lightweights, Un'grades	17 -18	17 -17½	14½-15
Pullets			
Pee-wees			

Brown			
Best	19¼-20¾	19½-21	17 -18¾
Standards	18¾-19	19 -19¼	16 -
Duck			
N. Y. State	20 -23	20 -22	11 -17

POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	15 -17	17 -18	14 -15
Fowls, Leghorn	15 -17	-17	13 -14
Chickens, colored			
Chickens, Leghorn	12 -	12 -25	12 -26
Broilers, colored	17 -20	18 -20	12 -18
Broilers, Leghorn			20 -26
Pullets, colored			
Pullets, Leghorn		-10	- 9
Old Boosters			
Canons			
Turkeys hens	18 -20	-22	20 -22
Turkeys, toms	14 -16	-18	15 -16
Ducks, nearby	10 -12	10 -12	11 -17
Geese, nearby	- 8	- 9	- 9

GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (May) .....	.77½	.84¾	.67¾
Corn (May) .....	.45½	.46¾	.35¾
Oats (May) .....	.28½	.29¾	.24

Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red .....	.95	1.02½	.92¼
Corn, No. 2 Yel. ....	.61¼	.62½	.51¾
Oats, No. 2 .....	.40¼	.40¾	.35¾

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept. of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	21.50	23.50	17.50
Sp'g Bran	20.00	22.00	17.00
H'd Bran	21.50	24.00	19.00
Standard Mids.	19.00	21.00	16.50
Soft W. Mids.	22.50	21.50	21.00
Flour Mids.	21.00	22.50	17.50
Red Dog	22.00	23.00	18.00
Wh. Hominy	19.00	22.00	17.00
Yel. Hominy	19.00	22.00	
Corn Meal	22.00	24.00	18.50
Gluten Feed	21.10	24.10	18.70
Gluten Meal	31.25	33.25	24.85
36% C. S. Meal	26.00	27.00	22.00
41% C. S. Meal	27 01	28.00	23.00
43% C. S. Meal	28.00	29.00	23.00
34% C. P. Lin Meal ..	33.50	34.50	23.50
Beet Pulp	22.75	22.75	

Old BAGS WANTED
Now paying special high prices.
We pay the freight. Write for prices.
IROQUOIS BAG CO. 481 Howard St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

Equipped Income Farm
Rich soil, near city; 100 acres, 70 tillage, 18-cow stream watered pasture, 400-tree equipped maple sugar grove, fruit; good 9-room house, 58 ft. basement barn, other bldgs. If taken soon furniture, auto, 6 cows, 4 young stock, bull, horses, hogs, poultry, full equipment, crops all go, only \$3000, part cash; picture pg. 24 New FREE catalog 1000 bargains.

STROUT AGENCY, 255-R FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

\$15,000 FARM NOW ONLY \$4,400

On macadam hwy in fine town 3000; 142 acres, rich level fields, 30-cow pasture, wood & fruit; good 12-room residence, bath, electricity, river view; good white barn with silo. \$4400 includes horses, 14 cows, 5 heifers, bull, 175 hens, farm equipment; \$2000 required.

A. R. Williams, STROUT AGENCY, Unadilla, N. Y.

187 Acres General or Dairy Farm

on stone road one-half mile off N.-S. Route 13, Sussex County, Delaware, 55 tillable acres, 45 acres good growth timber; electricity, seven room dwelling, \$3,000 barn, other buildings, \$6,500.00. Photo and booklet on request.

EDGAR PORTER, SALISBURY, MD.

GRADE "A" MARKET, 35-COW DAIRY, ALFALFA FARM. Convenient Cobleskill, N. Y. 144 acres; 80 tillable loam. Very attractive farmstead, 11-room dwelling, 55 ft. barn. Other buildings, \$8,000. Long term easy payments. Free circular. **FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.**

FOR SALE—Used Bushel and Half Bushel Baskets, Apple Crates, Egg Cases, etc. Write for prices. Open Day and Night. MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, INC., 232 West St., New York.

FARMS— \$1200 buys 50 acres, \$600 down. \$2,500 buys 200 acres, 300 and 600 acres dairy farms. Write **MR. DOUGLAS, Agt., FORT PLAIN, N. Y.**

WOOL and SHEEP PELTS WANTED. I specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. **ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.**

New York Farm News

Utility Bills Pass State Legislature

Five of the bills which have come to be known as Governor Lehman's public utility bills have been passed by both the State Senate and Assembly, and will certainly be signed by the Governor. The bills were passed by the Senate by very small majorities and then only after a fight. The following bills were passed:

The Dunnigan Bill which gives municipalities the right to establish and operate gas and electric plants.

The Burchill Bill, which gives the Public Service Commission the right to hire temporary help to hurry along its work, and to assess the costs against the utility companies investigated.

Another Burchill Bill requires utility companies to pay consumers' deposits into the State treasury if unclaimed after fifteen years.

The Joseph Bill requires the Public Service Commissioner's consent before any company can use utility revenues for anything except business expense.

Another Joseph Bill permits villages owning lighting systems to supply power outside the village limits, with the approval of the Public Service Commission.

Most of the above bills are good, but we are not enthusiastic over the one permitting municipal ownership of gas and electric plants. Undoubtedly a good many public utility companies have considered their own interests at the expense of the consumers', but even at that, it may well be that control of utilities by city politicians may be worse. In addition to that, it is a trend toward more government in business at a time when we need less.

Mortgage Bonds Readily Accepted

Favor among farmers and their creditors toward bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation is seen in the report of the Springfield Federal Bank on farm loans closed for the first three weeks in which bonds were distributed instead of cash.

Since March 26, when the use of bonds in disbursing proceeds of Federal Bank loans became effective, 227 loans have been closed representing \$480,500, of which \$390,100 was in government-guaranteed bonds. The balance, or \$90,400, is represented by odd amounts and items not payable in bonds. The greatest number of loans closed with bonds in one day was 62 on April 10, which according to E. H. Thomson, head of the Land Bank, compares favorably with average daily closings when cash was used entirely.

The number of loans closed in the past three weeks is less than the usual number for a similar period, but daily closings are gradually increasing as the procedure for handling bonds becomes better understood. Mr. Thomson attributes the falling off in closings which occurred just after the new procedure was announced to a general lack of knowledge about the bonds. "Farmers and their creditors have overlooked the fact that the securities are guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States government, and they are now selling at a little more than their face value," he says.

Spring Ayrshire Sales

The Ayrshire spring sale season will open with the Strathglass-Strathaven auction on May 15 at Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, New York. This sale is virtually the fifth annual Strathglass Sale, for practically everything offered is of Strathglass breeding. It will be featured by an outstanding group of young herd sire prospects of choicest breeding and production backing.

On May 17, the Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association will hold an auction sale and show in the Farm Show buildings at Harrisburg. The consignment of fifty-four head has been selected from several of the leading herds of Pennsylvania. At ten a. m., prior to the opening of the sale, the entire sale offering will be arranged in classes and judged by Professor A. A.

Borland of Penn State College. Doctor E. S. Deubler, Narberth, Pennsylvania, is chairman of the sale Committee.

The Ayrshire Breeders of the St. Lawrence Valley will hold a sale on June 5 at Gouverneur, New York. These cattle have been inspected by L. L. Grow of Fort Jackson, who is the sale manager, and who has charge of the arrangements. A show will also precede this sale.

All of the cattle in these sales are from federally accredited herds and all are negative to the blood test for abortion disease. This group of sales will mark the inauguration of the new policy of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of giving cash prizes for winners at a show to be held prior to the sale. All entries will be judged by competent authorities, and buyers will have the opportunity of seeing their prospective purchases placed prior to the sale.

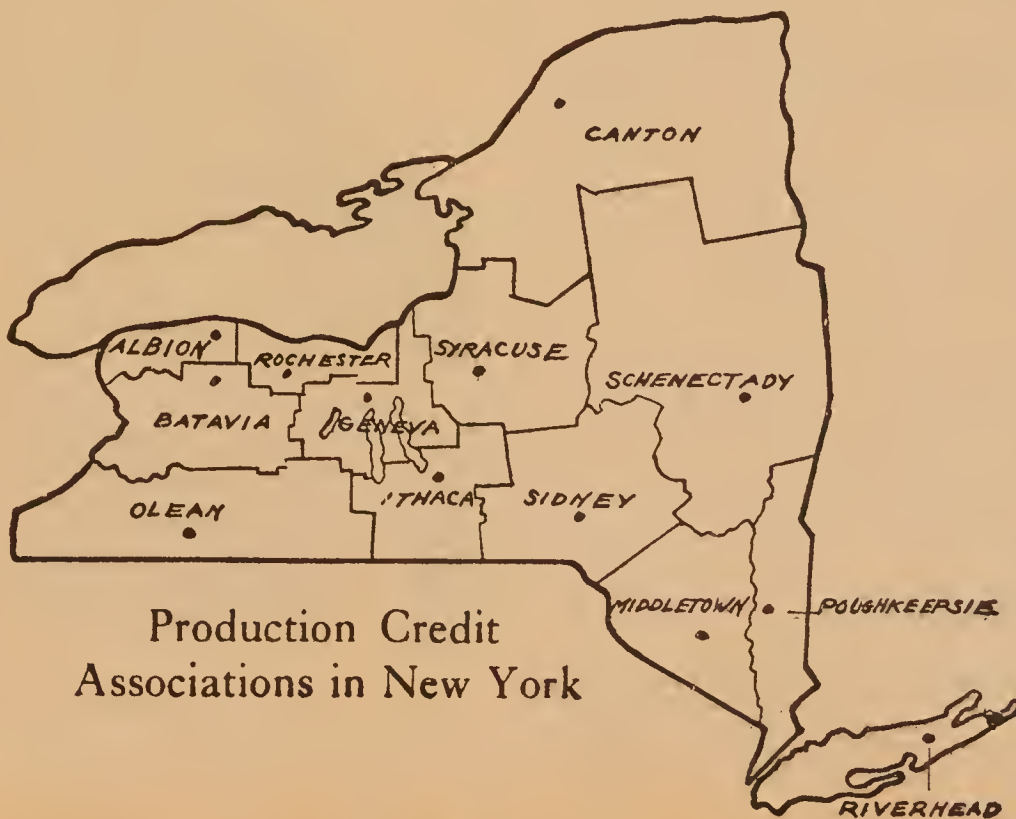
Curtailed Interest on Farm Loans

Former interest charges paid by farmers were from 5 to 7 per cent on their indebtedness in Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner's farm mortgage loans at Springfield, Mass. Not long ago the interest rates were reduced one half of one per cent, by the Farm Credit Administration at Washington meaning that the highest rate farmers are required to pay on their mortgages is 5 per cent and in many cases it is only 4½ per cent. The savings apply not only to one year, but to the life of the loan. When you stop to figure that the total of loans closed from June of last year at the Springfield Bank was about \$18,648,000, it is not an exaggeration to state that this refinancing of loans will save thousands of dollars for farmers.

Production Credit Associations in New York State

This map will give you the location of Production Credit Associations in New York State. You can get in touch with the state association by dropping a request for information to the secretary-treasurer of the association nearest you. Following is the name and address of the secretary-treasurer of each association:

Albion—K. W. Strauss, 43 E. Bank Street, Albion.
Batavia—Arthur P. Spiers, 20 State St., Batavia.
Canton—Albert W. Hull, Canton.
Geneva—Bruce P. Jones, Geneva Theatre Building, Geneva.
Ithaca—C. C. Henderson, First National Bank Bldg., Ithaca.
Middletown—Charles L. Boyd, 8 King Street, Middletown.
Olean—Irving O. Ottoway, Exchange National Bank Bldg., Olean.
Poughkeepsie—H. W. Nelson, Jr., 39 Market Street, Poughkeepsie.
Riverhead—Hervy S. Rose, 151 Griffing Avenue, Riverhead, Long Island.
Rochester—Robert C. Nye, 1337 E. Main Street, Rochester.



Schenectady—T. Harvey Holmes, 110 Wall Street, Schenectady.
Sidney—Jared C. Estelow, Sidney.
Syracuse—Lawrence T. Wilcox, 427 E. Jefferson Street, Syracuse.

First Bull Association in Allegany

The first bull association in Allegany County was formed by Dr. D. R. Scutt, J. F. Olive, C. R. Guilford, and Dr. M. H. Mabey. The association owns four sires, three yearlings and one six year-old, which have been selected after careful consideration of their records. The Dairy Herd Improvement Association for Allegany county reports that four years ago not one dairyman in the county had a bull pen or breeding rack and now there are at least eleven built or under construction. We take our hats off to Allegany county for its progress in improving its dairy industry.

Baby Beef to Be Sold

An innovation at the New York State Fair this year will be a baby beef sale which is expected to arouse interest and competition among members of 4-H clubs. The cattle will be judged and then offered for sale to the highest bidders.

Professor R. B. Hinman of the State College is chairman of the committee to judge the cattle. The other members of the committee are men with agricultural experience, and stock experts. They are: R. B. Ace, Ithaca; L. L. Burton, Belmont; Oscar G. Clegg, Cooperstown; Lee Colton, Geneva; W. J. Hamilton, Jamesville; F. E. Heinzelman, Syracuse; A. C. Hofmann, Syracuse; E. S. Savage, Ithaca; George K. Keppler, Syracuse; F. R. Sears, Auburn; Frank Smith, Springfield Center; John Walker, Buffalo; C. A. Welsh, Orchard Park; and H. A. Willman, Ithaca.

The sale is planned with the idea of encouraging 4-H club boys and girls in cattle raising by giving them an immediate return on their investment and labor at good prices. It is expected that most of the cattle entered will be of the Aberdeen Angus breed.

Study Potato-Tuber Defects

Rhizoctonia, wireworms, scab fungi, gnats, and millipeds were found to be the main cause of potato-tuber defects on 313 farms studies in New York state during the harvest seasons of 1931 and 1932.

In many counties, more than one-fifth of all potatoes examined were scabby, while in other counties the average was less than one-tenth. The scab percentages were found to average high on soils where the lime requirement for clover is low.

A new Cornell bulletin, P-581, lists factors influencing the occurrence of potato scab in New York.

Three Wallkill Cows Lead

Three registered Holstein cows owned by the Shawangunk Valley Stock Farm at Wallkill, New York, have ex-

ceeded the thousand pound fat mark. The latest addition to this select list is Hollyhock Westmoreland Pride, who, according to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, produced 1052.7 pounds of fat and 27,909.2 pounds of milk with an average test of 3.8 per cent. She is the second daughter of Pride of Sir Piets to top a thousand pounds of fat. Her mother has a record of 819.6 pounds of fat, and 22,722 pounds of milk.

"Pride" is the 203rd Holstein-Friesian cow to pass the thousand pound mark. Her test was started at the age of seven years and just before freshening she weighed about 1850 pounds, again proving that you must have a large, efficient machine to turn out a lot of milk and butterfat. During her life she has totalled nearly forty-eight tons of milk and she is the mother of four bull calves and one heifer. As is to be expected she consumed a large amount of roughage; her daily ration, in addition to her grain, being 25 lbs. hay, 30 lbs. silage, and 12 lbs. of beet pulp.

Forest Fire Warning

With Spring, comes a forest fire warning from the State Conservation Department at Albany. Not all of the fires this year will be caused by improperly built and abandoned campfires but they do contribute to the high losses in Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, Orange and Sullivan counties. In many localities week end patrols are placed at posts for the sole purpose of extinguishing abandoned campfires.

The State Department urges people to get out of doors and to enjoy the facilities that have been placed at their disposal but it does ask in return that the utmost care be taken to preserve and protect the natural resources as well as private property.

National Flower Show

The National Flower and Garden Show in Rochester last week attracted florists and horticulturists from all parts of the United States and Canada, as well as about 200,000 flower lovers. The show was considered by officials of the American Society of Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists to have been outstanding.

Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett Newspapers and the *American Agriculturist*, headed the show's publicity committee.

As was to be expected, a large part of the show was provided by exhibitors in Western New York, where the greenhouse industry has grown until there are millions of feet of glass in use.

National Egg Week

In an attempt to stimulate consumption of eggs, the week of May 1st to 7th has been set as National Egg Week this year.

It is expected that the National Poultry Council will not be as active as in previous years, but several large packers who specialize in eggs will put on a drive to promote sales, and a good many small dealers are expected to follow their example.

Farm folks should not forget that they are egg consumers too. Eggs are a good food and it pays to consume your share of the stuff produced on the farm.

Will Study Milk Consumption

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is planning to conduct a survey of milk consumption among school children. Fifty representative cities have been chosen for the survey, and in each of them three districts, roughly defined as slum, industrial and middle-class, will be covered.

The information sought is the amount of milk and dairy products consumed in every school child's home, as it relates to the total sum of money spent for food and as it relates to the family income.

It is almost time to shear the sheep and the Department of Agriculture is urging growers to use paper twine with which to tie the fleece. Loose fibered twines such as sisal, rough jute, hemp or manila are not suitable binding materials.

BABY CHICKS

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS



Hubbard Farms May Hatched N. H. Reds Mature for October Egg Profits!

With Hubbard Farms' Reds, there's still ample time to get chicks and be ready for fall egg profits! Figure this out:

You buy chicks for broiler or egg profits. Until those profits start, it's all outgo—not income. The faster a chick grows, the cheaper this growth is made.

Fast, uniform growth and early maturity bred for 20 years into Hubbard Chicks shortens the period before profits are realized. Speedy growth and freedom from culls makes them popular for broilers. Eggs at 5 months and 50% production of good size eggs at 6 months makes them popular for layers. Generations of constitutional vigor and low mortality make them profit makers either way.

Get our Catalog. It tells you why Hubbard Chicks are dependable—why you should buy only from the source—why our chicks have given such wonderful satisfaction—32 pages in color with true descriptions of our N. H. Reds and their profit making qualities. Compliance Cert. No. 750.

HUBBARD FARMS Box 230 **WALPOLE, N. H.**

REMEMBER THE 8 POINTS OF HUBBARD BALANCED BREEDING!

Wonderful Success

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

DANGER OF INFECTION AMONG Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell.

YOU RUN NO RISK

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. Send 50c (or \$1.00) for a package of Walko Tablets—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 422
Waterloo, Iowa

For sale by all Leading Druggists and Poultry Supply Dealers.

KERR AGAIN

wins chick prizes. At Penna. 1934 Farm Show, Kerr wins 1st and 2nd in W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. Also sweepstakes for show. At 1934 Agr'l Week, Trenton, Kerr wins 1st and 2nd in W. Leghorns and R. I. Reds, 1st and 3rd in Barred Rocks. R. I. Reds win sweepstakes for show. All breeders blood-tested for Pullorum disease (B.W.D.) by the agglutination tube method. Write for Chick Book and prices.

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.

21 Railroad Avenue, Frenchtown, N. J.

Branches: N. J.—Paterson, Trenton, Camden, Toms River; N. Y.—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Penna.—Lancaster, Scranton, West Chester, Souderton; Mass.—West Springfield, Lowell, Brockton; Conn.—Danbury, Norwich. (Address Dept. 21.)

"Compliance Certificate No. 8266."

MAPES POULTRY FARM

Send for folder telling about Quicker Profits from our Cross Bred Pullet and Cockerel Chicks, also Mapes Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. All breeders mated to ROP Pedigreed Males. All hatching eggs average 25 ounces to dozen, and all produced on our own farm. All breeders State bloodtested for B.W.D. using Agglutination method. (Code Compliance Cert. 5431). Write today.

WM. S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Schwegler's Chick Book



Free Valuable information for poultry keepers. 17 years scientific breeding. High records National Official Laying Contests and Chicago World's Fair. 14 leading varieties. Write TODAY.

SCHWEGLER'S BREEDING FARMS & HATCHERY
204 NORTHAMPTON BUFFALO, N. Y.

Schwegler's "Thor-O-Breds" Lay More Eggs

Chase Chicks

The Healthy, Vigorous Pure Bred Chicks that we have hatched for thousands of satisfied customers for many years. Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns. Greatly reduced prices—Big profits for you! (Catalog free.)

CHASE POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S



Dependable egg producers. Good livability and even growth. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, etc. Large folder tells why "Liberty" Chicks mean more profits for you. Write for folder and prices today. (Code Compliance Cert. No. 2034).

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY
Box 12, LIBERTY, N. Y.

PINE TREE CHICKS

Select Chicks—Well Grown Pullets Six leading breeds, outstanding quality. Special Mating Leghorns headed by R.O.P. Male birds. Expert supervision. Write to the Oldest Hatchery for information, prices.

PINE TREE HATCHERY, Stockton, N. J. Box 55.



"Nearby Markets for

Let's Go Poultry Farming!

MOST of my brothers and sisters (there's ten of us kids in the family, all alive and kicking) live in or near large cities. During the last three years I've been pretty close to New York myself so I've talked with lots of city folks. It's positively amazing how little respect a lot of these people have for the difficulty of making a comfortable living at farming. They particularly regard chicken farming as the ideal way to make their fortune.

Because of my experience in producing eggs and my college background I seem to be elected by quite a number of them to put the final O. K. on their plans to borrow \$1,000, find a farm ("Any place will do, but the wife don't want to get too far away from New York") pay \$500 down and buy 1,000 baby chicks. "It doesn't cost much to live in the country," they go on, "so we'll have enough left to live on till the hens lay eggs." And after that, of course, they feel that everything will be "hunky dory."

Before I became an experienced counsellor I used to talk the thing over very patiently, going into some of the fine points of poultry keeping, pointing out some of the dangers and finally taking a pencil and paper and writing out the requirements both financial and in knowledge and experience to stand any chance at all of making a living.

They Want Encouragement—Not Advice

In all cases except one, a man who had plenty of money, I advised against the idea and I think I'm right in saying that in most cases they went right ahead just the same.

Now, I use a short-cut method to get the same results—that is, I advise against it and they go farming just the same. This is a typical conversation.

"Johnny, I've bought a farm and I'm going to raise chickens."

"That's nice," I say, "Did a rich uncle die and leave you a fortune?"

"No, I mortgaged my house and I've got it up for sale."

"Don't put it up for sale, Jack, you'll need it to come back to live in a year from now."

"Hey, wait a minute, I thought I was going to get encouragement and advice from you."

"I'm giving you advice, but I can't give you encouragement."

"Why, I thought there was lots of money in the chicken business."

"There is, and it's guys like you that put it in, but it's spread out so thin that no individual poultryman has much left after he's paid his feed bills."

Look here, Jack," I go on, "you're a linotype operator aren't you?"

"I've drawn down \$40 a week for ten years at it."

"Well, that's more money than many of my friends are making in the poultry business. I guess I'll advise them to sell the old homestead and come down here to get jobs as linotype operators."

"They'd be crazy to do it. Why, you know it takes year's of learning and practice to hold down a steady job now-a-days."

"The same thing goes for the chicken business, Jack."

"Well, I bought the farm and I'm going to make money, I'm going to do it scientifically."

"Well, good luck, Jack. It's nice living in the country. Only don't sell your house. Something may go wrong. You know, just to be on the safe side. When you wake up some sub-zero early March morning and find that a gale had blown all night and the brooder stoves are all cold and most of the chicks frozen, you may want to come back to the old job, if available. You see, an experienced poultryman will get up at 2 A. M. and put more coal on the fires and maybe stay up the rest of the night, but an inexperienced man will sleep peacefully till seven thirty or eight."

"Zat so? Well, Johnny, I've made a payment on the farm and I'm going to show you that it isn't as hard as you say."

"I hope you do, so-long, Jack."

Who Should Raise Chickens?

The only reason I've burdened you with my experiences is to bring out as forcefully as I can that there are a lot of people in the chicken business who do not belong in.

Even though I do not have any chickens right now myself, I know times are tough. I know, from my past experiences in producing eggs about what it costs to produce a dozen eggs. And I know there are many poultrymen who have not produced eggs at a profit so far this year. From this and from reading my daily mail, I'm sure there are many people who are asking themselves, "Shall I sell off my flock or can I keep going?" "Shall I raise more pullets this year or shall I keep only the old hens?" "Shall I increase or decrease my flock?"

(Continued on Page 18)



Some folks are beginning to think that there is a relationship between rearing chicks by keeping them closely confined in large units and the numerous troubles we are having with cannibalism, paralysis and prolapse. At least we are having more trouble than we used to have when chicks were allowed out on the ground at an early age.

Nearby Poultrymen



Chicks and Checks

THE majority of those who produce eggs for market do not produce their own chicks. They buy them. That is usually a wise plan. Good chicks can be purchased for less than one can produce them, unless he also produces for sale.

Those who buy chicks and sell market eggs are interested in the size of two sorts of checks: the one that is written to pay for the chicks, and the ones that are returned when eggs are sold. Naturally, even though we are not all Scotch, we want to make the first check as small as we can and see the others come back as large as premium quotations can make them.



L. E. Weaver

I want to point out that these two checks are very closely related to each other, at least first cousins, perhaps as close as father and son. It is like this. Checks that represent premium - above - top - quotations can come only from eggs that are large and uniform. That word "uniform" means that the eggs are almost exactly the same size, shape and color on the bottom, and the second, and the third, and the fourth layers of the egg case as they are on the top.

Like Producers Like

Of course, no flock of pullets of any size ever existed that didn't lay a few mediums or tinted eggs, but where selection for uniformity and size has been carried on for a period of years the number of eggs that have to be sorted out of a day's collection is remarkably small. I should expect that chicks that come from such a flock would develop into pullets that would lay premium-above-top-quotation eggs; while the lower priced chicks from less carefully selected flocks could not be depended upon as pullets to lay uniform quality eggs. So it seems that the size of the egg-check depends, in part at least, on the size of the chick-check. It is almost a case of the off-

spring taking their size from their sire.

Perhaps if we can remember this relationship, and when we are figuring how large the check for the chicks is going to be, we also think of how large we hope all of the many egg-checks will be, we won't so readily say, "I can't afford to pay the difference."

The dairyman considers it a good investment to pay a good price for a sire. He gets it all back if each daughter is just a little better than her mother. In the same way, just one additional cent on each dozen of eggs sold will soon make up the extra amount paid for better chicks. And there is always the probability that the better pullets will also lay more eggs.

* * *

New York Egg Laying Tests

Someone told me that during the 30-below-zero weather in February, McCartney at the Western New York laying test was getting up in the middle of the night to give the birds warmed milk. Superintendent R. C. Ogle corroborates the report. That is some job, but it is one way of keeping up vitality and food consumption.

It is a real feat to come through such a winter and have the figures on April 1st compare so favorably with those of last year with its mild winter.

Results to April 1st

		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
Average points per bird	Western	99.6	117.8	114.2
	Central	95.3	106.7	102.9
Per cent Production	Western	54.8	65.3	62.5
	Central	53.2	59.0	58.1

Down in Texas there is a large-scale poultryman, W. A. Seidel, whose White Leghorns have been winning contests for several years. This year he has a pen entered at the Western New York test and his pen led all pens of all breeds for the month of March. From the Pacific Coast comes J. A. Hanson's pen to lead the Leghorns at the Central test. But a pen of Eastern Barred Plymouth beat them out in points.

It is a pleasure to look at the record from the beginning of the contest to April 1st, and to observe that Kauder's pedigreed Leghorns from the East lead all breeds in the central tests and are tied in eggs laid in the western contest.

Leading Pens

At the Central New York contest Leghorns from Kauder's farm at New Paltz led up to date (April 1) with 1312 eggs and 1352.25 points. The Barred Plymouth Rocks, owned by James Dryden of Modesto, California, (Continued on Page 18)



A pile of sods, such as you see in this picture, is much better for chicks than a wooden runway. Chicks do not get confused, and the sods, if you get them from a field where hens have not run, help in keeping the surroundings sanitary. Where chicks can go back to a warm hover there is little danger of harm from cold.



PREVENT MINERAL BANKRUPTCY

Use Park & Pollard Feeds

Don't take chances... Start your chicks on the feeds that will give you sturdy, big-framed, profitable pullets next fall... Your Park & Pollard dealer has Park & Pollard Chick Mash in the price range that best suits you.

Park & Pollard ManAmar Feeds. A complete line of ManAmar Feeds for poultry, dairy cattle and other live stock has been added to the famous Park & Pollard "Lay or Bust" line of mashes. These ManAmar Feeds, rich in Minerals from the Sea, are builders of red blood and vigor.

PEN AGAINST PEN-MANAMAR WINS



Prevent Mineral Bankrupts (culls)

Park & Pollard ManAmar Feeds are a guarantee against Mineral bankruptcy. But—don't take our word for it. See for yourself. Make the famous "Pen against Pen" test that, on thousands of farms, has proved again and again that ManAmar Mash is the preferred Mash.

Want to reduce the percentage of culls? Ask your dealer for the new booklet, "Stop Losses from Anemia." It's free.

WRITE DIRECT TO
THE PARK & POLLARD CO.
356 HERTEL AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y.
BOSTON, MASS.



The Park & Pollard Co.

BAABOY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.



Free Catalogue

JUST Compare that Guarantee with others. Do you know of such Quality Chicks being guaranteed by any other large hatchery in the United States?

REDS Those interested in Red chicks will be especially pleased with our Reds. We've always specialized on Reds, and were one of the very first to advertise the now popular New Hampshire Reds.

Our No. 344 highest individual at Storrs through Feb. We Ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

PULLETS Hallcross Pullets Only (guaranteed 95% pullets) are extra good layers and grow rapidly. We have some open dates in May. They are selling fast this year.

Tune in WTIC Tues. & Thurs. 12.15
Tel. Wallingford 645-5
Compliance Certificate No. 917

Hall Bros. POPLAR HILL FARM BOX 59 WALLINGFORD CONN.



Smashing Winnings at N. Y. State Contest

Leaders in Five Different Ways
Here are the ratings of Redbird Farm birds in the Fourth Monthly Summary of the Farmingdale (N. Y.) Contest: First High Red Pen First 4 Months; Second High Red Pen for January; First High Pullet for January. All Breeds; 3 Pullets in First 10 High, All Breeds; High Red Pullet in Egg Weight.

Blood-Tested for B.W.D. (pullorum disease) by Mass. State Experiment Station using Tube Agglutination Method.

FREE Replacement of all Chicks lost in excess of 2% during first 4 weeks or we will make cash refund if you prefer. A real breeding farm carrying 30,000 breeders. We do not buy eggs from other poultrymen.

Write for New Catalog and Prices.
REDBIRD FARM Route 11 Wrentham, Mass.
Compliance Certificate No. 2139.

CHICKS that pay PROFITS

1934 CATALOG READY.
Fairport Chicks develop rapidly into layers or broilers, with sturdy, healthy, rapid growth, early laying, rapid production, large egg size. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, N. H. Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Giants, Minorcas. Every breeder bloodtested by Stained Antigen Rapid Whole bloodtest, approved by U. S. Dept. of Agr. Catalog tells about breeding, describes strains and Iron Clad Make Good Guarantee. Lowest prices in years. NRA Member.
R. D. 44, FAIRPORT, N. Y.

FAIRPORT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM

CHICKS from Blood-Tested Stocks, Antigen Test B.W.D. 100 500 1000
S.C. Wh. Leghorns, lg. type, \$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.
Wh. and Barred Ply. Rocks. 7.00 35.00 70.
R.I. Reds & Black Minorcas. 7.00 35.00 70.
100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.
Certificate No. 5718. Write for Circular.
R. W. ELSASSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HUSKY ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS

Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds \$7.00-100
White Leghorns and Heavy Mixed \$7.00-100
Safe delivery. Circular Free. (Compliance Cert. No. 1813)
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Chicks, Blood Tested B.W.D. Antigen Test

Cash or C.O.D. (Cert. No. 4390) 100 500 1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns...\$6.50 \$32.50 \$65.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

HI-QUALITY ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS

Bar. Wh. & Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, \$7.50-100, \$28-400, N. H. Reds, N. H. Flock \$9.-100, W. Giants, \$9.-100, Wh. & Buff Leg., H. Mixed, \$7.-100, Cash or C. O. D. plus fee, Postpaid. Cir. FREE.
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BABY CHICKS AND PULLETS—From blood-tested breeders. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Orpingtons. White Runner and Pekin ducklings. Circular free. GOOD-FLOX POULTRY FARM, Leghorn Blvd., Danville, N.Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS. large type, excellent layers. Have imported and bred this strain exclusively for 20 years.
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BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
The kind that LIVE, LAY, PAY, Circular free. Compliance No. 7721. A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, Pittstown, N.J.

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BABY CHICKS

WOLF BABY CHICKS from Flocks Inspected by A.P.A.

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES - Order From This Ad

Buy Now! Wolf Chicks the choice of thousands at these lowest possible prices. All Blood-tested with Antigen for B. W. D. by Gilbert Wolf, American Poultry Association Flock Inspector. All reactors removed. We guarantee 100% live delivery and 14-day livability, which means replace losses first 7 days at 1/2 and last 7 days at 3/4 of original price.

	Wolf Standard Utility Mating Bloodtested - but not Flock Inspected by A. P. A.	Wolf "A" Quality Mating Bloodtested and Flock Inspected by A. P. A.	Wolf "AA" Quality Mating Bloodtested and Flock Inspected by A. P. A.
S. C. White Leghorns	100 500	100 500 1000	100 500 1000
Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$6.50 \$32.50	\$7.50 \$35.00 \$70.00	\$8.50 \$38.75 \$77.50
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks			
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	6.90 33.00	8.00 38.75 77.50	9.00 43.75 85.00
New Hampshire Reds			
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons			
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Assorted Heavy Breeds	6.50 32.50	7.00 35.00 70.00	
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For 25 chicks add 1c per chick - for 50 chicks add 1/2c per chick - \$1.00 books your order - We ship C.O.D. for balance plus postage and C.O.D. charges.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS Box 6 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

HERE'S REAL CHICK VALUE

STUDY THESE PRICES on RUSK Chicks

For 9 successive years, we have Bloodtested! B.W.D. Tested for 1934 by Stained Antigen Rapid Whole Blood Test, all reactors removed (Authority Mo. Hatchery Bd.) Mo. Accredited. Free range flocks, selected and bred for egg production, to Standard Size & Weight! Fine, healthy chicks, guaranteed, 100% live delivery. All charges prepaid for cash with order, 100,000 chicks weekly. Write for FREE CATALOG or (Compliance No. 525)

ORDER AT THESE LOW POSTPAID PRICES!

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, Anconas and Heavy Asst.	\$6.50	\$32.00	\$64.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R.I. Reds, White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff & White Orpingtons, White Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants	6.75	33.00	65.00
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C.O.D. Shipments: \$1 books order, balance C.O.D. on arrival.

RUSK FARM, Box 1043-D, Windsor, Mo.

Improved 20th-CENTURY BABY CHICKS

All breeds IMPROVED by purchase of new high production blood. Bloodtested for B. W. D. with Stained Antigen under our supervision. All reactors removed... Shipped in Feed-O-Boxes... Means FREE STARTING BROODERS

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Pekin Ducklings - Compliance No. 955 12.00 60.00

Add 1 1/2c to above prices for "AA" Quality Matings.

"AAA" N. Hamp. Reds & R. I. Whites 10.00 50.00

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY Box P New Washington, Ohio

SHIPPED IN FEED-O-BOXES Send for CATALOG

CHICKS BLOOD TESTED... Backed by REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

State Acctd. and B.W.D. Tested by Antigen Test by authority Ill. State Hatchery Bd. Any losses 1st 14 days replaced at 1/2 price. **HI-QUALITY GRADE.** Price per 100. Br., Bf., Wh. Leghorns, Anconas, Hvy. Asst., \$6.30 R. C. and S. C. Reds, Rocks, White Minorcas \$6.95 Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, 6.95 S.L. Wyands., Par. Rocks, J.B.K. Giants, L.Brah. 7.95 Jersey White Giants and Dark Cornish, 9.95 100% Live Del. Guaranteed. \$1.00 per 100 books order, bal. C. O. D. ORDER FROM AD.

LONE ELM HATCHERY, Box 202, Nokomis, Illinois.

LOOK! White Pekin Ducklings \$14.00 a 100. Indian Runners \$15.00 a 100. Finest quality. Goslings and Baby Guineas. **BABY TURKEYS.** Mammoth Bronze, \$30 a 100. Three other varieties of Baby Turkeys. **BABY CHICKS,** 40 breeds. Finest layers. Post Paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Compliance Certificate No. 293.

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BIG ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS. B.W.D. Blood-tested Breeders. Antigen. Code 6702. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box M, New Washington, Ohio.

MOTTLED ANCONA CHICKS. Write for catalogue. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. **AMERICAN CHICK-ERIES,** Grampian, Pa.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS. Write for catalogue. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. **AMERICAN CHICK-ERIES,** Grampian, Pa.

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GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS. Free Catalogue. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. **AMERICAN CHICK-ERIES,** Grampian, Pa.

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SIEB'S FINE CHICKS PURE BRED

All chicks from our pure-bred Super-Culled flocks of the very finest blood-lines. They are bred to grow larger, mature quicker, lay better, and meet every requirement of those raising poultry for profit. We have only one grade, The Best. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **CATALOG FREE.** "Code No. 2081".

ORDER NOW FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$6.75	\$32.50	\$64.00
Bd., Wh., Buff Rocks, S.C. Reds, Wh. Wyands, Buff Orpingtons	6.90	33.00	65.00
Wh. & Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Orpingtons, S. L. Wyands, R. C. Reds	7.45	36.00	70.00
H. Assorted for Broilers	6.55	32.25	63.50
Mixed for Layers	6.30	31.50	63.00

Add 25c extra on lots of less than 100 Prices subject to change without notice

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 112, LINCOLN, ILL.

SEE HERE!

White and Brown Leghorns; Barred, Buff and White Rocks; White Wyandottes; S.C. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; at prices below:

	100	500	1000
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Hayes Supreme Chicks \$6.95 \$32.50 \$64.00

Hayes Ace Supreme Mating 7.95 38.75 77.50

Also, at slightly higher prices, 10 other varieties. Free literature on request. Code No. 587.

Hayes Ace Supreme Mating Chicks guaranteed against loss 10 days or replaced free. All prices postpaid to your door; nothing more to pay. Prompt delivery, 14 years' experience. Customers in 43 states. Over 3 million chicks sold last season. Send your order now to this address:

HAYES BROS. HATCHERY, 92 Hayes Building, Decatur, Illinois

NEUHAUSER "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

Baby Chicks from 26 oz. Eggs

Yes sir! That's what you get when you order "Good Luck" AAA mating chicks. All breeders BLOODTESTED for B. W. D. with Antigen by licensed Veterinarian. All reactors removed. Thousands of breeders in 10 breeds at the Master Breeding Farm. Our AA and A matings have 14 years of continuous breeding for large size eggs. 20 Breeds to choose from. We also hatch ducklings. Write for FREE catalog in colors and low prices. Compliance No. 1487. Neuhauser Hatcheries & Master Breeding Farm, Box 105 Napoleon, Ohio

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LEISTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision.

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Large Type Leghorns \$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.00

Barred & White Plymouth Rocks 7.00 35.00 70.00

Rhode Island Reds 7.00 35.00 70.00

Heavy Mixed 6.50 34.00 68.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. (Cert. No. 3009)

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BOS QUALITY CHICKS & PULLETS

Special White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. All blood tested stock. Salisbury Whole blood antigen test. No Money Down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Write for free catalogue and prices. Compliance No. 1060.

BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS now @ 7c. 1000-

\$70.00. B.W.D. Antigen tested. "Special Mating" 10c. Can ship at once. Order from this ad C.C.C. 226. Catalogue free. **BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, Box 20, New Washington, Ohio.**

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE

No Handling of Birds JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS

Let's Go Poultry Farming

(Continued from Page 16)

I wish I were good enough to give you a positive and accurate answer. But I'm not. I've been asked these identical questions by some of my friends and the best I could do is to sum it up like this.

Conditions Now

Feed prices are high and with the A. A. A. wheat acreage control and subsidy scheme it looks as if they would stay high this year.

Egg prices are a little above last year. Production all over the country started out heavy this year but is gradually dropping below last year's levels. Egg consumption has been about 18% heavier so far this year. Storage holdings are about 30% below last year and 15% below the last five years average. The feeling among the storage operators is that money can be made in storage eggs this year. The Pacific Egg Producers are storing at higher prices than they did a year ago.

The Balance of the Year

Indications are that total egg production will be lighter this year than last year.

Egg consumption should be heavier because of greater purchasing power. More eggs will be diverted from the Eastern markets by being eaten in the West.

This year's early hatching of chicks has been lighter and the late hatch will probably be lighter too. But the nearby territory will probably hatch heavier. The whole nearby production will be heavier than it was last year or in any year in the past.

Prices should stay above last year's figures right straight through but not as much above as feed costs will be over last year's.

What to Do

From this picture it looks to me that the poor poultryman will not make money this year. It will take a good one to do it. By a good poultryman I mean the man who doesn't lose more than 20% of his chicks, has a good strain of birds, gets an average production of 150 eggs or more per bird and gets fairly good prices for his eggs. His mortality in the laying stock is less than 20% for the year.

Before you decide to get out of poultry, what is there that will pay you better? That's not so easy. Since there aren't so very many poultrymen who can give up their flocks and change to something that will pay better, I don't look for many people to go out of the business. It follows, of course that production will not be reduced to the point where a shortage will force high prices.

So a nearby poultryman must be able to answer the following questions favorably or, I think, he should correct the situation or look around to see if he can do something else more profitably.

1. Is my farm adapted to and well located for egg production?
2. Are my birds of a calibre to live, lay well, and lay good quality and size of eggs?
3. Am I cutting every possible expense, not essential to efficient production?
4. Am I getting all my eggs are worth?

If you can answer all these questions favorably, I still think you won't find things too rosy for a while, but you belong in the poultry business. I doubt whether you ought to change to something that is just as questionable in its profit yielding record.

My feeling is that we will pass the worst in the chicken business this year. This is not a prediction, merely a conviction. Also lest there be any misunderstanding, I want to say that I am thoroughly sold on poultry for this section on a long time basis. In the

meantime, lets look the situation in the face and plug up all possible leaks.

—J. C. Huttar.

Chicks and Checks

(Continued from Page 17)

come second. They lead in eggs with 1357, but are second in points with 1324.15. In third place are some White Plymouth Rocks owned by the Co-operative Breeding and Hatching Company of Tiro, Ohio, with 1091 eggs and 1005.5 points.

In the Western contest while Kauder is tied for first place in eggs laid with Pine Crest Orchards, of Groton, Massachusetts, with 1437 eggs, Pine Crest leads on points with 1472.65 to 1463.25 for Kauder's pen. New Hampshire Reds, owned by E. N. Larrabee, of Peterboro, New Hampshire, are third with 1388 eggs and 1358.2 points.

On April 1st the high individual for eggs at the Central contest at Horseheads, was a Barred Plymouth Rock owned by the Glen Springs Corporation, of Watkins Glen, New York. This hen laid 154 eggs with 158.55 points. However, a Single Comb White Leghorn owned by Kauder which laid 150 eggs, scoring 163.1 points, scored higher on points, thus taking first place.

In the Western contest first place on points goes to a New Hampshire Red owned by E. N. Larrabee. This hen laid up to April 1st 166 eggs, scoring 169.4 points. Second place on points goes to a Leghorn owned by James Dryden with 157 eggs, scoring 166.8 points. A Single Comb Rhode Island Red owned by the Oster Farm at Tully, New York, ran him a close race, laying more eggs, 161, but being slightly lower in points with 166.1.

—L. E. Weaver.

Will Work for Board

A number of students of various ages, who have been studying poultry in a course for adults, are anxious to get experience on a poultry farm, and are willing to work for a time for their board.

Any one who can use such help should drop a line to the *American Agriculturist*, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City, and we will forward the letter to the school.



"Poultry and fruit make a good combination," says Walter Klafehn of Hilton, N. Y. But even this farmer got a surprise when he found that one of his hens was trying to help out the fruit crop.

"I guess she heard a lot about the sub-zero weather killing fruit buds," says Mr. Klafehn, "so she tried to lay a pear." Here is the proof, an actual photograph of the freak egg, pear-shaped and with a stem.

WENE CHICKS

Buy Now at Low May Prices ---
Immediate Deliveries

Blood-Tested for B.W.D. (Pullorum), Stained Antigen Method, Personal Supervision.

Utility Blood-Tested — 24 to 26 oz. Eggs	Select Blood-Tested — 25 to 28 oz. Eggs
White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds, Wyand- ottes and Barred Rocks Cross-Breeds.	White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds, Wyand- ottes and Barred Rocks Cross-Breeds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks and White Wyandottes.
50 Chicks \$ 4.75	50 Chicks \$ 5.75
100 Chicks 9.00	100 Chicks 11.00
400 Chicks 34.00	400 Chicks 42.00
1,000 Chicks 80.00	1,000 Chicks 100.00

Postpaid — 100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed—Immediate Deliveries. Write for FREE Catalog and details of money-saving Participation Plan.

WENE CHICK FARMS (Comp. Cert. 7415)
Dept. D. Vineland, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

from carefully culled, bloodtested stock (Stained Antigen test, own supervision.) Full count. Live chicks guaranteed. (License No. 1681). May and June Prices.

Cat. Free. Will ship C.O.D.	25	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns.....	\$1.75	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$32.50	\$65.
Black Leghorns & Anconas.....	2.00	3.75	7.00	35.00	70.
Barred, White & Buff Rocks.....	2.00	4.00	7.50	37.50	75.
White Wyand. & R. I. Reds.....	2.00	4.00	7.50	37.50	75.

ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Box G, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. (Pullorum Disease) "Antigen Method", as approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, under our Personal Supervision. Breeders have also been individually culled. All reactors removed. Cash or C.O.D. 100 500 1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns.....\$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.
S. C. Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds.....7.00 35.00 70.
Prices effective May 8th. 100% live delivery postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free Circular. Cert. No. 4243. Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Large Type, Cert. No. 2574. Cash or C.O.D. Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....\$7.00
Bred-to-Lay S. C. Brown Leghorns.....7.00
Barred Rocks & S. C. Rhode Island Reds.....7.50
Assorted Chicks for Broilers.....7.00
Live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Circular FREE.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
Wm. Nace, Prop., Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS FROM BREEDERS

BLOOD-TESTED for B. W. D. (Pullorum Disease) by stained Antigen method. Cash or C. O. D. 100 500 1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns.....\$7. 35. 70.
Barred and White Rocks 7. 35. 70.
Assorted \$6.80-100; Safe delivery postpaid. Cert. No. 1529.
NIEMOND'S HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BASOM'S Large Type LEGHORNS

Order your chicks from the old reliable farm, they are just as cheap. We have the oldest, the largest, and the best equipped plant in this section. Visitors Welcome. Come to see us. Chicks \$70.-1000. Cert. 717.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

(Certificate No. 4020). 100 500 1000
S. C. White Leghorns\$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
S. C. Barred Rocks\$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.00
Mixed or Broilers \$6.30-100. All Breeders BLOOD-TESTED for B.W.D. by the Stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery prepaid. Circular FREE.
THE MCALISTERVILLE HATCHERY,
Edgar C. Leister, Prop., Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

B.W.D. Antigen test, Standard Bred, Large Type S.C. White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Assorted Chicks, \$7. White Rocks, \$8; N. H. Reds, \$8.50 per 100. Write for free circular. 100% live delivery guaranteed. P.P. prepaid. Square Deal and Best attention. Cert. No. 7855
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

(Cert. No. 6395) 100 500 1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. Br. Leghorns.....\$7.00 \$70.00
S. C. Rocks or Reds or Buff Orps.....7.00 70.00
White Rocks or Wh. Wyandottes.....7.00 70.00
Safe Delivery Guaranteed. Circular FREE.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Amigs S. C. White Leghorns.....\$70 per 1000
Barred P. Rocks or White Rocks.....\$70 per 1000
Heavy Assorted\$68 per 1000
100% Live Delivery. Cash or C.O.D. Cert. No. 2573.
GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE

200,000 QUALITY CHICKS. Hatched from well bred flocks. 100% live delivery Postpaid. 100 500 1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, GRADE A.....\$7.00 \$35.00 \$70.
S. C. B. Rocks and Reds, Grade A.....7.50 37.50 75.
Ass'd or H. Mix7.00 35.00 70.
Order from Ad. or Write for Catalog. Cert. No. 5218.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 30, RICHFIELD, PA.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS

Large Type Hollywood Strain Single Comb White Leghorns (Cert. 7791). \$7.00-100; \$70.00-1000. Postage paid. C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS

from Antigen B. W. D. Tested Breeders. LEGHORNS, \$7.00-100; ROCKS, \$7.00-100. Also started Chicks. Free Folder C. C. No. 11307.
LINCOLN HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS

from Antigen BWD tested flocks. Rocks & Reds, \$7; Leghorns, \$6.50. Assorted \$6.30. FREE CIRCULAR. No. 3356.
W. A. LAUVER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LEGHORN CHICKS, bred for eggs and large size. MILLERS POULTRY FARM, Myerstown, Pa.

"Food Rackets Must Stop"

(Continued from Page 11)

where intimidation is used to force a more expensive procedure than is necessary, all of which costs both the producer and consumer money."

One thing which may be of some help in cleaning up racketeering in the live poultry industry is the Federal code covering the live poultry industry in New York City, which has recently been signed by General Johnson. The code lists a considerable number of unfair practices which are forbidden. Among these unfair practices are false advertising, selling inedible produce, giving rebates, giving bribes, defamation of competitors or customers, giving premiums or gifts as inducements to sales, excessive feeding, inaccurate weighing and unnecessary delay in unloading to cause shrinkage in weight.

The code also has a strong clause designed to control racketeering. An Administrator will be appointed by the Federal government to enforce the code.

Will Build New Bronx Market

Commissioner Morgan's interests are not confined to his drive against racketeering. With enthusiasm he told me of a new venture in cooperation with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. It concerns the erection of a modern, up-to-date market in the Bronx, adjacent to the Bronx Terminal Market, commonly referred to as "Hylan's Folly," and now practically unused. Plans provide for a farmers' square to accommodate about 700 farmers' wagons, from 65 to 70 wholesale stores, and a small retail market as an experiment. The market will have rail service and is designed to supply the Bronx with food, making the long haul by truck from the present wholesale market on the lower West Side of Manhattan Island unnecessary.

It will make a much shorter haul, also, for New England and Hudson Valley farmers who wish to truck in their own produce. As a matter of fact, farmers have had little encouragement in the past to truck their own produce into New York City but this situation is being rapidly changed under Commissioner Morgan's administration. It is hoped that the new Bronx market will be ready for use about the first of July.

Commissioner Morgan Wants Complaints

If what you have read so far would seem to indicate that all New York City food dealers are dishonest, we want to correct that impression. Human nature is much the same in the city as it is on farms. The majority of men want to do business honestly and at a fair profit. They are prevented from doing so by a few racketeers and subjected to unfair competition by a few dishonest dealers. Previous administrations had complained that they must have evidence before they could wipe out racketeering. On the other hand, those connected with the sale of food saw their complaints apparently forgotten, and, rightly or wrongly, concluded that they could expect no help from previous city administrations.

Now, in his strong drive against racketeering, Commissioner Morgan asks for complaints and finds it possible to get them. He wants complaints not only from dealers in the city but from farmers who have evidence of racketeering either on produce trucked in by them or shipped by freight or express. If you are dissatisfied, let him know about it.

Our complaint about the activities of the National Hotel Supply Company, reported to you on Page 31 of the April 14th issue, received prompt and effective action. Mr. Morgan promises that any complaints made will get the same attention. Address your letters to William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Commissioner of Markets, Municipal Building, New York City.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

PENNA. STATE SUPERVISED High-Egg Production Breeder that has been selected by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry and BLOOD SAMPLE Tested for B. W. D. by Agglutination test in the State Laboratory at Harrisburg, Pa. That's why our CHICK sales increased 89% last season.

Order Now at These Low Prices.	100	500	1000
S. C. NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS, Lewis H. Young Strain.....	\$9.50	\$46.75	\$90.00
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, "Barren or Tancored" Strain.....	7.75	37.50	72.50
S. C. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.....	7.75	37.50	72.50
S. C. WHITE PLY. ROCKS, R. I. REDS, WH. WYANDOTTES.....	8.50	42.50	80.00
(Cross-Bred Chicks Below from N.H. Males and Bar. Rock Females)			
DAY OLD CHICKS.....	9.50	46.75	90.00
HEAVY ASSORTED BREEDS.....	7.75	37.50	72.50

Send Only 2c per Chick; Balance C. O. D.; 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

Add 25c extra on orders less than 100. Catalog free. Certificate No. 6233.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.

BOX A — LEWISTOWN, PENNA.

"Largest State-Supervised Blood-Tested Hatchery in Pennsylvania."

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS—SPECIAL QUALITY FOR 1934

Chicks for Sale every Monday and Thursday. Compliance Cert. No. 592. 100 500 1000
LARGE TYPE S. C. W. LEGHORNS.....\$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES AND WHITE ROCKS, Excellent for Broilers.....7.50 37.50 75.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS, BLACK GIANTS, BUFF ORPINGTONS & W. MINORCAS.....8.50 42.50 85.00
BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, BLACK MINORCAS AND ASSORTED CHICKS.....7.00 35.00 70.00
STARTED CHICKS 10c AND UP. All Breeders Blood Tested for the Stained Antigen Method for B. W. D.
All reactors removed. \$1.00 per 100 with order, bal. C. O. D. Write for Circular.
MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY, R. T. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



Compliance
Cert. No. 4849

STRICKLER'S STURDY BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

(BWD STAINED ANTIGEN TEST) BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION. ELECTRIC HATCHED. QUALITY, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Per 50 100 500 1000

Large English White Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each).....	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$38.00	\$75.00
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Little Big-Heart

By C. A. Stephens

Returning late at night from a Fourth of July celebration, three Maine farm boys see a fire reflected on the sky. Like all night fires, the distance is deceiving, and although the fire proves to be in Portland, they keep going until they reach it, to find a big part of the city in ruins.

Starting home the next day, the boys find that a stranger has been using the horse they left tied in a lot to truck away household belongings, so they start the long trip home with an exhausted horse. To add to their troubles, a child who is lost or whose parents have been killed adopts them. They take her along, but are much concerned over the reception they are likely to receive when they arrive home.

* * *

THAT was a queer state of affairs in Elder Witham's house when he and his sister reached home that day—Miss Euphemia Lovejoy in Miss Witham's bedchamber with "Sissy," and the young Elder hiding up-stairs, listening to what went on!

As Olive Witham always assisted her brother to care for their horse—for the old Elder was a very forgetful person—they entered the house together. That the door was open did not surprise them, although they had left it locked on the previous day; they had expected that Rufus would return. But they were astonished to hear a child's voice in the house, and absolutely amazed to find the now nearly frantic Euphemia Lovejoy there, with a wide-eyed child who cried, "Where's Delder? I want Delder tum back!"

"I should like to know what you are doing here, and whose child that is?" the Elder's sister at length said, with withering severity; and the agitated Miss Lovejoy, now nearly in tears, could give anything but a lucid explanation.

"I'm sure I don't know whose child it is!" she cried. "I never saw it before. I didn't come here for anything wrong, Miss Olive—only for a kitten. Rufus said there was a kitten—and he shut me in!" Miss Euphemia clutched her basket, and with beseeching eyes on Aunt Olive's unsympathetic face, began to withdraw and move toward the outer door.

But in two long strides Olive was there before her and had placed her back against it. "No you don't, Phemy Lovejoy!" she cried. "Maybe you came for a kitten and maybe you didn't. But you don't leave that child on me, whosever it is!"

"But Miss Olive, I don't know—" began the trembling Euphemia.

"Wal, I don't know, nuther," cried the former, with crushing irony. "But you'll take that child away with you, or you'll stay right here and take care on't!"

Sissy had slid down from the bed. The portentous voice and movements of this formidable-looking stranger frightened her. Stealing to where Miss Euphemia stood, she half hid herself in the skirt of that disturbed spinster's

gown and cried out, sobbing, "Where's Delder? Help Sissy find Delder!"

Perhaps it was a sentiment to which Miss Euphemia Lovejoy had thus far been a stranger that now suddenly moved her. With an impulsive gesture she stooped and took Sissy up; and as she did so a certain dignity seemed to come to her.

"I'll go now, Miss Olive, if you will open the door and let me out of your house; and since you talk so to me, I'll take the child away, though I don't know whose it is any more than you do. But it's somebody's little girl, and it is plain that this is no place for it!"

And with Sissy's head, with its tousel of yellow hair and wide blue eyes, over her shoulder, Miss Euphemia made a more dignified exit than could have been expected in the circumstances.

Aunt Olive had fallen back a step; she looked actually abashed. "Did you ever, now!" she exclaimed to the old Elder. But Elder Witham was at the back door, looking about for some trace or token of the young Elder; and presently, as Miss Euphemia went on up the hill with her unusual burden, she heard the countryside below her resounding to shouts of "Rufus! You, Rufus! Answer me, Rufus, and come straight here!" But she heard no response.

The young Elder decamped during the small hours of the following night. No one saw him depart, and he left no trail, but Willis and I heard from him later, as I shall relate.

Euphemia Lovejoy's exhibition of womanly kindness promptly brought her into trouble. Her brother Canaan, with whom she lived, was "a confirmed old bachelor," and a crusty one. Apparently his heart and all its natural emotions had become hopelessly callous. From the moment that his sister entered the house, bringing Sissy, he was offended, and became still more so when he learned that no one knew the child's parentage. He forbade Euphemia to harbor her, and the next day lodged a complaint with one of the selectmen, demanding that the town authorities should remove Sissy from his house at once.

In consequence, the selectmen came there to decide the question whether Sissy should be removed to the town farm, where paupers were supported at public expense. Mr. Colman, the town agent, also presented himself; and as a rumor of the mysterious appearance of a strange child had gone abroad, the Baptist minister, Mr. Garvin, and Mr. Lenfield, one of the school committee of the town, were moved to call, as also were several neighbors. Elder Witham and his sister had been sent for, to tell what they knew of Sissy; and what they and Miss Euphemia revealed concerning the missing Elder's part in the mystery, led the selectmen to inquire concerning his recent movements and associates.

Like "Br'er Rabbit" in the story, Willis and I had been "lying low." We had no curiosity to satisfy; but con-

siderably to our dismay, we were sent for at six o'clock that evening, by separate messengers. Willis was already being questioned when I arrived; the house was full of people, and he looked badly frightened. If I did not appear so, my face belied my feelings.

Miss Euphemia sat in a corner of the sitting-room, looking pale and disturbed; and to add to my confusion Sissy, who was on a lounge near her, on sooner clapped her blue eyes on my face than she slipped down from the lounge and ran to me with delight, crying, "Oo b'o't Sissy, too!"

Evidently they had been asking her who brought her there. Folks were looking at me with curious grins; and one glance from Willis showed me that all was lost! Observing our nervousness, the town agent set himself to complete our discomfort.

"Kidnapping children," he remarked, with severity, "is one of the most serious offenses with which the law has to deal, and justly deserves the gravest penalties. Nothing can save you two boys, except truthful confession and diligent efforts on your part to assist justice. I need hardly say that whether the rest of your minority is spent inside the walls of a reformatory, or not, will depend largely on the entire truthfulness with which you answer my questions. Mr. Hobson," he added, in a lower tone, addressing one of the selectmen, "please move your chair a little further into the doorway, so that these boys may not escape; and Mr. Lenfield, did you see anything of Sheriff Maxwell, as you were driving through the village to-day? And do you happen to have a piece of good, strong rope in your wagon?"

Mr. Lenfield replied in an ominous voice, that he had something which would do the business.

"Very good!" cried the town agent. "I'm glad to hear that. Now, then," he continued to Willis, and embraced me in his glance, "where is Rufus Witham?"

Both of us replied in the same breath, that we did not know.

"A-h-h-h!" commented the town agent, deep in his throat. "Take care! Look out what you say! Look out!!—" and then, after an ominous silence. "How came this missing Rufus Witham in possession of this child?"

We both began to reply in breathless haste.

"Hold on!" interrupted the town agent. "Wait a bit. One at a time. Now, then, Willis Murch" (shaking a long, accusing finger at Willis), "you tell us first."

White as milk, Willis eagerly tried to tell everything truly.

"But did you not know that it was wrong and criminal to bring this poor child so far away from its parents?" demanded the town agent.

"Yes," faltered Willis "But—but—we couldn't seem to get rid of her."

"Is this boy Willis Murch telling the truth?" demanded the town agent, suddenly turning upon me; and with fear and trembling I said that it was true.

"Yas, Mr. Colman, yas," commented Selectman Hobson, from the door behind us. "That's the truth fast enough, and I guess I wouldn't scare the poor boys to death." He laughed good-naturedly; and considerable merriment

burst forth from the other selectmen and Mr. Lenfield.

They now began to consult as to the best way to find Sissy's parents, and paid little further attention to Willis and me. It was agreed that Mr. Colman should go to Portland next day, and seek to rid the town of the responsibilities which we had unwittingly brought upon it.

They were about separating when Canaan Lovejoy, who had been standing about, silent, but very red in the face, spoke for the first time. "You can't leave that child here," he said, morosely.

"What, not overnight—if your sister is willing?" exclaimed Mr. Hobson.

"No, not another hour!" roared the man.

Every one glanced at Miss Euphemia, who sat looking away from her brother, and who was much flushed. She rose after a moment or two and took Sissy up in her arms.

"Wal! Wal! This is a bad state of things," exclaimed the genial Mr. Hobson.

"I want ye to take that young one right straight away!" shouted Lovejoy, stamping with his foot. "D'ye hear me?"

"Why, sartin, sartin," replied Mr. Hobson in a conciliatory tone. "I didn't know you felt so about it!" and Sissy, with a frightened glance at the angry man, flung her arms close about the neck of her new protector.

"Now, Miss Lovejoy, I'm real sorry," Mr. Hobson continued. "I will take the child to my own house to-night."

"No," said Miss Euphemia, in quiet tones. "I will take care of her till she goes away."

"Not in this house!" cried her brother.

"Very well, Canaan," replied Euphemia, in a constrained, low tone.

"Now Miss Lovejoy, I wouldn't let the child make trouble!" cried the good-hearted Hobson in tones of concern. "Better let me take her away."

"No," said Miss Euphemia, in the same low tone. "This isn't all the child. It has been coming to this for a long time. I've worked hard here, but have no share in anything and no rights. My brother claims everything. I have decided to go away, and this is as good a time as any."

With Sissy still in her arms, she took her hat and jacket from the entry and walked out at the door.

Everybody followed her out; and there were numerous offers of shelter and aid; but Olive Witham, who had sat with her severe eyes fixed grimly on Canaan Lovejoy's face, was the first to reach her.

"Euphemia," said she, "you come right home with me. I'm sorry for what I said to you this noon. My house is nearest. You come with me—and," she turned round, "if he dares to molest you, he shall feel the weight of my arm!" and she raised an arm of muscular proportions.

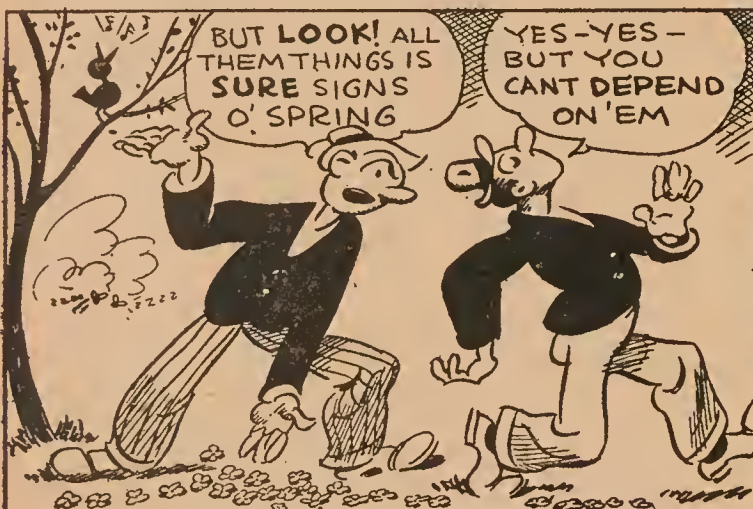
Mr. Hobson and Mr. Colman exchanged glances; and the lawyer, scenting a future lawsuit, perhaps, smiled benignly upon the whole wide world. As for the neighbors, they all appeared in haste to get away, and within a few minutes Canaan Lovejoy found himself as solitary in his house

Make House Cleaning Easier

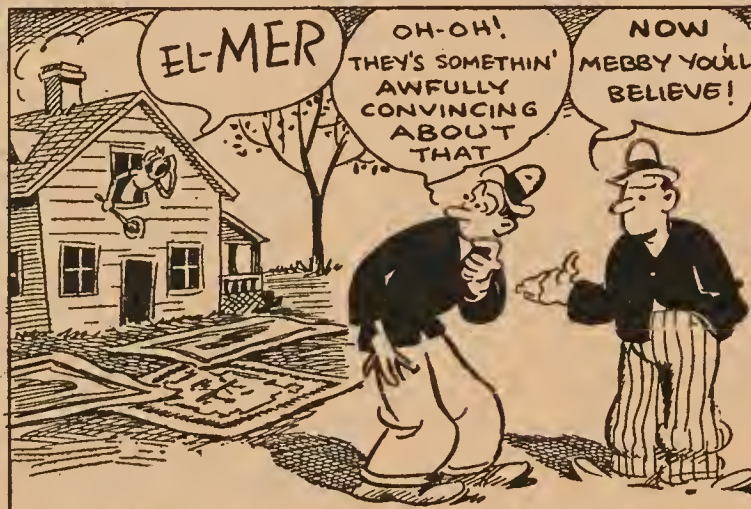
Have utensils on hand before starting. To save back and hands, include a long handled dust pan and a mop wringer. . .

Make dust cloths by applying a few drops of kerosene or lubricating oil to some soft rags; roll up and let them stand until they are soaked evenly . . .

Best Cleaning Solutions: One pound of soap heated in 3qts. of water until thoroughly dissolved. One part of concentrated Ammonia added to 7 parts of water. (Be careful using latter solution on colored surfaces)



PEEPING ARBUTUS AND TREES SPROUTING LEAVES, BOYS SHOOTING MARBLES AND BIRDS IN THE EAVES, LAMBS IN THE PASTURE AND FLIES ON THE WING — ALL ARE ACKNOWLEDG'D PRECURSORS OF SPRING.



NOW, SPRING MAY BE HERALDED IN BY THE BUGS BUT I'M NEVER QUITE SURE TILL THE YARDS FULL O' RUGS. A SINK FULL OF CHAIRS, EATING CHOW OFF A LEDGE I FIND MORE CONVINCING THAN WRENS IN THE HEDGE.



I'M EVEN MORE SURE WHEN THE MANTLE'S MY BED AND MINNIE APPEARS WITH A CLOTH ON HER HEAD. BUT, BROTHER, I KNOW WHEN MY SHIRTS DISAPPEAR TO MAKE DANDY DUST RAGS, AT LAST SPRING IS HERE!

as Robinson Crusoe on his island.

Mr. Colman set off for Portland the next morning and took Sissy with him. Owing to her tender age and his own inexperience with children, he judged it best to have Miss Euphemia go with him at the town's expense.

They were absent two days, and it proved a bootless trip. Portland, after the fire, was in extreme confusion. Mr. Colman could learn nothing of Sissy's mother or place of abode. In the press of more urgent business, the harassed city officials declined to act in the matter. Therefore, on the evening of the second day the town agent returned with Sissy.

Then Miss Euphemia went to Elder Witham's again with the child and continued living there for a number of weeks. She had grown fond of Sissy, and went out working by the day for support, among her sympathetic neighbors. So great an antipathy to her brother had risen in the community that no neighbor would go near the house, nor was he successful in hiring a woman to do his housework, but lived alone throughout the summer.

Now, on the twenty-eighth of August, Euphemia, after a day's work away, was sitting with Sissy in her bare little room at Elder Witham's, with her back to the uncurtained, shutterless window. The child, as was its wont in the evening, had climbed into her lap, and peering into her eyes, which she playfully tried to hold from winking with her small fingers, was exclaiming, "I see Sissy in oo eye! Don't oo vink, Aunt 'Phemy!" Suddenly she stopped short, staring over Miss Lovejoy's shoulder at the dark window behind; then, with a joyful shout, cried, "Dere's Delder! Delder's looking in!"

Miss Lovejoy turned, but saw nothing, and Sissy said, "He's don' now!"—but she scrambled down and ran to the door to call him.

As no one responded, Miss Euphemia supposed the child had seen nothing except her own reflection in the glass. But next morning she saw that the window had been raised an inch, and that an envelope lay on the floor beneath it. The envelope contained two five-dollar bills, four twos, and two ones,—also a slip of paper on which was written, "This is for the kitten. You are a brick, Euphemia Lovejoy."

At about eleven o'clock that same

evening Willis and I were on our way home on foot from a "corn roast," at the Corners, a mile and a half away. We had a low, wet meadow to cross, where there were black-alder clumps on both sides of the road. It was far from light, and a thin, rank-smelling fog had risen.

Save for the frogs everything was still; and our feet sounded plainly on the planks of the bridge over the sluggish brook. We had just crossed it, when there was a sudden stir in the alders beside the road, and some one sprang out. He had a long, green alder stick, large enough for a fishing-rod, trimmed down to a point; and grasping it in both hands, he included both of us in one sweeping blow!

"Take that, you cowards!" he shouted; and before we could dodge, or do anything in self-defence, he had swung it again—and again!

We knew instantly with whom we had to deal, and that the sequel to our Fourth of July excursion had come.

"Clinch him!" muttered Willis; and, smarting from the sting of the alder, we closed with our assailant, like a couple of weasels with a rat. In a moment all three of us were down, rolling over and over in the damp earth of the road, hammering, clawing and kicking. The Elder pommelled us and we struck back at the Elder. At one movement he had me by the throat and one ear; but meantime Willis was harvesting a large part of his red hair.

The scrimmage soon came to an end from sheer breathlessness on both sides. We regained our feet and separated, and the Elder went toward the Corners. I think that, on the whole, he had the best of it. He stopped on the bridge and crowed three times, like a rooster. Willis and I were both too nearly exhausted to crow back; we were badly mauled and scratched, and next day had more black and blue spots than we could see to count.

That exultant cockcrow from the bridge was the last we heard from the Elder for a long time. He had been working as stable-boy at the Fabyan House, in the White Mountains, to and from which he had walked across country.

It was amid such stormy episodes that Sissy won her home among us; and, indeed, the child herself had a

(Continued on Page 24)



Gannett Newspapers Are Home Papers

Gannett Newspapers are home newspapers. There is nothing blatantly new and flashy about members of this newspaper family. Several are over 100 years old. They have grown up with the communities they serve.

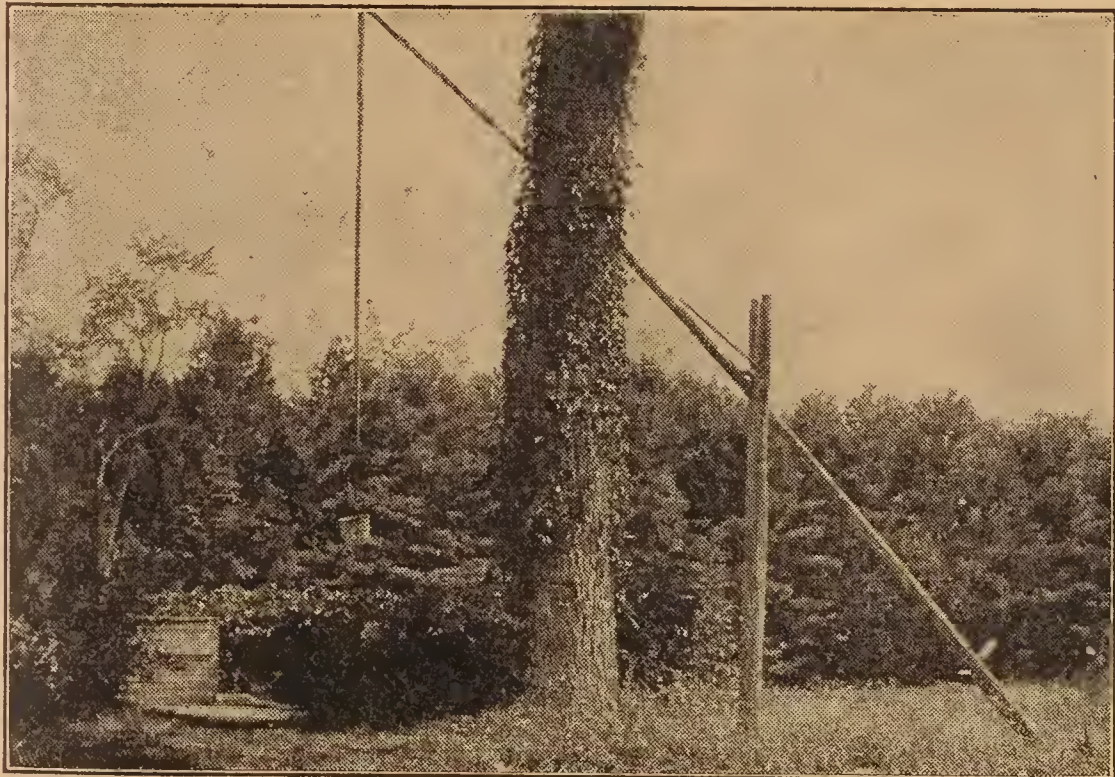
To meet the Gannett standard, a newspaper must be clean, fair, independent and constructive; it must be a home newspaper fit to enter the home and be read by every member of the family.

Gannett Newspapers are home papers in two respects. They stand for the best in life and try to do their share to enable families to get a true picture of the world about them. They are also interested in that larger home—the community which means the city or village in which they are published and the surrounding territory. And in this respect they are helpful because on each newspaper the publisher, editors and staff are home folks. They understand their community and its people.

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ELMIRA, N. Y., SUNDAY TELEGRAM
HARTFORD, CONN., TIMES
ITHACA, N. Y., JOURNAL
MALONE, N. Y., TELEGRAM
NEWBURGH, N. Y., NEWS
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., JOURNAL
OLEAN, N. Y., TIMES-HERALD
PLAINFIELD, N. J., COURIER-NEWS
ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE
ROCHESTER, N. Y., TIMES-UNION
UTICA, N. Y., OBSERVER-DISPATCH



This old well with its sweep is located directly across the road from C. A. Stephen's old home at Norway, Maine.

The Old Squire's Farm

I THINK your plan of publishing some of the C. A. Stephens stories in the A. A. is fine.

My folks subscribed for the Youth's Companion for me when I was nine years old, that was in 1897, and it was always a welcome visitor to our home as long as published. Many of the copies are still up in the "kitchen chamber" and are often brought down and re-read by some of my children.

In the summer of 1931 my three oldest children and myself made a trip into the New England States crossing Vermont, New Hampshire and on to Portland, Maine. At Norway we made a side trip of a few miles up to the

"Old Squire's Place." A neighbor who made a trip up there a few years ago told me none of the buildings were left (they were burned many years ago) and the farm is growing up to brush. If it had not been for this warning I would have been sadly disappointed. The cellar walls and barn foundations still show, so I could close my eyes and dream of how things must have looked there years ago.

I am enclosing a picture taken on that trip that I thought you might like.

In closing allow me to commend you on your editorials on page 5 in the issue of March 17th. I think the A. A. is growing better with each issue.—O. H. C., New York.



With the A.A. Homemaker



No Need for a "Blue Monday"

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

I SUPPOSE that as long as women make homes and keep them sweet and shining, washings will have to be done in some way. If one wanted to wax a little romantic over this lowly art, it would be quite possible to find



Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

material to stimulate the imagination; especially if one has traveled and has seen how it is done in many countries.

Every locality has adapted this family necessity to its own conditions. In France we saw the women washing clothes in the rushing mountain streams, kneeling beside them with a washboard against their knees. In Switzerland I saw a woman washing priceless linen sheets in a wooden tub filled with icy water piped there from a spring in the immediate vicinity of a glacier. Her hands were red and cracked from the cold water, but she apparently was accustomed to it and thought nothing of her discomfort.

In Spain our party saw clothes being rinsed in a wicker basket by a jet of water from a pipe leading from a bold mountain stream. In Genoa, Italy, we saw a woman washing at 9 p. m. in the community wash house. Evidently, they have to take turns at the wash house, and she probably was doing her wash after being out at work all day.

We saw nowhere the conveniences for home laundering which are fairly abundant in this country. Everywhere hand labor was plentiful and little value was placed upon it. Fuel too is such a problem in many of the European countries that washing in hot water is impossible. As yet, in our country we have enough fuel to heat as much water as we need.

An abundance of warm water and soap, we think, is the first essential for getting clothes clean. It certainly makes the job easier than as if all dirt had to be removed by rubbing alone. Both the heat and the soap dissolve grease, and since most soil in garments has a foundation of grease, when that is removed the rest of the soil comes out easily.

It is well to remember that an abundance of soap saves a lot of elbow grease. Better save somewhere else than on the soap. Commercial soaps come in cakes, flakes, or beads, and in varying degrees of mildness or strength. When we speak of strong soaps, we mean those which have free alkali. This may help to bleach cotton or linen clothes, or combine with grease in very soiled pieces to make a soap which washes out easily, but such a soap is harmful to silks or woolsens, and very trying on the hands. For that reason, we always recommend only mild, neutral soaps for such delicate materials as silk lingerie and stockings and the many knit garments which are so popular now. Hence, if the washings are large, it may work out better to save the silk and woolen materials to be washed at a different time altogether from the rest of the wash.

Boiling Clothes

Washing by the wash boiler method is one system, by mechanical washer is quite another. For either method, clothes should be sorted into wool, silk, linen and cotton. Separate linen and cotton into white and colored piles. If any stains are of such a nature that mere washing will not remove them, special attention should be given at this stage of the process. Different stains require different treatments, so it is important to know what the stain is, as well as what to do to get rid of it.

Soak the clothes that need it for ½ hour or longer. Rub into neckbands and wristbands of shirts, which are usu-

ally the worst problems, a thick lather. A soft brush helps to get the lather well into the fabric. In fact, such a brush is indispensable when washing certain types of garments, corselettes, girdles, very soiled overalls, and similar thick fabrics which are hard to rub.

Doing It By Hand

If the wash is to be done by hand, rub the clothes thoroughly through warm suds. Then, if they are to be boiled, rub extra soap on the very soiled spots, put on in cold water with enough soap to make a good suds, bring to a boil and hold for five minutes. Rinse in two hot waters to get rid of soap, then in a cold rinse to prepare the fabrics for the blue. Blue in well-stirred, clean blue water. A homely test to see when the water is blue

live suds should be put in, the machine run a few minutes to mix it well, then enough clothes put in to make a load.

If one does not know what makes a load, she can keep putting in clothes as long as there will be perfect circulation of suds through the articles. Crowding the garments in defeats the purpose of washing, for it is the free circulation of the warm suds through the clothes that does the cleansing. Five to fifteen minutes should be allowed for running the machine. Very soiled things are better if run through a second suds than to run the machine overlong.

Dry, either in the extractor or by putting through the wringer, rinse in water the same temperature as the wash water, dry again, then rinse in lukewarm water. If bluing is desired, it can be used in combination with the soap, or in a third rinsing water.

Wash the Woolens

Now, with warm weather coming, there will be the usual business of washing blankets, pillows

Compare a "Blue Monday" in France with one in an American laundry par-excellence. Most of our farm home laundry equipment comes somewhere in between these two extremes, but there is a trend toward a greater use of electricity and motor power to run the washing machine.

Photos—Ewing Galloway and Armstrong Roberts.



enough is to scoop up a handful, and if it looks light blue in color, it is right. About one teaspoonful of liquid blue or one-third of a ball will be needed for a tub of water.

With a Machine

If the washing machine is used, fill it with soft, hot water, about 140 degrees F. or more. If water is hard, it should be softened before soap is added; otherwise, part of the soap is wasted, besides forming a scum or a ring on the tub that is hard to remove and makes the clothes look gray. The softeners generally used are ammonia, borax and washing soda. Of these, washing soda is the strongest and therefore the cheapest. The softener should be dissolved thoroughly, as should the soap after it. Enough soap to make a good

and the woolen things that are to be stored. With a machine it is very, very simple, and especially if the machine has the spinning extractor, rather than the roll wringer. The greatest precaution must be taken to have neutral soap and the wash and rinse waters of the same temperature so as not to harshen and shrink the woolen fibers. A warm, windy day is excellent for drying blankets and pillows, as it fluffs them up nicely. Feathers should be stirred occasionally with the hands while drying, and blankets are improved if beaten lightly to loosen any fibers which may have become matted.

If pillow ticking is soiled, soap lather and scrubbing with the brush may be enough. But if too soiled to yield to that treatment, the feathers should be put into cloth bags for washing and

Air and Beat Furs

Furs must be stored soon, as moths are active at 68 degrees, which means the year around, in furnace heated houses. The furs should be beaten, to loosen any eggs which may have been laid at the roots of the hair, brushed vigorously, sunned and wrapped in brown or newspaper and sealed. Plenty of naphthalene flakes or paradichlorobenzene should be enclosed in the package.

the tickings given a thorough rubbing, by hand or in the machine.

Knit articles should be measured before washing, then gently pulled into shape while still damp. Another way of doing it is to lay the garment on a piece of white paper and trace the outline before washing. Then it can be laid on the paper and quickly shaped after washing. White paper has the advantage of not rubbing off. Thick towels are put underneath the paper to absorb the moisture. Knit things should not be hung up, but laid on towels to dry, if one would keep them in anything like their original shape. Seams and pockets should be turned and brushed before the garment is wet.

Method for Silks

Silk lingerie and stockings require neutral soaps and wash and rinse waters of the same temperature. The lingerie irons better if rolled in thick towels which take up the excess moisture instead of hanging up. Stockings of the same color should be washed together, pulled into shape, and hung on smooth rods to dry.

Even multi-colored silk prints may be washed, with proper care. First of all, the water must be only lukewarm, the soap of the mildest, and the whole job done quickly. Running of colors usually takes place after the garment is out of the tub. Hence, after squeezing it out of the rinse water (never wring silk) it should be laid on a Turkish towel, another towel put inside to keep front and back of the dress apart, and one on top, then the garment rolled in such a way that no two parts of it touch each other. If the sleeves are long another towel rolled and put through them may be necessary. Leave just long enough to dry sufficiently for ironing. By observing these precautions, even very delicate silks may be washed. Use as cool an iron as possible for pressing.

When artificial silks are washed, whether lingerie or dress materials, they should be handled very gently, squeezed, not wrung, not even hung up for their own weight to pull them out of shape. For it is a peculiarity of artificial silk to be extremely tender when wet. Given proper care, it lasts well enough, but failure to observe these simple precautions shortens the life and usefulness of garments made from it. It is doubly necessary to use a cool iron in pressing artificial silk. In very sheer materials one may have to use a slightly damp cheesecloth under the iron.

Some silks after continued washings become limp and dead. By adding a tablespoonful of white vinegar per gallon of rinse water, the crispness and luster may be restored. Sleazy silks need something to give them body. Gum arabic, a tablespoonful in a cup of water and cooked five minutes, makes a concentrated solution which may be used in amounts needed in the rinse water. Testing with a bit of the silk is the only way to tell how much is needed.

Save all your flour sacks to use for mulch paper around your tomato plants in the garden. Scraps of old roofing paper, lime sacks, and even heavy wrapping paper are good too. Weight them down with a few stones.

What do YOU do to get more Energy?

SOME people rely entirely upon the food they eat for sufficient energy to carry on their daily tasks. But those who do hard outdoor work need *more* energy to sustain them in their greater physical efforts.

Dextrose is the vital food element which gives heat, warmth and ENERGY to the body. Because Karo contains a generous amount of Dextrose, it is readily absorbed and utilized by the body in the form of *quick* energy. Also, less effort is required to digest Karo than for many other staple foods.

Serve plenty of Karo—on pancakes, waffles, sliced bread, cereals,

etc.—and you will be providing your family with a delicious, wholesome food—as well as an excellent means of renewing their vitality and stamina.

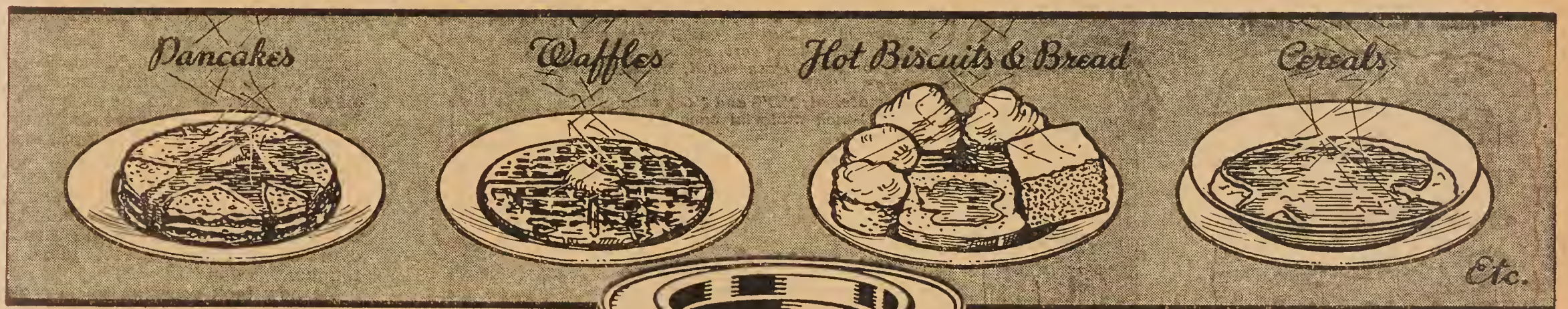
Karo Syrups are essentially Dextrins, Maltose and Dextrose—with a small percentage of Sucrose added for flavor—all recommended for ease of digestion and energy value.

* * *



The "Accepted" Seal denotes that Karo and advertisements for it are acceptable to the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association.

SERVE PLENTY OF KARO ON



MADE FROM
AMERICAN
CORN



WHICH IS
PURCHASED
FOR CASH

for

QUICK ENERGY

Aunt Janet's Corner

AS I jolt along on the Long Island train and see the rain-drenched landscape outside, I am again impressed with the wonderfully good job old Mother Nature makes of her work. To the casual traveler, the sand barrens of Long Island would hardly qualify as scenery.

An incident at Farm and Home Week serves to illustrate my point when I say that even though the usual tourist would see nothing of peculiar interest in the typical "barren" landscape, those who know what to look for will find it extremely interesting.

I attended a lecture called "Peculiar Plants for Peculiar Places," and the professor happened to use as one of his illustrations a lantern slide showing a ground cover of—what do you suppose? Nothing more or less than our old friend, deer feed as it is known on Long Island, bear berry in other parts, and a botanical name that I can't even remember.

Now I had fully appreciated the beauty of deer feed as material for Christmas wreaths, or for glass bowl gardens, but I had never before visualized it as a ground cover. Yet that is just what kindly nature does for us inhabitants of the extremely sandy soils characteristic of sections of Long Island or other near-the-coast districts.

Some one else, with a seeing eye, had seen its possibilities and the lantern slide showed his results in using deer feed as a ground cover in a cemetery.

In the discussion which followed the showing of the slide, a gentleman—I'm sure he was a gentleman, he was so gentle and kindly in his remarks—in the audience told what he knew about the use of this humble little plant on an estate in Nantucket. The owner wanted it badly enough that topsoil was removed to the depth of two feet, and sand put in its place. The deer feed thrived there for four or five years, then the plants began to die. The owner was interested enough to have the plants dug up to see what the trouble was, and found that the roots had finally grown down into the good soil underneath.

After hearing about all his troubles in trying to enjoy our little friend, deer feed, my appreciation was redoubled. How much nicer it is to have its greenness and its dainty leafiness instead of bare stretches of white sand. We take

it as a matter of course and, because there is so much of it, are prone to think of it as commonplace. But when we try to make it grow where we want it, that is something else again. There is still many a secret up Mother Nature's sleeve!

Aunt Janet

Try This Tonic

Something Growing

A plant in a pot. A gay flowerbed. Fluffy chickens. Even a baby—why not a loving home for some wee foundling and start an old life anew?

Doll Up and Go Somewhere

A new dress and a trip to town. Or a pretty apron and a walk through the woods. There's nothing like a good appearance and change of scene to put a smile on the day.

Fix Up the Home

New arrangements. That dressing table you've always wanted fashioned out of odds and ends. A plump pocket-book isn't the only way to efficiency and beauty. Sometimes the expression of yourself is more exquisite than a rich tapestry.

Earn Pin Money

Not the ample steady income you would like so well to conjure out of thin air and can't. Just a little extra now and then—to subscribe to a favorite magazine, to buy a camera film or to take you shopping in the city.

Congenial Work

You may call it a hobby and sandwich it in between the dull routine motions. Supposing there's no sandwich? Why, never mind! Lift up your head with the spirit of an adventurer, find joy in the task you have to do, mantle it with romance. Sometimes great ful-



BABY SACQUE NO. B5205 is fashioned of sturdy white pique, stamped for embroidery in pastel shades. Embroidery floss is included, as well as crochet twist for crocheting the edge. Price, 75 cents. Order from the Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

fillment of desire is found in unexpected places.

Make New Friends

Open the heart to contacts just for the pure joy of being kind, of loving, of thought exchange. None is so bleak as the shut-in life, shutting itself away; others forget and pass on their friendships and their favors to the waiting face by the roadside. Fill your empty heart and life. Fill your neighbor's heart.—Mrs. M. N. F., Vt.

Little Big-Heart

(Continued from Page 21)

strange misadventure that fall, through the spite of Canaan Lovejoy.

Euphemia's brother was one of those persons who, if they think they have been injured, brood over it, day after day and week after week, until they lose all proper sense of right and ed the well and often stood near it, or

wrong. Dangerous crimes originate in such minds. All summer this man was alone, smarting under the reprobation of his neighbors. His farm adjoined the little place where the Withams lived, and where his sister was now living with Sissy; and the sight of the child playing about the yard was no doubt gall and wormwood to him.

The line fence between his field and the Elder's was a straggling old stone wall, all along which grew a thorny hedge of blackberry bushes. When the berries were ripe, Sissy who was an adventurous, healthy child and a great

The Parting

By F. H. MacArthur

My heart is dull and sad, Dearie,
To leave my native land,—
Its meadows gay, its streams so pure,
Its memory-haunted strand.
The friends I loved since "Auld Lang Syne"

Whose hearts still feel for me,—
But, Darling, more than all I grieve
At leaving thee.

Good friends that light my load have made,

When I was sick and sad
Can never more their kindness show
To make my days more glad;
And eyes that faithfully did watch
Beside my bed of pain,
Will never more their vigils keep
Long nights again.

But still, I'll always keep in mind
Until the day I die,
The loyal friends who ever kept
A loving, watchful eye;
And when my spirit soars away
To spheres I do not ken
My greatest joy will be to meet
My friends again.

climber, began to come there to pick them. Near the wall, on Lovejoy's side, in the edge of the black-berry bushes, there was an old unused well, which was covered over by a few weather-beaten boards.

Lovejoy, while harvesting his corn and potatoes, noticed that Sissy, in her daily little excursions for berries, pass-over it, as she reached upward to the tall, rank stalks.

At first it merely occurred to him that there was some danger of her falling into the well. Then—as he confessed afterward—the ugly thought came that, if she did, it would not trouble him much. For several days he saw her clamber over the wall and come there, and he wondered in a malevolent way, whether, if she fell into the well, any one would hear her and come to the rescue. That was doubtful. After an hour or two, or at night, the Withams and his sister would make search and find her there, drowned.

The thought of the anguish which this would give Euphemia caused a grim smile to overspread Canaan's saturnine countenance. He exulted in the thought of her grief, and turned it over as a sweet morsel under his tongue.

He now took occasion to pass along the line wall and glance at the old well. Yes, it was covered over only by three or four old, rotten boards. Still, they would probably suffice to prevent Sissy from falling in. And then he suddenly realized that he had begun to wish that she might be drowned there.

The hideousness of this desire startled him at first, and he went hastily to drive home his cows from the pasture and milk them. While doing so, he reflected that if that child were out of the way Euphemia might return to help him with the milking, as of old.

As he cooked his supper that thought came back. It was present with him next morning; and then the idea came into his morbid brain, that he might secretly weaken those old boards, so that the child would fall in; that she would then be out of the way; and that every one would believe it an accident!

That night after dark, Canaan went to the well, and having removed the boards to his barn and partially broken them, carried them back and replaced them in such a manner that they would give way under the child's feet and cause her to drop into the well. To such lengths had his morbid hatred brought him! (To be Continued)

Three Little Pigs Quilt



A wax pattern of the blocks may be ordered as No. M481P to do the project in outline stitch only. Should you want to do it in appliques, we can supply the various jackets, initial letters, etc., as shown, even the 60 border dots that will all fit and work in with your own stamped blocks.

Or if you prefer to use our whole assortment with the pigs and houses blocks on pink, the wolf on tan and the others and scalloped border on cream, with all appliques and floss in red, blue and brown, order No. M481M.

M481P Wax Patterns of all blocks \$.50
M481A Appliques in 4 colors (Pattern not included) .50
M481M Complete materials for top 1.75

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

High Points of the Season's Fashions

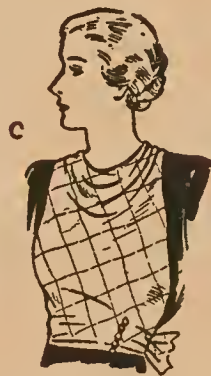
TOPPER PATTERNS NO. 2549 offer the fashionable note for any plain dress. They not only give wonderful variety to the new frock, but provide the opportunity to disguise last season's left-overs. "A" is quite tailored looking, with bias lines to slim the waistline. Necktie silks, plain or printed crepe silks are suitable for it. "B" or "C" have cowl necklines which best use sheer silks, satins, handkerchief linen, or the pretty soft voiles. The pattern comes in sizes small, medium and large. "A" requires $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 35-inch material; "B" and "C" take 1 yard of 39-inch material each for the medium size.



2591



2549



2628

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2628 has the festive air which one wants in an afternoon or informal evening frock. Red and white print made the original, having a light background, which is much the vogue just now. The flat round collar was of plain white crepe. The low puffed sleeves and the sash tied at the back give the Victorian note which is also one of Fashion's points. It is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

JACKET DRESS NO. 2591 will be hailed by the junior as just the outfit they need when spring winds are still sharp. Lightweight woolen or plain or patterned crepe trimmed in conspicuous buttons will be right in line with fashion's dictates. For summer wear, linen, ribbed cotton, or tub silk will be lovely in this useful jacket dress. Sizes are 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 5 yards of 39-inch material for dress and jacket.

TO ORDER: any of these patterns, write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. (15 cents for each pattern). Add 12 cents additional for copy of our new Spring fashion catalogue. Address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

American Agriculturist Tour Members See Tropical Life and Farming

(Continued from Page 3)

Panama City to see the Pacific Ocean and visit the ruins left by the raids of Pirate Morgan.

In the evening the women in our party were more excited than at any time during the trip. They all hurried through their evening dinner and got their pocketbooks. They were going bargain hunting in Colon! The booty insofar as the women were concerned consisted of table cloths, silks and ivory trinkets. The men returned with Panama hats and linen suits.

Now we were all ready for South America. At Cartagena, the first port of our three stops in Colombia, we visited the ancient walled city and the monastery on a steep cliff where two hundred nuns jumped into the sea upon learning that Pirate Morgan was ransacking the city.

After a day at Cartagena we sailed to Puerto Colombia which is a port for Baranquilla. As at Cartagena the ship loaded tons of the famous Colombian coffee to be brought back home and blended with Brazilian coffee for our breakfasts.

Strong Coffee

Except for the native village, the houses were quite modern, all of the California bungalow type. We had lunch at the modern La Prado Hotel. With our dessert we were served the customary small cup of Colombian coffee. It was black as ink and twice as strong as the ink that we used to taste in the old ink-well at school. Several fruit growers in our party insisted that this coffee was nothing but strong Black Leaf 40 and that it was a shame for the natives to drink it when there were so many insects back in the States that needed killing.

Santa Marta was our third and last stop in South America. By special train on a narrow gauge railway drawn by a wood burning locomotive we went inland about thirty miles through jungles and tropical farms to a 10,000 acre banana plantation owned by the United Fruit Company. Here under a hot sun we saw the harvesting, irrigation and other cultural treatment of bananas. Cartoonists who rely on the slippery banana peel as the basis for their drawings in the funny papers would have been in seventh heaven. As far as one could see in any direction there were endless rows of banana palms.

We returned to our ship to find trainloads of bananas waiting to be put on board. All through the night, lines of Spanish and Indian half-breeds stepped along quickly loading the mechanical conveyer which carried 50,000 bananas to the hold of the ship. We were now ready for our return but instead of sailing for Havana we returned to Kingston because of the political unrest in Cuba. Except for one stormy day we had perfect weather on our homeward journey. In spite of the fact that New York Harbor looked homelike, we all hated to leave the ship and the many pleasant acquaintances. Another unusually interesting *American Agriculturist* tour was brought to a close as we shouted "goodbyes" at the pier.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this column at regular intervals we plan to give you worthwhile news about the products of our advertisers. Many commercial companies conduct valuable experiments, sometimes publish bulletins giving worthwhile information, and at times there are new products which are real news. Such information you will find here under the heading "With *American Agriculturist* Advertisers."

Electricity Cools Milk

It is certain that electrical milk cooling is coming. Coolers have been improved steadily, and figuring on costs, it has been demonstrated that there is not much difference between electricity and ice.

Three concerns, namely, — *Frigidaire Corporation*, Department Q-11, Dayton, Ohio; *Surge Milking Machine Company*,

Department 30-64, Syracuse, New York; and the *Empire Milking Machine Company*, 100 Humboldt Street, Rochester, New York,—are advertising milk coolers. A postcard to any or all of these concerns will bring information about electric milk coolers.

* * *

For Making Soap

B. T. Babbitt, Inc., of 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City, offer *American Agriculturist* readers a soap mold, which will hold 8 pounds of soap, if you will send them a label from a can of Red Seal or Babbitt's lye, plus 5 cents for postage.

* * *

Proper Fur Handling Wins Prize

As we have mentioned before in this column, *Sears Roebuck and Company*, sponsor a fur show with substantial prizes. One of its purposes is to help trappers prevent losses of thousands of dollars through careless or incorrect handling of fur pelts.

James Fischer of Merriweather, Michigan, and Ralph Goddard, of Mannville, Illinois, have won 1934 Plymouth sedans as special awards in the Fifth National Fur Show. These are only two of the many prizes given.

* * *

Booklets for You

Many readers miss out by not reading the advertisements carefully. For example, many *American Agriculturist* advertisers offer to send pamphlets which contain valuable information. Here are a few offered in recent issues, but the list is by no means complete. Why not form the habit of sending for bulletins offered in each issue? A postcard is all that is necessary.

"Bordeaux Mixture, Its Preparation and Uses," *Nichols Copper Company*, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

Literature on the Ayrshire Breed, *Ayrshire Breeders' Association*, 85 Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.

"Profitable Feeding," *Larowe Milling Company*, Detroit, Michigan.

"What They Learned About Feeding Calves at Carnation Farms," *Carnation Company*, 345 Hudson Street, Department ES, New York City.

"File Manual," *Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.*, of 3270 Tacony, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 4:40 daily except Saturday; Bill Robbins, 12:55 daily except Saturday.

MONDAY, APRIL 30

12:35—"An Ounce of Prevention in the Potato Patch," Professor M. J. Barrus.

12:45—"Hot Water on Tap," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.

TUESDAY, MAY 1

12:35—"How Do You Use Your Dooryard?" A. M. Davis.

12:45—"N. Y. State Department of Education."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2

12:35—"Power Painting," (Countryside Talk), Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, MAY 3

12:35—"High Class Rough Stuff," J. S. White.

12:45—"Fair Facts," J. Dan Ackerman.

FRIDAY, MAY 4

12:35—"Worms a Sheep Can't Stomach," Dr. D. W. Baker.

12:45—"Stage Managing the Living Room," Miss Gladys Adams.

7:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, MAY 5

12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "A 100% Idea Sold 100%," Ulster County 4-H Clubs.

MONDAY, MAY 7

12:35—"The Present Milk Situation," Dr. M. C. Bond.

12:45—"Raising Your Own Calories," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.

TUESDAY, MAY 8

12:35—"Sheep in the Milk Shed," G. M. Slack.

12:45—"New York State Department of Education."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9

12:35—"A Hot Seat for Bugs," (Countryside Talk), E. R. Eastman.

THURSDAY, MAY 10

12:35—"When It's Apple Blossom Time," J. A. Evans.

12:45—"It Pays to Sell Together," W. J. Birdsell.

FRIDAY, MAY 11

12:35—"Jerseys for Your Cows," Ira G. Payne.

12:45—"Discovering Hidden Values in Old Furniture," Miss Beatrice Fehr.

7:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, MAY 12

12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Beyond the Age of Sweet Sixteen," Delaware County 4-H Clubs.

WGY Farm Essay Contest

The subject for the WGY Farm Essay Contest for May is "How WGY Farm Programs Can Render Greater Service."

The contest has been running three months and will continue through May. Many attractive prizes are offered. Regulations covering the contest will be sent if you will drop a note to the Farm Essay Contest, Station WGY, Schenectady, New York.

Go to the World's Fair by Water

TWICE WEEKLY SAILINGS ON PALATIAL OCEAN TYPE SHIPS
...LOW FARES INCLUDE SPACIOUS STATEROOMS...INCOMPARABLE CUISINE...ELABORATE ENTERTAINMENT...10-HOUR TO 4-DAY STOPOVER PRIVILEGES IN CHICAGO...HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS ARRANGED

Great Lakes Transit Cruises make going to and from the World's Fair as enjoyable as the Fair itself. Exclusive features include single screw propulsion ships free from incessant noise and vibration of side wheelers...observation dining room...finest food on the Great Lakes...spacious sun-swept play decks...every comfort and convenience for restful, enjoyable travel. Stay ten hours in Chicago and return on same ship if you desire. Hotel accommodations for longer stopovers arranged. Railroad tickets honored. Follow the advice of your friends who went to the World's Fair last year. Go by Great Lakes Transit ships. Enjoy the luxuries of trans-Atlantic travel while enjoying the beauties of America's inland sea.

GREAT LAKES TRANSIT CORPORATION

S. S. OCTORARA S. S. JUNIATA
S. S. TIONESTA

Sailing frequently between Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Houghton, Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee.

Automobiles Carried Between All Ports.

For full information, apply any Travel or Railroad Agent or J. F. Condon, P. T. M., 120 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.



7-DAY WORLD'S FAIR CRUISE
Buffalo-Chicago and Return \$60
Including meals and berth. Correspondingly low fares from other ports.

9-DAY GREAT LAKES CRUISE
Buffalo-Duluth and Return \$75

TYPEWRITING COURSE...and new REMINGTON TYPEWRITER ...for only 10c a day

Think of it! A splendid practical course in Modern Touch Typewriting. Makes you an expert in a short time. Also a brand new regulation Remington Portable typewriter. Not a used or rebuilt typewriter. Standard keyboard. Carrying case included. You get all this for only 10c a day. You can try the typewriter and the typing course 10 days free. Send no money. Write for full facts about this amazing offer. Say: Please tell me how I can get a new Remington Portable and Course in Typewriting on your 10-day free trial offer for only 10c a day. Remington Rand Inc., Dept. CA-2, Buffalo, N. Y.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strong, healthy, well rooted, true to name. Prompt shipment. Plants fresh dug, carefully packed. Satisfaction guaranteed.

	50	100	500	1000	5000
AROMA	\$0.40	\$0.65	\$1.25	\$2.50	\$11.25
BELLMAR	.40	.65	1.50	3.00	13.75
BIG JOE	.40	.65	1.50	3.00	13.75
GIBSON	.40	.65	1.50	3.00	13.75
PREMIER	.40	.65	1.50	3.00	13.75
MASTODON E. B.	.60	1.00	2.75	5.50	25.00

M. S. PRYOR, R. 18, Salisbury, Md.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Premier, Corsican, Brandywine, Aberdeen, Blakemore, Dunlap, Big Joe, Sample, Aroma, Gandy, \$1.00, Cooper, Marshall, Wm. Belt, Chesapeake, Glen Mary, Beauty, \$1.25, Fairfax, Dorsett, \$1.50, Everbearing (Selected Plants): Mastodon, Lucky Strike, \$1.50, Champion, Progressive, \$1.25, All per 100, Prepaid. Wholesale prices larger quantities. Other varieties. Descriptive Price List free.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM, MILLBURY, MASS.

Edison Storage Batteries for farm and home lighting plants. Replaces any type of lead battery now being used. Requires less care. Non-Acid, Odorless, Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional notarized guarantees. 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature. SEE JAY BATTERY CO., 83 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

Edison Power-Light Plant Storage Batteries, Non-acid, odorless, Long Life. Fully guaranteed. All sizes. Bargains in complete generating plants, motors, etc. Free interesting literature. B. Hawley Smith Co., 35 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

BATH ROOMS Complete \$40; Electric Water Pumps \$39.50; Free Catalogues. Eveready Plumbing Supply, 245 West 34th St., New York

FARMERS WANTED

to qualify for steady Government Jobs: Commence \$105 - \$175 month. Common education. Valuable information Free. Write INSTRUCTION BUREAU, 395 St. Louis, Mo.

EXTRA INCOME

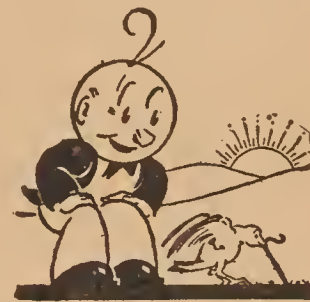
Courageous men or women over 18. My plan will start you working for attorneys in your section. Send for plan and official proof of success. HALL, Box 69, Oneonta, N. Y.

CHEWING, Smoking or Cigaret Tobacco, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and Box 50 Cigars Free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, West Paducah, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—Goldleaf Guaranteed Satisfactory chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c, ten \$1.25. Pipe Free. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Sedalia, Ky

Rolls Developed. Two beautiful double-weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone Prints, 25c coin. RAYS PHOTO SERVICE, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

KODAK FILMS Trial Offer. Roll developed and 8 prints 25c. 10-inch enlargement 25c. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.



ANSWER THE "ADS"

LIKE the early bird that gets the worm, you'll get the bargains if you answer the advertisements in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* promptly. Don't lay the paper aside until you have read them thoroughly. The opportunity to buy at a big saving may be at hand. Don't miss it. ACT NOW! Mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* when you write.



CRITICIZING the A. A. A. is a good deal like rowing down stream. I find myself swept along by a torrent of like opinion. *Now I want to do a little back paddling.* I have no intention of permitting enemies of the administration to use me for their own ends and purposes. Just at present, we are in a temporary business reaction. As a result everyone who has any ax to grind is "jumping" on the administration. As we recover in this country, it is to be expected that every reaction will be seized upon by anti-administration forces for the purpose of making political capital.

We Have Progressed

The trouble with most of us is that we forget quickly. So stop and think back to what you, yourself, were up against a little over a year ago. You will find that at the worst you have a headache now compared with total paralysis then. Also if you are honest with yourself, you will find that today you are hopeful while a little over a year ago, your mental condition was one of almost complete despair.

Now it is some achievement to pull a nation out of an economic nose dive, replace despair with hope, substitute business activity for business paralysis, head off riots, and actually make a start toward recovery. *The credit for this achievement cannot be taken from the President.* The best that his critics and enemies can do is to forecast what might have happened, if for example the administration had not changed. But such speculations have little weight when compared with the realities of what actually has been accomplished.

Let's Take Stock

Conceivably the administration had to try everything which possibly might work to secure the results it had to achieve in the shortest possible time. This is just what the President announced he was going to do, and just what he has done. *The time has come, however, in my opinion, when as an American people, we may well sit down around the table with him and take stock.*

Personally, I believe that the foundation for most of our recovery to date was laid by the way the President has handled the monetary situation. I feel sure that recovery itself has been the contribution of many millions of individual citizens like you and me. I cannot see substituting anything but a minimum of government planning and supervision for the initiative of individuals.

I honestly believe that the N.R.A. and the A.A.A. are more likely than not to be a drag on recovery from now on.

N. R. A.

From my first hand experience with N.R.A. codes, it is my observation that business itself is responsible for most of the N.R.A. abuses. A lot of extravagant, poorly managed, surplus businesses have rushed with more or less success to code protection to keep going. The N.R.A., on its part, faced with this selfishness on the part of business men, has gone, in self protection, heavily pro-labor. From such a combination of conditions, there could come only one result. This result is one which usually follows the entrance of government into business,—higher costs all around without a corresponding increase in the value of goods delivered or services rendered to consumers. *The time surely has come when the country at large should look the N.R.A. over with a cold and fishy eye.*

A. A. A.

Aside from probably being wrong in its main premise—production control—the A. A. A. cannot, in my opinion, be

Kernels, Screenings, and Chaff

By H. E. Babcock

operated successfully without managing each individual farm enterprise. This is a job too stupendous for mortal man. As a means for recovery, the A. A. A. and the Wallace-Tugwell-Ezekiel-Frank group of individuals have been oversold to the country.

As a device for quickly turning the despair and anger of Mid-west and Southern farmers into a degree of contentment and hope, the A. A. A. has been a success. *Its services were needed for this purpose.* It also has been a complete political and business success as a means for making a quick raid on the U. S. Treasury and the pockets of consumers for the benefit of the farmers of the Mid-west and South. I am willing to accept it as a cocktail for agriculture, but not as a meal.

It is current knowledge that A. A. A. officials themselves look with askance on the N.R.A. *The country should*

challenge the A. A. A. as well as the N. R. A. Both were experiments, neither should become permanent until after a very careful analysis of what each can accomplish.

At an early date plans should be announced for tapering off the activities of both. Certainly the A. A. A. should be separated, completely, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture so that the country can see it as it is, and so that it can, no longer, ride on the good will of County Agents, Extension Services, Colleges of Agriculture and the technical branches of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

An American Weakness

As I have already said, the country has made great progress under the present administration. In addition to the monetary reforms mentioned above,



In an early issue of the Paper you will find a page of pictures which set forth Professor E. S. Harrison's ideas of how to tell whether or not a heifer will develop a strong, well-balanced udder. When Professor Harrison was having these pictures taken I had the photographer "shoot" the udder of Mary Elizabeth of Coy Glen Farm. Perhaps you remember seeing the picture of Ruth of Coy Glen Farm which I sold to Cornell University. Mary Elizabeth is her full sister and is also owned by Cornell. As a junior three-year-old, this little heifer gave in the first 33 days of her lactation 1,863 pounds of milk containing 99.6 pounds of butter fat. Mary Elizabeth is additional proof that high production in dairy cattle is not accident, but the result of long years of careful selection and mating.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of Gold in English Pounds Sterling in Dollars.	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	Treasury Price of Gold.
Before going off Gold Standard			20.67	
May 2	124/8	3.895	24.28	
<i>(The President put an embargo on gold to meet interest payments on American obligations held in foreign countries.)</i>				
May 29	123/3	3.99	24.59	
<i>(The House voted to suspend the gold clause in all contracts.)</i>				
June 30	123	4.275	26.29	
<i>(President Roosevelt stated that the United States refuses to stabilize the dollar until prices have risen further.) (The President made the statement for the general policy of stabilizing all prices.)</i>				
July 3	123/1	4.475	27.54	
<i>(The price of gold reached the highest premium, and on the same day the stock market and commodity markets reached their highest levels.)</i>				
Oct. 22	President announces policy to buy gold.			
Apr. 4	134/3	5.1625	34.65	35.00
Apr. 5	134/8½	5.18625	34.93	35.00
Apr. 6	135/1	5.165	34.88	35.00
Apr. 7	134/7	5.17875	34.85	35.00
Apr. 9	134/4	5.1775	34.77	35.00
Apr. 10	134/6	5.16625	34.74	35.00
Apr. 11	134/10½	5.165	34.83	35.00
Apr. 12	134/10	5.165	34.82	35.00
Apr. 13	134/9	5.1525	34.71	35.00
Apr. 14	134/11½	5.15625	34.79	35.00
Apr. 16	134/10½	5.1575	34.78	35.00



the abolition of child labor, reduction of cut throat competition at the expense of fair wages, *the divorce of the Treasury from Wall Street*, the deflation of special privilege, and a greatly stimulated social responsibility, are all products of the New Deal.

But why keep on and on? Why jeopardize the progress we have made with schemes that won't work? Why depend upon a few ordinary individuals to act as super-planners when the chances are one hundred to one they cannot deliver the goods? I think I know the reason. It is inherent in all of us who have not had our eyes opened with a little actual experience. Most of us accord to government an entirely uncalled for significance. A Secretary of Agriculture, or an administrator of the N. R. A., is cloaked with a prestige that is entirely unwarranted. Many of us rate such officials just a little below God. This dependence upon the government to supply ordinary individuals with superhuman character, foresight and ability by the simple expedient of administering an oath of office always has been, and continues to be, a great American weakness.

* * *

We Have One

Since I wrote about worrying over the possibility of a high wind starting up the boiler, I have been advised that I can get an automatic draft control for the fire. We have one. It stuck once!

The baby chicks are doing fine. At two weeks, we have lost only twenty-one out of the two thousand. But it's a long way to the nest yet.

* * *

Tony

"Tony" is a new pony at Sunnygables. He comes to do the job for which I bought the bucking pony,—furnish the younger children with a quick, handy and cheap means of conveyance.

"Tony" is a chestnut, with a silvery mane and tail. He has a white stripe on his forehead and four white stockings. The latter he comes by naturally enough for Whitestocking, a beautiful pure bred Morgan, is his sire. "Tony's" mother is a blue blood too, a real West Virginia saddle mare.

From the looks of him, "Tony" was raised in one of Secretary Wallace's Production Control Areas. Although he is coming three, he is still all legs and mane and tail. Already, however, he has taken to Sunnygables' alfalfa and cracked corn and oats with such appetite that he will soon be fit.

Meantime, Johnny has the job of keeping on top of him (literally) as he grows fatter and stronger and full of pep.

* * *

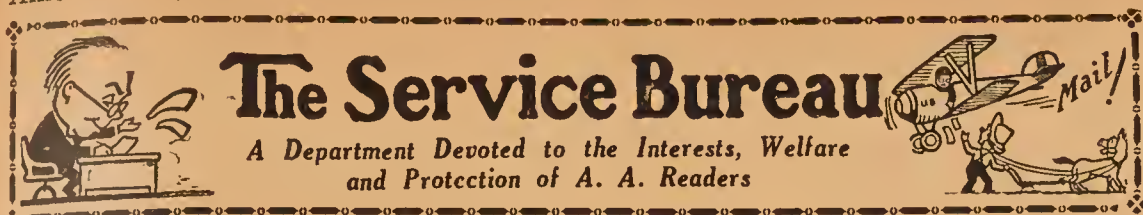
Early Pasture

As this is written, April 15th, I have fair grazing on the pasture in which the beef heifers have run all winter. Already the heifers are getting enough grass so that it is taking the edge off their appetites for hay.

This very early pasture I ascribe to three things,—(1) a top dressing with Superphosphate two years ago; (2) the winter grazing; (3) better drainage, due to straightening of a creek channel.

This Summer, I am going to try out very carefully Prof. Johnston Wallace's recommendations for pasture management on three fields. I'll turn on to them early, periodically I'll graze them heavily and closely. Already the wild white clover seed I sowed at the rate of two pounds to the acre on one field has covered the ground with a mat of white clover.

It may be that our pastures out here on the Atlantic Slope will yet be our trump card in the economic battle against Western milk. By all means, use Superphosphate on a piece of pasture and get some wild white clover coming on it. Then watch it for results.



Transportation of High School Pupils

EDITOR'S NOTE: A bit of foresight is needed in handling matters pertaining to transportation of pupils to high school. Too often by the time a problem comes up it is too late to settle it until the following year. The right time is at your annual school meeting. Therefore, we asked our mutual friend, Ray Snyder, of the State Department of Education at Albany, to give us the following summary of the law.

IN 1930 the legislature amended the law to provide that "each district which does not maintain a high school shall provide transportation when necessary for its pupils who have completed the work of the 8th grade and are receiving academic instruction in another district."

This section of the law also provides that the State will pay one-half of the cost of such transportation when transportation is necessary. The responsibility for deciding when transportation is necessary rests with the Commissioner of Education. The Commissioner has held that it is necessary when the distance to be traveled is over three miles and where the circumstances (not necessarily financial) are such that the providing of transportation by parents will impose an unwarranted hardship and when, under these conditions, transportation may be provided at district expense without unduly burdening the district.

Bring It Up at School Meeting

All those who are interested in having transportation for high school pupils should see that a resolution is presented at the annual meeting authorizing the trustees to provide such transportation and making an appropriation therefor. If the resolution thus offered is not adopted, any of the voters or parents who are interested may then take an appeal to the Commissioner of Education within thirty days

after the annual meeting is held. If the Commissioner of Education finds that the circumstances are such as to make transportation necessary he may order that transportation be provided.

It is important that this matter of transportation be given attention at the annual meeting which is held on the first Tuesday in May. This year the meeting is on May 1st.

When school starts in the fall it is usually too late to have the matter brought up at a special meeting or to make an appeal to the Commissioner of Education, because by that time school budgets to provide funds for the school year have been completed.

District Superintendent Will Help

Any parent who is faced with the problem of transportation should consult his district superintendent of schools early for advice. All such parents should be on hand at the annual school district meeting in May.

Requests for information concerning transportation should be addressed to the district superintendent of schools of the particular locality. All trustees should procure copies of law bulletin No. 8 which explains the transportation law in full. This bulletin may be obtained by applying to your district superintendent.

Parents who see to it that a resolution is offered at the annual meeting so that the voters have an opportunity to pass upon the proposition may, in the event of the rejection of this resolution, address a formal appeal to the Commissioner of Education at the State Education Department, Albany, N. Y., requesting him to order transportation. Forms for making such an appeal may be obtained from the office of the district superintendent.

—Ray P. Snyder.

Perhaps We Can Help You, Too

"We are in receipt of check from — & son for \$29.86 thanks to the efforts of the Service Bureau."

This is just one more claim in which only continuous efforts on our part brought about settlement. We are always glad to keep after an account just as long as we think there is any chance of getting anything for our subscribers. It would be easier to help though, if you would ask us about a man's reliability before you ship.

* * *

I received a copy of the letter the — Company sent to you and wish to thank you for what you have done for me in getting this settled as they would not pay any attention to the letters I sent them.—U. V. B., Vt.

EDITOR'S NOTE: If you need help drop us a line and tell us your problem.

* * *

I got the check and I want to express my many thanks to you for I know I never would have gotten it if you had not helped me out. I feel I owe the A. A. a great favor. I am sending you many thanks for your trouble in assisting me. Will always speak in favor of your paper.—Mrs. N. D., N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: That's all we ask. No subscriber pays for our help.

* * *

I am writing to thank you for what you did in collecting my son's claim. He received his check for \$34.50, the balance due him. We are new subscribers and like the *American Agriculturist* very much.—A. E. F., New York.

* * *

Yesterday I received check for \$13.50 from x x x Company. Please accept many thanks for the service you have rendered me in getting this claim settled. Would never have got this only through the splendid efforts of your "Service Bureau."

Yours for the "A.A." always,
—Mrs. L. B. G., New Hampshire.

Service Bureau Claims Settled Recently

NEW YORK

Miss Katherine M. Keenan, Hogsburg.....	\$ 7.00
(refund on unfilled order)	
Mrs. E. D. Wiswell, Nichols.....	1.89
(partial adjustment of mail order complaint)	
Miss Margaret Thompson, Mannsville.....	1.89
(mail order adjustment)	
Merle Phillips, Red Creek.....	8.57
(refund on unsatisfactory order of turkey)	
Leslie Hiller, Holland.....	5.00
(adjustment of claim)	
Emmett Fagan, Ashville.....	10.43
(partial payment on eggs)	
Raymond E. Davids, Peconic.....	7.43
(adjustment of claim)	
F. E. Worden, W. Winfield.....	1.50
(additional payment on account)	
Louis Townsend, Frankfort.....	.50
(additional payment on account)	
D. G. White, Westport.....	300.00
(adjustment of claim)	
John C. Greene, Delhi.....	4.00
(refund on unfilled mail order)	

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Alois Wildfire, Kersey.....	6.00
(refund on part of order unfilled)	
Geo. Dickens, Towanda.....	8.00
(adjustment of complaint)	
M. A. Forbes, Wysox.....	2.00
(additional payment on account)	

MARYLAND

Mrs. Horace Greenwood, New Windsor.....	1.00
(refund on unfilled order)	

CONNECTICUT

John L. Brown, Plainville.....	1.29
(partial adjustment of mail order complaint)	

VERMONT

Mrs. L. E. Stratton, E. Hardwick.....	1.89
(partial adjustment of mail order complaint)	
Ferris W. Hale, Windsor.....	18.00
(adjustment of claim)	

TOTAL.....\$385.39

Complaints Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK

Mrs. Wm. Pollard, Avon.....	
(adjustment of complaint)	
Mrs. Beulah Murdock, Brier Hill.....	
(balance of magazine order adjusted)	
John Rzeszot, Vernon.....	
(premium procured)	
Ralph E. Blackmon, Delevan.....	
(adjustment of complaint)	
Mrs. Wm. Hall, Dewittville.....	
(adjustment of mail order)	
James F. Lynch, Altmar.....	
(adjustment of complaint)	
Miss Leone Barkley, Salem.....	
(adjustment of complaint on batteries)	
Jas. V. McNeil, Argyle.....	
(adjustment of complaint on batteries)	

VERMONT

Guy Clinton Aldrich, Ely.....	
(adjustment of complaint against mail order house)	

The Uncertainty of Life

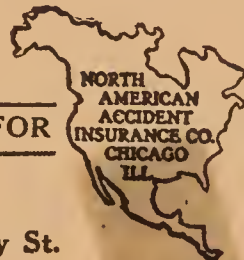
ALTHOUGH not realizing it, approximately 2,600 persons will leave their homes today, in sound physical condition who will either be killed or injured in automobile or pedestrian accidents. Not only today—but, every day in the year, the automobile takes such toll.

We all take the same risks. We cross streets and drive or ride in automobiles. Fate is no respecter of persons. Read the newspaper accounts of auto casualties and you will find the name of the laborer next to that of a well known business executive. There are none of us who do not know of some friend or acquaintance either killed or severely injured during the past year.

Powerless to prevent accidents and with such astounding odds against us, Travel and Pedestrian insurance becomes an actual necessity. Why take chances with your welfare and that of your family who trust in your judgment? Make sure—play safe, secure one of the wonderful policies issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company.

Our agents will help with your Application

A. A. Associates, Inc.



LICENSED AGENTS FOR

LIMITED \$1.00 POLICIES

10 North Cherry St.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

YOU'VE PICKED THE *Winner for Silage...*

IT IS G.L.F. SUPER-SWEEPSTAKES 1934

LEFT: A typical ear of genuine West Branch Sweepstakes, as it grew twelve years ago. Note the blocky type ear, with a high percentage of sappy, indigestible cob; kernels very irregular in size and arrangement, and color varied from all yellow to pure red, with mixed colors predominating.

RIGHT: G. L. F. Super Sweepstakes 1934 which due to selection and breeding produces more grain and digestible feed per acre. Characteristic ears are longer, have more regular rows of grain and smaller cobs. Actually, 87% of this ear, by weight, was grain. Red predominates in the color of the kernel.

IN TWELVE YEARS of New York state-wide tests, genuine West Branch Sweepstakes corn has out-yielded in feeding value all of the seventy-five other varieties with which it has been compared. During these same years, G.L.F.'s carefully planned and skillfully conducted corn breeding program has brought forth a strain which is superior to the original West Branch Sweepstakes. The improvement has been steady and constant, as thousands of users of G.L.F. Sweepstakes have ascertained for themselves by crops grown right on their own farms.

As a result, G.L.F. Agent Buyers and Service Stores can supply you today with seed corn for silage which is both the best variety and the best strain for northern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and for almost every section of New York State. G.L.F. Super Sweepstakes 1934 is for the dairyman who plans to feed his cows cheaply, but well, next winter.

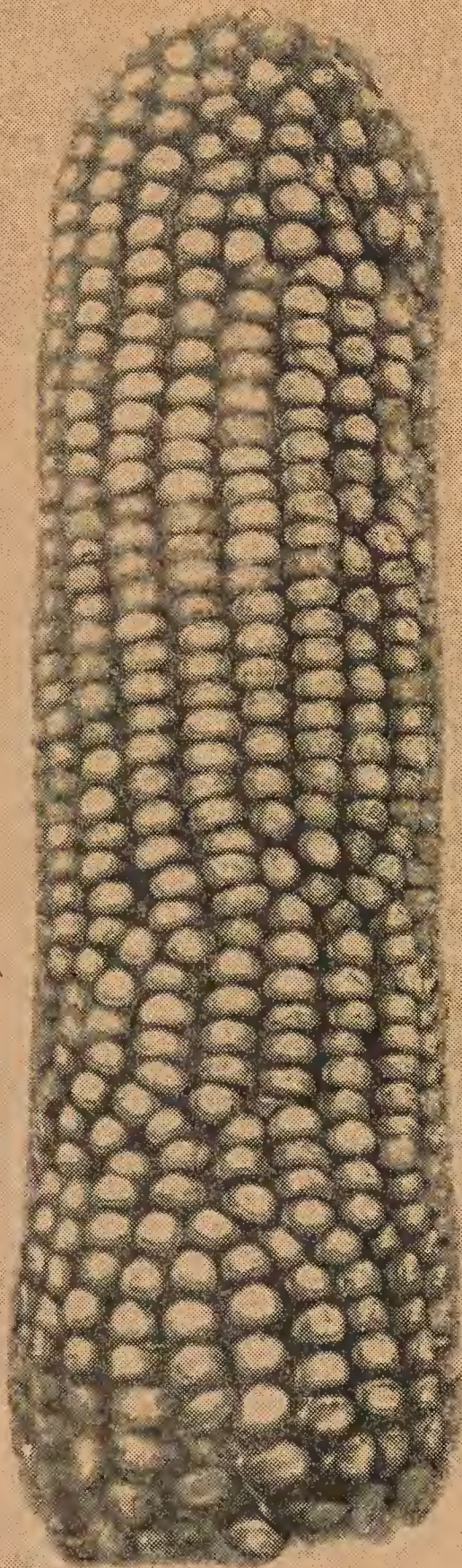
IF YOU could compare G.L.F. Super-Sweepstakes, 1934, with the West Branch Sweepstakes of twelve years ago, you would find many characteristics of the variety changed for the better, due to your G.L.F.'s Corn-Breeding program.

1. Seed kernels longer with more uniform shape. Desirable for more regular drilling and better stands.
2. More vigorous germination, due to improved harvesting, handling, storing, and testing by the G.L.F.
3. Earlier maturity by 6 to 10 days, now making the strain suitable for nearly all parts of the New York Milkshed.
4. More even maturity, making silage of higher feeding value, since a larger percentage of the ears are in the "dough" stage when harvested.
5. Ears longer, with smaller cob, yielding a higher percentage of kernels to cob, and more grain per stalk and per acre.
6. A greater abundance of green leaves between the rows which make the silage succulent even when the corn plant approaches maturity.
7. A slightly increased ability for rapid growth and storage of dry matter through the summer, resulting in higher yields per acre. Your silo can be filled from fewer acres, and there's a better chance to have some corn left to husk out.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES— AVERAGE YIELDS IN STATEWIDE TESTS

	Green Weight per Acre	Dry Weight per Acre	Dry Shelled Grain per Acre
1922-1925 Average for four years.....	16.45 tons.	3.52 tons.	1599 pounds
1930-1933 Average for four years.....	17.30 tons.	3.60 tons.	2242 pounds

COOP. G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

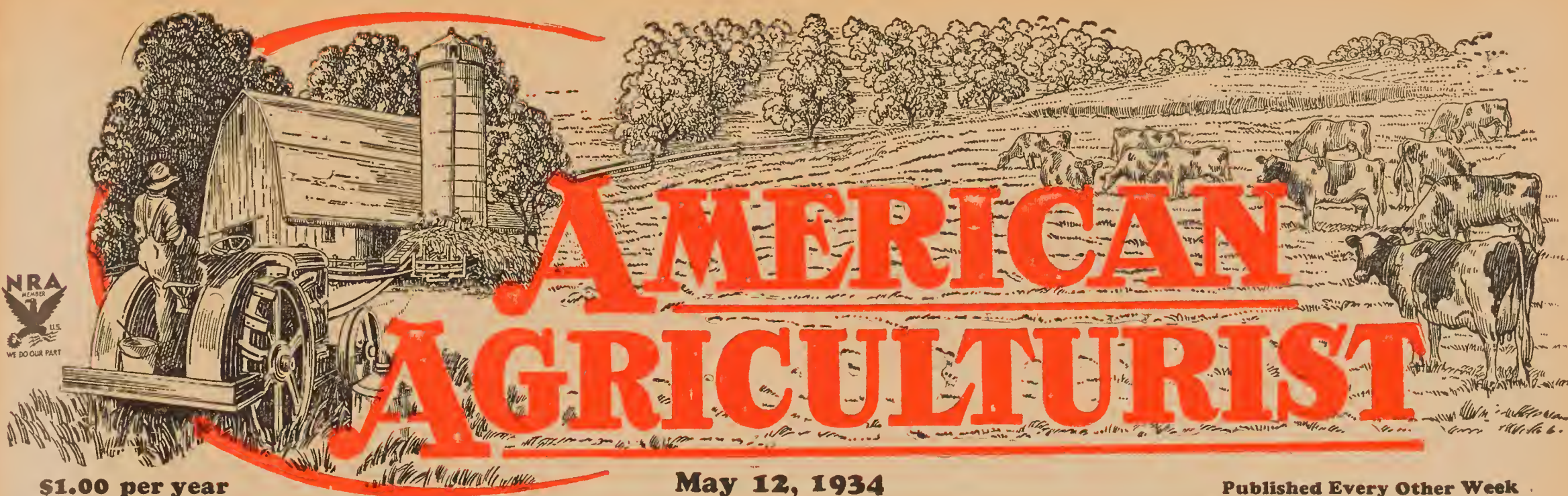


1922



1934





\$1.00 per year

May 12, 1934

Published Every Other Week

Along Old New England Roads

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

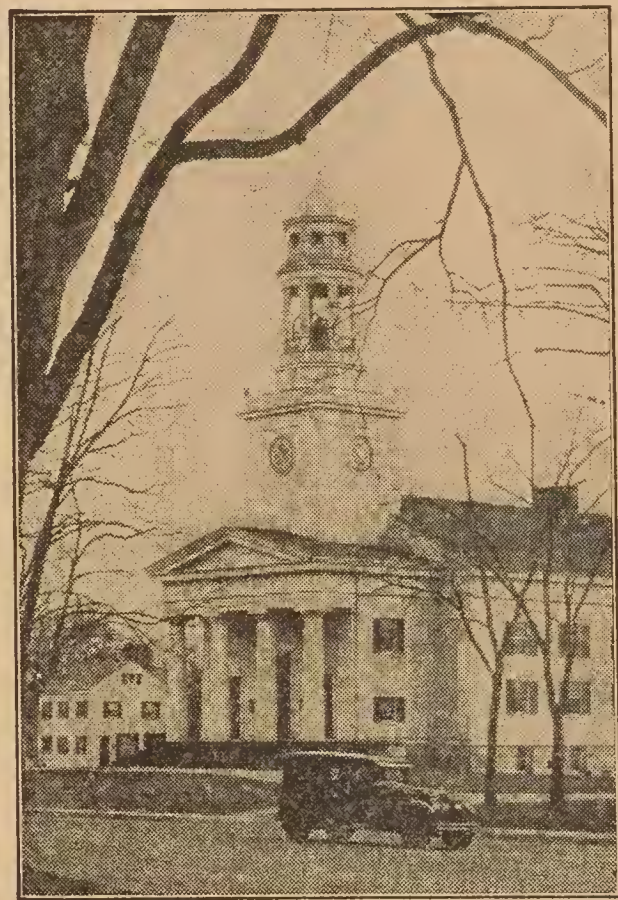
IN that golden week of glowing foliage and purple haze which last year fell in mid-October, the Madam and I had a drive through the New England countryside. You may remember that when Mrs. Riggs of the Cabbage Patch used to lean over her backyard fence to gossip with a neighbor she experienced the delightful sensation of being "both at home and abroad." In like fashion we, while on business bent, had much the same feeling as if we were on a formal vacation.

The trip took us from home to Rutland, Vermont, thence down into Connecticut to the vicinity of New Haven, thence north again to Lamoille County, Vermont, not far from the Canadian line, and then home. All together the speedometer clocked 985 miles and almost 800 of this distance was in the three western New England States and the larger part of that in the tight little Green Mountain state. I, of course, am a born and bred New Yorker and, I trust, very loyal to the Empire state. At the same time there is in my blood a fifty per cent strain of Connecticut Yankee and I have a very great admiration—perhaps I had better say veneration—for the people and institutions which made New England great. This free and easy country of ours might be a considerably better place in which to live if we had a larger infusion of bye-gone New England manners and Puritan theology.

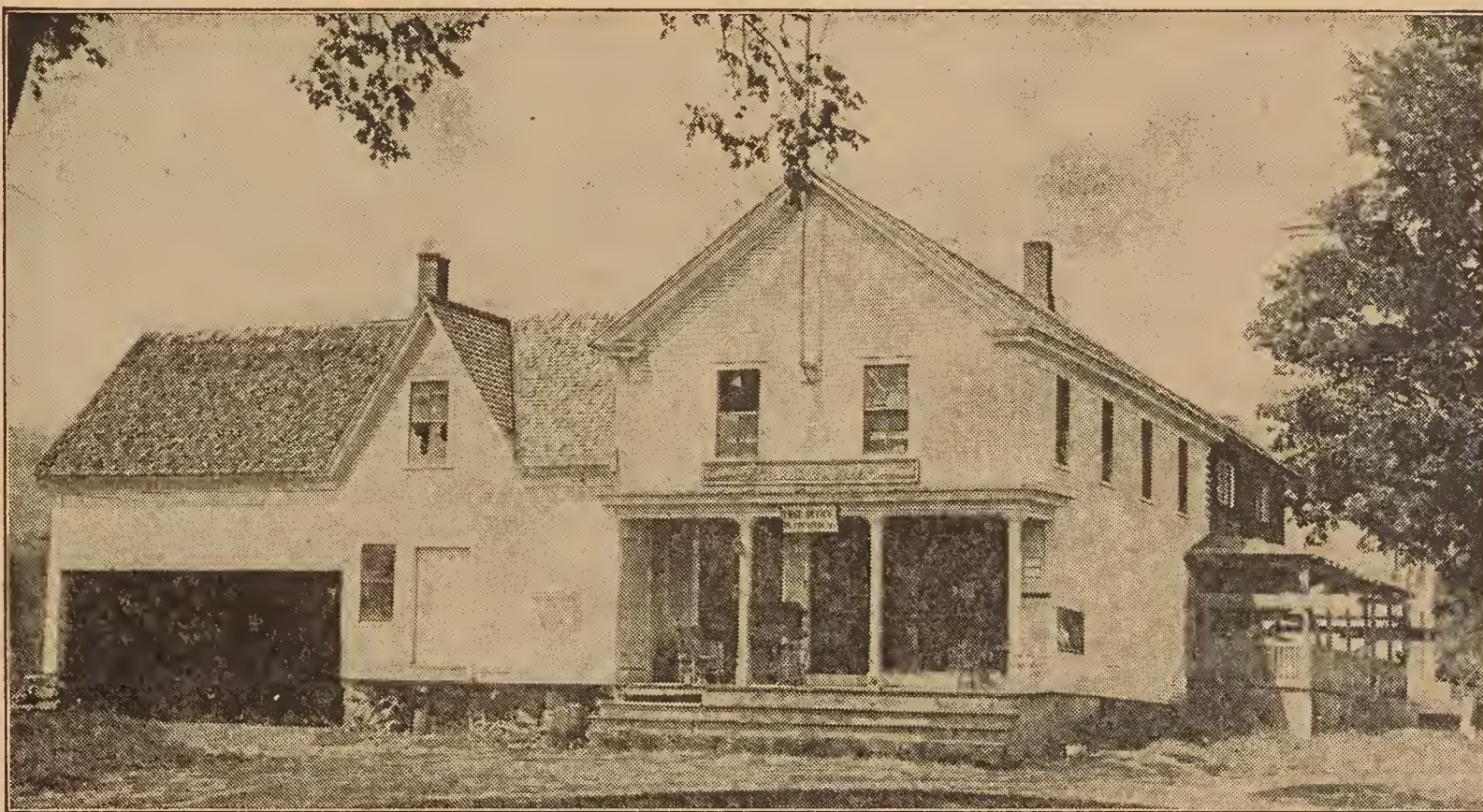
Vermont is one of our smallest states with hardly a third of a million people, no large cities, and, of course, relatively little taxable wealth. Consequently public improvements must be less extravagant than in New York. Neverthe-

less the state has more good roads than one might expect. There are considerable stretches of standard concrete and also of macadam of good type. Then in addition there are some roads mapped as main line highways which are only gravel. Some of this gravel rolls down into smooth surfaces of excellent quality, but we found a good deal of loose material kicking around. However, I am not in the least inclined to criticize because it is a standard complaint of mine that we in New York build too many roads, far more expensively than is economically justifiable. Specifically, I question the wisdom of such luxuries as three-width concrete unless it be in the case of certain congested bottle-necks at the entrance of big cities. In any case we might forget the boulevards for a time while we see to it that the fellow who lives by the side of the mud track has some way of getting down to the highway without stopping to put chains on the made-over touring car in which he draws his milk. We write and talk a good deal about the "Farm to Market Highways" but after all that is not just what we mean. The better term would be "Farm to High-

(Continued on Page 11)



A typical New England church. The columns in front, the white paint, the tower and the double row of windows prove beyond doubt that its architect was of English descent.

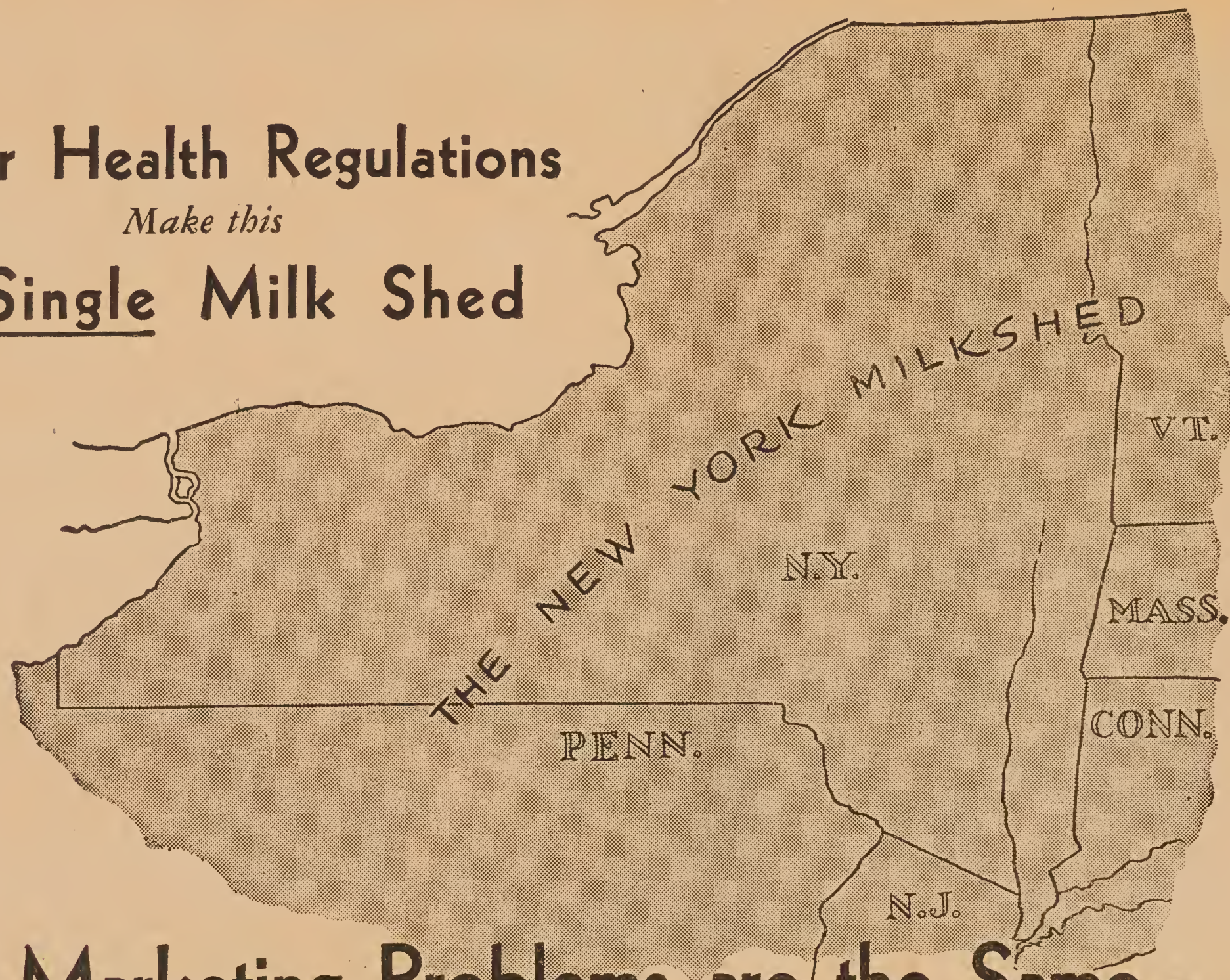


The postoffice and general store at Plymouth, Vermont, where former President Coolidge was born, and where he was sworn in by his father as Chief Executive of the nation.

Similar Health Regulations

Make this

A Single Milk Shed



Our Marketing Problems are the Same— *although Six States supply the milk*

SIX different States supply the milk for the great New York market. Six different States are part of the New York Milk Shed. But it is a *SINGLE MILK SHED*. And the *MARKETING PROBLEMS* are alike. There are *NOT* six separate and *DIFFERENT* marketing problems. Nor can there be six different solutions to the problem involved.

The above facts seem simple enough. Yet the fact that there are six different states involved makes the solution of the problem one of extreme difficulty.

In the creation of the New York Milk Shed, state lines had to be eliminated. By making *ONE* milk shed the producing problems were made more uniform and simpler.

But State lines tend to divide the marketing problem into six parts. And it is this lack of unity

in the approach to the solution of the marketing problems which has made it so difficult.

We are not facing six *different* marketing problems, but we face a single *MILK SHED PROBLEM*. The solution to our problems must follow a unity of effort by the six States involved. If the six States could agree on uniform prices to be paid for milk, and uniform policies regarding the purchases of milk, much would be accomplished toward the holding of a stable market. This is needed as much as uniform health regulations in the production of milk throughout the milk shed.

Every Dairy Farmer in the New York Milk Shed can help in this by urging that the marketing problem be treated as a single *MILK SHED PROBLEM*, and that the solution be sought by the united action of the Six States involved.

Published by

THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S
LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

New Laws for New York

THE most important new legislation for New York farmers is that setting up a Division of Milk Control in the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. This continues the work of the Milk Control Board with some changes. You will find this law fully explained on Page 12 of the March 31st issue.

T. B. Appropriation

Another law of importance to dairymen provides an appropriation of \$2,500,000 to pay indemnities for TB cattle. Dairymen had hoped that the work could be speeded up by a larger appropriation or that some federal aid would be given.

Tests for Butterfat

While it may seem relatively unimportant, dairymen will approve an amendment to the law regarding the taking of butterfat samples for test. Now any person taking samples or handling them in any way must have a license as well as the man who actually makes the butterfat test.

Real Estate Foreclosures

A year ago a law was passed prohibiting foreclosures on real estate up to July 1st, 1934, where interest and taxes had been paid up. A new law extends this time to July 1st, 1935.

Utility Bills

Of considerable importance to all farmers is a group of bills commonly spoken of as the Utility Bills which are now law. These bills now law were explained on Page 15 of the April 28th issue. Governor Lehman has recommended these bills for a long time. Briefly, they provide for much closer supervision of public utilities by the Public Service Commission. Farmers are particularly interested in the one allowing villages owning electric power companies to sell current outside the village limits.

Bond Issue for Relief

Next fall when you go to the polls you will be called upon to vote "Yes" or "No" on a bond issue of \$140,000,000 for unemployment relief. If passed, the sum will be used for relief from November 15th, 1934, to December 31st, 1935.

Canning Factory Bond

A new law requires canning factories to take out a license and a bond of \$10,000 or more to insure that farmers growing canning crops get paid for them. This is in line with previous legislation to safeguard farmers' crops until they get paid for them, particularly when they are sold on consignment.

School Aid Cut

After a long and bitter wrangle about balancing the budget, the present gasoline tax of 3 cents per gallon was continued, and a bill was passed giving \$13,000,000 less State aid to schools. This does not mean that much less than schools received last year, but \$13,000,000 less than previous legislation provided. It really continues the economy measure put into effect last year.

Not Yet Signed

Milk Advertising Bill

A number of important bills are at this writing in the hands of the Governor for signature or veto. The most important of these is what is commonly referred to as the Milk Advertising Bill, which was explained on Page 1 of the April 14th issue. However, before it was passed there were several changes made. As sent to the Governor it sets up a Division of Milk Publicity in the State Department of Agriculture and Markets for the purpose of advertising milk to increase consumption. The bill carries an appropriation of \$500,000 to finance the program, which money will be returned to the State treasury by means of an excise tax of 1 cent per hundred pounds on milk, regardless of its origin, which is sold in New York State as fluid

milk or cream. Advertising has proven that it can increase consumption of other products. We do not have a big surplus, and we believe that this bill, if signed by the Governor, will be of enormous benefit to the State.

Milk for School Children

Another bill not yet signed makes an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration to be administered by them for the purpose of giving milk to needy school children.

Canal Water for Farms

For several years farmers living along the Barge Canal have objected to charges made by the State for water used for irrigation purposes. A bill, not yet signed by the Governor, permits owners or tenants to take water needed for agricultural purposes from the canal from June 1st to September 30th.

Fruit Commission Continued

Yet to receive the approval or disapproval of the Governor is a bill appropriating \$15,000, to continue for another year the work of the commission which has been studying the sale and distribution of perishable fruit.

County Government Reform

Not much progress was made in reforming county governments. Senator Mastick's resolution for a constitutional amendment to permit county government reform was lost, as was Senator Desmond's bill providing for optional forms of county government. A bill was passed by the Legislature permitting a county to draft a plan of government within the limits of the present constitution, to be submitted to the voters of the county for adoption.

Other bills not yet signed and of interest to farmers include one which says that the sale of natural milk, that is milk not pasteurized, shall not be prohibited or burdened with unreasonable restrictions by State or local health officers.

One amending the Seed Law will require more definite information on tags, and another provides for an appropriation of \$3,500 for studying control measures in corn ear work.

Bills Lost or Vetoed

Milk Sanitation

Passing mention of a few bills either lost in committee or vetoed should be made because some of them will undoubtedly be up for attention another year. One of these proposed to transfer all activities in connection with milk sanitation control from the State Department of Health to the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Marking Bill

Another one, or rather several, proposed that farm products be marked with the point of origin and other information. Commission men opposed this maintaining that it would add greatly to costs of distribution.

A bill lost in committee would have provided for a tax on butter substitutes.

Poultry Disease Study Lost

One bill which was vetoed by the Governor will disappoint poultrymen. It provided for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the State College of Veterinary Medicine for the investigation of certain poultry diseases which in recent years have become serious problems of poultrymen.

Highway Rights of Way

Another bill which was vetoed would relieve counties of the costs of right-of-way for highway construction and place them upon the State.

Research Bills

Other bills carrying appropriations which were lost included one to study the Dutch elm disease, the Alfalfa Snout Beetle and certain potato diseases; and another carrying an appropriation of

(Continued on Page 19)

I'm through trying to get SOMETHING for NOTHING



YOU PAY for what you get in this world—or you don't get it.

It takes extra feed to make chickens lay extra eggs, and it takes extra-quality gasoline to get extra power out of a car, truck or tractor.

The only way to get Ethyl performance is to put Ethyl Gasoline in the tank.

And whether you paid \$500 or \$5000 for your car, your own better judgment will tell you it's sound economy to spend a little more for gasoline and thereby make the most of your car investment.

That is particularly true now that Ethyl Gasoline costs only 2¢ a gallon more than the

best regular gasoline. Little enough when you consider the real quality you get—the extra power—lessened engine strain—less chance of overheating—and fewer repair bills.

Change to Ethyl Gasoline and get the FULL performance of your motor. Then watch car costs and see the savings you make in time, money and trouble.

* * *

Ethyl Gasoline is sold at nearly all filling stations—but only from pumps that have the Ethyl emblem on the pump globe or pump base. Look for the emblem. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.

© E. G. C., 1934



Ethyl contains sufficient lead (tetraethyl) to make it the world's quality motor fuel.

NEXT TIME GET ETHYL

The Editorial Page

Right Attitude Toward AAA

"Your issue of March 17 concerning the policies of the AAA and the effect they will have on all Eastern farmers is the first sensible attitude any paper has taken in this serious matter. It is up to some Eastern farm paper to keep sound economic principles before the public."—E. D., New York.

OWING chiefly to the fact that *American Agriculturist* has the backing of its thousands of readers, it is exerting real influence in the cause and defense of the Eastern farmer. We took the lead in arousing public sentiment here in the East against the proposal of the AAA to tax butterfat and to reduce milk production. The scheme was unfair to Eastern dairymen and we said so. Partly as a result of our efforts in arousing public opinion, the leaders of the AAA decided not to go forward with the milk reduction program.

Approaching the milk problem from another angle, *American Agriculturist* has taken the lead in Albany recently for a bill to advertise milk to increase the demand for it. We devoted much time and effort to this bill. Result: It has passed the Legislature and is at this writing in the hands of the Governor. We expect that he will sign it.

These are only examples of many results that *American Agriculturist* has been able to accomplish for farmers of this section in recent years. They prove that a large farm paper, when it has courage and is supported by its readers, can accomplish results for agriculture. But we are not going to stand still. Here are some of the things that need doing in the immediate future, to which we are going to devote all of our energy:

1. Oppose Regimentation of Agriculture

Regimentation builds up a great bureaucratic machine and undermines personal initiative and responsibility of farmers. Government cannot actually run any business as well as it can be operated by individual enterprise.

2. Fight Increasing Taxation

Taxation requires more than 20 per cent of the national income. It is caused by too much government activity—too much government in business. It must be stopped or we will all be ruined.

3. Stands for Temperance

We are unalterably opposed to the growth of the liquor business, and especially in rural communities.

4. Continue to Support Reflation

We believe in an honest dollar which will buy approximately the same amount of goods in the future as it does now.

5. Protect Eastern Agriculture

We will defend Eastern farmers against the sectionalism of the West and the South. This includes continuing to stand for "nearby markets for nearby producers."

6. Maintain Yankee Principles

These principles were established by the fathers of the original thirteen colonies. They include such American characteristics as thrift, self-reliance and rugged individual character.

The above is a part of the program of the old-new *American Agriculturist*. It is a job that we cannot do alone. We need your help. In view of what we are doing, we feel perfectly free to urge you to buy *American Agriculturist* and not bor-

row it from a neighbor. Then, after you have it, read it and write to us frequently or, better still, write to your representatives in your state capitals and at Washington. Let us keep Eastern agriculture on the map.

Increasing Taxes May Ruin America

WE are not naturally pessimistic nor do we mean to make sensational statements, but we are utterly frightened at the rapid increase of taxation in this country. Unless the tide can be turned taxes will ruin us all. Just think of it! In 1932, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, 20 3/10 per cent of the national income was taken by taxes. It took one dollar out of every five to pay for national, state and local government. That was in 1932. What is the result going to be with all the additional government activity that is in operation now? What kind of relief is it that takes one fifth or more of the nation's income to run itself?

Chester Young

CHESTER YOUNG knew from his own experience what the troubles and problems of dairymen are. He knew it was in marketing and not in production where farmers needed most help. He spent all the latter years of his life doing what he could to get better conditions for his fellow dairymen. He died comparatively young because he put his responsibilities to dairymen above his own health. We have seen him many times within the last two years on the job when he should have been in bed.

Chester Young's life contribution was enough. As Treasurer of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association he was charged with directing the League's finances at a time when hundreds of banks were failing and when much financial paper was becoming utterly worthless. Throughout the depression League's finances have remained sound and certificates of indebtedness have increased in value.

Always where there is good work being done for humanity, look for a good man. So it was with Chester. We all will miss his quiet, modest, loyal and friendly personality as we close the

THE WORM HAS TURNED



Memory's Home

"JUST a word tonight to tell you that your description of your boyhood trip to your grandparents aroused in my mind a host of memories. Recollections similar to yours take me back to a marginal hill farm in Dutchess County where I spent some of my happiest days."

*Along a winding pleasant lane
'Neath oer-hung oak and hazel spray
By maple rows I walk again
To memory's home and kneel to pray.*

*My prayer could not recall the past
Perceptions of our early youth
Which dream of things untrue at last
But lead one on to glean the truth.*

*Dear mother with your heart of gold
Soft wavy hair and placid brow
Dear father-kind your precious mold
Will carry on with renew'd vow.*

*A thankful, humble prayer I breathe
For lowliness that teaches love;
For kindly hearts and thoughts that weave
Dear memory's home below-above.*

"Somehow I feel that your deep understanding will enjoy the beauty and truth of these lines."—T. W. Beneway.

ranks and march on to wherever it is we are going.

Stale Eggs Kill Demand

ABOUT a week ago, at breakfast, we opened an egg that could be smelled across the room.

Result: We have eaten no eggs since. This experience comes two or three times a year. Every time we stop eating eggs for a time and every time we think of the tremendous effect of stale eggs in reducing consumption. Sometimes the fault is with the egg dealer or handler; sometimes the trouble lies with the farmer himself. We are certain that, could consumers always be sure of really fresh eggs, consumption would increase at least 10 to 20 per cent.

Eastman's Chestnut

THIS letter will give you something to think about and a good laugh at the end. At least that is what it did to me. Here it is:

"I feel that I must tell you about a conference I had with an Iowa farmer just recently—one of the able men from the West who is a substantial farmer, owning his farm and having property besides.

During our visit he made one or two remarks to me which were very disconcerting. One was that unless the farmers of the West could pay their debts with cheap money, they would secede from the East, and that never again would a pound of their farm produce come to the New York market. This was such a blow between the eyes that I replied, 'My dear sir, as well might the paupers of the poorhouse talk of seceding as the farmers of the West seceding from our great Eastern markets, because were they to secede, they would have very little market whatsoever for the produce of their farmers—that being a case of biting the nose off to spite the face—and the East would profit thereby with the Western competition eliminated.'

And I said to him, 'Sir, when you return, you can say to your brother farmers, with that threat of secession and withholding their produce from the Eastern market, they are no wise frightening the East, and you will have to have a better reason for secession than the one now given, and knowing the temper of the American people as I do, and have for a long period of years, I do not believe that you would find the sober minded citizens of the West following of such strange gods; for if they do, they will be like the calf that persisted in following the steer, and after giving the owner quite a chase in an endeavor to bring it back to its mother, the owner said, 'Go it, you little devil, but you will be awful hungry when supper time comes.'

—G. G. R., New York.



Visits with Editor Ed



ONE of the many nice things about my position as an editor of a farm paper is the opportunity it gives me to meet a lot of farm folks. I like them. Why should I not? Of all the interesting things in the world people are the most so and to me, farm people are home folks and the best of all.

I have always known that I could not edit a farm paper at a city desk, so I travel thousands of miles and attend dozens of farm meetings and conferences every year. Traveling constantly is no fun. It is hard work. I get very tired of it and it keeps me away from my family, but it helps me to see with my own eyes what your local problems are and it gives me the great privilege of knowing personally thousands of our readers.

I am just back from a visit to South Jersey and a large Pomona Grange meeting in Gloucester County. After a two-hour ride on a fast train from New York to Philadelphia, I was met at the station by Amos Kirby, our New Jersey Editor, and we rolled out of Philadelphia across the great bridge over the Delaware to Camden. This is a toll bridge and it cost us a quarter to cross. Incidentally, I have always thought that our forefathers had the right idea when they charged toll for using the highways. Why should a taxpayer who never uses a bridge or a road be forced to pay for it? The gasoline tax is on the same principle when the proceeds are used for roads.

Now, South Jersey where I was is in about the latitude of Baltimore and is near the South-

ern limits of *American Agriculturist* country. In these days of rapid transportation South Jersey is not so far from Northern New York or Northern New England, the northern limit where our paper goes, yet you would be surprised how crops and farm practices vary within this comparatively small area.

I used to help grow potatoes. We planted about the middle of May or even later in Southern Central New York, so I never get over be-

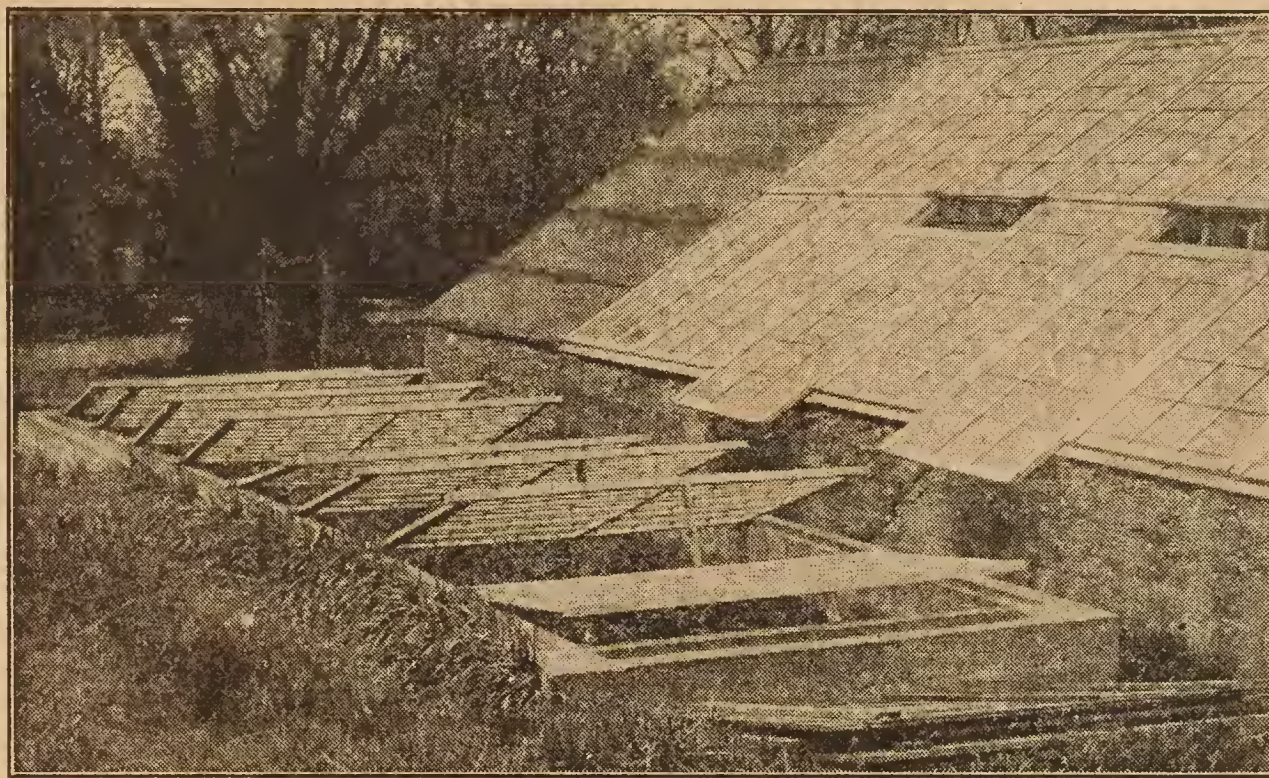
also. Those of us who have had any experience with glass know the real skill required to grow sturdy and healthy cabbage, egg plants, tomatoes and the many other vegetable plants required when these ordinary garden vegetables are planted by the acre. Probably some of you will object to this observation, but I believe the least skill required in farming is where the farmer specializes in one crop, like wheat or cotton, and the most skill is required where farming becomes highly intensive as it is in the vegetable growing business.

Amos and I stopped to visit with Mr. Stokes, the proprietor and manager of a seed house. His place was certainly busy. I was interested to see the hundreds of packages of seeds ready to be shipped that had been sold to the relief administration of the different states to be used by the relief agencies to plant subsistence gardens. Just the cost of the seeds alone for these gardens runs into many thousands of dollars. Probably it is better to have poor folks who are dependent upon charity raise some of their food in these gardens than to do nothing, but I could not help thinking it was unfair to farmers and vegetable growers to have the states and the cities throw all of these subsistence gardens into competition with farmers who must de-

pend upon their business to make a living. Mr. Stokes had just returned from North Carolina where he had arranged to purchase and transport literally millions of cabbage plants to be sold to New Jersey, New York and New England farmers. These plants are started early on the warm coast of Carolina and are transported by truck in less than 24 hours from Carolina to New Jersey. Two million of them had just come into Mr. Stokes' store and I never saw sturdier or more healthy looking plants. Such a business would not have been possible without the modern system of rapid transportation.

All of you have noticed, of course, how plants set in your kitchen window lean or turn toward the light. Back of that characteristic are some very interesting scientific facts. It is just as necessary for most plants to have a rest period

(Continued on Page 16)



Glass is a part of the equipment of a majority of South Jersey farms. Early vegetables have to be started in hot houses, hot beds or cold frames.

ing surprised when I go on Long Island or to Southern Jersey in April and find that potato planting there is all over and that many other crops are also in the ground. When Central or Northern New York or New England farmers are in the midst of cultivating, South Jersey farmers have already harvested and sold their potatoes. Not only is the season of Southern Jersey much earlier but the soil, for the most part, is light and sandy, making it possible to work it very early.

In fact, the farm season in Jersey actually starts in the winter, for it is a great vegetable country and in order to have the hundreds of thousands of plants for transplanting to the fields, they must be started in the winter under glass. I saw large hot beds and cold frames on most of the farms and hot houses are also very common. Of course there is plenty of glass on vegetable farms in New York and New England



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Sweet potatoes are started in large, especially made, hot beds before transplanting to the fields. They require much work.

Right—Tomatoes by the acre in South Jersey. When almost over-night advertising made tomato juice drinkers of us all, it multiplied tomato acreage and helped the growers.



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.



Out on a Limb

By Frank App



Frank App

FRUIT production has become more and more a highly specialized industry. This has been brought about by the increase in the number of diseases and insects infesting the orchards. The control of these pests requires the use of expensive machinery and the careful selection and application of the numerous insecticides and fungicides. The operations required for successful fruit production cannot be standardized. They vary in number, kind and degree with the needs of the individual orchard. I am of the opinion that eventually this greater degree of specialization will make the industry more profitable

and also make more shifts in the center of production.

The trend of apple production since 1914 is downward. The trend of carload shipments has been decreased since 1923, while the trend of commercial production alone has been decreased since 1926.

Since 1910 the number of trees have decreased almost fifty per cent. Most of this decrease can be accounted for because of the decrease of the farm orchards and a shift of the orchards from the less profitable fruit areas where orchards have been removed to make ready for other crops. If, on the other hand, we examine the number of trees, we find a much more drastic decrease than is indicated by the production of fruit.

The farm orchard is rapidly disappearing. The successful commercial orchard becomes a product of the specialist. A fruit grower is one who can correctly diagnose the needs of his particular orchard and successfully plan the operations. This requires a thorough knowledge of available materials for spraying, fertilizing and marketing.

The Selection of Cover Sprays

The principal fungicide for cover sprays is sulphur in the form of liquid lime sulphur, dry lime sulphur and the so called wettable sulphurs. The sulphurs main function is to protect against scab.

Another very prevalent fungicide disease is that known as brooks spot and bitter rot which can be controlled through the application of bordeaux or a copper spray such as copper aluminum silicate. The successful fruit grower must examine the entire group of fungicides and select one best suited for his particular orchard.

Lime Sulphur

Liquid lime sulphur is the most common sulphur spray used. It is a solution of polysulphide and calcium or a solution of chemicals combining sulphur and calcium. When applied to the trees it is chemically active and breaks down into sulphur and lime. Liquid lime sulphur functions by protecting the foliage from scab infestation. When applied after a rain it may prevent the appearance of scab, even though scab infection has taken place, and burn out the infection and kill the spores. It is the cheapest source of sulphur to be used as a fungicide, and is easy to apply.

The disadvantage of liquid lime sulphur lies in the fact that it oftentimes causes injury to the foliage and russets the fruit. The leaves may become stunted with a scorched, brittle appearance. This injury fre-

quently reduces the yield and weakens the fruit buds for next year's crop.

I have seen marked contrasts between blocks of trees receiving liquid lime sulphur, compared to a milder fungicide, not only in the crop of the current year but a distinct difference the following year.

Lime sulphur injury is most severe when applied in extremely high temperature and when there are long periods of rainy, cloudy weather.

Most growers are looking for substitutes for liquid lime sulphur beginning with or following the petal fall spray. Where scab has been successfully controlled up until this period a milder fungicide can usually be substituted for liquid lime sulphur.

Substitutes for Liquid Lime Sulphur

Dry lime sulphur ranges in effectiveness between liquid lime sulphur and wettable sulphurs. It is made by



A lime and fertilizer distributor for orchard use which covers forty to fifty acres per day.

drying liquid lime sulphur. It has some ability of burning out scab after the foliage once becomes infected and is less likely to injure foliage and russet the fruit than liquid lime sulphur.

Wettable sulphurs follow dry lime sulphurs in effectiveness. They are more largely used than the other liquid lime sulphur substitutes. Wettable sulphurs represent a large class of sulphurs put on the markets by various manufacturers.

Bordeaux fungicides are sometimes used as a substitute for liquid lime sulphur for the purpose of controlling scab and also for

the control of diseases not influenced by sulphur.

Wettable Sulphurs

This constitutes a large group of materials sold by various insecticide and fungicide companies under different trade names. Their active agent is the element sulphur. It is made wet by the use of a spreader or sticker such as calcium caseinate, glue, or powdered skimmed milk. Wettable sulphurs are not chemically active when applied to the trees. It is sulphur suspended in water, and not dissolved. This group of fungicides will protect the surface from scab and infection only. I believe claims are made by a few manufacturers of these sulphurs that they will also burn scab infection. I am not sure whether these claims are substantiated by experience or experimental data.

The effectiveness of these wettable sulphurs depends on the fineness of their adherence to foliage. They vary considerably in this respect. We use one which not only serves as a satisfactory fungicide but is a very effective agent in repelling Japanese Beetle. It also is an excellent sticker for arsenate of lead. This is a very important item for use in the Japanese Beetle or heavily infected with codling moth orchards.

I believe it is advisable for the grower to keep liquid lime sulphur quickly available, should he obtain a scab infection following the petal fall spray, and use it as a substitute for the wettable lime sulphur, should he be using the latter. Wettable sulphurs do not fully prevent burning of the foliage and russetting of the fruit. Precaution should be followed when spraying during periods of high temperatures.

It is also quite essential that the nozzles should be so adjusted as to make a very fine mist that does not drive itself into the foliage and fruit, but instead lodges upon the foliage and fruit, making a uniform, thorough coverage. The use of these milder sulphurs necessitates care in timing the sprays for the purpose of keeping a thorough coverage throughout the season.

Copper Fungicides

We use a weak solution of bordeaux instead of sulphur for the control of brooks spot, sometimes known as blotch, and bitter rot. The bordeaux spray is more inclined to injure foliage and russet the fruit in the northern fruit areas.

The plant pathologists during the past

few years have been seeking a copper fungicide as a substitute for bordeaux that would have the same fungicide properties without the burning of foliage and russetting of fruit. A copper aluminum silicate fungicide is now on the market that appears to fulfill these requirements. My experi-



A 1000 gallon water tank mounted on a farm truck keeps the sprayers working in the orchard full time and will add about 50% to the amount of work done by each sprayer.

ence with this fungicide last year would lead me to believe that it not only does not burn the foliage but stimulates the foliage so as to make the leaves larger and greener and the apples on those trees had better color and larger size.

For such orchards that are infected with brooks spot or bitter rot, this fungicide is worthwhile investigating for a substitute, if bordeaux is needed. Copper fungicides furthermore are adaptable to use with summer oil or lead arsenate when the latter are necessary for the control of severe moth infestation.

Sticker or Spreader

A uniform coverage of the spray material on the foliage is highly desirable. This coverage should not wash off too readily with the first rain. For the purpose of obtaining a uniform blanket of the insecticide and fungicide spray, we frequently use what is commonly known as a sticker or spreader.

There are a number of these materials that can be used with a greater or less degree of success depending upon the function this sticker is to perform. The spreaders most commonly used are calcium caseinate, glue, powdered skim milk and fish oil. Many entomologists are inclined to believe calcium caseinate and skimmed milk used as a spreader with the cover spray, sulphur and lead arsenate, lower the effectiveness of lead arsenate for the control of codling moth. This probably is not true with glue.

We use fish oil because it enhances the effectiveness of lead arsenate for the control of moth. It makes a very effective sticker and costs considerably less per tank of finished spray material. It may reduce slightly the fungicidal properties of sulphur. The recommended strength of fish oil is to use one pint to 100 gallons of water. Although, as much as one quart per 100 gallons has been used with success. The latter amount may cause burning.

I would advise against more than one pint unless your experience tells you otherwise.

Combining Fungicides and Insecticides

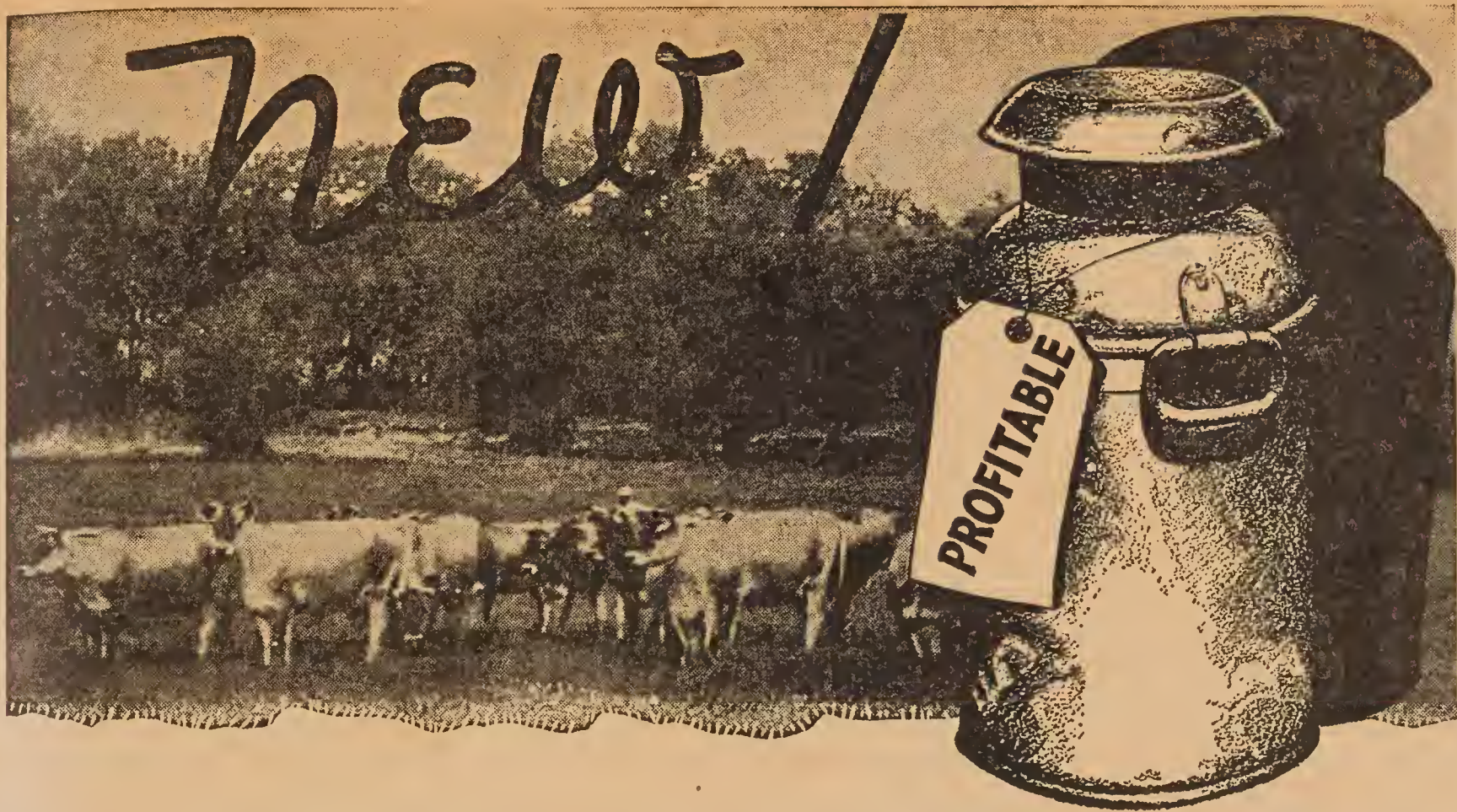
We use wettable sulphur for scab and lead arsenate for codling moth for some of our cover sprays.

Most sulphurs will successfully combine with lead arsenate, some of the wettable sulphur.



Thorough tillage is a good substitute for mercury, for the control of cabbage maggot.

(Continued on Page 14)



Here for the First Time...

A Dairy Feed made Solely to go with Green Pasture!

IT was needed and now it's here
... a dairy feed to keep cows in
good flesh while making milk on
grass. It's Purina Body Cow Chow
... a new feed from start to finish.
There's nothing like green pasture
to stimulate milk flow, and never
before has there been anything like
the new Purina Body Cow Chow
to keep cows in good flesh while on
pasture. Reinforced in minerals,

Body Cow Chow will guard against
cows drawing on their bodies for
calcium in the production of pas-
ture stimulated milk. So this year
go ahead and get all the milk you
can from pasture while Body Cow
Chow safeguards your cows against
body let-down and a milk slump
later on. This combination is your
safest... your surest... and your
best money-maker in many a year.



Doesn't Take Much Per Cow

Feed four-fifths pound of Body Cow Chow to every one hundred pounds live weight. A big Holstein will require about 10 pounds a day, while a medium Holstein will need but 8 pounds. Give a Jersey of medium weight about 6½ pounds daily. Small Jerseys and Guernseys will require about 5 pounds a day.

Your results with this cow-tested, dollar-tested feeding program will be something to talk about for a long time to come!

Purina Mills - - - Buffalo, N. Y.

After pastures become dry, switch to regular
Purina Cow Chow and Purina Bulky-Las.

I
DARE
YOU!

TO MY FRIENDS:

IF YOU are all like I am, you've always had a passion to see things. To look at the stars through even a small telescope gives me a thrill. I like to see my neighbors' prized possessions—old furniture handed down from pioneer ancestors. I like to see a herd of cows averaging 10,000 pounds of milk annually, or a flock of 200-egg hens. I like to go to auction sales and county fairs. I browse around schools and colleges and poke my nose into research laboratories. Don't understand much about what's going on, but I want to see and learn.

■ ■ ■ ■

SOME of my readers who want to see things will take an auto trip this summer. If the South has a lure for you as it has for me, then I'd like for you to see Berea College at Berea, Kentucky. Enroute to this mountain school you go through the famous Blue Grass Country. Stop at Lexington. See Man-O-War and Bubbling Over, Derby Winners. Visit Henry Clay's old home. Not far away you can see Mammoth Cave and close by the log cabin where Abraham Lincoln was born.

But give plenty of time to Berea, where upwards of two thousand boys and girls come down from the mountains for their education. Tuition free. Room 65 cents a week. Meals 35 cents a day for the three. Each student must work a minimum of two hours a day, for which he is paid. Practical jobs for every boy—in the Dairy (130 cows), at the Poultry plant (6000 chickens), in the forest (5000 acres), on the farm, making brooms, furniture, baking bread, painting houses, waiting on tables, etc., etc. The girls weave cloth, make dresses, work in the laundry, keep books. Berea is a beehive.

Best of all, Berea makes real men and women out of these sturdy boys and girls from the mountains. For years I have been a Berea Trustee, one of the highest honors that has ever come to me.

■ ■ ■ ■

MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, has just passed away. He was a Trustee of Berea College. Born in a log cabin in Kentucky, the eldest of seven children, finished all the "book larnin" he could get at fifteen, only had an "occasional" pair of shoes until he was eighteen, never saw a railroad until his twenty-first birthday. Hard, hard work and indomitable persistence carried him to the head of one of our greatest banks.

■ ■ ■ ■

AT THE age of 77, John R. Rogers, another beloved Trustee of Berea College, has just passed on. He was the son of sturdy John A. and his worthy pioneer wife, Elizabeth Rogers, who were among the founders of Berea. At an early age the son, John R., began to "see" things. His brother was a typesetter.

"I have a good, safe job. No machine can take it away," said the brother.

"Maybe a machine could tumble the type into place," John R. replied.

His mind never stopped working. Result—patents on 500 typesetting devices from which was developed the Mergenthaler Linotype Machine.

■ ■ ■ ■

THE country boy, Traylor, became a world banker. The boy, Rogers, wasn't content to set type by hand. He had a creative mind. He invented the machine found in every newspaper office in the land. Has your boy any Traylor or Rogers stuff in him? Give him a chance. Teach him to see things. Enlarge his horizon. I Dare You to make it your business to point the way to bigger things to some boy around you. Men Who Dare don't sit still. They are in action. They see things. How will you personally answer this problem?

A Man Who Dares, and Who Will Help a Boy Who Dares—Equals What?

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
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Come With American Agriculturist and Explore the Far West



EASTERN PEOPLE hardly know their America. Strange names are Bozeman, Yakima, Butte, Seattle and Portland in Oregon. Even San Francisco and Los Angeles are not well known to most of us. To better acquaint its readers with

our own country, American Agriculturist is conducting a tour to the Pacific Coast in August. We are taking our readers to far places on the map—to Chicago and its Fair, to Minnesota's 10,000 lakes, to the upper Mississippi River, the Red River Valley of Dakota, Montana Rockies, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and Colorado.

We will travel in our own Pullman cars. We will stay together in famous hotels in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Riverside, California. We'll be guests at national park lodges in Rainier and Grand Canyon. Everywhere, arrangements have been carefully made in advance. Rooms are ready; sight-seeing cars wait for us; never a meal missed; not a moment wasted and not a dollar wasted. Painstaking planning makes time and money count to best advantage. Come with American Agriculturist's summer vacation party and thoroughly enjoy yourself. Carefree, detail-free, worry-free, you'll find everything done for you. Nothing for you to do but have a good time.



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"Skeff's" Farm Notes

PROBABLY no subject is of more importance to Western New York apple growers and packers this year than boxes. The the past two years has seen a remarkable trend to boxes, or "gift crates," and all advance indications are that the box will be in greater demand this season. In the past West-



L. B. Skeffington

ern New York experienced difficulty with boxes because many of them did not stack satisfactorily in railroad refrigerator cars. This year it is hoped this difficulty has been solved.

A survey of men in the trade shows the box in strong demand in eastern markets, with comparatively little demand from cities west of New York State. This probably means that these Midwest cities are in the same stage as the eastern markets two or three years ago, and that, after they have had a little more experience with the box it will be in as strong demand in Midwest markets as in the East.

Last year there was much complaint in Western New York that the Eastern Apple Box Conference had ignored it. As New England and the Hudson Valley ship mostly by truck, in adopting box sizes representatives of these sections in the conference apparently forgot that upstate has to stack them in refrigerator cars. A result was that at shipping time much lumber and nails were needed to bulkhead the cars.

At the first meeting of the conference this year at Amherst, Mass., the Western New York point of view was presented by Spencer G. Duncan of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The conference showed willingness to cooperate and the New York State Horticultural Society was asked to name a representative for Western New York on the conference steering committee. Frank A. Salisbury of Phelps was named and reports satisfactory progress has been made in adoption of box sizes and shapes.

Lamb Feeders Happy

"A profitable side line with a good cash income in the spring" seems to be an apt description of lamb-feeding in Western New York. This season has been an especially good one, according to Newton Clark of Perry, Wyoming County. After 30 years in the sheep business, Mr. Clark knows the ropes and he says this spring brought farmers their best profit since the World War.

Last fall Mr. Clark bought 300 lambs averaging about 50 pounds each and sold them recently at an average weight of about 90 pounds. He paid \$5.25 per 100 pounds last fall and sold his flock mostly for \$9.75 and some for \$10.25 per 100 pounds. Figuring on his part indicates that he made a net profit of more than \$2 a head. This net figure was arrived at after labor costs had been deducted. Mr. Clark says money can be made since winter feeding lambs bought for eight cents a pound in the fall and sold for the same figure.

The lambs fatten well on cheap roughage, although he figures it a paying proposition to give them some good feed. This winter he fed whole corn purchased for \$14 a ton and cull beans from a nearby bean plant for which he paid \$6 per ton. Beans and corn were fed whole and bean pods and alfalfa provided variety.

Mr. Clark always has figured sheep as his money crop. Some years ago he had large flocks of sheep through the year. Then dogs started harassing his flocks so he discontinued breeding and went into the business of lamb feeding. The lambs are confined in barns and dogs cannot get to them.

Lamb-feeding is an important industry in Western New York, thousands of western lambs being imported in the fall. This spring the feeders are jubilant, not only about satisfactory increase in weight but also because of the substantial increase in price.

* * *

Fruit Advertising

The milk advertising bill has been of considerable interest to many fruit growers. By no means all of them are agreed upon a similar scheme for advertising fruit, but this bill is admitted by many to offer a very important topic for discussion. For years there has been talk at growers' meetings of doing something about advertising.

The New York State Horticultural Society several years ago adopted resolutions approving the need for advertising apples and other fruits. Last December the New York Farm Bureau Federation adopted a resolution for appointment by the governor of an agricultural advertising or promotional committee. Innumerable other resolutions have been adopted, probably for the most part with no opposition. After the resolutions were adopted they were filed and forgotten.

The argument against action is that there is no defined leadership, no way of insuring a unified policy, or keeping the other fellow who refuses to "pay his shot" from sharing in the benefits. The milk advertising bill has directed some thought for a similar scheme as applied to apples. The nearest to a practicable scheme I have heard is that a fractional fee be levied on fruit using grade certification.

* * *

Apple Blossom Festival Coming

The fourth annual Niagara-Orleans Apple Blossom Festival will be staged in Western New York from May 19 to 26. A feature will be visits to the ceremonies by members of the Japanese embassy. Ambassador Saito had planned to attend in person, but a call home to Japan may prevent his attending. However, he has assured that ranking members of his staff and their wives will be on hand. Governor Lehman has designated Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin to attend and Senator Royal S. Copeland is hopeful of being present.

The climax will be reached at the Apple Blossom dinner in Lockport on the evening of May 25. The speaker will be Leroy E. Snyder of Rochester, vice-president of The Gannett Newspapers.

The same afternoon at 4 o'clock the Lake Ontario County Association will meet in the rooms of the Lockport Board of Commerce to consider plans for developing a region-wide event on a larger scale in Western New York next year.

* * *

Buds Escape Freeze

Unusually cold weather following April sunshine has not harmed fruit buds in Western New York. After a balmy period residents awoke April 25 to find the ground covered with snow and temperatures below freezing.

John Goodrich, assistant manager of the Niagara County Farm Bureau, sums it up: "Temperatures were not low enough to do any harm to fruit buds in their present stage. The sugar and other components present in the sap of the trees prevents the buds freezing unless the temperature drops several degrees below freezing."

* * *

Poultrymen Angered at Federal Egg Grade Change

"The present state egg law is adequate to guarantee the quality of eggs to consumers if it is properly enforced," according to F. A. Jones, chief inspector for the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Mr. Jones was speaking at Rochester, at a meeting of egg producers arranged by the Monroe County Farm Bureau. Poultrymen for some time have been confused by the law as it relates to storage eggs and they are disturbed

(Continued on Page 18)

Sass and Applesass

Readers may say almost anything they wish here. We will print all there is room for but we will not be held responsible.

Yes We Have B. O.!

(EDITOR'S NOTE: If you want to laugh, do not miss this letter.)

Yes we have B. O. and many other Os. We may have B. O. for six months because it is too cold by the kitchen stove to take a good bath. The other six months we may have it because we are too busy getting up a good sweat to take the necessary ablutions.

Therefore Mr. Advertising Man you may save your breath and printers ink for we are not interested. Oh I know you will throw up your hands and ask, "How do we stand it? It must be awful when a bunch of you fellows get together." My dear boy it is not so bad as you would think. It's disguise that does it. Disguise, I tell you is a great cure for B. O. Now you see it is this way. When you go out to the barn and tramp around cleaning stables, your boots acquire a smell that won't come off, no matter how hard you scrub them. Those boots will smell in spite of you when you set them back of the kitchen stove to dry. And let me tell you, you will have to have a mighty sensitive nose to smell any B. O. in that room while they are drying.

More Disguises

Another way to disguise B. O. is to milk a cow. Yes sir Mr. City Man that is the truth, believe it or not. There is a fragrance about one's hands after he has been milking, and I insist that it is a fragrance, that you will get nowhere else. Still another way, which is equally good for disguising B. O. although it does take more effort, is to get over into the pen with the new calf. First get its head between your legs then press its head down into the bucket with one hand while you place in its mouth three fingers of the other. It will give many a hunch and wrench with its head and body. It may even squirm and get its head loose and blow milk in your face but anyway when you get through it will not make much difference what soap or lotion you have used, you will not smell just right to sit beside Mr. Advertising Man in the theatre. And you probably won't for a day or two. Then again if mother cow has a caked udder and you use some of the good ointments on it, your hands will have a smell that might not be acceptable in a night club. But then the only night club we attend is when the baby cries and we get up to see what is the matter. There is a fragrance about a baby that is good even if it may be classed under the head of B. O.

Then if one goes up in the silo some cold morning and throws out some steaming silage, the aroma of that silage will stick to his clothes and body. It beats any soap for killing B. O. Nothing like it.

Then again if one goes into the hay mow and throws out some sweet smelling alfalfa or clover or even some weedy hay there is a delicate fragrance about that and it blends with the others.

You see, my dear Mr. Fastidious One, we have so many good pungent smells about our farms that we do not bother smelling our brother man. You city folks don't have any of these good natural perfumes. All you have to smell is one another. And you are crowded so close together that you just can't help smelling the other fellow. And you know it is funny but our women folks don't seem to mind at all when we have some of these odors about us. In fact some of our girls seem to like a fellow better when he has a smell of the earth or the barn about him. So we are very happy to overcome such a handicap as B. O. seems to be, so easily.

Say now the next time some advertising man tries to make you self conscious or body conscious of the other fellow just run out to see one of your country cousins and get him to let you mess around for a day or two. You will lose some of your self consciousness. Take back upon your person some of these smells of the country and surprise your friends and especially that Advertising Man with a new smell or two. Maybe you will give him a new idea for writing copy. Make a trip or two in the Spring. There are smells galore then, but that is another story.

We are proud of these smells for if we can't have so many changes of clothes as you city folks, we can have a new B. O. several times a day if we want to.

Yours truly,
M. Countryman.

* * *

Stand on Milk Approved

I realize that you must get more than enough letters from your readers, but the very recent "for the present" abandoned milk control plan by the A.A.A. is so entirely the good work of *American Agriculturist* and many who think and work along the same line, that I wish to say a "thank you."

You could not possibly find a more average farm woman than I, or one who loves the independence and challenge of a farm life better. Many generations ago we learned to do without things we might enjoy for the sake of the greater enjoyment of necessary things, — our own roof over our heads, education for our children, and *never, never* to eat the bread paid for by taxpayers.

I am hoping the self-respect and good common-sense of dairy farmers will not be lost as an example.

Since little girlhood, I have read *American Agriculturist* (have passed half a century). Even in the days of Orange Judd Company it has never had so necessary a work as now. We are fortunate in having clear-seeing men at its helm in our great need.

—Mrs. A. H. T., New York.

* * *

Defends Marginal Farmer

Dear Editor:

I wish to congratulate you on the stand that you take in regard to the small farmer.

I heartily agree with you that no matter how poor his farm may be, he is better off than if he lived in the city and lived off charity.

I cannot help but think that men like Rexford G. Tugwell are a menace to this whole country and if allowed to continue to head the government, will soon have us reduced to surfs such as they had in the days of the Romans. I am very glad to know that there are a few men left in the country that show some common sense. I am also glad to hear that you are going to publish C. A. Stephens stories in your paper, I have read them since I was a boy and they are the best there is.

—L. E. C., New York.

* * *

A. A. Best in 30 Years

Was much pleased with the last issue. We have had the "Old A. A." in our home continuously for about the last 30 years or possibly a little longer. To my notion the last issue was the best one I can recall.

—A. E. D., Pennsylvania.



"It may be a *Bellis Perennis* to you, boy, but it's still a daisy to me!"—LIFE.

HEAT..COLD..RAIN..SHINE THIS GAS RUNS SWELL IN ANY WEATHER!



SHE: "WE'RE CERTAINLY LEAVING
THOSE SLOW-POKES BEHIND!"

HE: "SOMEONE OUGHT TO TELL THEM
ABOUT CLIMATIC CONTROL!"

SPRING WEATHER, with its quick temperature changes, is hard on your engine. That's the reason we say try Socony Mobilgas.

Socony Mobilgas has Climatic Control. In simple terms, this means you get swell performance in any weather.

Today while it's warm and dry . . . tonight when it's chilly and wet . . . tomorrow whatever the temperature.

And that's why Socony Mobilgas suits so many motorists. It is the only gasoline with Climatic Control. It's scientifically preadjusted at the refineries to get the most out of your car no matter what the climate.

When you fill up with Socony Mobilgas, you are giving your car engine a fine, pure quality product, free from gum and carbon-forming elements and packed with power.

In addition, you are getting the benefit of the exclusive Climatic Control feature that makes for quicker starting, smoother performance,

and lower mileage cost. Here we are in the most changeable season of the year—the best time of the year to prove to yourself what Climatic Control means.

Try Socony Mobilgas next time you buy gas. Stop where you see the sign of the Flying Horse. Socony Ethyl is sold at the same stations.

Calling All Cars! Spring's here, time to drain off winter-worn oil and put in clean summer Mobiloil! It takes only a few minutes at any Socony station.



Socony Mobilgas

WITH CLIMATIC CONTROL

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

FAIR AND SQUARE OF DODGE Say Farmers "SHOW-DOWN" PLAN

DODGE SURE HAS THE MOST HIGH-PRICED FEATURES

AND THESE 18 FEATURES ARE ALL MONEY SAVERS

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT! HYDRAULIC BRAKES—STOP FASTER AND MAKE TIRES LAST LONGER

1½ TON...136" W.B. STAKE \$725* CHASSIS \$545 ONLY

BE SURE TO CHECK THIS CRANK-CASE VENTILATOR AND THE 4 PISTON RINGS...THEY'LL CUT COSTS

GET A "SHOW-DOWN" SCORE CARD FREE



NEW Dodge trucks are priced with the very lowest! But that's not the **BIG** reason for the way farmers everywhere are switching to Dodge. The simple truth is that Dodge gives you more for your money—and through a fair and square plan, proves it!

Proves it... not with generalities... not with mere sales talk... but with a simple, easy-to-understand "Show-Down" method that lets you judge the amazing facts for yourself. Shows you how to compare low-priced trucks feature by feature. Actually gives you a "score card" where you can mark down the comparisons for yourself. Ask any Dodge dealer for one of these "Show-Down" score cards and take it home with you. You'll find it fascinating, non-technical, valuable. Do this before you buy any truck.

*List prices at factory, Detroit, subject to change without notice. Special equipment including dual wheels on 1½-ton models, extra.

DODGE BROTHERS CORPORATION
Division of CHRYSLER MOTORS

DEPENDABLE
DODGE TRUCKS



COMMERCIAL EXPRESS—18
amazing features that **\$500***
save gas, oil, tires, upkeep

Better Blueberries

By "Skeff"

IN 1931 when President Roosevelt — then Governor of New York — conferred the *American Agriculturist's* award of Master Farmer upon George A. Morse of Williamson, N. Y., he called him a pioneer because of his experiments with blueberries. Mr. Morse still is pioneering and had hopes of harvesting his first large commercial crop this year. The intense cold — 32 degrees below zero — has killed the fruit buds, but with the optimism of the good farmer, Mr. Morse is looking forward to big things next year.

Mr. Morse, a practical grower of long experience, sees blueberry production as an opportunity for many growers. He believes there always will be heavy demand for the fresh fruit in nearby markets and that canning in glass offers an unlimited field which he hopes to develop.

If he harvests a big crop next year it will not pay him for his experimentation and investment to date, but he says it will demonstrate that there is money to be made in blueberries. In the meantime he is going ahead and setting out thousands of young plants this year. If he continues to develop his program and nature is reasonably kind he faces the prospect of becoming one of the most extensive growers of blueberries.

Because he found blueberry plants too expensive to buy as many as he wanted, he is propagating his own plants — thousands of them. This is no small achievement, as authorities agree propagation is difficult. He has developed his own methods, varying somewhat from accepted practices, but still he finds blueberry propagation "a conundrum." All attempts to root them in greenhouses have failed and in the past three or four years only about one tray in six cuttings has amounted to anything.

For those unfamiliar with blueberries it may be said they are an improvement over huckleberries. The botanical name of the blueberry is "vaccinium" and of the huckleberry "gaylussacia." The latter has 10 seeds which crunch between the teeth, while the blueberry has numerous minute seeds which are not noticeable in eating. Blueberries have been bred for color, flavor, size, yield and hardness.

A score or more years ago Miss Elizabeth C. White of New Lisbon, N. J., offered prizes to children picking the largest wild blueberries on the pine barrens of New Jersey. The bushes were marked and used for propagation and testing. Dr. Frederick V. Coville, botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who had begun experimental work in 1906, conducted field tests in which many thousands of hybrid seedlings were planted and six or eight selected for commercial propagation.

Some years ago Mr. Morse read a bulletin on the subject, thought to try them on his Williamson farm, but gave up the idea when he learned the soil was unsuitable. In 1929 he acquired a 160-acre abandoned farm in Oswego County and discovered a few wild blueberry bushes growing on it. This revived the idea and the following year he planted 60 bushes. The next year he set out 1,200. He visited the New Jersey barrens, the Cape Cod section of Massachusetts, and Maine, studying wild and commercial blueberry plantings, their propagation and culture.

He decided to go into the business extensively and immediately began propagating experiments. He has enough plants to set out three or four acres and about 7,200 cuttings in trays.

The cuttings are prepared in the winter. In April they are planted in trays with four inches of peat moss and the trays suspended in boxes without bottom heat. The trays are kept well watered and the boxes tightly covered with sash to create a humid atmosphere. Burlap is suspended over the sash to provide shade. In August Mr. Morse begins to ventilate the boxes, but does not remove the shade. In the fall the trays are allowed to freeze solid and placed in storage, as this insures against heaving, fatal to the plants. In the spring they are ready for lining out.

Mr. Morse has planted four feet apart in rows eight feet apart. A light acid soil is required and he has found they will do well on some muck not adapted to truck crops. Barnyard

manure is bad for the blueberries, so Mr. Morse uses phosphate rock, sulphate of ammonia and potash. The cultivated plants are not allowed to bear for three years and reach full bearing from the fifth to the seventh year. New shoots come up each year, like alfalfa, and no wood is allowed to remain over three years. Pruning is necessary to avoid overloading.

Mr. Morse had his first commercial crop last year. This, together with his observations in several states, prompted him to look forward to canning. He will continue to propagate and to increase his plant-

ings. He cannot conceive a saturation point being reached in production, at least for many years. With huge production developed, he concedes the market might not readily absorb all of the fresh fruit. Canning in glass for a year-around market has limitless possibilities, he thinks. He has conducted experiments with both freezing and canning.

Mr. Morse is president of the Wayne County Farm Bureau, a member of the Executive Committee of the New York State Horticultural Society and vice-president of the New York State Cooperative Fruit Testing Association. He was secretary of the Joint Fruit Committee of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation and the Horticultural Society. The Geneva Experiment Station has asked Mr. Morse to supply blueberry plants for station experiments and has referred inquiries on the subject to him. Kenneth M. Platt of Milford, Conn., president of the Connecticut Pomological Society, is interested in commercial blueberry production and has secured 250 plants from Mr. Morse.

Mr. Morse says he will continue to set out apple trees both in Wayne County and in Oswego County, but every way he can figure indicates a bright future for blueberry production with possible yields up to 2,500 or more quarts per acre.

Plantings of black raspberries and blackberries should be at least 200 feet apart. In mixed plantings of these two berries plant pathology extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College have found 95 per cent infection of streak on black raspberries while rows some distance away had a very small percentage of the disease.



This will give you an idea of the size of a cultivated blueberry bush. However, in order that you may not draw the wrong conclusion, we will tell you that the colored girl who is picking them on a New Jersey plantation is on her knees beside a blueberry bush.

Along Old New England Roads

(Continued from Page 1)

way Roads" because even now almost every farmer will have arrived at good roads before he gets to town. It is that half mile or mile, or possibly two or three miles, of unimproved dirt that lies between the farm and the good road that constitutes the weak link in the transportation chain.

Schools and School Teachers

At Rutland we met with the Vermont State Teachers' Association. They were holding a three days' convention and I was told that there were more than fifteen hundred teachers present, and this is a big majority of all the school marms in the State. Vermont is geographically small enough to make it quite feasible to bring all teachers in one big meeting without too much travel.

Teachers More Important

Some well-intentioned souls have condemned the central school building as extravagant. Probably the worst that can be said is that in a day when all the world has a struggle to balance its budget, we might very easily have gotten along without some rather expensive architectural frills. Still, I remember that at the dedicatory exercises, the architect assured us that we had received most unusual value for our money, so maybe it is better to have all these fine things while we live, remembering that owing to the ingenious arrangement known as "bond issue" we may both keep our cake and eat it, or more literally, we may enjoy the school house and bequeath a good part of the debt to those who come after us.

Yes—I think I stand for the Centralized School. The only note of protest I might make would be lest we forget that after all it is the school-teacher and not the schoolhouse that makes the school. Once in a while—say once or twice in a generation—there comes along a woman who is in truth, a Heaven-inspired Teacher of Youth and the community that is so fortunate as to secure her services has indeed found the "Pearl of Great Price."

These reflections concerning some phases of our New York school system have been suggested by the way they do things in a state where always it has been necessary to count pennies rather carefully.

Farm Bureaus in Vermont

I am a staunch advocate and defender of the Farm Bureau idea. The movement came late and is still hardly a score of years old, but I think there is little question that it has justified itself. Its usefulness seems to be as a clearing house for agricultural information and as a rallying point for farm efforts. Without the Farm Bureau it would hardly be possible to keep alive such activities as Dairy Improvement Associations and tuberculin testing. The Yankee farmer is Scotch enough to count his pennies carefully and skeptical enough to be reckoned as from Missouri until he is shown. But once having been persuaded of the soundness of an idea, he can be depended upon to stand by. I doubt if there is any other section of the coun-

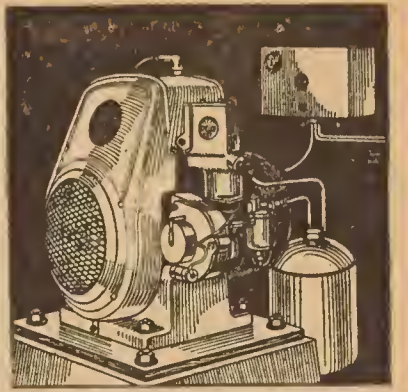
try where the Farm Bureau movement is more thoroughly entrenched than in New England. I took occasion to attend the Annual Meeting of the Farm and Home Bureau of Lamoille County, well up in the north of the state. This is a small, hilly and not too fertile county with less than two hundred and fifty members of the Farm Bureau. Yet, counting men and women, there were about four hundred and fifty present and the Manager assured me that in looking over the crowd, he did not believe that there were more than thirty of his membership that were not represented. I offer that as pretty near to an ideal of enthusiastic support and loyalty to their Bureau.

Where Calvin Coolidge Lies Buried

It was nineteen years ago that I did a couple of weeks of Farm Institute work in Vermont and I remember that we were in Plymouth, although at that time the hamlet had not yet come to be famous by virtue of its

distinguished son. So it was that in October, we turned aside and went a little out of our way to visit this once obscure hill town which may fairly be regarded as a National shrine. I do not suppose that in all New England there is a better example of what may be called a typical hamlet of the hill country. I did not make a detailed census of the place, but if I say there are a half dozen houses, a cheese factory, a country store and the almost inevitable Congregational Church, I shall not be far wrong. The old Coolidge farm could by no stretch of courtesy be called anything other than a rough, broken-up, land farm—a farm that might nourish a brave, hardy and resourceful folk, but that could never give to its master any considerable degree of wealth or leisure. The Coolidge home is in part open to the casual visitor. With a feeling akin to reverence, we went in to the little parlor with the bay-window and saw the table and the kerosene lamp, by the light of which the old father and Justice of the Peace administered the oath of office which made his son President of the United States. Perhaps no man living has in his makeup

(Continued on Page 23)



DELCO-LIGHT

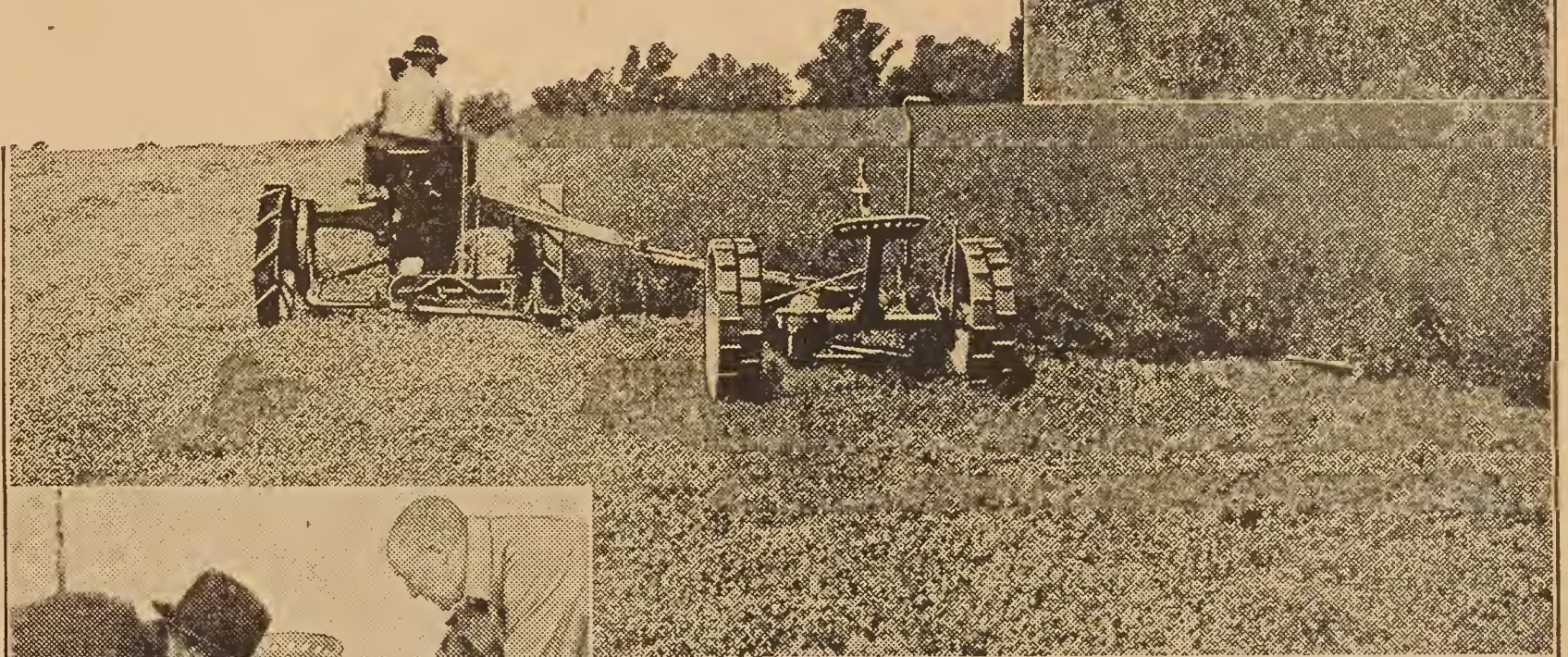
... the ideal source of light and power on the farm.

Talk it over with your nearest Delco-Light dealer, or write

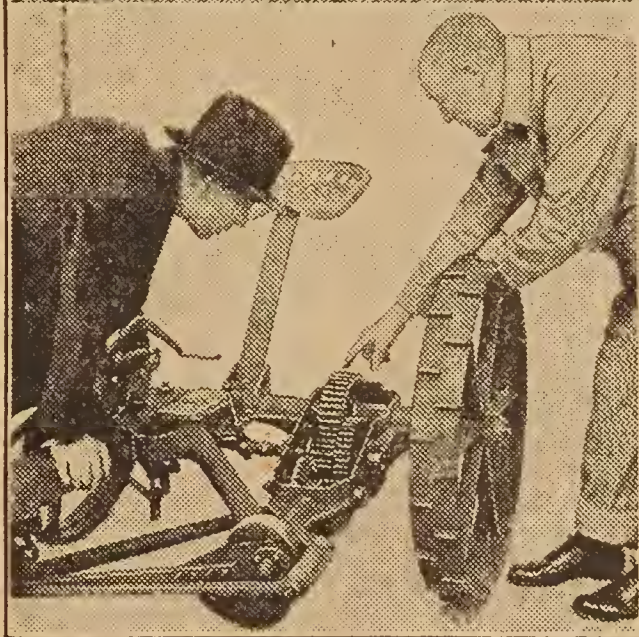
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FOR SALE—Used Bushel and Half Bushel Baskets, Apple Crates, Egg Cases, etc. Write for prices. Open Day and Night. MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, INC., 232 West St., New York.

Put These Modern Tools to Work in Your Hay Fields



McCormick-Deering Farmall Tractor with 7-foot tractor mower and the McCormick-Deering No. 7 Enclosed-Gear Trailer Mower, cutting a 14-foot swath. In the upper right-hand corner is the Farmall 12, the small size in this famous line of all-purpose tractors, operating a 7-foot tractor mower.



Here is the oil-tight gear case, with cover removed, which is an important feature of the McCormick-Deering No. 7 Enclosed-Gear Mower. The No. 7 features automotive construction, with the entire operating mechanism, including the drive gears, pawls, ratchets, clutch, and countershafts, assembled compactly in the gear case. You have never seen anything like this in a mower before.

AT RIGHT; The McCormick-Deering Cylinder-Rake Hay Loader in action. Its frame and solid bottom are of steel construction. This loader picks up from either the swath or windrow.

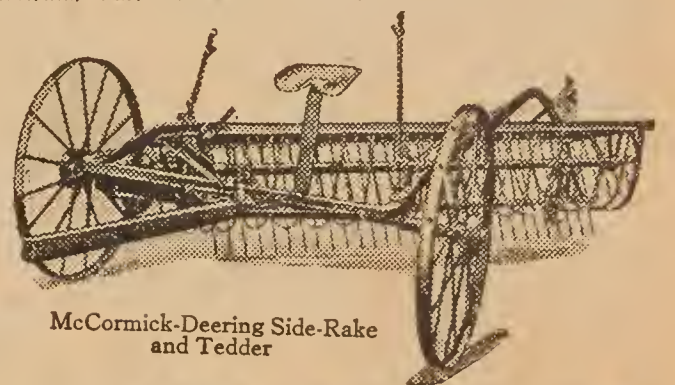


SPEED in the hay field is the order of the day when McCormick-Deering Equipment takes over the haying job. The McCormick-Deering line of hay tools includes the popular No. 7 Enclosed-Gear Mower, tractor mowers for Farmall operation, self-dump rakes, tedders, side-rakes and tedders, loaders, sweep rakes, stackers, and presses. These tools, plus Farmall power, give their owners a big advantage at haying time. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about this modern line of hay machines. Be sure to see the No. 7 Mower.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa.; and at 92 other points in the United States.



McCormick-Deering Side-Rake and Tedder

McCORMICK-DEERING



"Gwan—if you had any brains you wouldn't be driving a truck!"—JUDGE.

**THIS MAKES
POTATOES
PAY
BETTER**



SEMESAN BEL
Dip Disinfectant for
Seed Potatoes
MADE IN
U. S. A.
FIVE POUNDS NET

Forget time wasting and mussy seed potato "soaks!" This year give your seed a quick dip in *Improved Semesan Bel*. It's easy to apply; costs less to use; gives excellent results!

So powerful that one pound treats 60 to 80 bushels. So reliable that leading growers use it to prevent seed piece decay and seed-borne Rhizoctonia and scab. So effective that it has produced a 13.6% average increase in yield in many tests! For free Potato Pamphlet MM-3, write Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

IMPROVED SEMESAN BEL

Use *New Improved Ceresan* for wheat, oats, barley; 2% *Ceresan* for peas; *New Improved Semesan Jr.* for corn.

**STANLEY'S
CROW
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Vegetable Labeling Laws Need Study

IN a recent issue we called attention to Assembly Bill 1580 and Senate Bill 1264 which require that any one who packs or repacks fresh fruits or vegetables, or offers them for sale, shall mark them with full name and address, state where grown, grade according to New York or Federal standards or "No official grade."



Paul Work

After this bill was introduced, it was amended to exempt those who sell directly to the consumer on the premises.

Good practice in grading and labeling is certainly to be encouraged in every possible way. The present laws afford protection against misrepresentation as to content of package or as to grade, but the difficulty with such laws is to provide adequate enforcement. Misrepresentation as to source is always bad and, if it were feasible, some con-

trol along these lines, and also in the use of such terms as "home-grown," might be desirable.

The proposed law would cause a good deal of inconvenience to dealers who receive goods from out-of-state and who would have to mark all packages. It would increase cost and slow up distribution.

Growers and organizations as sound-ed out so far seem to be very doubtful about the desirability of such a law, although some find desirable objectives in it. Since Ohio has a law in force very similar to this and since other states have more or less similar measures, it would seem well for the whole matter to be studied for a season and considered for action at the next legislature. It seems certain that this is what will happen.

The support for this bill apparently came from an effort to provide potato buyers with a leverage by which they could persuade growers to accept payments on a graded basis, and also to prevent misrepresentation by all classes of dealers. This is a desirable objective, but before enacting additional laws, we may well satisfy ourselves that present laws are inadequate, or that the new would be any better enforced.—Paul Work.

Squash Vine Surgery

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has been experimenting on the improvement of squashes several years; in fact, the improvement work started in 1914. In 1921 the station introduced a new Hubbard squash called the kitchenette. It was a small squash made from a selection from commercial seed of the original Hubbard.

Despite the many advantages of a small squash the market demand for a large squash persisted. This is especially true in the markets of the larger cities where most of the produce is sold to retailers, cafeterias, and other large users of vegetable produce, and very little is sold direct to the consumers. To meet this demand for a larger, green Hubbard squash the station perfected the new Brighton Hubbard squash and seeds were sent out for trial in the spring of 1932. This squash has many desirable features which are not found in the old varieties of Hubbard. It is a uniformly large squash, weighing from fifteen to eighteen pounds, and yet there is a demand for a larger squash.

It occurred to me that with proper treatment a much larger squash could be produced and at the same time the quality would not be impaired. And in order to produce it I conceived the

idea of uniting several vines together by the method of grafting and called the operation "squash vine surgery." It is a simple form of what might be called a "blood transfusion."

I selected a good, healthy vine and grafted three other vines to this one parent vine, making the unions between the root of the parent vine and the squash, thus forming a complete circulating system of all four vines. This method gave the parent vine three extra roots to gather substance from the soil, and the leaf growth on the main plant was at least one-third larger and much stronger and of a decided deep green color, much more healthy looking than the other vines despite the fact that they all had the same amount of fertilizer.

I am not positive that this method would be practical or profitable, but as long as there is a demand for larger squashes growers might give it a trial without any additional expense. It's mighty interesting to watch it grow, in fact this squash gained four pounds in one week. It is very thick, solid meat, with small seed cavity, and of the finest quality, and it had no extra feeding excepting what the four roots gathered from the soil and the leaves gathered from the atmosphere.—H. J. Quereau, Baldwinville, N. Y.



The squash weighs 48 pounds. The arrows show where Mr. Quereau made the grafts. Perhaps some of our readers will want to try this experiment.

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Pepper: World Beater. Ready May 15th. By prepaid parcel post, 100, 60c; 200, 85c; 500, \$1.75; 1000, \$2.50. By express collect, 500, \$1.00; 1000, \$1.90; 10,000 or over \$1.80 per 1000.

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Fewer Bruised Potatoes

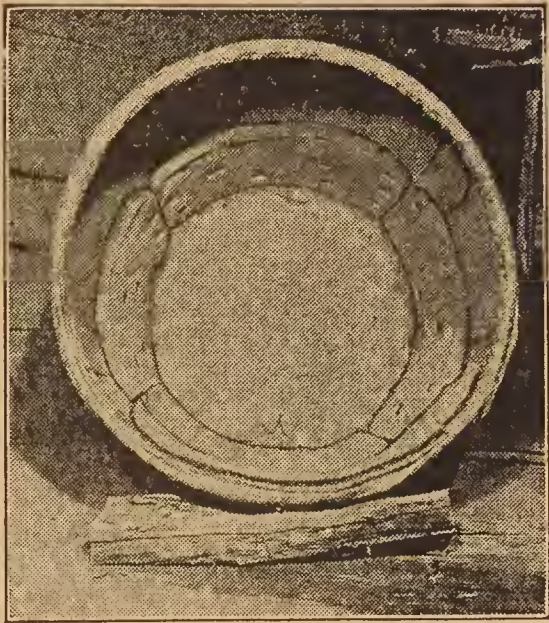
By V. H. Nicholson

BRUISES probably cause Maine potato growers and shippers more trouble than any other defect, and it has been estimated that as much as 75 per cent of the Maine potatoes which fail to grade are turned down because of excessive bruising. Bruising may occur in any of the handling operations from the time of digging until the potatoes are placed in the hands of the consumer, but the farmer or shipper has little control over the injuries which occur after the potatoes are loaded in the car.

After potatoes are under cover any injuries which occurred during harvesting and storing cannot be prevented; but additional bruising can be largely eliminated by careful handling and grading. Padding of the grader is one means of reducing injuries.

Several Maine growers and shippers have recently used sponge rubber, such as can be purchased at most five-and-ten-cent stores and is generally used for knee pads. These pieces of sponge rubber are nailed or sewed to the wooden or metal parts of the grader where bruising or cutting is apt to occur. Mr. William Clark of Presque Isle, Maine, is thought to be the first to use sponge rubber for this purpose, and the illustrations show the padding on one of his graders.

Sponge rubber is nailed to the boards forming the hopper into which the po-



Sponge rubber padding covers the bottom of the barrel up for about sixteen inches and also a strip about eighteen inches wide up to the mouth of the barrel. The barrel is placed so that the potatoes strike the padded strip as they fall into the barrel.

sides of the barrel acts as a cushion which reduces bruising. While padding covers the entire bottom and the sides of the barrel up for about sixteen inches, a strip only eighteen inches wide is padded to the mouth of the barrel. When in use, the barrel is placed so that the potatoes hit the padded strip.

The sponge rubber for padding the grader, movable cushion for the bags, and for three barrels costs about eight dollars. Six pieces, 9 x 15 inches, are required for the movable cushion, eight pieces of the same size are required for padding each barrel, and about ten pieces will be used in padding the grading machine. In all, about forty pieces are required. As these sell for about twenty cents each, the total cost for sponge rubber for one grader outfit is about eight dollars. Mr. Clark believes that the premium received on the first car more than paid for the cost of the materials used. The idea became so popular that the local stores sold all the sponge rubber they had in stock within a few days.

Results are measured not only in the increased prices for current shipments, but the continued use of this and other precautions to eliminate bruising will improve the average quality of the potatoes shipped and make it possible for well-graded potatoes to regain a part of the fancy trade which has been lost to other sections.



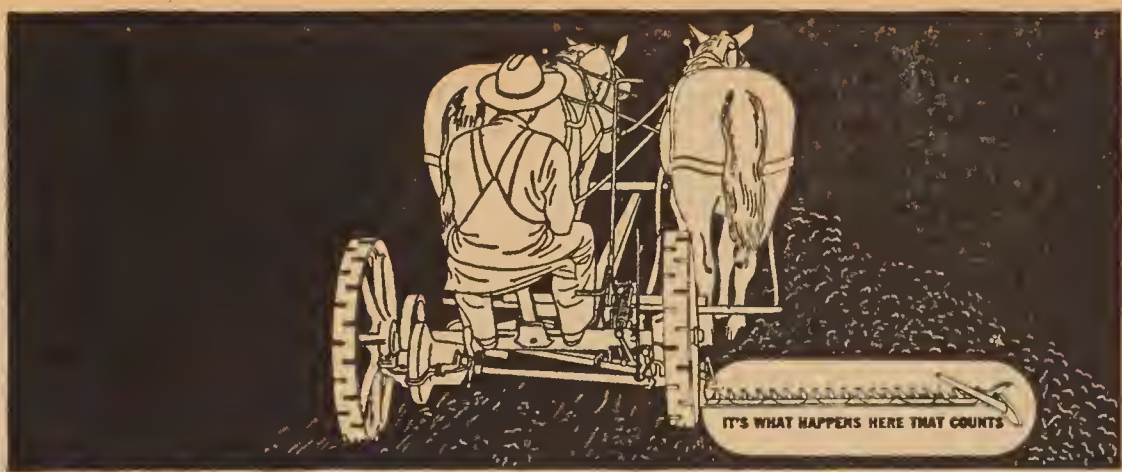
A few pieces of sponge rubber nailed to the gate, and a few smaller pieces sewed to the metal hoops holding the bags prevent many bruises. Six pieces of sponge rubber nailed to a thin board or small platform form a movable cushion which reduces bruising as the potatoes fall into the bag.

tatoes are dumped. This reduces the number of bruises as the potatoes start through the grader. At the front end of the sorting table where the potatoes often drop six to eight inches when they come off the grading screen, two pieces of 9x15 sponge rubber are fastened so that the fall of the potatoes to the sorting table is broken.

At the end of the grader where the potatoes come off the sorting table, sponge rubber is used to cover both sides of the gate and also the metal hoops which hold the bags. Small nails are used to fasten the padding to the gate, but twine is used to sew the sponge rubber to the metal hoops.

The fall from the end of the sorting table to the bottom of the bags is sufficient to bruise the first potatoes which fall into the bag. Bruises of this kind are particularly serious, for there is no chance to grade them out later. Six pieces of sponge rubber, 9 x 15 inches, nailed to a thin board, make a very suitable movable cushion which will practically eliminate bruises of this nature.

When potatoes are to be loaded in bulk, barrels are generally used to carry the potatoes from the grader to the car. Potatoes dropping from the end of the sorting table to the bottom of the barrel are likely to be bruised, and padding on the bottom and part of the



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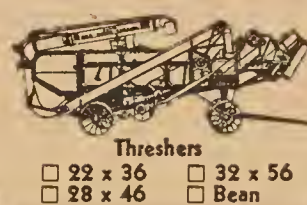
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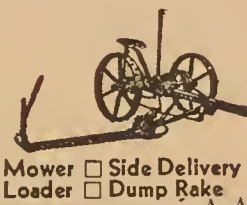
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Beef Producers Oppose Processing Tax

WE asked A. J. Glover, Editor of Hoard's Dairyman, to tell us what happened at a meeting in Chicago held to get the reaction of beef cattle growers to a processing tax. Here is Mr. Glover's reply, which certainly speaks for itself. It is apparent that Eastern farmers are not the only ones who are beginning to oppose the regimentation of agriculture by the AAA.

I did not make careful notes concerning the cattle meeting held in Chicago on April 26 and left before the meeting adjourned. The sentiment expressed at that meeting was very much against any processing tax being placed on cattle. There were a few present who are engaged in raising beef cattle who argued for a tax, — one from Georgia, another from Texas, and one from Colorado, but most of the cattlemen, especially those from Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, were up in arms against any tax being placed on beef cattle. Many of them expressed the idea that they had enough tax in that placed on their hogs. Quite a number pleaded that the tax be reduced. A resolution was passed by those in attendance which created a committee of twenty-five to work out a beef program.

It was a lively meeting and the speakers did not mince matters in the least. One cattleman who seemed to be very well informed on prices and conditions, made the direct statement that Mr. Davis

had misstated facts and up to the time I left, this statement had not been refuted. Mr. E. O'Neil, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was hooted from the platform. I note in a report from his office that he intimated that the cattle brokers attempted to pad the meeting but if I am any judge of the meeting, the overwhelming number there were raisers of cattle.

I talked to Dean Skinner of Indiana who told me the cattle raisers of Indiana are almost to a man opposed to any tax on beef cattle. I learned that this is also the sentiment in Illinois and Iowa. Some of the cattle breeders brought in petitions bearing over 2,000 signatures. The speakers invariably declared that county meetings had been held and they were representative of the cattle raisers in these counties. If the sentiment among the beef raisers is anywhere near what was expressed at this meeting, which I should say 500 attended, they are overwhelmingly against any processing tax on beef.

What do you think of the bill that is going to give the Secretary power to become a dictator of agriculture? Any community in which two-thirds of the producers desire to come under a control program can impose their will upon the other one-third and then the Secretary is given power to deal, judge and direct as his conscience and preconceived notions and otherwise direct.—A. J. Glover.

Out on a Limb

(Continued from Page 6)

phurs more so than others. However, for severe codling moth conditions where lead arsenate must be reinforced with summer oil, sulphur cannot be used because the combination of oil and sulphur will produce severe burning.

A weak bordeaux solution with summer oil and lead arsenate makes a satisfactory spray for the control of scab and moth, providing the bordeaux does not burn. In case the bordeaux produces burning it can be substituted with copper aluminum silicate if applied at the recommended strength with oil and arsenate of lead.

* * *

Cabbage Maggot

The usual recommendation for the control of cabbage maggot is the application of bichloride of mercury, a deadly poison. The time of the application must be early in the season, when the flies which lay the eggs first make their appearance. This is shortly after the cabbage is set, in April or the early part of May.

Examination of the stems and the soil around the stems shows whether maggot eggs are present. The application of mercury is a tedious and costly operation. If thoroughly applied it is quite effective in destroying the maggots to maintain a good stand of plants.

The past five years we have been able to obtain almost a perfect stand by thorough tillage. Shortly after the plants are set, tillage should begin and continue every week or ten days until the crop is well under way. This, accompanied with a liberal supply of fertilizer and application of nitrogen, makes the plants so vigorous that they suffer no set back from maggots. In fact, we never can find any traces of maggot unless on plants that are weak or injured when set in the field.

* * *

Blossom Blight

The past few seasons blossom blight has been most serious in some varieties of apples such as Transparent, Wealthy and occasionally the Stayman Wine-sap.

Experimental results indicate this can be controlled by the use of a weak bordeaux solution applied when the

trees are one-third in bloom. For those orchards which have suffered the past few years, it would be well to apply this spray at the proper time in correct strength of 1-3-50.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 4:40 daily except Saturday; Bill Robbins, 12:55 daily except Saturday. (Eastern Standard Time).

MONDAY, MAY 14

12:35—"A Drain on Your Field," Professor B. A. Jennings.
12:45—"Sunbonnets and Posies," Mrs. Dorothy Littlefield.

TUESDAY, MAY 15

12:35—"The Summer Hay Mow," J. A. McKee.
12:45—"New York State Department of Education."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16

12:35—"Giving Bacteria the Shudders,"
12:45—"Wild Flowers," (Countryside Talk), Ray F. Pollard.

THURSDAY, MAY 17

12:35—"Farm Facts from Farm Accounts," F. H. Branch.
12:45—"Long, Long Ago," H. S. Manley.

FRIDAY, MAY 18

12:35—"Why Pigs Are Poorly," Dr. B. J. Cady.
12:45—"Short Cuts in the Home Routine," Miss Estelle Jones.
7:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, MAY 19

12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Younger Blood in the Older Body," Addison County, Vermont, 4-H Clubs.

MONDAY, MAY 21

12:35—"When Seedlings Fall," Professor J. H. Barron.
12:45—"The Kitchen at the Breakfast Table."

TUESDAY, MAY 22

12:35—"Super-phosphate and Super Crops," C. M. Austin.
12:45—"Musical Program—Under the direction of Miss Grace Barr."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23

12:35—"The Wife-Saving Laundry,"
12:45—"Six Thousand Years of Farming," (Country-side Talk), Professor Bristow Adams.

THURSDAY, MAY 24

12:35—"Where the Bees' Output is Put," E. P. Crane.
12:45—"Railroading Farm Produce," J. W. Harnach.

FRIDAY, MAY 25

12:35—"Buying in the Bull Market," Ayrshire Breeders' Association.
12:45—"Wife-Saving Kitchens," Miss Estelle Jones.
7:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, MAY 26

12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Playing As We Go," Chenango County 4-H Club Band.

WGY Farm Essay Contest

The subject for the WGY Farm Essay Contest for May is "How WGY Farm Programs Can Render Greater Service."

The contest has been running three months and will continue through May. Many attractive prizes are offered. Regulations covering the contest will be sent if you will drop a note to the Farm Essay Contest, Station WGY, Schenectady, New York.

LaGuardia Prevents Better Milk Prices

LATE in April the New York State Milk Control Board raised the price of milk in New York City 1 cent a quart for Grade B; this was from 12 to 13 cents. It was to be effective on Monday, April 23.

As soon as the announcement was made Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia began to raise all kinds of objections. He was immediately followed and

Sheffield Producers Are Right

The Board of Directors of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association is to be highly commended for a resolution just passed stating in effect that unless Mayor LaGuardia and New York City are willing that dairymen receive a fair price for their milk, it will be impossible for dairymen to continue to furnish an adequate supply of high quality milk on a permanent basis. Every dairyman in the milk shed knows that the Sheffield Producers organization is exactly right in this statement. Farmers can worry along for awhile producing milk or any other product below the cost of production, but they will not do it permanently. The Sheffield resolution contains no strike threat whatever. It is a plain statement of the fact.

Mayor LaGuardia answered the Sheffield Producers' statement by claiming it was a strike threat of the dairymen and that the city would, in case of a shortage, mobilize every facility for bringing in milk from Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Such a statement, on the face of it, shows ignorance of the milk business. The Mayor claims he is interested in securing cheap milk for consumers but he would get that cheap milk by going to Wisconsin and by paying cost of long distance inspection and freight charges. When New York City decides to extend the boundaries of the New York milk shed, consumers will suffer just as much as, or more than, local dairymen.

echoed by some of the New York newspapers. There may be some question of the expediency of raising the retail price of milk now at the beginning of the surplus period. Perhaps it would have been better to have waited until July 1. But on a question of right and justice the farmers are fully entitled to a raise right now.

Incidentally, I have hoped that when the Tammany Mayor was succeeded by

the Fusion Mayor, LaGuardia, there would be improvement in the quality of the city administration, but no Tammany mayor ever made a more unfair statement or more harmful to both producers and consumers than LaGuardia's stand on this milk price. He got a judge to issue an order preventing a price raise and then he went on the radio and appealed to farmers not to raise the price, using as his chief argument that it would reduce consumption. But it is not the price rise itself which would have reduced consumption. Rather it was the sensational statements of LaGuardia and the newspapers that make consumers buy less milk and feel they are paying too much for it. As a result, people, including children, in the cities, are deprived of a very necessary food and, of course, farmers suffer as usual. But LaGuardia and the newspapers get what they want; that is, more votes and more subscribers. Who cares how much harm is done as long as these results follow?

Years ago, in speaking to a farm meeting during a milk strike, I tried to make a joke by stating that milk would be a good food if it did not contain so much dynamite. Nobody laughed and one of my friends asked after the meeting: "When is a joke not a joke?" Answer: "When Ed Eastman tells it." In spite of that, I still believe that as a social and economic problem, milk is more filled with dynamite than any other commodity in the world.

Raise the price of cigarettes, the cost of gasoline, a loaf of bread, or what have you, and nobody kicks very much, but try and raise the price of milk and you will have a young war on your hands from consumers every time. It is all right for every business under the sun to sell its products for a profit above costs except farmers, and especially dairymen. The consumer, through his health departments, can force dairymen to obey more and ever more milk production regulations which add greatly to the costs, but when those same dairymen try to get a living price then city newspapers and politicians set up a howl.

Milk always makes a good political or newspaper issue, for one reason, probably, because it is a prime necessity for children. I remember well some years ago of seeing a sensational paper headline which read: "Milk Farmers Are Baby Starvers." We face such a situation in most of the American milk markets at the present time.

Now, as a matter of fact, milk is comparatively no higher than other commodities. The farmer's price is too low. It may be that some dealers are making too much profit, although a recent state investigation showed that no dealer was making much profit on fluid milk and that many of the smaller

(Continued on Page 17)

In addition to the fuss and inconvenience of feeding calves on gruel, it gives an excellent chance for lack of sanitation and consequent digestive troubles. For some time experiments have been under way on raising calves on dry grain following a month or six weeks of feeding on whole milk. These calves were raised on such a program, and they certainly look nice. By the way, raise only the best ones!



DON'T WAIT ANY LONGER TO GET YOUR DE LAVAL MAGNETIC MILKER

THERE are thousands of dairy farmers who need and want milking machines but have been waiting for better times before getting them. In fact, practically every man who milks cows and who does not already have a milker, has made up his mind to get one some time; for he knows that nothing will give more profit and satisfaction.

Moreover, most prospective milker users have already definitely made up their minds to get De Laval Magnetics. This is due to the wonderful performance they have given during the past five years on many of the best dairy farms of the world, such as: the U. S. Bureau of Dairying farm at Beltsville, Md., and all its sub-farms; the famous Walker-Gordon farm at Plainsboro, N. J., largest certified milk producing farm in the world, and many agricultural college and experiment station farms. Outstanding breeders and dairy leaders of all kinds use and endorse De Laval Magnetics.

There is no question concerning the marked superiority

THE MAGNETIC



The only milker with magnetic and uniform pulsations combined with alternating action. Milks faster, cleaner, better. Simple and dependable in operation. Furnished in outfits for milking one to 1000 or more cows.

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The best low-priced quality milker on the market. Furnished as complete outfits or single or double units for use with any existing single pipe milker installation.

ority of De Laval Magnetic Milkers and the efficiency and economy of the De Laval principle of magnetically controlled and uniform pulsations. This together with other exclusive De Laval features is responsible for the fast, clean and perfect milking for which De Laval Magnetics are famous.

The only question in most dairymen's minds is just when they will get their De Laval Magnetic Milkers.

There never was a better time than the present. Conditions are rapidly improving and a De Laval Milker can be obtained on such liberal terms that you can use it while it is paying for itself. You might as well enjoy a De Laval Milker now—the longer you wait the more you lose in satisfaction and profit.

Remember, also, there is the De Laval Utility Milker—the best low-priced milker made. Sold as complete outfits or as single and double units for use with any single pipe line milker.

See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below.

The De Laval Separator Company

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REDUCE STRAINS

While Horse Works

Don't let lameness caused by strain or sprain lay up your horse. Apply Absorbine. Finest thing in world for quick relief. Great antiseptic, too! Healing aid for cuts, open sores, galls, boils. Won't blister or remove hair—and horse keeps at work during treatment. Economical. Little goes far. Large bottle, \$2.50.



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Calf Manna ends calf feeding worries. Checks scours—no runts or pot-bellies. Fed as it comes from the bag—no mixing—no warming—no waste—saves time and labor. Costs less. 100 lbs. costing \$6.00—does the work of 1600 lbs. of milk.

Send for FREE Booklet "What They Learned About Feeding Calves at Carnation Farms." Write

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Reliable Pigs for Sale!

Our quality shall be maintained but prices are lowest ever quoted for this high grade stock. Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester

8-9 Weeks old \$3.00

CHESTER WHITES \$3.50

Will ship C.O.D.—no crating charge.

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PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each.

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PIGS — PIGS — PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$3.00 each

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JOHN J. SCANNELL,

Russell Street, Woburn, Mass.

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire and Chester and Berkshire, 8 weeks old, \$2.50 each. Chester Whites, 8 weeks old, \$3.00 each. Crates free.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS.

PIGS — PIGS — PIGS

6 weeks \$3.00 each; 8 weeks \$3.25 each, extras \$3.75. Chester and Yorkshire-Berkshire and O. I. C.

Ship any number C. O. D.

Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass.

SELECTED BOARS (All Breeds)

Boars for immediate service, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18. Younger boars all prices. Nicely developed pigs, 9-10 weeks, \$3; 10-12 weeks, \$3.50.

Shoats-feeders, all ages and prices. Keep surplus milk on the farm. Add 35 cents for (Double treatment). Be Safe.

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Yes-Sir...MOLASSES IN POWDER FORM

that can be stored,
handled and mixed
like dry feed . . .

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(Registered—U. S. Patent Office)

Just what you have always wanted—always needed. *Pure powdered* molasses you can scoop out of a bag, like dry feed. No trouble, delay or expense in mixing. No need for costly mixing machines. No sticky, messy liquid to handle. Agricultural Colleges, dairymen, stock feeders, poultrymen—all praise MOLASKA. You, too, will be surprised and pleased.

● **Easy to Feed as Corn Meal.** Just scoop MOLASKA from container—Sprinkle over ration or mix like dry feed. Won't stick to teeth of stock. Won't produce lumpy feed.

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● **Made From a Fine Grade Cane Molasses.** Selected from best the West Indies produces. Pasteurizing removes impurities, gases.

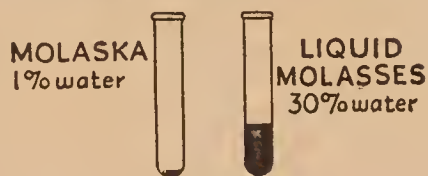
● **Why Pay For Water!** Liquid molasses contains up to 30% water. MOLASKA contains 1% water—a big difference when you figure shipping costs.

● **Greater Feeding Value Than Corn.** MOLASKA'S sugar content is 64%. Compare this with 50% or less in liquid feeding molasses. Carbohydrate content is 86% in MOLASKA, 70% in ordinary feeding molasses.

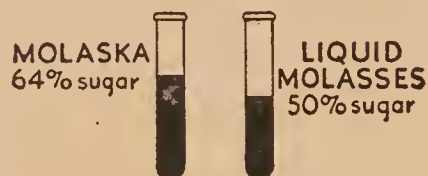
For convenience and savings in your own barns or for better mixed feeds at the mill—take advantage of this new and better way to feed molasses.



WHY BUY WATER?



GET MORE SUGAR FOR YOUR MONEY



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MAIL COUPON FOR SAMPLE AND FREE BOOKLET

THE MOLASKA CORPORATION, 7406 Stanton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Send me without obligation, FREE sample of MOLASKA, booklet and prices. I am interested in feeding stock checked at right.

Name _____ State _____
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You'll find a friendly welcome in this new hotel, and comfortable rooms with private bath

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227 West 45th St. New York
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DOGS

COLLIES—Shepherd, \$5. Rat, Vermin dogs, \$4. German Shepherd, \$5. Small cross bred cow-farm, all around dogs, \$3. Pups, \$2. MULLEN, TUCKERTON, NEW JERSEY

SHEPHERDS AND COLLIES. Trained dogs and pups. MEADOW BROOK FARM, East Thetford, Vt. 26 years raising cattle dogs, also Newfoundlands. Stamp.

WHITE COLLIES AND BEAGLES; Ped. puppies a specialty. RAILWAY VIEW FARMS, Hastings, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: Shetland Ponies at attractive prices. A herd of 75 to select from. Visit the farm. Concrete Road No. 216. WOUNKA PONY FARM, S. W. Huff, Owner, Carmel, N. Y.

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Learn about this easy, methodical, regular plan of saving. How it gives Life Insurance Protection and lump cash sums for yourself. A policy developed to meet 2 important needs: Permanent protection for your family and as you grow older. Cash to reduce a mortgage; send a child to college; build a house or barn or buy important tools. You can then keep in force as much Life Insurance as you want. This strong, conservative company, bearing the highest Life Insurance Company rating, guarantees this to you and your loved ones.

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SPECIAL:—May we send you 3 doz. plugs chewing or 3 doz. sacks smoking for \$1.00 on 10 days trial. CARLTON TOBACCO COMPANY, Paducah, Ky.

Visits With Editor Ed

(Continued from Page 5)

during the 24 hours as it is for animals to sleep. Many plants will not grow in Alaska, land of the Midnight Sun, for example, not because it is not warm enough, but because they cannot stand such a long day of light. Mr. Stokes said that the experiment stations are just beginning to know more about this rest period of plants. They have found that one of the chief reasons why some plants cannot be acclimated or changed from one climate to another is not the heat, or lack of it, but is the difference in the length of the day and the amount of time which the plant has for rest. That is one of the reasons why some of the things you plant do better in the spring than they do in the summer. Every farmer of the Northeast has come to know that he should have Northern grown seed for alfalfa and there are some other plants too to which this rule applies. It may be that one of the reasons for these climatic preferences is the difference in the rest period between the North and the South.

How Sweet Potatoes Are Grown.

Sweet potatoes are grown extensively in Southern Jersey. It is about their Northern limit. Amos took me out on his own place to show me how the plants have to be started. Here was a great long bed covered two or three feet deep with marsh hay. Under the hay were the seed sweet potatoes and under them, in a covered pit, was a slow-burning fire. Sweet potatoes have to be kept at a temperature of 70 or 80 degrees Fahrenheit before they will sprout. Even in a warmer climate it is impossible to plant them directly in the ground because they will rot before sprouting. Amos pitched off a few forks full of the hay to show me how they look. The sprouts had just nicely started. When at the right stage, they will be removed and set in the open field. You will get some idea from this brief description of the large amount of labor required. Even with all the use of labor-saving machinery possible there is still a large amount of hard work connected with the intensive growing of vegetables.

A day or two later I heard Amos and Mrs. Hockett, our Household Editor who came from a Southern farm in Texas and who also has lived in Georgia, arguing over the quality of sweet potatoes. They did not agree at all. Mrs. Hockett liked best the Southern grown sweet potatoes and Amos, naturally, defended the drier sweet potato that grows in Southern Jersey.

Tomato Juice and Advertising

Growing tomatoes is another large industry in New Jersey. The Campbell Soup Company have their largest plant at Camden and they and other concerns con-

tract for thousands of bushels of Jersey grown tomatoes. I have been over there in the fall and seen a line nearly a mile long of trucks loaded with tomatoes waiting in turn to deliver to the Camden plant.

Everyone knows the tremendous increase of the consumption of tomato juice in very recent years. Here is an excellent product that has greatly helped New Jersey farmers. The chief reason for the large increase in demand for tomato juice is advertising. I am just as certain that if milk had an equal amount of right advertising it would double the demand. If an unknown product like tomato juice could have the demand for it increased many, many times by publicity, what would an equal amount do for a great fundamental food product like milk? I just cannot understand why the publicity value of milk is so neglected when the value of advertising everything else is so keenly recognized.

Folks Are Folks Everywhere

Well, as I said at the beginning, crops and weather are all very interesting but do not compare in interest with people themselves. I ended my trip to South Jersey by attending the afternoon session of the Gloucester County Pomona Grange. Farmers of South Jersey are extremely busy at this time of year but, in spite of this, several hundred took the time to attend the important meeting of the Grange. Messages of sympathy were sent to sick members, showing again that the very spirit of the Grange is kindness and consideration to one another. In my talk I discussed the policies of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, pointing out that the present policies of the AAA are pointing toward the regimentation of all agriculture, with a great horde of government workers to be paid by ever-increasing taxation and by the loss of the American farmer of his initiative, personal responsibility and of his independence. Any temporary gain from such policies can never pay for the loss of fundamental principles on which the foundation of this country is laid.

In the evening session, which I was not able to attend, Senator Agans, Master of the New Jersey State Grange, also discussed the AAA, pointing out its disadvantages. It was very evident that the Grangers of New Jersey, like most other farmers of the entire Northeast, are opposed to the present policies of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Following the afternoon session, Amos drove me in the pleasant spring sunshine from Glassboro back to Philadelphia. After the long winter it was certainly pleasant to see the farmers in the fields again and pleasanter still to conclude that, whether they milk cows or grow sweet potatoes, farmers are the same kind, hard-working, responsible people everywhere.



"For Pete's sake, go on down and fix the furnace, then!"—JUDGE.

Now GENUINE UNADILLA SILOS

ARE BETTER THAN EVER
...COST LESS

UNADILLA SILOS have patented features that make them stronger, longer-lived, safer, easier to use. Made of Oregon fir...the superlative silo wood...at surprising low cost...they have dropped in line with prices for your products.

• Catalog, prices, terms, discounts on request. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

Agents wanted for open territory

...its patented features make it a better SILO



Herd Infection

If your cows fail to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have udder trouble or shortage of milk write us. No obligation. Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows. Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co. Box 197 - Waukesha, Wis.

Sixteen Year Old Ayrshire Still Hale and Hearty

How does a sixteen year old cow's teeth look? This picture shows the teeth of Boggie, of Eastside, a sixteen year old Ayrshire cow who has produced over 140,000 pounds of milk and 5,000 pounds of butterfat. Looks like



there's a lot of "chewin'" in 'em yet. Boggie of Eastside is owned by Mrs. E. R. Fritche, of Douglassville, Pennsylvania, and is still hale and hearty and able to graze farther and produce more than many younger cows. During 1933, this cow produced 13,000 pounds of milk, and is expected to freshen again in August.

LaGuardia Prevents Better Milk Prices

(Continued from Page 15)

dealers were operating at a loss. Personally, I think that milk dealers' salaries and bonuses are too high, but it is a fact that if every cent of the dealers' profits and salaries above the costs of operation were taken from the dealer and given to the farmer, it would not add more than 2 or 3 cents a hundred pounds to the farmer's price. It would not amount to much. The consumer has been fed propaganda about the high cost of milk for years, until he believes it. The dealer has always been afraid of a high retail price so he starts with a comparatively low retail price to the consumer, takes out his own costs and profit and gives the farmer what is left. The result is, usually, that there is not much left. Why not start the other way around? Give the farmer costs of production, plus a profit, add the dealer's necessary costs and a reasonable profit, and charge the consumer the result. Practically every other business in the world is operated this way except the milk business.

The public has had so much propaganda about the high cost of milk and it has been a newspaper and political football so long that the consumer really believes that the price is too high. Let us convince him that milk is a cheap food at any reasonable price. That is the reason why *American Agriculturist* has been working so hard to secure a great advertising and publicity campaign for milk. I am glad to say that, as a result, the New York State Legislature has passed a milk publicity bill. This provides for the deduction of 1 cent per hundred pounds on all milk which is to be sold in fluid milk and cream form. One-half of this 1 cent deduction is to be paid by the farmer and one-half by the distributor. The sum will go into the State Treasury and the Department of Agriculture and Markets will use not more than one-half million dollars between now and the 1st of January to conduct a great educational campaign to show the consumer some real facts about milk and why he should buy a lot of it before he buys any other kind of food. By this means the Department of Agriculture and Markets will use the prestige of the great State of New York to get people "milk minded." The possibilities of milk education through the newspapers, radio, the schools, the doctors and the health authorities are almost unlimited.

In addition to the milk education plan a million and a half of relief funds has been set aside to purchase milk for the poor. This ought also to help improve consumption.—E. R. Eastman.

"It's so Simple It's Silly"

That is a pet expression of a good friend of mine and I can't help thinking how well it applies to the way

Creamatine

can make extra sure money for dairymen.

There is no certainty in the price of milk but for extra butterfat the price is fixed—5 cents a point for Grade A milk and 4 cents a point for Grade B milk.

If you can get an increase of 6 points (and some feeders have got more) it means an extra 30 cents for A and 24 cents for B on every hundred pounds of milk. Multiply this by the number of hundred pounds you sell in a month or a year

and you will have the amount of extra sure money.

With Grade A producers it may even mean saving their market since the increase in butterfat requirement.

Do you wonder why we are so interested in helping you make more money? Well, the reason is for us that it is good business to have prosperous, happy customers—those who can pay their bills and have a little left.

But to have this relief, you must feed CREAMATINE. Only in this way can your cows be persuaded to produce the extra butterfat that means extra money in your pocket.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.



Waverly, N. Y.

FOREMOST GUERNSEYS

The Family That Inherits and Reproduce Large Economical Production, Proper Type and Reproductive Ability.

ANNUAL FOREMOST GUERNSEY SALE

At The Farm

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1934

Register Your Name for Catalogue With Dunn & Harwood, Sale Managers, Schoharie, New York or Southboro, Mass.

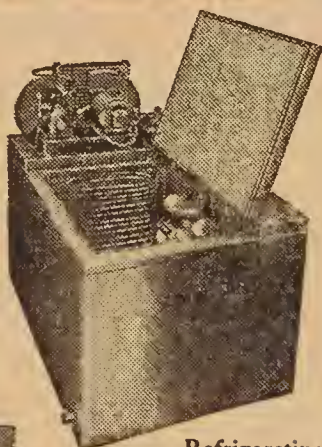
THE CATALOGUE TELLS THE STORY

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Owner

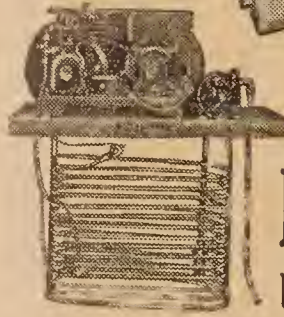
EMMADINE FARM
Hopewell Junction, [Dutchess Co.] New York

JIMMY DODGE,
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Below
50°
in
45
Minutes



Refrigerating Unit



Circulating Pump

with the
**EMPIRE
UNIT COOLER**

THE Empire Unit Cooler insures quick cooling by reducing the temperature of milk to below 50° in 45 minutes and holding it there automatically.

Two cooling agents are used:

- 1: The Refrigerating Unit.
- 2: A Circulating Pump that surges cold water around the milk cans, hastening the process.

A connection can be furnished for circulating this cold water thru an aerator.

The cooling unit and coils are a complete unit and can be purchased separately if desired.

Empire Unit Coolers are shipped ready for use. Every one is tested under actual operating conditions, charged with refrigerant, expansion valve is set and electric thermostatic control adjusted... all ready to go to work making money for you.

Empire Milking Machine Co.
100 HUMBOLDT ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE CO.,
100 Humboldt St., Rochester, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send illustrated literature on the Empire Unit Cooler, the Empire Milker and genuine Empire Rubber Goods.

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Money Saving Silo Values - NOW

To fit your farm and purse. 8 best types of silos to choose from. Rebuilt wrapped jobs at fractional prices. Write
CRANE, Inc., 41 Wilson St. Norwich, N.Y.

MILKING MACHINE RUBBER
tubing for all make machines. New style INFLATIONS that convert your present cups into the popular two-piece cups. Low prices. Guaranteed quality. Write for price list.

RITE-WAY PRODUCTS COMPANY
4007 North Tripp Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
and 1138 Glencove Road South, Syracuse, N. Y.

CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—50 fresh and close springers, Guernseys, Jerseys, Holsteins, T.B. tested, all from accredited herds. Indemnity state claims accepted as payments. Located on Route 22, 12 miles east of Hudson.
E. CLAUDE JONES, Hillsdale, New York.

COWS FOR SALE—Fresh and nearby springers, Jersey, T.B. accredited, one or carload. The best at moderate prices. Walter R. Film, AVERILL PARK STOCK FARM, AVERILL PARK, N. Y.

It Costs No More To Live on the Boardwalk

In the Heart of
All Resort Activity
Room, Bath, All Meals
\$5.50 Single
\$9.50 for 2

EUROPEAN PLAN
\$3.00 Single
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Special Weekly Rates

SALT WATER
BATHS
DAILY CONCERTS
GARAGE

C. HENRY
LANDOW
Manager

Hotel KNICKERBOCKER
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

HORSES

THREE CARLOADS farm work horses for sale. One car choice heavy drafters, two cars hand weight chunks; clever, quiet, gentle harness-broke. Several matched spans work mules. Sorrel and roan registered Belgian stallions also for sale. FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

New York State Division of Milk Control Prices for April:

Class	Price	Butterfat Differential
1	\$2.10	.04
2A	1.40	.04
2B	1.40	.04
2C	1.40	.04
2D	.95	.04
2E	.90	.04
3	Not available.	
4A	.80	.025
4B	.82	.02

To Class 1 milk for New York City add \$.53 before deducting freight rate. The net price at the 201-210 mile zone is \$2.175 for April, 1934.

The Dairy Situation

The New York Herald-Tribune of May 5th states that the courts had reserved a decision on the application of Borden's Farm Products Company for an injunction against an order of the State Milk Control Board. This application is against an order requiring advertised brands of milk to be sold at retail at one cent above unadvertised brands. The court is allowing until May 15th to submit further evidence. Counsel for Borden's stated that the cent a quart price differential had resulted in considerable loss of business to his client. Independent milk dealers have indicated that they cannot compete with advertised brands of milk on an equal basis.

At Boston the milk marketing agreement has been amended to provide for a reduction of 5 cents a hundred to producers on milk going into cream. It is claimed that the request for the change was made by a large cooperative on the ground that it was necessary if New England cream was to compete with cream from the West.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that nation-wide consumption per person, of all forms of dairy products, reduced to a milk equivalent, reached a peak in 1931 when it was 387 quarts. In 1932 it was 381, and in 1933 it was 372. Total milk production in the country has increased steadily. The increase is 17.9 per cent since 1924, during which time the population increased about 11 per cent. Proper advertising of milk will bring about further increases in consumption.

The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that on April 28th storage holdings of butter were 12,315,000 pounds, compared with 9,125,000 pounds a year ago. Butter production recently has not been as heavy as was anticipated. For the first two months of the year, production was 32,000,000 pounds under the production for the same months of 1933.

The Federal government has commitments to buy 9,200,000 pounds of butter for relief purposes, which will make a total of 60,730,000 pounds distributed by Federal agencies for relief. This is about 36 per cent of the total net storage for 1933.

Recently feed prices have dropped a bit. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture says:

"Prices of wheat feeds continued weak near the end of April despite the moderate supply. Light demand for bran forced declines of 50 cents to \$2.00 per ton. The richer feeds were barely steady in some markets and slightly lower in others under dull trade conditions and reduced feeding of concentrates. Prices of linseed meal were irregular with small gains or losses. Cottonseed meal was barely steady in most markets and declines of

\$1.00 were reported at some points because of light local supplies, but dull export trade has weakened the position. Gluten feed prices were lower by \$3.00 per ton. Other feeds were mostly unchanged in price."

Eggs Being Stored Heavily

The most unfavorable factor in the egg situation is the way storage holdings have been increasing recently. When official May 1st figures are released, it is expected that they will be close to May 1st of last year. The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that the total holdings on April 28th were 4,328,000 cases, as compared with 4,510,000 cases a year ago. There is a growing fear that business conditions next winter may not be sufficiently improved to enable heavy cold storage stock to be sold at a profit. Some buying for relief purposes is anticipated which will probably be smaller than a year ago.

Receipts, on the other hand, have not been heavy. At New York City for April they totaled 752,000 cases, the lightest receipts since 1920. Last year when they were below average they totaled 934,000 cases. Along with this there has been a lull in demand until recently and receivers in the City were unable to dispose of eggs coming in. At this writing the general outlook shows improvement. There may be a slight slump when demand for hatching eggs stops, thus throwing more eggs on the market.

Dealers in eggs in New York City are disturbed over what they have called the itinerant egg peddler who goes out into the country, buys eggs and then peddles them out to stores, and in some cases, it is claimed, to consumers. The National Association of Butter and Egg Distributors have taken the matter up with the City Markets Department. Their interest is, of course, selfish, but from the producers' angle, the itinerant trucker has his handicaps, not the least of which is the uncertainty of getting pay unless deals are on an absolute cash basis. Often they start out by paying cash, then payments are made by check, and finally rather than lose the business the producer extends credit for which, often, he is sorry. Deputy Commissioner Carl Kimball, of the City Department of Markets, says that probably an ordinance will be passed requiring these itinerant truckers to get a city license and pay a fee of \$100.00.

New York Egg Auctions

Grade	Po'keepsie	Albany
	May 4th	May 4th
N. Y. Fancy Lge.	20 1/2-25	20 1/2-21 1/2
N. Y. Gr. A. Lge.	19 -25	18 1/2-21
Producer's Lge.	16 1/2-	18 1/2-19 1/4
N. Y. Fancy Med.	17 1/2-19 1/2	16 1/2-18
N. Y. Gr. A. Med.	16 -19 1/2	15 1/2-17 1/2
Pullets	15 -15 1/2	14 -
N. Y. Gr. A. Pewee	12 -13	
Brown Fancy Lge.		20 -21
Brown Gr. A. Lge.	19 -23	18 -20
Brown Gr. A. Med.	15 1/2-16 1/2	15 -17 1/2

New Jersey Egg Auctions

Flemington, May 1st: Hennery Whites, N. J. Fcy. 21 3/4-23 3/4c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 17-19c; N. J. Grade A. 20 1/4-22 1/2c; N. J. Grade A. Med. 16 1/2-19 1/2c; Pullets 15 1/2-16 1/2c; Pewees 15c.

Vineland, April 30th: Hennery Whites, N. J. Fcy. 20 1/2-23 3/4c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 17-18 1/2c; N. J. Grade A 20-22c; N. J. Grade A Med. 16 1/2-18 1/4c; Producers Grade 19-20 3/4c; Producers Grade Med. 15-17 1/2c.

Hightstown, April 30th: Hennery Whites, N. J. Fcy. 20 1/2-23c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 16 1/2-17 1/2c; N. J. Grade A 19 1/4-20c; N. J. Grade A Med. 16 1/4-17 1/4c; Producers Grade 18 1/4-18 1/2c; Pullets 15 1/4-16 1/4c.

Paterson, May 1st: Hennery Whites, N. J. 21 1/4-24 3/4c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 18 1/4-20c; N. J. Grade A 19 1/2-22 1/4c; N. J. Grade A Med. 17 1/4-19c; Creams, 19 1/4-21c; Creams, Med. 18c; Pullets, 13-17 3/4c; Cracks 17 1/4-18c; Ducks 30c.

Baby Chick Hatchings Light

Up to April 27th reports from a large number of hatcheries showed 10.3 per cent fewer eggs set and 6.3 per cent fewer baby chicks hatched in March than during March a year ago. For the first three months the figures are 9.3 per cent fewer eggs set, and 8 per cent fewer chicks hatched. On the other hand April 1st orders for future delivery were 5.5 per cent larger than a year ago. This tendency to buy late-hatched chicks is bad from the point of view of the poultryman because they do not come into production early enough in the fall to get top prices.

New England is the only section that shows consistently more chicks hatched. The increase in March was 14.6 per cent in chicks hatched, and for the first three months there was an increase of 23.2 per cent in eggs set, and 12 per cent in chicks

hatched. A good many of these were hatched for broilers, so it is uncertain just how New England laying flocks next fall will compare with last year. All other sections show slight decreases, except the far West, and even in the West the number of eggs set for future hatchings is smaller than a year ago.

Poultry Buyers' Strike Averted

Here is an interesting aftermath of the live poultry situation as explained on Page 1 of the April 28th issue. The code covering the live poultry industry went into effect recently, and the next day slaughter houses went on a buyers' strike because of a dispute over coop and cartage charges. The New York Live Poultry Trucking Corporation, which does practically all the trucking of live poultry, announced a reduction of 10 cents in coop and cartage charges, which on a carload would amount to \$9.00 as a saving to shippers. The New Jersey Coop Company, which rents the "long coops" reduced charges 15 cents each, which would amount to about \$13.50 on a car of poultry, which was taken care of by cutting the refund to slaughter houses for returned coops from 35 cents to 20 cents.

It was this that precipitated the strike. Leroy. Peterson, administrator of the code, stepped in and the matter is being dropped for ten days until he can make a thorough investigation of it. We hope the reductions will go through because they should result in better returns to shippers of live poultry.

It has been demonstrated on several occasions that 18 cents is about the top price for live fowls. As soon as they go higher, consumption slumps.

Dressed poultry is of interest to nearby shippers only as it affects live poultry. Storage holdings in 35 largest cities on April 28th were 39,837,948 pounds, which was 2,782,000 more than a year ago. Withdrawals from storage during the week, however, were about 20 per cent higher than a year ago.

Recently there has been a shortage of receipts of live fowls. The explanation has been given that because egg prices are a bit above a year ago, poultrymen are hanging on to fowls. Another and more probable solution is that those who are getting out of the business have already sold fowls, and those who are still in are intending to stick.

The relative importance of nearby truck and express shipments of live poultry can be seen by recent receipts for one week when freight shipments totaled 127 cars, and truck and express receipts were equivalent to 37 cars.

Jewish and legal holidays for the next few months include the Feast of Weeks, May 20-21, with the best market days, May 15 and 16; Decoration Day, May 30th, with the best market days May 26 and 28; and July 4, with the best market days June 30 to July 2.

Any reader who has broilers to ship should plan to get them to the market as soon as possible because prices always follow a downward trend at this time of year. You are likely to get best results by shipping live poultry to New York City, unless you have a good local outlet either for live or dressed poultry.

New Jersey Live Poultry Auctions

Flemington, May 2, 1934: Number of crates sold, 302. Fowls, colored, 19 1/2-23 3/4c; leghorns 15-18 1/2c; Broilers, rocks 23-28c; reds 18-20c; leghorns 15-19 1/4c; Pullets, rocks 28-28 3/4c; Old Roosters 11-15 1/4c; Ducks 16 1/2c; Rabbits 13-16c; Roasting pigs 8 1/4-12 1/4c; Hogs 5 1/2c; Calves 7 1/4-9 1/2c.

Mt. Holly, May 1, 1934: Number of crates sold, 95. Fowls, heavy 17 1/4-21 3/4c; leghorns 15 1/4-17 1/4c; Broilers, heavy 21 1/2-24c; leghorns 17-21 3/4c; Roosters 13 1/4-16 1/2c; Turkeys, gobblers 18 1/2-19 1/4c; hens, 19 1/2-21c; Ducks 16 1/4c; Guineas, per pair 95-97 1/2c; Calves, each \$1.25-7.00.

Vineland, April 30, 1934: Number of crates sold, 77. Fowls, heavy 16 1/4-18c; leghorns 14 1/2-18c; Broilers, rocks 18c; leghorns 14 1/4-20c; Ducks 10c; Geese 12 1/2c Roosters, leghorns 9-11c; Pullets, reds 18-18 1/2c.

Meats and Livestock

Country dressed calves on May 4th were quoted as follows:

Per Pound: Prime, 11 to 12 cents; lower grades, 5 to 10 cents.

Hot house lambs brought \$6.00 a head for fancy, and \$2.50 to \$5.50 for lower grades.

Following are quotations for livestock on May 4th:

Veal Calves; per 100 pounds: Prime, \$7.50 to \$8.00; lower grades, \$2.00 to \$7.25.

Spring lambs brought \$12.00 to \$12.50 a head; lower grades, \$5.50 to \$10.75. Sheep, choice, brought \$4.50 to \$5.00; lower grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25. Heavy bulls brought \$3.25 to \$3.75; lower grades, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Hogs brought \$3.00 to \$4.50.

Hay

At this writing supplies of hay at New

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	May 5 1934	April 28. 1934	May 6, 1933
BUTTER			
93 score	25 -25 3/4	25 1/4-26	23 1/4-23 3/4
92 score	24 3/4-	25 -	22 3/4-
88 to 91 score	23 1/2-24 1/2	24 -25	22 -22 3/4
Lower Grades			
CHEESE			
(N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	-13	13 -	
Fresh average run	12 1/2-	12 1/2-	
Held fancy	16 1/2-19	16 1/2-19	19 -20
Held average run	14 -16	15 -16	
EGGS			
White			
Best nearby open market offerings	20 -20 1/2	19 -19 1/2	17 1/2-19
Commercial Standards	18 3/4-	17 3/4-18	16 1/2-17
Mediums	16 1/2-17 1/2	17 -17 1/2	15 -16
Lightweights, Un' grades	-17 1/2	17 -17 1/2	15 -16
Pullets			
Pewees			
Brown			
Best	19 -21	19 -21	17 -19 1/4
Standards	18 -18 1/2	-18 3/4	
Duck			
N. Y. State	19 -20	20 -21	
POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	17 -18	15 -19	12 -15
Fowls, Leghorn	17 -18	-18	-14
Chickens, colored			
Chickens, Leghorn			
Broilers, colored	12 -23	12 -24	12 -22
Broilers, Leghorn	17 -19	15 -20	14 -17
Pullets, colored			18 -24
Pullets, Leghorn			
Old Roosters		- 8	- 9
Capons			
Turkeys, hens	17 -20	18 -22	-16
Turkeys, toms	13 -16	14 -15	-10
Ducks, nearby	10 -12	10 -12	9 -15
Geese, nearby	- 7	- 7	- 8
GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (May) .....	.81 5/8	.78 1/2	.73
Corn (May) .....	.46 5/8	.44	.42 1/2
Oats (May) .....	.32	.28 1/8	.25 1/8
Cash Grains (At N. Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red .....	.99 5/8	.96 1/2	1.01 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel. ....	.62 3/4	.59 3/4	.59 1/4
Oats, No. 2 .....	.44 1/4	.40 1/4	.37 1/2
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo) N. Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	23.50		18.00
Sp'g Bran	19.50		16.50
H'd Bran	21.50		18.50
Standard Mids.	18.50		16.50
Soft W. Mids.	23.00		21.50
Flour Mids.	19.50		19.50
Red Dog	20.00		18.00
Wh. Hominy	18.50		
Yel. Hominy	19.00		
Corn Meal	23.50		20.00
Gluten Feed	21.10		22.90
Gluten Meal	31.25		27.90
36% C. S. Meal	26.80		22.50
41% C. S. Meal	27.00		23.50
43% C. S. Meal	28.00		24.50
34% O. P. Lin Meal	32.00		24.50
Beet Pulp	22.75		

	(No Buffalo Report Red'd)
Gr'd Oats	23.50
Sp'g Bran	19.50
H'd Bran	21.50
Standard Mids.	18.50
Soft W. Mids.	23.00
Flour Mids.	19.50
Red Dog	20.00
Wh. Hominy	18.50
Yel. Hominy	19.00
Corn Meal	23.50
Gluten Feed	21.10
Gluten Meal	31.25
36% C. S. Meal	26.80
41% C. S. Meal	27.00
43% C. S. Meal	28.00
34% O. P. Lin Meal	32.00
Beet Pulp	22.75

York are ample, and the demand is slow. Quotations are as follows:

Timothy No. 2, \$17.00 to \$18.00; No. 3, \$15.00 to \$16.50; Shipping, \$13.00 to \$15.00; No Grade, \$10.00 to \$12.00; Clover Mixed, \$15.00 to \$17.00; Second Cutting Alfalfa, \$20.00 to \$21.00; First Cutting Alfalfa, \$15.00 to \$18.00.

Poultrymen Angered at Federal Egg Grade Change

(Continued from Page 8)

by the action of Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, in lowering the requirements of federal grades. The latter move, they feel, is intended to permit lower quality western eggs to come into the eastern markets on an unfair basis of competition with New York Grade A eggs.

Because of the general interest in the subject, the Farm Bureau invited Mr. Jones to explain the situation. "The New York egg grading law has worked hardships upon western egg producers," he said, "so they got the United States Department of Agriculture to put Grade B eggs in Grade A." It will be recalled that Feb. 16 Secretary Wallace issued an order revising egg grades. Previously New York grades had conformed to the federal grades; now the state grades guarantee a higher quality than the federal grades.

Many poultrymen do not like the law which omits marking of storage eggs as such. Mr. Jones said there is no known chemical test for telling the difference between storage and non-storage eggs. He said: "The marketing requirements of fresh eggs are that they grade A or better, which means they must not be over 30 days old. We may find it difficult to prove that an egg has been kept in storage, but our standards enable us to prove by appearance of air cell, yolk and germ the freshness and edible quality of the eggs."

Asked why the state law was not better enforced, he said: "Unfortunately, we have many things to do. We could use more men and money."

Maintain as much moisture as possible in the potato storage, without having water condense on the top of the pile or on the walls or ceiling of the storage place.

FARMS FOR SALE

40-Cow Dairy, Poultry Farm. Convenient to Hancock. 275 acres; 100 tillable loam. Large house, 85 ft. barn, 44-cow stable, \$3,000. Long term easy payments. Free circular. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

In Famous Farming Valley

Having lost sight, owner sacrifices 90 acres on stone road only 1 1/2 miles village; good milk markets, excellent water, good fences, dandy orchard & sugar bush; neat homelike 9 rooms, electricity at road, 22-cow basement barn, silo, other bldgs. Only \$4500 including 14 cows, 3 horses, young stock, hens, machinery, crops; part cash. L. D. Craine, STROUT AGENCY, Sherburne, N. Y.

Grade-A Milk Farm

Grand farming country, 153 acres, 4 miles city; 80 acres fertile tillage, good house, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, nearly-new 80 ft. cement-basement barn, silo, etc. Low price \$7500 includes horses, 26 cows, young stock, bulls, machinery, etc.; \$1700 down; pg 31 New FREE catalog 1000 bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., New York City.

WOOL—Ship to one of the largest buyers who guarantee a square deal and a good price and prompt cash returns. S. H. LIVINGSTON, LANCASTER, PA.

WOOL and SHEEP : ELTS WANTED. I specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

New York Farm News

State and New York City Officials Confer on Milk Problems

At a conference held on May 7 in the Nelson House at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., ground work was laid for further study and possible solution of some of New York's milk problems. The conference was attended by representatives of New York City and the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin of the Dept. of Agriculture and Markets headed the State delegation and was accompanied by Henry S. Manley, Counsel for the Department; Kenneth F. Fee, Director of the Division of Milk Control, and Edward J. Chaffee of Wassaic, Vice-president of the New York State Council of Agriculture and Markets and President of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association. Mayor LaGuardia headed the New York City delegation.

At the close of a four hour conference, the following three point agreement was reached:

1. Present court proceedings, in which the city seeks to block a one-cent a quart increase, will not be pressed.

(Editor's Note: The recent one-cent price increase was cancelled and has not as yet been re-established.)

2. Commissioner Baldwin will give notice of a public hearing to begin in Albany on Tuesday afternoon, May 15, at which all elements involved in the proposed price increase will be studied, and the need for price revision, if any, will be reviewed.

3. Mayor LaGuardia will direct the Health Department to study the possibility of establishing centres for the municipal distribution of milk, as well as a study of the desirability of resuming sale of loose milk under proper sanitary supervision.

All parties to the conference agreed that it had enabled them to reach an understanding that would permit development of a plan beneficial both to producers and consumers of milk.

Milk Control Law Again Questioned

When the U. S. Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the New York State Milk Control Law, dairymen thought the matter was settled. Now we learn that another case is to come up on October 8th. The action is one brought by Hegeman Farms Corporation of New York City against the Milk Control Board under an order of the Board which would compel the company to pay milk producers an additional \$23,000 for milk previously purchased or lose its license.

Production Loans on Cheapest Possible Basis

Farmers who could use cash to good advantage in their farm operations this season are missing a real opportunity if they do not apply for loans from the Production Credit Association in their county. There is no dispute that farmers should not go into debt unless they have to, but it is equally a mistake for them to struggle along against handicaps due to lack of necessary capital.

This is the considered opinion of Millard F. Hinchey of Morton, president of the Rochester Production Credit Association after more than two months of helping to direct the operations of an association that is prepared to loan a million dollars to worthy farmers. Mr. Hinchey has the feeling—and it is shared by men in other associations—that many farmers are being deterred from applying for loans through lack of understanding.

This he attributes to a number of reasons, including too much red tape and delay they may have experienced in the past with seed loans and the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. The Production Credit Corporation of Springfield, Mass., has brushed aside all of this red tape, Mr. Hinchey says, each local association being administered by farmers who know how their neighbor applicants do business and

what their needs are.

A very important point which is not appreciated, he says, is that applicants pay interest only on the money they use and for the time they use it. For instance, a farmer's application for \$1,000 may be approved May 15. If he draws \$500 on that date he pays interest on that amount. He may draw all or any part as he needs it and if he does not need the full amount of the loan he does not pay interest on any part not used.

"In other words, your local association is extending credit to farmers to meet their needs on the cheapest possible basis," he says. "Many farmers who could use money to discount their bills or economically finance their operations are slow in applying. I urge that they apply at once, so that the money will be available when needed." —Skeff.

New York Delegates to National 4-H Club Camp

On June 14-20, 4-H Club delegates from most states in the Union will gather at Washington for the annual 4-H Club camp.

New York's delegates will be:—Read Adams, of Chenango County, who last February was awarded the *American Agriculturist* Achievement Award at the Master Farmer banquet; Claude Moulton, of St. Lawrence County; Martha Martin, of Nassau County and; Emily Watts, of Jefferson County.

New Cattle Class at State Fair

The New York State Fair premium book contains a new class for dairy cattle with no entry fee required. A total of \$850.00 is offered for the best exhibits of four cows entered by any Dairy Herd Improvement Association in the State. Entries of Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires, or Brown Swiss may be made.

The State Fair premium book may be secured from J. D. Ackerman, Denison Building, Syracuse, New York.

A Drive for Grange Members

Membership Campaign Week, April 23 to 28, was observed with widespread activity by New York Grangers. Headed by State Master Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, Mrs. Stella F. Miller of West Chazy, state lecturer, and Harold M. Stanley of Skaneateles, state secretary, an intensive effort was

made to boost the membership. Net results will not be known for some time, but Mr. Freestone is confident that the record of six years will be sustained and a substantial gain chalked up.

Mr. Freestone undertook the campaign with two definite thoughts in mind. The first was that if the Grange had been able to show a gain every year for six years in spite of depression, it ought to be able to show a further gain this year with conditions for farmers somewhat bettered. The second factor affecting the membership is that this year the Grange has only nine months instead of the usual 12 months to record an increase. This is due to the change in the time of the annual meeting.

At Lake Placid in February the State Grange voted to change its annual meetings from February to December. This means that the membership year will end June 30, instead of September 30. "This means we are losing one-quarter of the year, so far as making a membership gain is concerned," says Mr. Freestone, "but if every Grange digs in a bit harder we will go over the top as we have for the past six years."

For those Granges and Grangers who did not do their part during the Membership Campaign Week, Mr. Freestone has one suggestion: "Let us do it now." —Skeff.

Poultrymen Oppose Tax on Cod Liver Oil

The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council is vigorously opposing an excise tax of 3 cents a pound on cod liver oil, as provided in the Federal revenue bill. It is pointed out that cod liver oil is not a domestic product and that a tax would work a material hardship on poultrymen without benefitting any United States industry.

It will help if you will let your congressman know how you feel about it.

Petroleum Code Affects Gasoline Price

A subscriber reports that he is no longer able to get a discount on gasoline through buying in quantity delivered from truck to his own tank. We have checked this with the Planning and Coordination Committee Under the Code for the Petroleum Industry, located at 45 Nassau Street, New York City. The report is that under the code it is necessary to take deliveries of 100 gallons or more at one time in order to get any discount, and that the discount cannot be more than 2 cents be-

Western New York Cherry Growers Consider Marketing Agreement

New York sour cherry growers may participate in an AAA marketing agreement, designed to fix minimum prices and to place the industry in the hands of a control board.

The movement for such a code started in Traverse City, Mich. That state, Wisconsin and New York produce practically all of the red sour cherries in the country. As a result of unsatisfactory conditions in the industry since 1930, a 1934 code was proposed and funds raised by the Traverse City Chamber of Commerce to lay the proposition before growers in other sections. Roy H. Hooper and Homer Willowbee of Michigan visited Western New York.

At a meeting in Sodus the plan was discussed and a temporary committee named, including W. J. Putnam of Lyons, William Foley of Sodus and Herman DeMay of Williamson. This committee called a second meeting at which more than 2,000 tons of cherries were represented. In order that Western New York might be adequately represented in investigating the plan, formulating any code and be represented at hearings a permanent committee was named. This includes Carl Wooster of Union Hill, George J. Mitchell of North Rose and Mr. Putnam.

This committee was empowered to visit Michigan and generally to act to protect Western New York interests. To pay expenses of the committee the

meeting voted an assessment of five cents per ton.

Sentiment was divided about AAA codes, but one leader summarized the attitude as follows: "If there is to be a code we might as well get in on the ground floor as later be dragged in." It was reported the AAA would approve a code if two-thirds of the total normal pack of 70,000,000 pounds was behind it. A wire to Sodus reported 90 per cent of the Michigan tonnage signed up and Wisconsin in favor of the plan. M. E. Buckman, manager of the Wayne County Farm Bureau, said petitions had been signed by New York growers representing 1,538 tons, or 3,176 pounds. This figure probably has been increased.

Views expressed at the second Sodus meeting included:

1.—That the control board should use supply and demand as a basis for fixing prices, rather than cost-plus.

2.—Opposition to co-operative-packer contracts, by which canners would advance a minimum price per pound and pay more if market advanced.

3.—Licensing of all processors was favored.

The average sour cherry pack in New York in 1929-32 was 16,800 tons or 33,600,000 pounds. Half of this tonnage is in Wayne County and probably two-thirds in Western New York.

Elmer Butts of Sodus was chairman of the meeting. —Skeff.

low the posted retail service station price.

For Grange Lecturers

Grange lecturers in New York State who are interested in putting on short plays can get some helpful suggestions from the Department of Rural Social Organization at the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. This department has a library on plays which they will loan to residents of New York State. You may get six plays at one time for inspection, which are to be kept not more than two weeks. Six cents must be enclosed for cost of mailing.

Plays are loaned for the purpose of helping in the selection of plays, and are not supposed to be used for actual production. After a play has been selected, copies can be purchased from the publisher. This is a real service because the plays on hand in this department have already been selected for suitability for production by farm groups.

New York Newspaper Man Wins Recognition

When the American Society of Newspaper Editors met at Washington on April 21st, M. V. Atwood, of the Ganett Newspapers, at Rochester, was elected secretary and a member of the board of directors.

Cotton Reduction Means Hardship to Farm Laborers

Reports from the South state that the enforcement of cotton reduction contracts, with the resulting reduction in the work available for farm laborers and the displacement of tenant farmers, has brought about a serious social problem.

Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, of Duke University, an adviser in the AAA, has warned against allowing the crop curtailment policy to have the same consequence on farm employment which the reduction in industrial production during the depression had on jobs in industry. He says that, "Southern squatter farm families are in an appalling condition, and the standard of living on tenant farms is shockingly low."

This is one more result of regimentation which, it would seem, might have been expected. How can cotton acreage be suddenly and drastically cut without creating unemployment? It is like trying to dam up a flood,—making the bank secure in one place causes it to break out in another. Again we say that the improvement in farm conditions, so far as it has gone, is almost entirely the result of the monetary policy that has been followed based on Dr. George Warren's advice.

Pennsylvania Opposes New Jersey Milk Bill

Pennsylvania is registering a vigorous protest against a bill now in the New Jersey legislature which if passed would give the Milk Control Board a check on the shipments of milk into this state. The bill drawn for the purpose of limiting receipts from out-of-state points to the actual needs of the market is feared by certain groups across the river, particularly distributors who wish to continue dumping milk in this state.

New Laws for New York

(Continued from Page 3)

\$25,000 for vegetable production research at Cornell.

Licensing Produce Buyers

Since trucking of farm products has become so common, the problem of securing pay from commercial truckers has grown. This involves protested checks and promises to pay "next time." A bill which would require all buyers of farm products to take out a license, which could be revoked by the Department of Agriculture and Markets for any one of a number of reasons, was lost in committee. Commission men are, of course, already licensed and bonded.

In an early issue we plan to give a final report which will tell what bills, now in the hands of the Governor, were signed and made laws.

BAABOY CHICKS

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

PENNA. STATE SUPERVISED Every egg hatched in our plant comes from a High-Egg Production Breeder that has been selected by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry and BLOOD SAMPLE Tested for B. W. D. by Agglutination test in the State Laboratory at Harrisburg, Pa. That's why our CHICK sales increased 89% last season.

Order Now at These Low Prices.

S. C. NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS, Lewis H. Young Strain.....	100	500	1000
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, "Barron or Tancred" Strain.....	\$9.50	\$46.75	\$90.00
S. C. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.....	7.75	37.50	72.50
S. C. WHITE PLY. ROCKS, R. I. REDS, WH. WYANDOTTES.....	7.75	37.50	72.50
(Cross-Bred Chicks Below from N.H. Males and Bar. Rock Females)			
DAY OLD CHICKS.....	8.50	42.50	80.00
HEAVY ASSORTED BREEDS.....	9.50	46.75	90.00
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Send Only 2c per Chick; Balance C. O. D.; 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
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BOX A — LEWISTOWN, PENNA.
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Large Type S. C. White Leghorns.....\$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.
Barred Rocks and Reds.....7.00 35.00 70.
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Stained Antigen BWD Bloodtested Breeders.
Leghorns.....\$7.00-100; \$70.00-1,000
Barred Rocks.....7.00-100; 70.00-1,000
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100% live arrival. Circular FREE. (Cert. No. 3846)
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CHICKS Cash or C.O.D.
100 1000
Large English Type
S. C. White Leghorns.....\$6.30 \$63.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....6.75 67.50
New Hampshire Reds.....7.00 70.00
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Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds.....\$7.00-100
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White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons.....\$7.00-100
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gen Test. Personally Supervised, 30 years experience. Also started. Postal will bring feeding system. Guarantee. Other details. **SANDY KNOLL HATCHERY, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins. Extra Size. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N. Y.



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TURKEY EGGS from our pure-bred M. Bronze, B. Red, Narragansett and Wh. Holland flocks \$2.75 for 12 eggs; \$5.00 for 24 prepaid. **WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO.**

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"Nearby Markets for

Where Are the Hens ?

AS the warm sun starts the greens sprouting in front of your poultry house, I'll bet I know what you think about.

You're saying to yourself, "What a shame to keep the hens in on a day like this. Those fellows down in New York prefer those white livered eggs, but they don't know what's good for them. The hens would be healthier if I turned them out. I gotta notion to do it anyway, but I know they'll squawk when they get my eggs."

Well expressed, and the sad, sad truth. With a nice green mat of grass right out in front of 3,200 pullets, I went through the same torture myself. In fact I broke down and let the birds run. I paid for it though. Most of my eggs were going down to the Vineland Auction at the time, and I dropped out of the "Fancy" class into "Grade A."

I had drier, cleaner houses though, and I'm sure my birds improved physically. After about a month I put them back in the houses and soon got back into the "Fancy" class again.

A Summer Cottage

There ought to be some combination that's best all around in solving this important problem.

According to an experiment conducted at the Oklahoma State Experiment Station about two years ago, heavy green feeding has two effects on eggs.

1. It actually darkens the yolk color.
2. It thins the egg whites.

Of the two, I'm sure I don't know which is more important. A darker yolk gives an egg an old or barnyard appearance. Sometimes even the egg white takes on a greenish-yellow hue. Thin whites mean dark yolk shadows in candling. In other words, when the egg is held in front of the light and twirled the yolk is not held in the center as it would be if the white were thick, but instead swings out close to the shell, thus casting a much darker shadow. Old eggs, incubator eggs and storage eggs also show these dark yolk shadows, so you see why buyers want to steer clear of them.

Since the offending thing seems to be the green feed it seems that we should be able to work out some combination whereby the birds can get the sunshine and fresh air without too much of the green feed. (This is too good a coincidence to keep. A small egg buyer just called me on the telephone to complain that the egg whites were all green and the yolks dark in one case he bought last Tuesday. He says he knows the eggs are fresh, but his customers object to that color.)

In 1930 I certified hens one afternoon on Oak Hill farm at Hauppauge, Long

Island. It was an exceedingly hot day. We first worked in a regular open front shed-roof house, standing out in the sun on sandy soil. We all striped down as far as was polite and still sweated plenty. The birds were panting. About two o'clock we moved into a new house. What a relief; I'll never forget it. It was also a shed-roof house. Only the roof and back wall were solid. The floor was dirt and the sides and front were composed of studs and one inch mash wire. The house was built among some big trees, I forget what kind they were, but I know they cast lots of shade.

Believe it or not, there was a breeze through that house that made me put my shirt back on, and I never sweated another hair. I wish I could have taken that house with me the rest of the week, for the heat never let up. At Kirkup's he tried to pacify me with ice cream. When I got to Phillips' we took several hours off in the middle of the day and went down to the bay for a swim, making up our time in the evening. And so on it went the rest of the week.

I asked Mr. Severin, (now deceased) the then owner of Oak Hill, where he got the idea. He said it was the product of economy and necessity.

This is the way he told it: "Every summer I ran into a riddle. The early pullets were laying on range and the old birds were going strong. Egg prices were always going up at the time, so I hated to throw my layers of big eggs out of production, yet I knew that some of the pullets should be in houses.

The Right Combination

"Finally I said to myself, 'I'm going to build a cheap laying shelter on the coolest spot on the farm. Then I'm going to move some of my layers into it hoping that the more comfortable quarters and starting of wet-mash feeding will keep them laying.'"

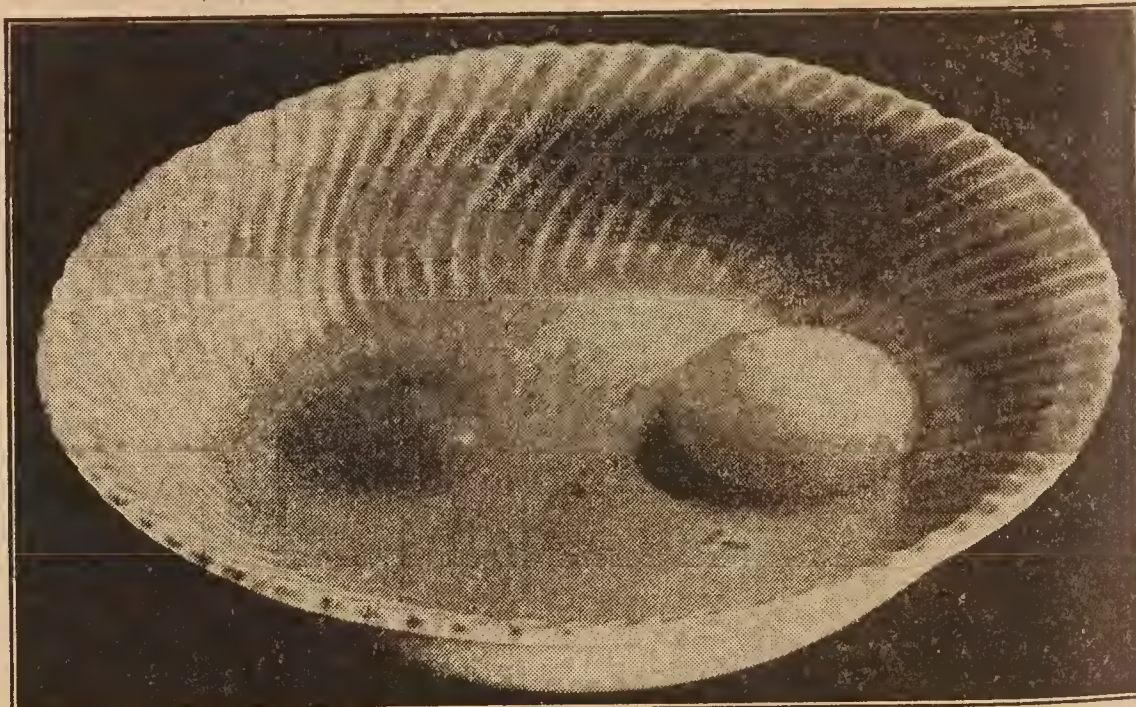
"Well, I've done it, and production holds up longer on this flock than the ones I don't move."

While Mr. Severin's idea doesn't fully answer the green feed problem, I've often wondered if a house constructed to make the front removable, with a shady, bare yard out in front wouldn't help a lot. When I go back into poultry farming, I'm sure I'm going to build such a house. I don't expect to have too much shade as I'd want the birds to get some sunshine while scratching for a few worms or bugs. I believe it would work.

A Northeastern Code

Jim Gwin of the Connecticut Bureau of Markets, who is chairman of the code committee of the Northeastern

(Continued on Page 22)



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

When the housewife breaks two eggs into a bowl and finds one with a dark yolk and one with a light one, she thinks that something is wrong with one of them. The preference among New York City housewives is for light colored yolks.

Nearby Poultrymen



Wire Floors

SIX or seven years ago I first heard of using a wire-floored sunporch to give the growing chicks the benefit of outdoor air and sunshine without the danger of getting disease and parasites from infected soil. It sounded fine and so I tried it out on one house. We used ¼ mesh wire cloth. After the chicks



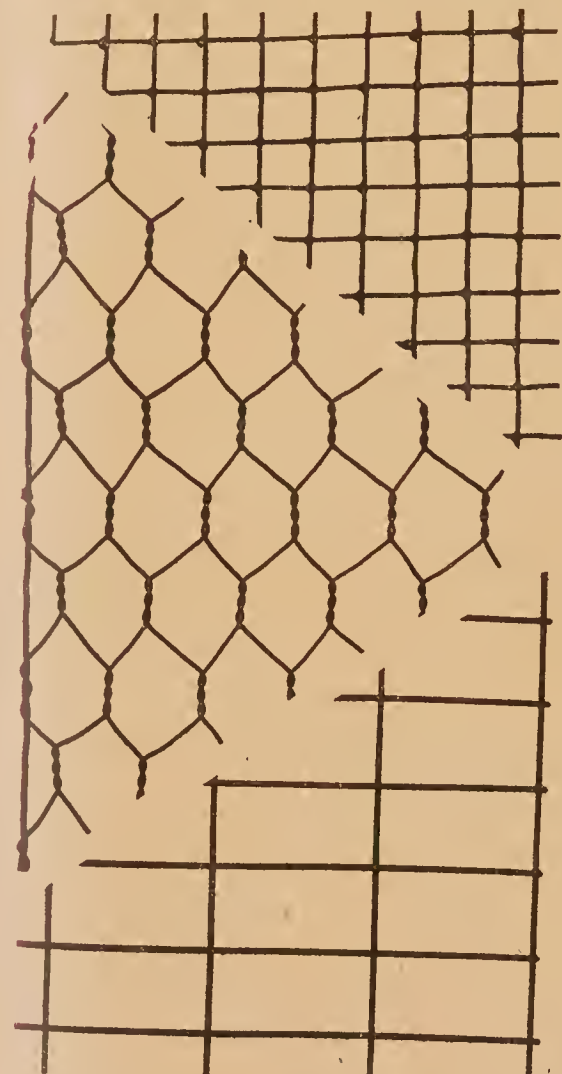
L. E. Weaver

were a couple weeks old the droppings clogged the wire. We moved the chicks to a range shelter soon after that. We have never used anything smaller than ½ mesh wire since then.

We are being told now that wire floors have had their day and are going out of use and out of favor. We must get back to the good old days of range and exercise, we are told. Well, there are many who

never have been in favor of anything else, just free range—uncrowded green with tender forage and uncontaminated with parasites or disease. That is ideal. But how many can reach that ideal? What can we do with March chicks if the ground is still covered with snow? Or suppose we are suspicious of the cleanliness of the nearby ranges?

I am sure that there is still a place and always will be, for wire floors in the poultry business. Dynamite can be mighty useful, and it can be safely used. It has been for years. But a man who doesn't know his dynamite has no business monkeying with it. I do not believe that wire floors ever blew anyone's poultry business into oblivion, and I do know that they have made it possible for some mighty sick businesses to stage come-backs. They are not quite so dangerous as dynamite. They do have some of the same elements of risk. If you can rear first class pullets



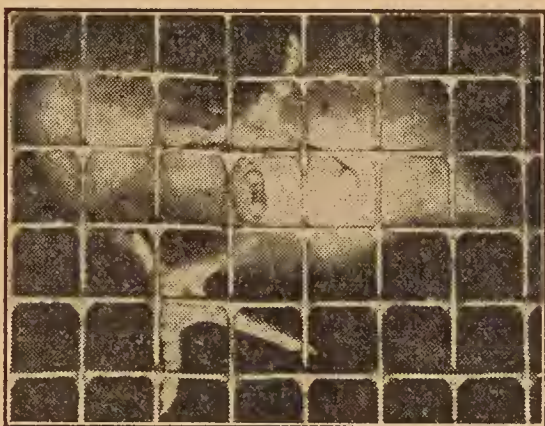
Materials for wire floors. At the top, wire cloth used for battery brooders, brooder houses and sunporches for chicks. In the center, hexagonal wire netting used for range shelters and sunporches; and below, welded wire fabric used inside and outside for turkeys and for half-grown and mature pullets.

without the aid of wire floors, by all means do it. On the other hand, do not take chances with unsanitary conditions that can be avoided by using the wire floors.

Use wire floors in battery brooders. Use them for out-door sunporches for chicks, old fowls, or turkeys. Use them in range shelters. Use them on low platforms on which to set the watering outfit and the mash feeders in the brooder house. The same for outdoor feeding and watering.

While many poultrymen have used wire floors in brooder houses the feeling seems to be that it is better to stick to the old system of litter and frequent cleaning.

On our farm we have had no portable brooder houses, but we have had space in upstairs rooms. So we have used wire floors and brooded here during



A worm's eye view of a day-old chick on ½ mesh wire cloth. No danger of his stepping through.

the four week period between the time the chicks left the batteries and when they could do without heat and were put out in range shelters. This year we will move some chicks directly to brooder houses without wire floors. Perhaps I can tell later which we prefer.

Don'ts and Reservations

Do not leave pullets in batteries more than three weeks. Do not expect wire-floors to take the place of sanitation. Take the usual precautions against carrying in disease. Clean out often, and disinfect. Think of wire floors chiefly as an aid in keeping the quarters clean and sanitary, and perhaps to save some labor. If you must resort to complete confinement rearing write to Mr. A. H. Bulkley, Odessa, New York and ask for his little book that tells how it can be done successfully. He knows for he has done it.

There are three materials that can be used in constructing wire floors; hexagonal wire netting, hardware cloth, and welded wire fabric. These are listed in the order of their first cost from lowest to highest. The sizes of openings (mesh) range from ¼-inch to 2 inches and the weight of the wire (gauge) from 12 to 25. When we built our home-made batteries we used ½ inch mesh "wire cloth" for the floors. That is still working well and I would not change it. At 3 to 4 weeks we move the chicks out to a large permanent brooder room. In fact we have used several different places. One house we floored with ½ mesh wire cloth. That was an error. It should have been at least ¾ mesh. Last year we wanted to enlarge our brooding space and we tried to economize by using some ordinary light weight (No. 20 gauge) one inch mesh hexagonal wire netting. That was another error. The size was alright. The chicks at 4 weeks could run over it readily and they never stepped through, but it sagged and pulled away at the edges, and I am sure that it will have to be replaced fairly soon. Had we used a heavier gauge wire, say No. 16 it would have been better. I am sure, however, that ¾ mesh wire cloth, would have been a more satisfactory investment in the long run.

With the one exception that I have

(Continued on Page 23)

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Halls Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Our Lowest Summer Prices!

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

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FREE Replacement of all Chicks lost in excess of 2% during first 4 weeks or we will make cash refund if you prefer.

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Send for folder telling about Quicker Profits from our Cross Bred Pullet and Cockerel Chicks, also Mapes Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. All breeders mated to ROP Pedigreed Males. All hatching eggs average 25 ounces to dozen, and all produced on our own farm. All breeders State bloodtested for B.W.D. using Agglutination method. (Code Compliance Cert. 5431). Write today.

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S. C. White Leghorns and	100	500	1000
Heavy Mixed	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00

All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by Antigen Stained method. 100% live del. P.P. Cir. FREE. (Cert. No. 4018)

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LARGE TYPE S. C. W. LEGHORNS	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES AND WHITE ROCKS. Excellent for Broilers	7.50	37.50	75.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS, BLACK GIANTS, BUFF ORPINGTONS & W. MINORCAS.	8.50	42.50	85.00
BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, BLACK MINORCAS AND ASSORTED CHICKS	7.00	35.00	70.00

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	Per 50	100	500	1000
Large English White Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	\$3.50	\$6.70	\$33.00	\$65.00
Barred Ply. Rocks, White Ply. Rocks. Extra choice for broilers	4.00	7.50	36.00	70.00
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100% live delivery Postpaid	100	500	1000
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Asst'd or H. Mix	6.30	31.50	63.

Order from Ad. or Write for Catalog. Cert. No. 5218.

RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 30, RICHFIELD, PA.



Compliance Cert. No. 5659

ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS

Bloodtested (BWD Stained Antigen test). \$6.50 per 100; \$32 per 500; \$64 per 1,000. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. MARVIN F. NOLL, Cert. 5659. Box K, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS

Large Type Hollywood Strain Single Comb White Leghorn Chicks. Write for Circular. (Cert. 7791). May and June prices: \$6.50 per 100; \$65. per 1000. Postage paid. C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS

from Antigen B. W. D. Tested Breeders.

LEGHORNS, \$6.30-100; ROCKS, \$7.00-100.

Also started Chicks. Free Folder C. C. No. 11307.

LINCOLN HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

now @ 7c. 1000-\$70.00. B.W.D. Antigen tested. "Special Matting" 10c. Can ship at once. Order from this ad C.C.C. 226. Catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, Box 20, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS

from Antigen BWD tested flocks. Rocks & Reds, \$6.30; Leghorns, \$6.30; Assorted \$6.30. Free circular. Cert. No. 3356.

W. A. LAUVER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Where Are the Hens?

(Continued from Page 20)

Association of Poultry and Egg Distributors, has just gotten a code ready for us in this section. Jim asked Alben Jones of New Jersey and me to help him work up the Code. So we did, and Jim has just sent it to twenty-seven egg marketing cooperatives in the Northeastern states for their suggestions, corrections, or approval.

We may never be burdened with a code on poultry and egg distribution, but if we should be, the poultrymen of the Northeast should have something to say about it. Especially since they are selling such a large volume of

described by them as having "a wider, flatter tread; 16 per cent more non-skid blocks in the center of the tread for traction and safety; more than 11 per cent wider riding ribs; narrower grooves and an average of two pounds more rubber in the tread of each tire."

How to Lessen Loss by Parasites

Parasites cause the loss of two billion dollars annually to U. S. owners of livestock. This startling statement made by Purina Mills, of St. Louis, Missouri, is backed by records of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Parasites or Profits" is the name of a new reference booklet published by the Purina Mills. It is a practical sanitation guide for farm and home use, and is arranged and indexed so that information can be located almost instantly.

Write to the American Agriculturist for your copy, or to the Educational Division, Purina Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

A Contest About Harness

It is not always that you can get money for telling the good points of a product. The Gleckner Harness Company, of Canton, Pennsylvania, give you this opportunity in a prize contest which closes May 26th.

If you want to enter, write to them today for complete information. There are 125 prizes, the value of which totals \$2,000.

Build Soil Fertility

The first step in maintaining or increasing soil fertility on dairy farms is the proper use of farm manure. You will find some good suggestions in the pamphlet, "Build Up Soil Fertility," which you can get by dropping a postcard to the J. I. Case Company, Racine, Wisconsin.

No Profit in Rats

It costs about \$2.00 to feed a rat for a year. The American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, Department G-1, has a booklet which tells you how to kill them.

Seed Corn Not to Eat

Crows can do a lot of damage to a corn field. Scare-crows mean little after a day or two, but one or two experiences with treated seed discourages them. The Cedar Hill Formulae Company, Box 500-M, New Britain, Connecticut, have a money-back guarantee on their crow repellent.

The Haverly Electric Company, of Syracuse, New York, in cooperation with Servel and one other concern, have been keeping school. The course of study which was of particular interest to farm boys concerned refrigeration, heating and air-conditioning, and those who took it are fitting themselves as trouble shooters either on their own farms or for some commercial firm.

It is one thing to hook up one horse to a walking cultivator, but quite another thing to hook up a tractor correctly, particularly when two or more implements are drawn by the same machine. Tractor manufacturers are, of course, interested in having their product give satisfaction. The International Harvester Company, of 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, will be glad to send you a copy of "Tractor Hitchers for McCormick-Deering Farm Machines."

Our Advertising Guarantee

OUR guarantee protects you. American Agriculturist accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest. We guarantee fair treatment to our readers who deal with advertisers and will refund the purchase price to any subscriber dealing with a dishonest advertiser who has through error been allowed to get into our columns. Refund will be made after reasonable attempts to get a refund from the advertiser have failed.

The above guarantee does not apply to advertisers who go through legitimate bankruptcy proceedings. To take advantage of this guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist," when writing to advertisers. They must report unsatisfactory dealings to American Agriculturist promptly within a month after the transaction, unless some unusual circumstance is involved.



Do hens enjoy it? You bet they do. but they will produce just as well if you keep them confined, and the eggs will be more uniform in quality.

their eggs through their own selling organizations.

In this code we have incorporated grades which will protect the fine eggs from our territory. We feel that this is the keystone of the code. The grades are practically the same as the present New York State Retail Grades with a few minor changes in the wording but no lowering in the requirements. On the Code Authority, which is charged with the enforcement of the Code, we have asked for a majority representation.

In the "Unfair Trade Practices" we have listed some of the tricks that are used in market manipulation.

Personally I hope we have no Code, but if we must, we're going to fight hard for a fair one. Through the boards of directors of the various Northeastern cooperatives we hope to get the actual voice of the producers back of the kind of code which will suit them best.

—J. C. Huttar.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this column at regular intervals we plan to give you worthwhile news about the products of our advertisers. Many commercial companies conduct valuable experiments, sometimes publish bulletins giving worthwhile information, and at times there are new products which are real news. Such information you will find here under the heading "With American Agriculturist Advertisers."

Better Tires

How long would the first automobile tires last under present driving conditions? Not long. As cars have been developed to drive farther and faster, and as modern traffic conditions have made quicker stopping necessary, better tires have been developed until a flat is an exception rather than an event to be expected daily, as was the case years ago.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company have just announced a new tire



Hubbard Farms May Hatched N.H. Reds

Mature for October Egg Profits!

With Hubbard Farms' Reds, there's still ample time to get chicks and be ready for fall egg profits! Figure this out:

You buy chicks for broiler or egg profits. Until those profits start, it's all outgo—not income. The faster a chick grows, the cheaper this growth is made.

Fast, uniform growth and early maturity bred for 20 years into Hubbard Chicks shortens the period before profits are realized. Speedy growth and freedom from culls makes them popular for broilers. Eggs at 5 months and 50% production of good size eggs at 6 months makes them popular for layers. Generations of constitutional vigor and low mortality make them profit makers either way.

Get our Catalog. It tells you why Hubbard Chicks are dependable—why you should buy only from the source—why our chicks have given such wonderful satisfaction—32 pages in color with true descriptions of our N. H. Reds and their profit making qualities.

Compliance Certificate No. 750.

HUBBARD FARMS

Box 230 Walpole, N. H.

REMEMBER THE 8 POINTS OF HUBBARD BALANCED BREEDING!

"Hello Folks!"

Cooley Chicks

are backed by 30 years' breeding and hatching experience. All breeds. Write for FREE folder and summer prices.

ELDEN E. COOLEY, Box 19, Frenchtown, N. J.

WENE CHICKS

REDUCED MID-MAY PRICES

WHITE LEGHORNS—22,500 HEN Breeders give Stamina. Large, chalk-white eggs, 24-26 oz. for Utility, 25-28 oz. for Select Matings.

100 for \$8.50; 400 for \$32.00; 1,000 for \$75.00.

Select Matings. 2c a chick higher. Postpaid. Safe arrival Guaranteed.

(Comp. Cert. 7415)

Wene Chick Farms Dept. D. Vineland, N.J.

LEISTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00
Rhode Island Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
Heavy Mixed	6.30	31.50	63.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. (Cert. No. 3009).

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BIG ENGLISH TYPE LEGHORNS

PULLETS 40c AND UP. Lower prices for younger ones. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Thousands to select from at various ages. Privilege of inspection at Express Office before paying. 85% are from 200 up to 305 Pedigree Sired Stock. Yearling hens; Pedigreed Males; Breeding Cockerels. Catalog and Special May & June Chick Bulletin free. Compliance No. 1600. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 54, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS FROM BREEDERS

BLOOD-TESTED for B. W. D. (Pullorum Disease) by stained Antigen method. Cash or C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.
Barred and White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.
Assorted \$6.30-100; Safe delivery postpaid. Cert. No. 1529.			

NIEMOND'S HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LOOK!

S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds (Utility Matings) Chicks 6 1/2c ea. or \$65-1000. Fine quality (Special Matings) Grade A. Rocks, Reds, or Leghorns, 7c ea. or \$70-1000. Mixed Heavy or Light \$6.30-100. Write for FREE literature and valuable information on chick raising for profit.

COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75A, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D. C.C. No. 11,738. Prices on

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.00	3.50	6.50
Rhode Island Reds	2.00	3.50	6.50
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.25	6.30

LAMAR HATCHERY, Box J, LAMAR, PA.

BABY CHICKS

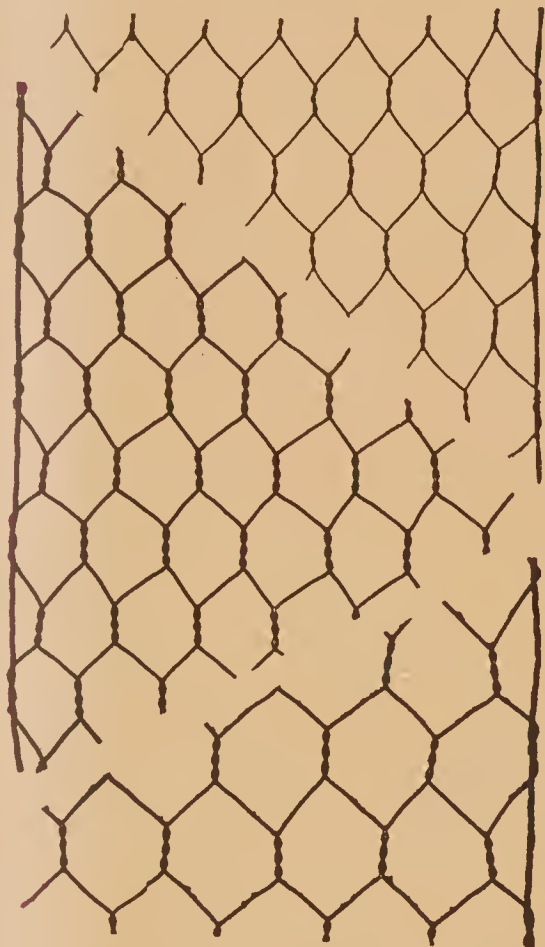
Wire Floors

(Continued from Page 21)

mentioned we have never been in a position to have a sun-porch for the chicks. I believe they are desirable. The Cornell Poultry Dept. tells me that they have found $\frac{3}{4}$ mesh and 14 or 16 gauge satisfactory for this purpose.

Last year in one pen we covered half the floor with wire raised about 4 inches above the board floor. The rest of the pen had a fairly deep peat moss litter. The electric brooder was on the litter side of the pen. The drinking trough and all the feeders were on the wire. That worked out very well.

I believe that every brooder house should have the watering and feeding equipment placed on wire platforms.



Three types of hexagonal wire mesh. The top one is 20 gauge, which is too light. The center is No. 16 which is satisfactory. The one in the center is a one-inch mesh, and the lower one is one and one-half inch.

For this purpose the wire should be of as large mesh as possible, not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ mesh. Out of doors it is especially desirable to dig out a shallow dry well and cover it with a good-sized wire platform on which to set the water fountains. Use 1" by 2" wire fabric for this.

Turkeys and Welded Wire Fabric

Wire floors seem to achieve their greatest usefulness in turkey rearing. $\frac{1}{2}$ mesh is too small for the baby poults. When they sit down the hock sometimes sticks through and they can't pull it back. With a larger mesh they do not get caught so frequently. A $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ mesh is advisable. As the turkeys get older and heavier they put a great strain on the floor. Only heavy and stiff wire will stand it. Welded wire fabric, either 1 by 4 or even 2 by 4 mesh is satisfactory.

The Poultry Department at Cornell has a short mimeographed bulletin which gives a more complete discussion on the uses and construction of wire floors. This can be obtained upon request.—L. E. Weaver.

Preventing Cannibalism

During several years experience, I have found the following method to be the best in preventing cannibalism among baby chicks. When the chicks are about three weeks old, I darken the windows of the brooder house by dark curtains over the windows, leaving only enough light for the chicks to find the water and food hoppers,

which are placed near the front. The curtains are lifted at four or five o'clock in the afternoon and lowered at eight in the morning.

From my experience I have found that the picking usually commences during the late forenoon or middle of the day when the chicks are resting under the hover, never in the cool of the day when the chicks are active.

—Mrs. M. A. S., New York.

Fattening Broilers

To bring good prices, cockerels must be in good flesh. Cockerels reared on a good starting and growing ration, with an abundance of grain, during the latter part of this period, usually show good flesh and yellow color. If broilers are confined and a fattening mash is desired, the following may be used:

100 lbs. yellow corn 50 lbs. ground oatmeal
50 lbs. middlings 30 lbs. meatscrap

If milk is available for mixing the mash, the meatscrap may be omitted. This should be fed as a wet mash three times per day, with all the cracked corn the birds will eat the last thing at night. Milk or water to drink, or both, should be provided. The temperature has a lot to do with satisfactory fattening conditions. Cool, well ventilated rooms are necessary during hot weather.

Along Old New England Roads

(Continued from Page 11)

less of the theatrical than had Calvin Coolidge, but he surely exhibited a genuine flair for the dramatic when he took the oath of office that midnight in the little front room of a remote Vermont hilltop farmhouse. Like the signing of the Compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, it will afford a theme for artists for centuries to come. As a ceremony, it caught the imagination of the country in a fashion that could by no possibility have been attained if the oath had been administered by the Chief Justice of the United States in the presence of cheering thousands.

Of course we took our way to the cemetery hard by, where the great son of Vermont lies buried. It is just an ordinary, not very well-cared-for back country cemetery, occupying the sides and summit of a rather abrupt little knoll made up of soil so light and sandy that it does not carry a really good turf. There on a sort of terrace against the steep hillside is a long, long line of Coolidges, bespeaking the fact that they have been Plymouth folk for generations. Our Presidents are buried in very different fashions. Jefferson waits with impressive dignity on the slope of Monticello not far from the great mansion that he built and the plot is surrounded by a high iron fence. Strange to say, as set forth by the epitaph which he himself wrote, he desired of posterity to be remembered not as *Third President of the United States* but rather as "*Author of the Declaration of Independence and Father of the University of Virginia.*" Grant lies beneath an ornate memorial tomb around which swirls forever the unceasing traffic of Riverside Drive. In the old cemetery at Kinderhook, in the midst of his townfolk, is the grave of Martin van Buren. Above it is a plain marble shaft, no more prominent than might properly be placed above a simple farmer and on it for epitaph, there is nothing but his name and the bare line "*Eighth President of the United States.*" But the grave at Plymouth has a very lowly slab—surely no more ornate than that beneath which his forebears and other "rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep" and on it there is no word of eulogy or epitaph. The only hint of the fame of the tenant who rests there, is that above his name is carved the Great Seal of the United States and I am sure that there is no one but will agree that this is fitting.

WOLF BABY CHICKS from Flocks Inspected by A.P.A.

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES—Order From This Ad **Bloodtested**
Buy Now! Wolf Chicks the choice of thousands at these lowest possible prices. All Blood-tested with Antigen for B. W. D. by Gilbert Wolf, American Poultry Association Flock Inspector. All reactors removed. We guarantee 100% live delivery and 14-day livability, which means replace losses first 7 days at $\frac{1}{2}$ and last 7 days at $\frac{3}{4}$ of original price.

S. C. White Leghorns	Wolf Standard Utility Mating Bloodtested - but not Flock Inspected by A. P. A.		Wolf "A" Quality Mating Bloodtested and Flock Inspected by A. P. A.		Wolf "AA" Quality Mating Bloodtested and Flock Inspected by A. P. A.	
	100	500	100	500	100	500
Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$6.50	\$32.50	\$7.50	\$35.00	\$8.50	\$38.75
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks						
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	7.25	35.00	8.25	38.75	10.00	48.75
New Hampshire Reds						
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons						
Jersey Black Giants	9.00	43.75	10.00	48.75	11.00	53.75
Assorted Heavy Breeds	6.75	33.75	7.50	37.00		
Assorted Odds and Ends	6.50	32.50	7.00	33.50		

For 25 chicks add 1 1/2¢ per chick—for 50 chicks add 1/2¢ per chick—\$1.00 books your order—We ship C.O.D. for balance plus postage and C.O.D. charges.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.

Box 6

GIBSONBURG, OHIO

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PURE BRED

All chicks from our pure-bred Super-Culled flocks of the very finest bloodlines. They are bred to grow larger, mature quicker, lay better, and meet every requirement of those raising poultry for profit. We have only one grade, The Best. 100% live delivery guaranteed. CATALOG FREE. "Code No. 2081".

ORDER NOW FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

PRICES PREPAID	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff			
Leghorns, Anconas, . . .	\$6.75	\$32.50	\$64.00
Bd., Wh., Buff Rocks, . . .			
S.C. Reds, Wh. Wyands, . . .	6.90	33.00	65.00
Buff Orpingtons, . . .			
Wh. & Bl. Minorcas, . . .	7.45	36.00	70.00
Wh. Orpingtons, S. L. . .			
Wyands, R. C. Reds, . . .	6.55	32.25	63.50
H. Assorted for Broilers . . .	6.30	31.50	63.00
Mixed for Layers			

Add 25¢ extra on lots of less than 100
Prices subject to change without notice

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 112, LINCOLN, ILL.



SEE HERE!

White and Brown Leghorns; Barred, Buff and White Rocks; White Wyandottes; S.C. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; at prices below:

	100	500	1000
Hayes Supreme Chicks	\$6.95	\$32.50	\$64.00
Hayes Ace Supreme Mating Chicks	7.95	38.75	77.50

Also, at slightly higher prices, 10 other varieties. Free literature on request. Code No. 587. Hayes Ace Supreme Mating Chicks guaranteed against loss 10 days or replaced free. All prices postpaid to your door; nothing more to pay. Prompt delivery. 14 years' experience. Customers in 43 states. Over 3 million chicks sold last season. Send your order now to this address:

HAYES BROS. HATCHERY, 92 Hayes Building, Decatur, Illinois



LOOK! White Pekin Ducklings \$14.00 a 100. Indian Runners \$15.00 a 100. Finest quality. Goslings and Baby Guineas. BABY TURKEYS, Mammoth Bronze, \$30 a 100. Three other varieties of Baby Turkeys. BABY CHICKS, 40 breeds. Finest layers. Post Paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Compliance Certificate No. 293.

NABCB POULTRY FARMS

Box T-1.

Gambier, Ohio.

BOS QUALITY CHICKS & PULLETS

AT REDUCED PRICES. S. C. White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. All blood tested stock. Salisbury antigen test. No money down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Pullets 6 wks. and older ready for shipment. Low prices. Catalogue free. Code No. 1080.

BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

Improved 20th CENTURY BABY CHICKS

All breeds IMPROVED by purchase of new high production blood. Bloodtested for B. W. D. with Stained Antigen under our supervision. All reactors removed. . . . Shipped in Feed-O-Boxes . . . Means FREE STARTING BROODERS

"A" Quality Matings	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	\$6.50	\$32.50
Bar. & W. Rocks, W. Wyand., R. I. Reds	6.75	33.75
Pekin Ducklings . . . Compliance No. 955	12.00	60.00
Add 1 1/2¢ to above prices for "AA" Quality Matings.		
"AAA" N. Hamp. Reds & R. I. Whites	10.00	50.00

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY Box R New Washington, Ohio

SHIPPED IN FEED-O-BOXES Send for CATALOG

BIG ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS, B.W.D. Blood-tested Breeders, Antigen, Code 6702. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box M, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS BLOOD TESTED... Backed by REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

State Accred. and B.W.D. Tested by Antigen Test by authority Ill. State Hatchery Bd. Any losses 1st 14 days replaced at 1/2 price. HI-QUALITY GRADE. Price per 100. Br., Bf., Wh. Leghorns, Anconas, Hvy. Asst. \$6.30 R. C. and S. C. Reds, Rocks, White Minorcas Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 6.95 S.L. Wyands, Par. Rocks, J.Bk. Giants, L.Brah. 7.95 Jersey White Giants and Dark Cornish. 9.95 100% Live Del. Guaranteed. \$1.00 per 100 books order, bal. C. O. D. ORDER FROM AD.

LONE ELM HATCHERY, Box 202, Nokomis, Illinois.

MOTTLED ANCONA CHICKS.—Write for catalogue. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. AMERICAN CHICK-ERIES, Grampian, Pa.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS.—Write for catalogue. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. AMERICAN CHICK-ERIES, Grampian, Pa.

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An Opportunity

American Agriculturist always has an opening for another good salesman who has a car and can be away from home during the week. Of course, the work will take your full time. Commission paid on every sale. Under the new management, the paper is larger and better. More folks want it. Write me.

E. C. WEATHERBY,
Circulation Manager,
ITHACA, NEW YORK.

Little Big-Heart

By C. A. Stephens

Three Maine boys go to Portland to see the great fire. A small child who cannot find her parents attaches herself to them. Deserted by the other two, one boy whose family is away takes her home and sends for a nearby maiden lady, saying that he wants to give her a kitten.

As a result, Miss Euphemia cares for the child, but this causes a rift between her and her brother, causing her to leave home to live with a neighbor. Euphemia's brother, knowing that the child, "Sissy," frequently crosses an old well while at play, decides to remove some of the boards hoping that she may come to some harm.

* * *

CHAPTER FOUR.

It would be difficult to find a human being in a frame of mind more deplorable than that of Canaan Lovejoy as he worked at harvesting his bean crop the next day, and watched for Sissy to come to the well. The nickname of "Cane," or "Cain," by which his neighbors knew him familiarly, had become terribly appropriate.

And as he had observed, Sissy often came out for blackberries at about eleven o'clock in the morning, and between three or four in the afternoon, for the food at Elder Witham's was sometimes meager, and the child grew hungry between meals. At length he saw her little white sunbonnet bobbing up and down among the bushes near the line wall as she clambered over it. The malevolent blood throbbed in his brows, and his hands shook. He drew down between two rows of corn and watched her every movement as she drew near the treacherous well. But Sissy passed by it, and after a time went back to the house—safe.

Half-relieved, half-disappointed, the man renewed his labors. All good was not dead in his heart; for a moment he was inclined to go and put a strong covering over the well. But hate and spite reasserted their sway over him. Taking occasion to pass the well at noon, he drew forward a tempting bush of berries and made it fast directly over the broken boards. All the afternoon he busied himself picking up stones in a lot from which there was a good view of the well, and watched for the child to return. But she did not come again that day.

She came next forenoon at about nine. Lovejoy was dressing a chicken in the doorway of his barn, when he saw Sissy at the well, in the very act of reaching up for the treacherous spray of berries. Even as he looked, she put up her hand to grasp it—and disappeared!

He heard her scream as she fell, and then, after a moment or two, he distinguished faint, low outcries from down in the well. The old boards had fallen with her, and although she went under water, she had risen and clutched the floating wood. Owing to the depth of the well and the thick green shrubbery about it, Olive Witham, in

her house a hundred yards away, did not notice the sounds; but Canaan Lovejoy heard them, although his barn was much farther away.

For some moments he forced himself to go on dressing the chicken, for he had resolved not to seem to hear, or see, or know anything of the "accident!" But still that plaintive crying came to his ear. Dropping the fowl he ran into his barn cellar, and seizing a fork, began pitching over a heap of compost; but the south window of the cellar was open, and when he paused for an instant Sissy's low, distressed wail again reached his ear. There were hogs in a long pen under the barn. He rushed at these animals with the fork and prodding them without mercy, sought to drown, by their horrible squeals, those low, but terrible sounds.

The hogs ceased their uproar after a time, and again that faint, smothered little wail of the child in the well fell on the miserable man's ear. It was unbearable! He rushed forth from the cellar, ran around by the north side of the barn, entered the farmhouse by the back door and dashed wildly upstairs to his bed-chamber. Throwing off his boots he cast himself on the bed; but even as he did so, his eye glancing out at the south window at the head of the bed, fell on Sissy's little white sunbonnet lying on the grass near the brink of the well. It had probably fallen from her head as she reached up for the stalk of berries.

He had thought to take his bed and feign sickness when the neighbors should make a stir about the child and come to the house. But although he turned his face to the wall of the room and drew a coverlet over his head, that little white sunbonnet was before his eyes still; and although that was probably hallucination, he still thought that he heard the child's piteous crying!

He sprang from his bed, and forgetting his boots, ran raging and cursing down-stairs. Anything to get those sounds—real or imaginary—out of his ears! He looked out. No one was in sight, either on the road or down at Elder Witham's. It seemed to him that everybody in the world must hear that child's cries—yet nobody was astir, anywhere.

Brutal ferocity then took possession of him. He would himself stop her noise! He would hurl stones down on her! Still in his socks and grinding his teeth, he ran down to the well. Yet his cunning had not deserted him. He reasoned that even if people found a bruise on the child's head, they would conclude that she received it when she fell in; and again he looked about to see whether any one was in sight.

Lifting a stone of fully a hundred pounds' weight from the wall, he approached the well. The chilled and nearly exhausted child still uttered at intervals little, low cries. He put down the stone, and getting on his knees, looked into the well to see on which side she was, and where to drop the stone.

The sight that met his eyes was one to melt the heart of a ghou— a golden little head and piteous upturned face, and tiny hands blue with cold, clutching a piece of board which had lodged in a crevice of the stoning of the well.

He took the stone in both hands to hurl it down, when Sissy looked up and saw him.

"Tate Sissy up!" she moaned. "Tate Sissy out the told water!"

And yet again, as he stared down, that pleading little voice came up to him. "Sissy's told! Tum tate Sissy up!"

To the last day of his life the wretched man never knew exactly why he did not cast the stone. Perhaps his guardian angel knew. Or perhaps no human being can become utterly lost to humane feeling.

Canaan Lovejoy could not afterward recollect what he did between that moment and the time when he found himself down in the well, his feet betwixt the stones, lifting Sissy from the water and climbing out—himself crying like a child!

Why he did not carry her to Elder Witham's house, since that was the nearest place, is not clear; perhaps a sense of guilt or of emity prevented him. With Sissy in his arms he ran across the field to his own home. Her clothing was dripping cold well-water and his own was wet through.

The child was inert with the chill. Her teeth chattered. She shivered and shook as he removed her soaked garments; she had hardly strength to speak. He promptly wrapped her in a woollen blanket, and then kindling a fire in his stove he heated another, and also warmed some milk for her to drink.

With the first sense of warmth the child fell profoundly asleep, but not until, slowly unclosing her eyes, she had said, drowsily, "Oo's dood to Sissy. Sissy loves oo. Oo toot Sissy out the told water."

Imagine the man's feelings at that benison! For an hour or more he sat by the lounge upon which he had placed her near the stove, and watched her as she slept, and shuddered at the thought of his crime. The better emotions of his heart stirred tumultuously. As in a mirror he saw himself on odious creature. What wonder that Euphemia had left him, that all his neighbors despised him! He saw it all now. He had cherished his selfishness until he had sunken into a sordid brute.

He got up and looked at himself in Euphemia's glass. The hard, set lines about his mouth filled him with self-disgust. He could see and feel just how his own growing hardness to every one had formed them there. He went into the little spare chamber for which Euphemia had so often asked him to buy decent furniture, and took up the Bible from the table, where his mother had kept it when she was living. On one of the blank leaves between the Old and the New Testament were recorded his name and Euphemia's, with the dates of their birth. Yes, he was forty-seven years old; selfish, hard, hateful, a brute of a man, who had abused a good sister—and had attempted something much worse.

He sat down and hid his head in the side of the bed in which his mother

had slept for so many years. In a dreary way he was wondering whether such a monster as he felt himself to be could ever be anything better. Suicide had been in his thoughts not infrequently that summer, and the idea again came into his mind.

Sissy cried out suddenly in her sleep, and he returned to the kitchen. Her cheeks were now flushed, and she had wriggled partly out from the warm blankets. He sat down and brushed aside the house-flies that troubled her. Presently she shivered again, and moaned; and again her conscience-stricken watcher covered her warmly, and then sat by, a prey to strange emotions. That wee bit of humanity had said, "Sissy loves oo!"

Soon she was flushed again and cried out for "Aunt 'Phemy!" He began to realize that she was ill, and that perhaps she would die as a result of the long immersion in the cold water of the well. He tried to think of remedies, but camphor was the only one in that forlorn house. Forgetful of his own food and of his work, he sat there throughout the afternoon.

Meanwhile there was commotion at Elder Witham's. Euphemia was at the Corners a mile away, at work drying apples; but shortly after noon, Olive Witham missed Sissy, as she did not come in for dinner, and went to look for her. She called "Sissy!" several times, then searched the garden and the little stable. She even went to the blackberry hedge, but did not pass the wall. As for going to "Cain" Lovejoy's house, she did not think of such a thing; nobody went there. Her conjecture was that Sissy had gone away along the road to find Euphemia at a neighbor's house, and had there received food.

Aunt Olive was not given to worrying, and she had much work to do; but as the afternoon advanced she became uneasy about the child and finally started for the place where Euphemia was at work. On hearing that Sissy had disappeared Euphemia started for home in such haste that even Olive could not keep pace with her. She hardly knew what she feared; but she thought of her brother and his resentment.

Knowing that Sissy was in the habit of going for berries along the line wall, Euphemia bent her own steps thither as soon as she reached the house. Hardly had she crossed over to her brother's side, when she espied Sissy's little sunbonnet. Then the open well caught her eye; and with a cry of terror she approached and looked into it. Nothing save broken bits of board, afloat on the water, were visible; but she knew that the child would sink if drowned. In an agony of fear and uncertainty, she started to run to the house to summon Elder Witham; but a conviction that the Elder was wholly useless stayed her steps.

Then she thought of a pole and grappling-hook which she and Canaan had sometimes used to recover their bucket from the well; they kept it lying by the garden fence. She ran up across the field to fetch it. Even in her haste and distress she noticed that smoke was rising from the kitchen chimney, and she wondered whether her brother

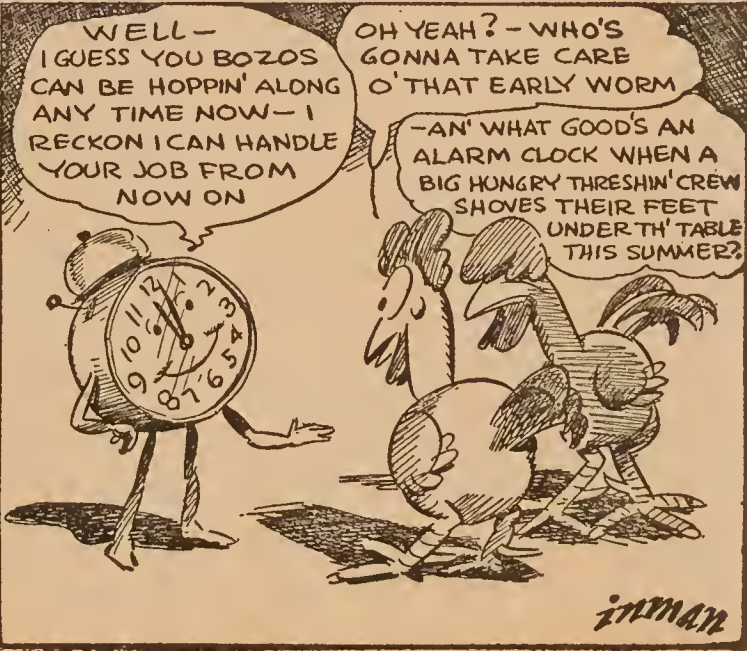
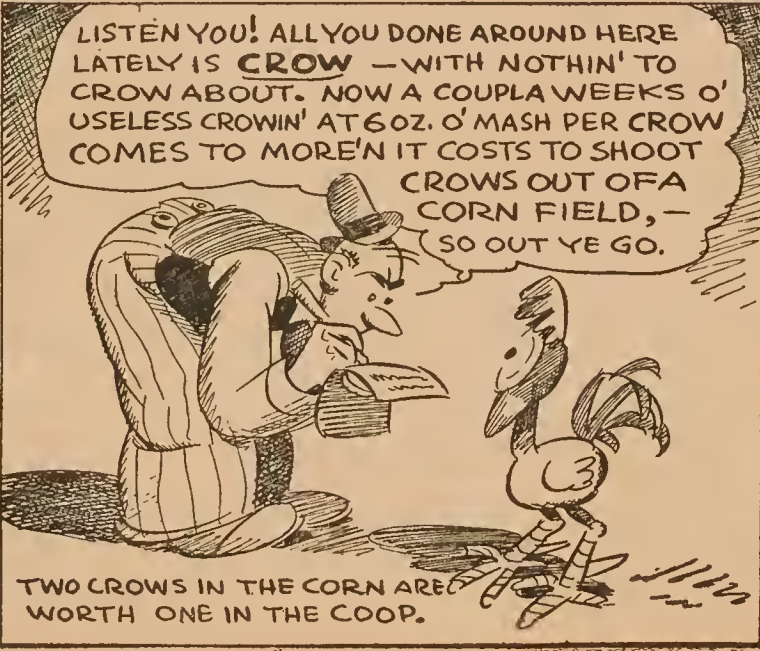
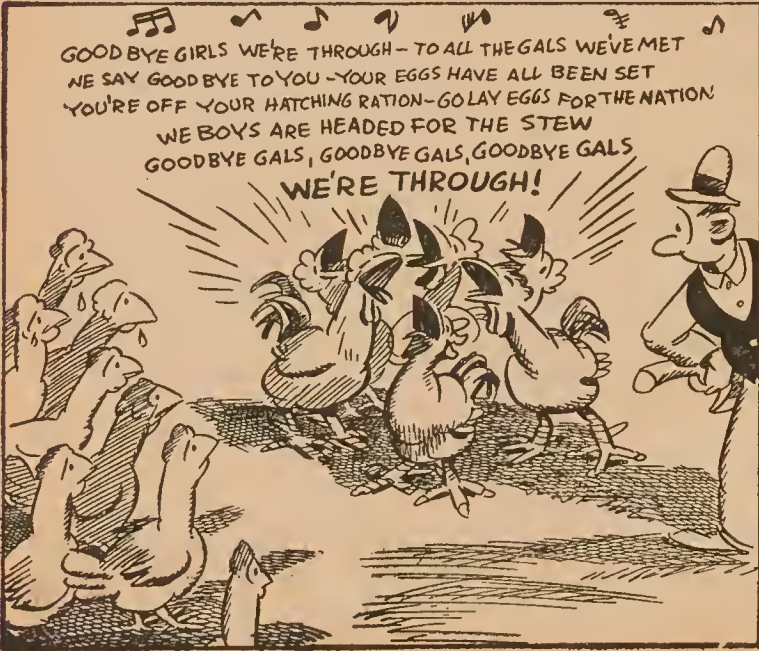
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CETRID OF THE ROOSTERS

The hatching season over, it is time to get rid of the roosters. Fertile eggs wont keep and it's wasteful to produce them.

About the only good a rooster does from now on is crow, and the loss he causes is expensive.

The only flock that need roosters this late in the season are those producing eggs for hatcheries



were cooking food, and what he would say to her if he saw her taking the pole.

She imagined that he would forbid her to touch it! Very likely he would prevent her by force, and perhaps strike her. She had no thought that he would assist her to recover Sissy's body, even if she asked him to do so. She stole forward, therefore, to secure the pole and escape with it before he should see her, keeping to the garden side of the house.

She was reaching for the pole, when from the kitchen window, which was open, she heard a strange sound! Surely it was an attempt to sing! Could it be Canaan? She had not heard him sing a note for years, although when they were young and had attended singing-school together, Cane had sung tenor with some success.

Even in her anguish and haste she could not help listening an instant; and—yes, that was the air of "My days are passing swiftly by;" and—yes, it was Cane!

Euphemia was touched. "Poor lone-some old boy!" she thought. "He cannot help being what he is, I suppose. But why did God make him so? I will ask him for the pole!" she said to herself impulsively. "Maybe he won't be angry, and maybe he will come with me!"

She opened the little garden gate with a trembling hand, and drew near the open kitchen door. The voice within was still crooning the familiar old air. Lovejoy was bending over the lounge, tucking in the blanket. Euphemia entered softly, fearfully, and then saw Sissy's yellow hair, and knew that he was singing to the child. Her involuntary exclamation caused her brother to turn. He started up, looking strangely guilty.

With one step Euphemia was kneeling by the lounge. "What ails her? How came she here?" she cried, turning doubtful, searching eyes on the man's face.

"She fell in the well," replied her brother, slowly.

"And you got her out!" cried Euphemia.

"I got her out," said Lovejoy in the same slow tone; he seemed on the point of saying more, but hesitated, and went out to drive his cows home from pasture.

Meantime the Elder and his sister arrived. They were astonished to find Euphemia there with Sissy, and not wishing to meet Lovejoy, soon took their leave. When Cane entered to get his milking pails, he remarked that the child got very cold in the well. He paused a minute, and then added, "I didn't go at first, when I heard her." He made no further confession.

When he brought the milk to the kitchen, he looked at Sissy again and

said, "I will go for a doctor, 'Phemy, if you want me to,"—an offer which caused his sister to regard him with perplexity as well as wonder.

Euphemia did not think that a physician was necessary; but in the evening Sissy had grown so feverish and restless that Lovejoy set off of his own accord to summon one. The sight of the child's sufferings appeared to frighten him. The doctor arrived after midnight, and his skill, perhaps, was of service; at least the child slept more quietly after three in the morning, and waked at seven somewhat pale and languid, but otherwise quite her little healthy self again. She was hungry.

Neither Euphemia nor her brother had slept during the night. Euphemia went to the sadly neglected pantry and storeroom, as had been her wont, and prepared breakfast. When it was ready, she set a chair with several cushions in it for Sissy beside her own, and then called in her brother, as in the old days. He took his place opposite her, but ate in silence.

It was Sissy who, after drinking her milk, did the talking. She informed Euphemia how she had "fallen down" into the "told water," and how "he," pointing across to the silent man, "lipted" her out and "waped wa'm b'ankets" around her. In her exuberant gratitude to every one who was good to her, she first clambered over into Euphemia's lap, for a "big tiss," then suddenly sliding down to the floor, and hastening around the table, she climbed upon the abashed Canaan's knees. He would have escaped; but Sissy, throwing both arms about his neck, gave him also a "big tiss."

The man turned red, caught his breath, and choked. Nobody had kissed him since he was a little boy. Euphemia blushed, too, and knew not what to do.

"I will wash the dishes and tidy up a little for you before we go," she said, in confusion at the child's affectionate boldness.

Lovejoy went out without replying, but he lingered about the sheds. Presently, while his sister was putting the kitchen to rights, he came to the door.

"'Phemy," said he, "I'll deed ye half the farm, and we'll go and do the writings this afternoon. And you may have all you can make from the dairy and the poultry; we will put that in the writings, too."

Much touched, Euphemia answered that it was a good and generous offer. "But, Canaan," she continued, "I've become attached to this child, and if its own mother never comes, I'm going to work and keep it."

"That's what I meant," interrupted Lovejoy. "Have the child live with us. We can adopt it, if its own folks don't

(Continued on Page 29)

"WHEN I LEARNED TO COOK, THERE WEREN'T ANY HIGH-POWER BURNERS"

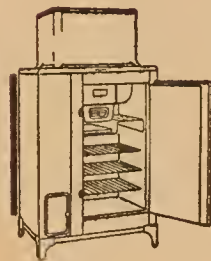
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The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY neighbor says along in spring, his feet begin to itch, by jing, to git to work-in' in the soil, and so begin the season's toil. He loves to turn the good brown earth, and figger what the crop is worth that will be growin' on his land, if he should git a right good stand. There ain't no place he'd rather be than out there in the field, by gee, the smell of fresh-turned soil to him just fills his spirits up with vim and ev'rything in life's all right; when he turns into bed at night he rests in peace because he knows that spring has come when things that grows will all be spring-in' into life without no thought of man-made strife.

The farmer's lot it ain't so soft, hard luck comes back to him right oft, there ain't nobody knows the cost like him of bugs and late spring frost, but still with all that troubles us, and years since we've been prosperous, why, we forgit it all in spring, for when the birds begin to sing, and grass greens up beneath our feet, the farmer's lot is pretty sweet. There's trouble found

most anywhere, there ain't no one but has some care, but when the buds begin to burst, why, let depression do its worst, hard luck can never knock us out while sunshine comes and seedlings sprout!



With the A.A. Homemaker



Tested Cakes and Cookies

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

THERE are probably two reasons for baking cakes and cookies at home, one being that good ones are expensive to buy and the other that most women who enjoy cooking really like to turn out a nice cake or a batch of tempting cookies.

Just as with most foods, cakes and cookies fall into two classes, those which we would elect for regular family use, and those for occasional use. The first group would include the plainer, less rich ones, and the second group would comprise those which are more tedious to make, or those with more expensive materials, or those which might be too rich to be used often. The recipes given here-with provide some from each group.



Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

There are various ways of putting a cake together, but the orthodox way of making a butter cake is to cream the butter until it is soft and creamy, then combine the sugar with it, a little at a time, add the eggs, either beaten whole or just the yolks, saving the whites to be beaten stiff and folded in at the last. One little trick towards getting a smooth cake is to let the creamed butter, sugar, and egg mixture stand a few minutes before adding other ingredients, as this helps to dissolve the sugar and prevent graininess.

Then add alternately the milk and the flour which has been sifted with the salt, baking-powder and soda, if

any is used. Vanilla or other liquid flavor can be mixed with the milk or folded in last. Any great amount of beating should be done before the flour is put into the mixture, as gluten in the flour is developed by beating, tending to make the cake more like a bread than cake.

The foregoing method is what might be called the foundation method of cake-making and one who aspires to be an A-1 cake-baker should master it.

Hurry-Up Cakes

These are the cup cake and emergency methods which allow the fat to be softened and beaten in after the other ingredients have been combined. But it gives a different texture, more like that of a rich muffin, and one should not deceive herself into thinking that it does more than "get by" as a cake. However, busy people want short cuts at times and we are including some receipts for them. But we still maintain that nothing will take the place of careful handling in making really excellent cakes.

If one has an electric beater, the process can be speeded up, some steps even omitted. Instead of creaming the butter first and then adding butter and eggs, the three can be put into the bowl together and beaten at high speed for five minutes. Then set the mixer at low speed and add alternately with the milk the flour, salt and baking-powder which have been sifted together previously. Stop the machine just as soon as the materials are barely combined. This avoids the toughening caused by overbeating after the flour is in. Vanilla should be added in the milk. The actual mixing should not take more than seven or eight minutes.

But this means that everything should be ready in advance, pans greased, all materials ready at hand so that one does not have to hold up the mixing process while she hunts for some necessary ingredient. Hard butter should be allowed to soften at room temperature before trying to cream it, and flour sifted once before it is meas-

The broom splint method for "trying" cakes was condemned long ago as unsanitary but who doesn't depend on it still sometimes. A butter cake "sings" as long as it is cooking and stops when the cake is done, but a sponge cake continues to make this sound even after it is baked. —Photo by Ewing Galloway.



ured, then sifted several times with salt and baking powder.

Sponge and Angel Cakes

Sponge and angel cakes are in a class by themselves, put together by an entirely different method than for butter cakes. A true sponge cake has no baking powder or soda to help make it light, and therefore has to depend upon the air beaten into the eggs and the mixture to raise it by expanding during the heat of baking. For this reason, both the mixing and baking require special care.

The method of mixing sponge cake is this: beat egg yolks until stiff and lemon-colored, add salt, sift in finely granulated sugar, beating constantly. The stiff egg whites are then folded in and finally the flour which has been sifted about six times. A modified sponge cake may be made by adding hot or cold water and some baking-powder; in which case it is not a true sponge cake but one which is not too rich and is highly satisfactory for many purposes. But again, it will have a different texture from the real sponge.

Cookies are cakes in small forms, made by adding enough flour to stiffen the mixture for dropping or rolling. The methods for mixing are the same as for larger cakes, the difference being in the baking. Cookies require a hot over, most cakes a moderate one.

Good Tools are Needed

Certain utensils and methods of work help towards easier cake-making. A mixing bowl that has enough weight to stay still is better than a light one which spins or has to be grasped tightly while mixing. A slotted wooden spoon makes beating easier than a solid wooden or metal spoon as it allows more air to get into the mixture. Accurate measuring spoons and cups are a necessity. All up-to-date, tested recipes are given in level measurements, made in standardized measuring cups and spoons, unless given in weights, which is not common in this country. Beware of any recipe which calls for a "large" cup of this or that, or butter the "size of a walnut." If you have time to experiment with the recipe and find out just what is meant, that is all right, but it is annoying to be obliged to do this. Some people mean one thing, some another when they say a "large" cup, so the safe thing to do is to use only standardized measuring utensils.

A spatula, (limber-bladed knife), is excellent for cleaning out bowls and spoons. Both the whip and rotary types of egg beaters are useful, as some mixtures are better if beaten with the whisk, others with the rotary (the Dover beater). A wire cake cooler is another great help, as it allows air to circulate on all sides of the cake while cooling.

Do's and Don't's

The most important rules about making all cakes and cookies are 1. Mix thoroughly. 2. Work quickly. 3. Bake as soon as mixed. (This does not apply to ice-box cookies which are sup-

posed to wait to stiffen). It is equally important that everything be made ready before starting to mix; see that the oven will be of the right temperature when wanted, and all materials and utensils where they will be needed. If pans are old and dented, they are best if lined with oiled paper, then greased and dredged with flour. New tins, after they have been seasoned, will not need the paper, unless for protection against burning at the bottom. To save on dish-washing, measure dry in-



—Photo by Ewing Galloway

Is she ready? It is important to have all utensils and ingredients ready before mixing her cake. And how about the oven? The temperature should be just right to pop the cake into the oven as soon as it is mixed.

Ingredients first, then liquids or fats. Scrapings from the mixing bowl should not be put into the mixture, as they may be heavy, but baked in a separate small pan.

Too slow an oven, besides making a coarse cake, is apt to make it run over the sides of the pan. An oven which is too hot crusts the cake on the top before it has finished rising, thus making it crack open. Too much flour also makes a cake crack.

A cake may fall because it: 1. has too much shortening. 2. has too little flour. 3. has too much sugar. 4. is jarred during the first half of baking. When a cake is done it shrinks a little from the sides of the pan and springs back when pressed lightly with a finger. A butter cake "sings," makes a little sound, as long as it is cooking and stops when the cake is done. A sponge cake continues to make this sound, even after it is cooked enough.

Standard flour is a mixture of soft and hard wheats, varying very little nowadays. This all-purpose flour has become so well standardized that one of the factors which formerly made baking of doubtful outcome has been removed. It is used by home-makers who do not care to be bothered by keeping one kind of flour for bread and another for cakes. The pastry flours give fluffier, more delicate cakes, but they dry out more quickly. Whether sugar is fine or coarse grained makes a difference in the texture of the cake. Sifting helps some if sugar is coarse.

(Continued on Page 28)

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---made in about **5** minutes



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Tested Cakes and Cookies

(Continued from Page 26)

Powdered sugar gives a smooth, fluffy cake, but a dry one. Here is the foundation butter cake recipe known as One-two-three-four cake, which may, with variations, serve for any butter cake recipe:

Foundation Cake

4 eggs, beaten	3 cups flour
2 cups sugar	4 1/2 tps. baking powder
1 cup milk	1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon flavoring	1 cup butter.

Cream butter, blend in the sugar, add beaten egg yolks, then the milk and sifted dry ingredients alternately. Fold in the beaten whites last, and the vanilla. Bake either in layers or as two loaves. Moderate oven, about 40 minutes. By omitting the egg yolks, this makes a delicious white cake.

Black Walnut Cake

2 cups flour	1/2 cup milk
3 tps. baking powder	3 egg whites (beaten stiff)
1/4 teaspoon soda	3/4 cup black walnut meats
1/2 cup butter	chopped coarsely
1 cup sugar	
3 egg yolks	

Measure the sifted flour, add salt and baking powder and sift all together four times. When the butter has been well creamed, add the egg yolks and beat thoroughly. Combine nuts and flour mixture, add alternately with the milk; finally fold in the beaten whites and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven, either as loaf, layers or as small cakes. A soft frosting generously sprinkled with nutmeats is most acceptable with this cake.—R. S.

Chocolate Cake

Mix together in a saucepan 1/2 cup grated sweet chocolate, (two 1-oz. squares), 3 tablespoons granulated sugar, 1/2 cup milk. Cook very slowly, stirring constantly until chocolate is melted and the mixture is as thick as cream. Let cool. Cream 1/2 cup butter, blend in 2 cups light brown sugar, add 2 well beaten eggs, then the chocolate mixture and 2/3 cup thin cream. Sift together 4 teaspoons baking-powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 2 1/2 cups flour, and add to the other mixture. Add 2 teaspoons vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven. Is best as layers, but may be used as a loaf.—L. M. T.

Sunshine Cake

1 1/4 cups granulated sugar	1/4 teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons cold water	1 teaspoon vanilla
6 eggs	1 cup pastry flour
	1 teaspoon baking powder

Cook sugar and water together until the syrup spins a thread, remove from fire. Add salt to egg whites and beat until stiff. Beat in the hot syrup slowly; continue to beat until quite cool. Add flavoring. Beat egg yolks until thick, blend with egg white mixture. Sift together dry ingredients twice and add to egg mixture,

blend carefully. Pour into large ungreased tube pan. Bake in moderate oven at 350 degrees F. about 1 hour.

Spice Cake

1/2 cup butter	2 cups flour
1 cup sugar	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1 egg	Grating of nutmeg
1 tsp. soda dissolved in 1 cup sour milk	1/4 teaspoon allspice
	1/2 teaspoon salt
	1/2 cup raisins (chopped)

Use the butter cake method of mixing; that is, cream butter, blend in the sugar, add sifted dry ingredients alternately with the liquid. Add the floured fruit last and bake in a moderate oven. This is an inexpensive cake, keeps well, and may be used as small cakes or as a loaf.

True Sponge Cake

6 eggs, beaten separate	3 tbsps. lemon juice
1/4 teaspoon salt	2 teaspoons grated rind
1 cup sugar	1 cup pastry flour

To the well beaten egg yolks add salt, sift in sugar (fine granulated), slowly, beating constantly. Add lemon. Fold in the stiff egg whites. Fold in the flour which has been sifted 6 times. Allow 1 hour for baking in moderate oven, 350 degrees F. Use an ungreased tube pan, and invert after baking until the cake leaves the pan of its own weight.

Hot Water Sponge Cake

2 eggs, beaten separate	1/2 teaspoon lemon extract
3/4 cup sugar	1/2 cup pastry flour
3/4 cup hot water	1/4 teaspoon salt
	1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder

To the well-beaten egg yolks add gradually half the sugar, beating constantly. Add water, boiling hot, rest of sugar and lemon. Add dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Fold in stiff egg whites. Bake in a greased pan, (shallow) for 25 minutes in a moderate oven.

Emergency Cake

1 cup sugar	3/4 cup milk
2 cups pastry flour	1/4 cup soft butter
3 teaspoons baking powder	2 egg whites, unbeaten, or 1 whole egg
1/2 teaspoon salt	1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift dry ingredients into a bowl. Make a hollow in the center, and pour in the remaining ingredients. Beat all together 2 minutes. Bake in a square loaf pan 35 minutes in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F. This cake is better when fresh.

Kitchen Cookies

Combine 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup molasses, 1 egg, 2 squares grated chocolate, (melted), 1 teaspoon soda, and flour to make a rather stiff dough, about 2 cups. Roll about 1/4-inch thick and bake in moderate oven.—L. M. T.

Chocolate Cookies

Cream together 1 cup sugar and 1/2 cup butter. Melt 1/2 cup grated chocolate over hot water, add 1 tablespoon sugar and 2

Mistress Mary Coverlet



Dainty coverlet for the child's bed is a favorite project for designers and needle-workers. This new one of Mistress Mary is unusually attractive with its applique, lace frills, garden of posies that are really little wool balls which tack through the quilt, and quilted corners of "silver bells and cockle shells."

The touch of black (fast color of course) on toes and bolero adds distinction as also do the bound flounces to Mary's flowered gown. Her hair is a golden applique, bonnet and pannier blue, and you may make the yarn flowers, pink, blue, yellow, or variegated—any color you want to accent for your room. No. M373 includes stamped unbleached top 38 x 54, all appliques and instructions for making this lovely coverlet, priced at 80 cents. A full ounce ball of yarn for tacking may be ordered extra, No. M373T at 40 cents, in any color that you want the flowers.

M373 Stamped Coverlet80 cents
M373T Ball of Yarn40 cents

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

tablespoons boiling water. Cook one minute over water. When cool, add to the sugar mixture. Beat in 2 well-beaten eggs, add 2 cups flour sifted with 3 teaspoons baking powder and 1/4 teaspoon salt. Add 1 cup seeded, shredded raisins and 1 cup broken nut meats. Set aside to chill, then drop by spoonfuls on buttered tins, being sure that they are well separated. Bake in a moderate oven.—L. M. T.

Stone Jar Cookies

Cream together 2 cups sugar, 1 cup butter. Add 2 beaten eggs, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, and flour to make a dough that can be handled easily, (about 5 cups). Roll out rather thick and in the top of each put a raisin or preserved cherry.—L. M. T.

Sour Cream Cookies

1/2 cup shortening	1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup granulated sugar	1/2 teaspoon soda
1 egg, well beaten	3 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt	1 cup sour cream
2 1/2 cups pastry flour	1/2 cup chopped nutmeats

Combine as for butter cakes and bake in a hot oven. Test a few at first to see if more flour is needed. The thickness of the cream sometimes makes it vary. This is a nice cookie with ice cream or for teas.

Household Hot Water

Water at 125 degrees Fahr. is uncomfortably hot to the hands or face, while 155 degrees is about the proper heat for scalding hogs. Tests of washing machines show much better results when the wash water is at a temperature around 160 to 170 degrees, as at these temperatures the cleaning is faster and is more complete. About 50 percent of the grease and dirt is removed in the first five minutes, while the action is much slower in the next 15 minutes.

The cost of electric energy for heating water is higher than for gas, gasoline, kerosene, etc.; but the great advantages of automatic operations and freedom from care and attention more than make up for the slight difference in cost. Effective insulation of the storage tank and delivery pipes will save fully 50 percent of the energy required for an automatic heater.—I.W.D.

SEND FOR THIS handy E-Z SOAP MOLD

A label from a can of Red Seal or Babbitt's Lye, plus 5¢ postage—

AND THIS MOLD IS YOURS!

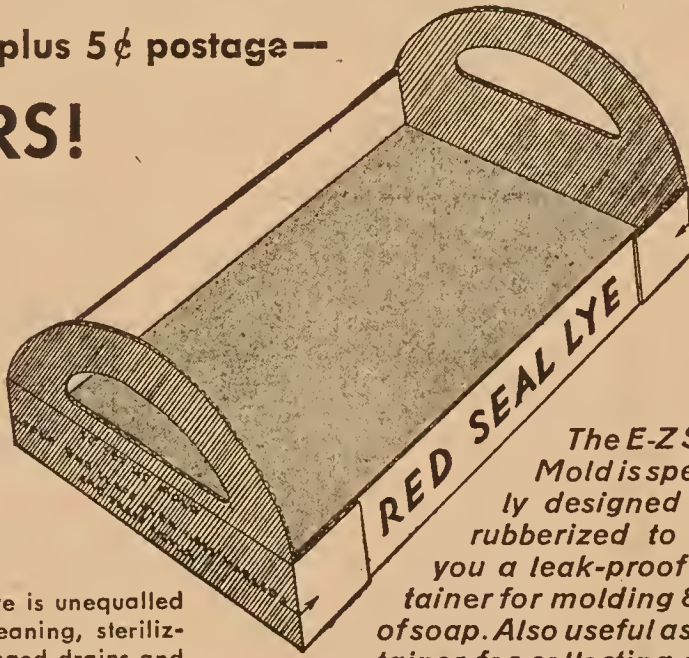
Nothing equals Red Seal or Babbitt's Lye for making soap at home. And here...FREE, with our compliments... is this handy, leak-proof Soap Mold, to make soap-making still easier for you.

Simply remove the label from a can of either Red Seal or Babbitt's Lye, and mail it, together with 5 cents to cover postage, to Dept. 4

B. T. BABBITT, INC. Established 1836
386 Fourth Ave., New York City

Red Seal or Babbitt's Lye is indispensable for cleaning dairy-barns, poultry houses, pig pens, farm implements and machinery, etc., etc.

Red Seal or Babbitt's Lye is unequalled for all-around house-cleaning, sterilizing toilets, clearing clogged drains and general disinfecting.



The E-Z Soap Mold is specially designed and rubberized to give you a leak-proof container for molding 8 lbs. of soap. Also useful as container for collecting eggs, vegetables, fruits, etc.



Buy your supply of RED SEAL or BABBITT'S LYE today. • INSIST on a BABBITT BRAND of LYE.

Aunt Janet's Corner

AND now, I am embarrassed. It's all because of the snails. Last fall I went to the man who keeps fish and all the things that go in an aquarium and bought two snails. Somebody had told me that snails were good things to have in an aquarium, that they help to balance it, to keep it clean, and so on. Hence the snails.

Now, just as I get the lily pond filled and the fish moved outdoors again, I find myself confronted with a snail family of no less than twenty-four. Think of it!

Although there seems to be no dearth of snails, still I do not want to transfer them out into the still-cold water of the pool unless they can stand it. Who has had experience with snails in pools?

These snails are nothing fancy, just big, black, round ones about one and a quarter inches in diameter.

Of course, I've read the Encyclopedia and a chapter from my husband's biology book, but these learned volumes do not give me the information I want, namely, the practical matter of whether these apparently family-minded snails can be moved safely from the quiet, warm aquarium to the deeper, colder waters of the pool.

When I can get around to it, I expect to go down to the pet-shop man and see what he knows, but I deeply suspect that his knowledge is confined to snails in the aquarium and not in pools. Help! Help!

Aunt Janet

Little Big-Heart

(Continued from Page 25)

claim it. That's what I mean, Euphemia."

Euphemia could hardly credit her ears, at first. This new Canaan was so different from the hard, selfish man she had known for years as her brother.

"Canaan, are you sure that you really mean this?" she asked, regarding him in doubt, touched with severity. "Do you think that you would hold to this mind?"

"I will hold to it and do exactly as I promise you," he replied earnestly, and with such feeling in his tones that Euphemia doubted no more, but wondered. She rejoiced, too, and welcomed the opportunity to come home.

Aunt Olive was astonished and rather sorry, for she, too, had grown fond of Sissy, when, a little later that morning, Euphemia came down to her house to get the few things belonging to herself and the child.

"You going back to live with that 'Cain'?" she cried.

"Yes," replied Euphemia, quietly. "My brother now wishes me to return home."

Sissy had won. All unconsciously this child with a heart full of affection and good-will to all about her had conquered "Cain" Lovejoy, even as she had previously conquered the hot-tempered, wrong-headed Elder. That great love for all living things which came into the world to regenerate and perfect humanity found large and full expression in Sissy's nature. Everything evil, mean and selfish seemed to slink away before the light of her sunny, loving little presence.

Thereafter her empire in that old farmhouse was undisputed.

As time passed, she came to be known as Dassa Lovejoy, from her supposed Christian name, Hadassah.

(To be continued)

Fashion Helps for Home Dressmakers

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2568 is so smart and wearable that any woman could make use of its design. The original was misty-blue and navy crepe silk print, with collar and cuffs using the much-favored lingerie trim in crisp white crinkled organdie. The buttons are bone in a lighter blue shade; the belt of navy blue suede. Candy striped seersucker, striped pique, and cotton broadcloth would be ideal for summer wear. Pattern sizes are 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ⅞ yard of 35-inch contrasting.



2567

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2567 with its ruffle trim sweeping to the front is in tune with the windblown silhouette which is one of fashion's pets this season. Raglan sleeves make it easy to construct, while the skirt wears its fullness low, according to the styles of the moment. Soft crepes in the navy blues are further fashion accents. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ⅞ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

2568

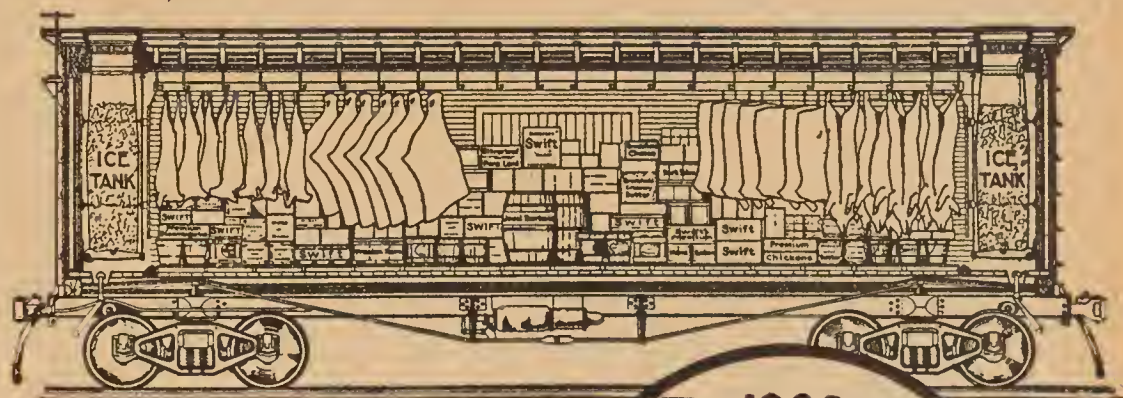


2592

FROCK PATTERN NO. 2592 personifies youth, with its gay ripples and flaunting ribbon sash. The original was aqua blue silk with darker toning sash and binds. The wrinkle-resisting voiles, printed batistes or handkerchief lines would be cool and delightful in summer. This charming model comes in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with 5½ yards of binding and 2½ yards of 3-inch ribbon.

TO ORDER: any of these patterns, write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. (15 cents for each pattern). Add 12 cents additional for copy of our new Spring fashion catalogue. Address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

The 1934 way



The 1900 way

ICED BARRELS



IN 1900 a common way of packing poultry for shipment was to "ice it" in barrels.

The refrigerator cars used by Swift & Company today are as superior to the old "iced barrels" of the past as a late model automobile is to the ox-cart of pioneer days.

Each car is a gigantic icebox on wheels. In it are compartments big enough to hold about 6,000 pounds of ice and salt. These hold the car's contents under the same temperature during an entire trip.

Gustavus F. Swift, founder of Swift & Company, was one of the first to vision the need for such cars in transporting meats. More than 7,000 of them are now used by Swift & Company for poultry, dairy products and meats.

All space in a car is utilized by placing boxed meat, dairy and poultry products beneath the suspended meats. The same salesmen sell all of them to retailers in some 35,000 consuming centers. Instead of a dozen trucks being used to deliver a dozen different products, the same truck delivers all of them to the same store.

Refrigerator cars, as Swift & Company uses them, have not only established vastly wider markets, but have reduced distribution costs.

Swift & Company

For years Swift & Company's profits from all sources have been only a fraction of a cent per pound

Visitors to the 1934 Century of Progress are cordially invited to visit the "Swift Bridge of Service," also the Swift Plant at the Union Stock Yards.

**DESIRABLE
UDDERS**

**UNDESIRABLE
UDDERS**



What it takes in a heifer to produce the strong, well-balanced rear udder pictured below.



From this heifer expect the rear udder shown below, poorly attached and lacking capacity.

The Udder

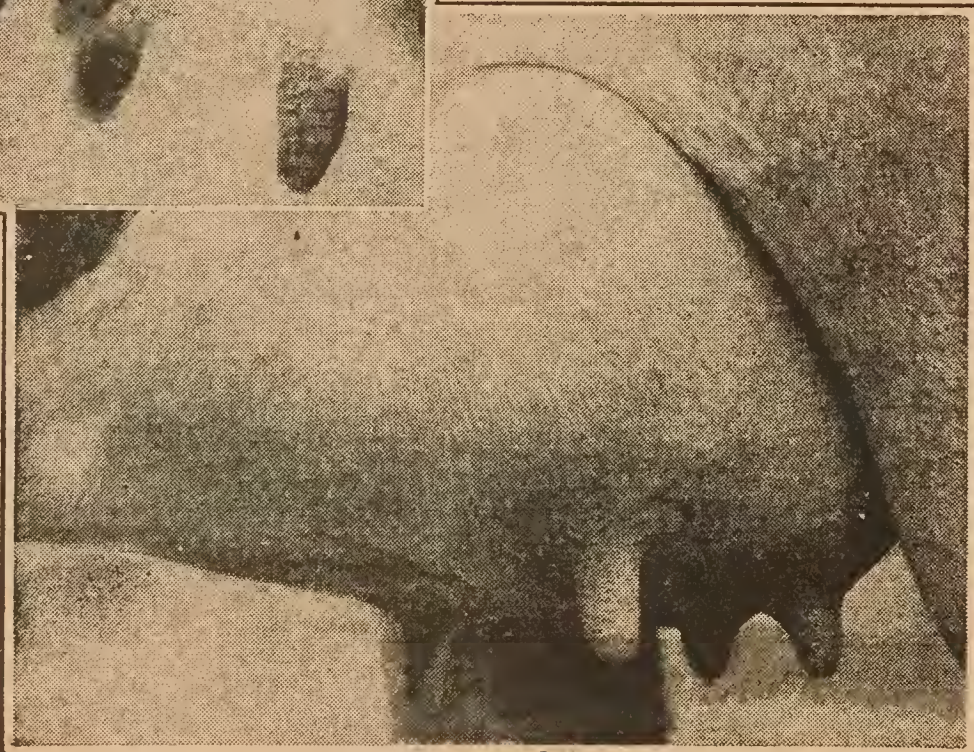
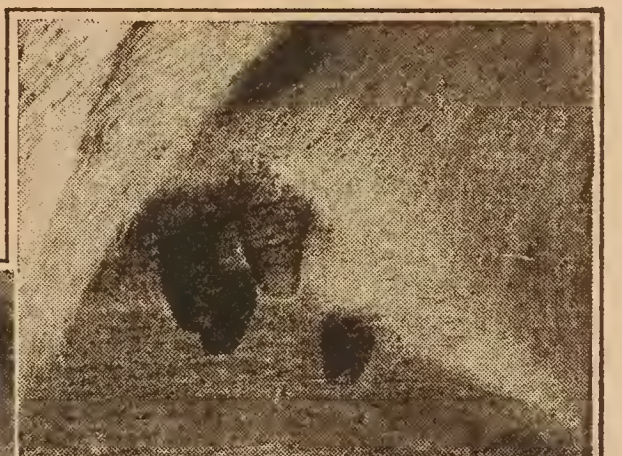
Can You Pick a Good Udder ?

THE ESSENTIALS of a good milking udder are: plenty of capacity, good quality, and correct conformation. There are many features in a heifer udder that indicate rather definitely the conformation of that udder when it is in milking form. For example, study the rear view of the heifer udder at top left, giving special attention to the full attachment and the large number of folds, which indicates good capacity and correct balance. Also, note the rear teat placement. The rear teats are placed well apart and turn in just enough to allow for the development of the udder which tends to turn the teats outward. This is the type of rear udder on a heifer that it takes to produce the full, well-balanced, milking two-year-old udder shown at second from top left. At the top right is a rear view of a heifer that is a definite contrast to the one shown at top left. The milking two-year rear udder shown second from top right is the type of rear udder that can be expected on such a heifer.

If the teats on a heifer are placed well apart and about on the corners of a square, one can be quite sure that her teat placement will be satisfactory when she comes into production. When one finds the teats grouped on a heifer, he can be equally sure that they will be poorly placed at maturity. A close teat placement frequently means that the teats will point in about every direction when the udder is filled. Note the marked difference in the spacing of teats on the heifer shown at third from top left, compared to the corresponding one on the right.

The fore udder on a cow in milk should extend well forward and be full and level on the floor. This insures capacity and balance of udder. At the bottom left is a picture of a capacious fore udder. Compare the length of this fore udder and the fullness on the floor with the one shown at bottom right. There is even a greater difference in the actual production from these two cows.

If we put the rear udder shown second from top left and the fore udder at bottom left together, such an udder as shown at the center top would be secured. This is a picture of the udder of Cornell Ollie Pride, and is the type of udder that is required to produce a world's record.





The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



It's What You Sign—Not What You Think

"What can you tell us about the National Commercial Travelers' Association? A man representing them called on my mother, saying that he wanted to find a place where traveling salesmen could stay over night, and indicating that there would be some there every night. He further said that in order to have the privilege of keeping them, she would need to belong to his Association, that it would cost \$10 to join, and that there would be a charge of \$13.50 as a membership fee. "She paid \$10 and soon thereafter was notified that they were sending her an emblem, etc., Parcel Post collect, for \$13.50. She says that the agent told her she would not have to pay the \$13.50 until she had collected it from the salesman. She wrote them telling them she was withdrawing from the Association and would have no more to do with it. She is a widow 70 years old but owns a house and takes in boarders for a living."

We wrote to the National Commercial Travelers' Association for information on this case, and received a letter from R. L. Flanders, General Manager, who states that he personally visited our subscriber. Mr. Flanders says in part:

"She has a duplicate copy of the contract and a receipt for the entrance fee of \$10 . . . Without completing the transaction as agreed she cannot hope to benefit by the plan nor can she expect cancellation of the contract simply by or through an apparent misunderstanding on her part."

Now our subscriber is getting letters from a St. Louis lawyer demanding that she pay the \$13.50 as agreed. We are giving you this experience to show that it is not a simple matter to change your mind after you put your signature to an agreement which is, in effect, a contract.

We have always maintained that the best possible advertisements for any tourist home are clean, attractive surroundings and a neat, easily read sign which can be made at reasonable cost locally.

An Extended Vacation

"We have heard nothing from the North American Automobile Club, and are wondering if the manager is back from his vacation."

Our subscriber refers to a claim for towing which he made against this concern, in accordance with a contract which he entered into with them. In response to a letter from us, we re-

ceived one dated December 10th to the effect that they had checked their records and had found no bill from our subscriber. We wrote them again and in a letter dated January 9th they stated that the manager was out of town on a vacation in Florida, but that upon his return the matter would be adjusted. Another letter dated February 6th stated that the manager was expected back about the 12th of the month. The next letter, dated February 27th said, "Our Service Manager will be back from his extended trip (due to the blizzard) the 10th of the month, at which time you may expect check in full settlement of claims."

At this writing our subscriber is still waiting for his money.

Easy Puzzle Scheme Stopped

What we have come to call the "easy puzzle" scheme is difficult to stop. "Easy puzzle" advertising is a method of getting names for some particular purpose. It may be a subscription scheme, or it may aim to get agents who will sell products for nothing just on the hope that they will win a big prize.

The Hollywood Marvel Products Company, of Hollywood, California, have in the past used the "easy puzzle" scheme to get agents. Recently a subscriber sent us a letter addressed to that concern which had been returned to him marked, "Fraudulent. Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General."

As a general rule you may be sure that when the advertisement of any concern contains a puzzle that is ridiculously easy, there is a "catch" somewhere.

Racket Auto Clubs

The American Automobile Association suggests that some of our readers might misinterpret what we have had to say about automobile associations as applying to the American Automobile Association or affiliated motor clubs. We doubt if any person has made this wrong conclusion because the American Automobile Association has an enviable reputation and are themselves just as much interested in stopping the operations of fake auto associations as we are. In fact, they have published a little booklet, entitled, "How Fakers Operate Racket Auto Clubs," which contains a large amount of valuable information on that subject. If you want to get the facts, ask for a copy of it, addressing the American Automobile Association, Washington, D. C.

"National Hotel Supply" Head Fined

We have just been informed that Ralph Thompson, mentioned in our April 14th issue as having been arrested in connection with the National Hotel Supply case, was fined \$1,000, part of which was paid, the rest to be paid in installments.

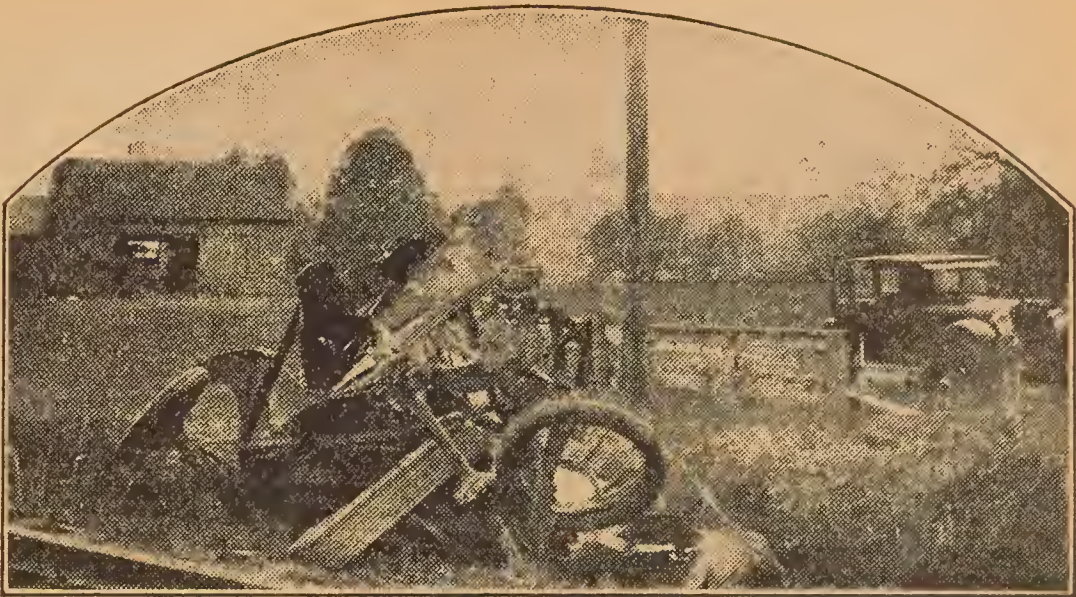
We Will Help You, If We Can

I received check for \$25 but he did not say when he would make another payment. Thank you for the good that you have done in getting that much. —B. D., New York.

Sorry — No Results

"I sold my wool in April to Floyd S. Evans, 146 State St., Batavia, N. Y., and he has paid me all but \$9 which he does nothing but promise to pay me. Can you help me?"

To date Mr. Evans has not seen fit to answer our letters and we are publishing the facts in the case for the benefit of our subscribers.



Adelbert Peckham Accident

IN the background you will see the barn where Mr. Peckham and his men had been the day of the accident. He went for dinner and when returning his car was struck by a train. A check for \$1000.00 was paid by the North American to his widow. This was the only insurance that he carried.

Claims Recently Paid

Paid policyholders to April 1, 1934.....	\$355,825.93
Paid policyholders during April	2,309.98
Total	\$358,135.91

Atlee Beachley, Middletown, Md.....	\$ 20.00	James Rose, Cincinnati, N. Y.....	4.28
Auto skidded—injured side, back, arm		Auto collision—injured leg and wrist	
Florence Comins, Clayton, N. Y.....	10.00	Lois Houseknecht, Stanley, N. Y.....	60.00
Auto collision—injured elbow		Auto accident—sprained ankle, wrist	
Marl House, Hastings, N. Y.....	28.57	Zoe Starr, Millport, N. Y.....	72.86
Thrown from sleigh—fractured ribs		Auto collision—bruised legs, head, side	
Harvey C. Barnett, Danville, Vt.....	40.00	Frank Holmes, Pachang, Conn.....	15.00
Sleigh accident—fractured rib		Auto collision—strained muscles & ligaments	
Ellis G. Clay, Reading, Vt.....	74.28	Charles Greeley, No. Conway, N. H.....	20.00
Thrown from sled—fractured leg		Sled accident—contused chest	
S. Annette Bowen, Canton, Pa.....	30.00	Minnie McLaren, E. Craftsbury, Vt.....	32.86
Auto accident—injured hip, thigh		Sleigh accident—fractured collarbone	
Charles Kalfur, No. Babylon, N. Y.....	30.00	Wilbert Marvin, Colchester, Conn.....	30.00
Auto collision—injured scalp		Auto collision—lacerated scalp	
William Benjamin, Lounsbury, N. Y.....	60.00	Jean Batchelder, Rumney, N. H.....	20.00
Truck struck tree—chest contusion		Auto collision—injured knee, rib, nose	
Jacob Gregory, Bath, N. Y.....	50.00	Alma Batchelder, Rumney, N. H.....	20.00
Wagon accident—fractured ribs		Auto collision—injured jaw, leg	
Delia Conigan, Lancaster, N. H.....	30.00	Charles Anker, Lisbon, N. H.....	40.00
Auto accident—contusion of hand		Auto collision—contused chest, abdomen	
Lawrence W. Boynton, Endicott, N. Y.....	30.00	F. Leslie Adams, Bergen, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto overturned—bruises and concussion		Struck by truck—fractured abdomen	
Etta G. Wilder, Canaan, N. H.....	25.00	Oliver Baker, Accord, N. H.....	20.00
Struck by auto—bruises, injured ankle, back		Auto collision—injured neck and knee	
John McCann, Hydeville, Vt.....	60.00	Lucille Ryan, Auburn, N. Y.....	12.86
Wagon accident—fractured leg		Auto accident—injured	
Ernest Choquette, Hardwick, Vt.....	40.00	Herbert Geisel, Pittsfield, N. H.....	20.00
Thrown from load of wood—bruised shoulder		Auto collision—lacerated hands, leg	
Lena Mitchell Acworth, N. H.....	130.00	Alice Warner, Oakfield, N. Y.....	130.00
Auto skidded into tree—cuts, inj. shoulder		Auto collision—injured neck, knees	
Mrs. Ruth Holmes, Pachang, Conn.....	10.00	Martha Seeley, Hensonville, N. Y.....	30.00
Truck struck car—injured back		Struck by auto—fractured hip	
Edward Erhart, Greenfield, Mass.....	80.00	Florence Lanning, Ithaca, N. Y.....	40.00
Auto collision—fractured clavicle		Auto collision—injured ribs, hip	
John Dickey, Colchester, Conn.....	44.28	Andrew Jamieson, Fraser, N. Y.....	40.00
Auto collision—contusions, bruises, cuts		Auto accident—injured finger	
Morris Every, Oneonta, N. Y.....	70.00	Elmer Stoddard, Bethel, Vt.....	50.00
Auto struck tree—fractured arm, contusions		Wagon accident—injured rib, shoulder	
Elton Scarborough Middleport, N. Y.....	18.57	James Burk, Port Byron, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto overturned—strained, contusions		Wagon accident—severe cuts of face	
Ina Colburn, Island Pond, Vt.....	20.00	Catherine VanBuskirk, Rome, N. Y.....	67.14
Sleigh overturned—sprained wrist		Auto stage accident—bruised elbow	
Fred Cooper, Adams, N. Y.....	130.00	Mabel Hill, Penacook, N. H.....	100.00
Auto accident—fractured skull, cuts, bruises		Auto collision—bruised side and back	
Donald Ebersol, Lowell, N. Y.....	114.28	Hector Gaboury, Morrisville, Vt.....	130.00
Auto accident—fractured skull, cuts		Sled accident—leg severely injured	
Ida Wardner, Cornish Flat, N. H.....	40.00	Theodore Moisan, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.....	10.80
Auto collision—injured arm, bruises		Auto struck post—injured thumb, fingers	
Marguerite Naples, Buffalo, N. Y.....	10.00	Ercel Manseau, Lancaster, N. H.....	100.00
Auto collision—injured jaw, arms, legs		Thrown from sled—broken leg	

Our agents will help you
with your application

A. A. Associates, Inc.



LICENSED AGENTS FOR

LIMITED \$1.00 POLICIES

10 North Cherry St.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Service Bureau Claims Settled Recently

NEW YORK	
John Jacoby, Strykersville.....	\$ 20.00
(balance of claim adjusted)	
A. Van Benschoten, New Kingston.....	10.50
(payment on account eggs)	
Chas. Kohn, Charlotteville.....	10.92
(pay for eggs)	
Alfred Rider, Kyserike.....	5.75
(refund on unfilled order of clothes)	
Fred Hallett, Weedsport.....	4.41
(pay for eggs)	
Mrs. Kathryn Hubbell, Adams Basin.....	5.50
(refund on unfilled order of books)	
Arlon Smith, Whitehall.....	40.00
(adjustment of claim against railroad)	
Emmett Fagan, Ashville.....	5.21
(additional pay for eggs)	
L. Fickett, Roscoe.....	12.27
(pay for eggs)	
Delbert J. Neckers, Clymer.....	37.28
(pay for eggs)	
Martin Skandera, Mohawk.....	.50
(refund on dead chicks)	
Miss Margaret Thompson, Mannsville.....	.65
(additional refund on unsatisfactory mail order)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Joe Chaplause, Nicholson.....	15.00
(payment on account chickens and calves)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Bruce W. Parfement, Franconia.....	149.40
(adjustment of claim)	
Mrs. J. R. Shaw, Penacook.....	3.00
(partial adjustment of claim)	
TOTAL	\$320.39

Complaints Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Nettie Haight Sherburne.....	(mail order procured)
Barnes & Grotzinger, Norwich.....	(adjustment of complaint)
Mrs. George A. Cramer, Trumansburg.....	(adjustment of magazine subscriptions)
Fritz Sammann, Livingston Manor.....	(adjustment of complaint on mail order)
VERMONT	
Mrs. F. J. Wood, Milton.....	(mail order procured)

WITHIN the three-leaved clover outline are two sections of the same typical pasture sod. One section was treated (18 months ago) with 800 pounds Superphosphate per acre. Count every single clover leaf in each section and draw a line from it to the border of the page. Then tear the page out, write on it your name and address and hand to your G.L.F. Agent Buyer or Store Manager. The G.L.F. will give one ton of G.L.F. 16-20 Superphosphate to the farmer who comes nearest to the correct number of leaves in each section.



FIND

Clover AND YOU'RE LUCKY!

KNEEL on the ground and look closely right down into your pasture sod. If you find even a few of those tiny, half-starved-for-phosphorus,* native white clovers, you're lucky. For wild white clovers are hardy, they're vigorous and they're acid-tolerant. Give them a chance with *G.L.F. 16-20 Superphosphate** (a top-dressing of 500-800 pounds per acre costs little and will

last 3 or 4 years). They'll surprise you with higher yields of nutritious herbage, with steadier all-summer growth, and with more protein and minerals per acre than your pasture has produced in any season since the virgin forest was first cleared off.

NOTE TO G.L.F. AGENTS AND MANAGERS
The G.L.F. will give one ton of G.L.F. 16-20

Superphosphate to the farmer in G.L.F. territory who finds the correct number of leaves. In case of tie, Professors John Barron and D. B. Johnstone-Wallace of the New York State College of Agriculture will be asked to pick the winner's name from a hat. Send all pictures, properly marked to G.L.F. Clover Contest, Ithaca, New York, before May 30.

HOW A TYPICAL PASTURE SOIL RESPONDS TO FERTILIZER TREATMENT



NO FERTILIZER
AT ALL

COMPLETE TREATMENT
—LIME, NITROGEN,
PHOSPHORUS, POTASH

COMPLETE TREATMENT
EXCEPT
NO POTASH

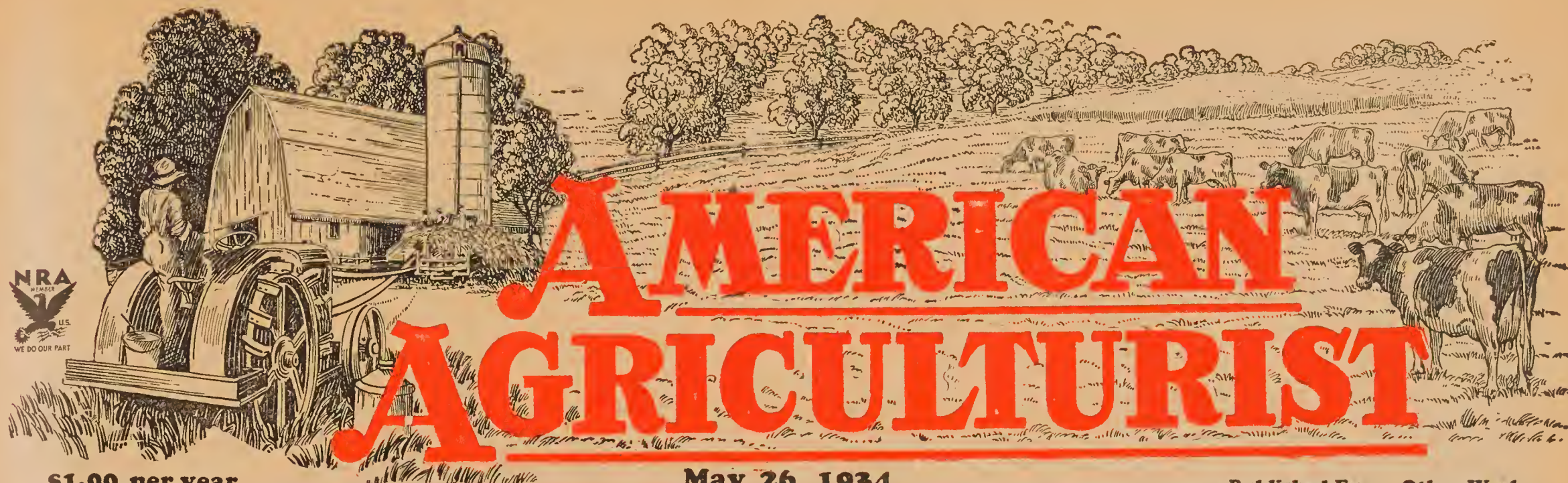
COMPLETE TREATMENT
EXCEPT
NO PHOSPHORUS ★

COMPLETE TREATMENT
EXCEPT
NO NITROGEN

COMPLETE TREATMENT
EXCEPT
NO LIME

PHOSPHORUS ★
ALONE

★ PHOSPHORUS IS SUPPLIED MOST CHEAPLY BY **G.L.F. 16-20 SUPERPHOSPHATE**



\$1.00 per year

May 26, 1934

Published Every Other Week



—Courtesy of the Washington Herald.

President Roosevelt signs the Gold Bill, — the most constructive and effective act of his administration.

Who Says It Doesn't WORK...!

By FRANK E. GANNETT, E. R. EASTMAN and H. E. BABCOCK.

THE most important quotation in the world is the price of gold. *American Agriculturist* was the first paper in the United States to recognize this, and regularly to quote both domestic and world gold prices.

The value of gold always must be distinguished from the price of gold. The value of gold is what it will exchange for in wheat, cattle, hogs, stocks, bonds, etc. Roughly the value of gold is the same throughout the world at any given time. The price of gold is what a given amount will exchange for in the currency of any nation. This is an artificial relationship set by nations themselves.

The value of gold varies with the demand for it. When many nations seek to add it to their Treasury stocks, when individuals acquire it to hoard, when it becomes the only universally trusted medium of exchange, the value of gold rises. Since 1929 the value of gold has more than doubled, the greatest increase in its value in history.

Gold and Money

When nations relate their money to gold, two courses of action are open to them,—
(1) They may maintain a constant relation-

ship between the value of gold and their money by maintaining a fixed price for gold. When this is done the value of their money moves up and down in unison with the value of gold. (2) They may maintain a more or less constant value for their money by raising the price of gold in terms of their money when it increases in value and lowering the price when gold is declining in value.

Under this latter method of management, currencies are freed from the influence of changing gold values.


Gold, Money, and Prices

When a nation, as did the United States prior to the suspension of the gold standard, maintains a fixed price for gold, and gold gets more valuable, the money of that nation also gets more valuable and therefore prices fall. This was what took place in the United States during the latter part of 1929 and up to March, 1933. Two things happened as a result of falling prices. (1) Business activ-


(Continued on Page 3)

Mr. Dairy Farmer:

Who is Your Neighbor?



Answer—Every Dairy Farmer whose problems are the same as yours, regardless of location.



LIVING nearby does not always make a neighbor—nor does distance always separate.

Problems which are common to us all—problems which, when solved, would help us all—make neighbors of us regardless of where we live.

What problems then do all dairy farmers have, that affect us all alike?

Some say the problem is over-production? Others say the problem is under-consumption? The Dairymen's League says, "Both of these problems will be partially solved—

First, by the elimination of tubercular cows.
Second, by the elimination of oleo-margarine."

Facts regarding these two problems were presented by the League to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the regional meeting held in Syracuse, New York, April 6th this year.

Every dairy farmer should interest himself in the solution of these two problems. He should secure all the facts on them. Every dairy farmer should recognize that these problems make neighbors of us all. There should be a common interest in working out their solution.

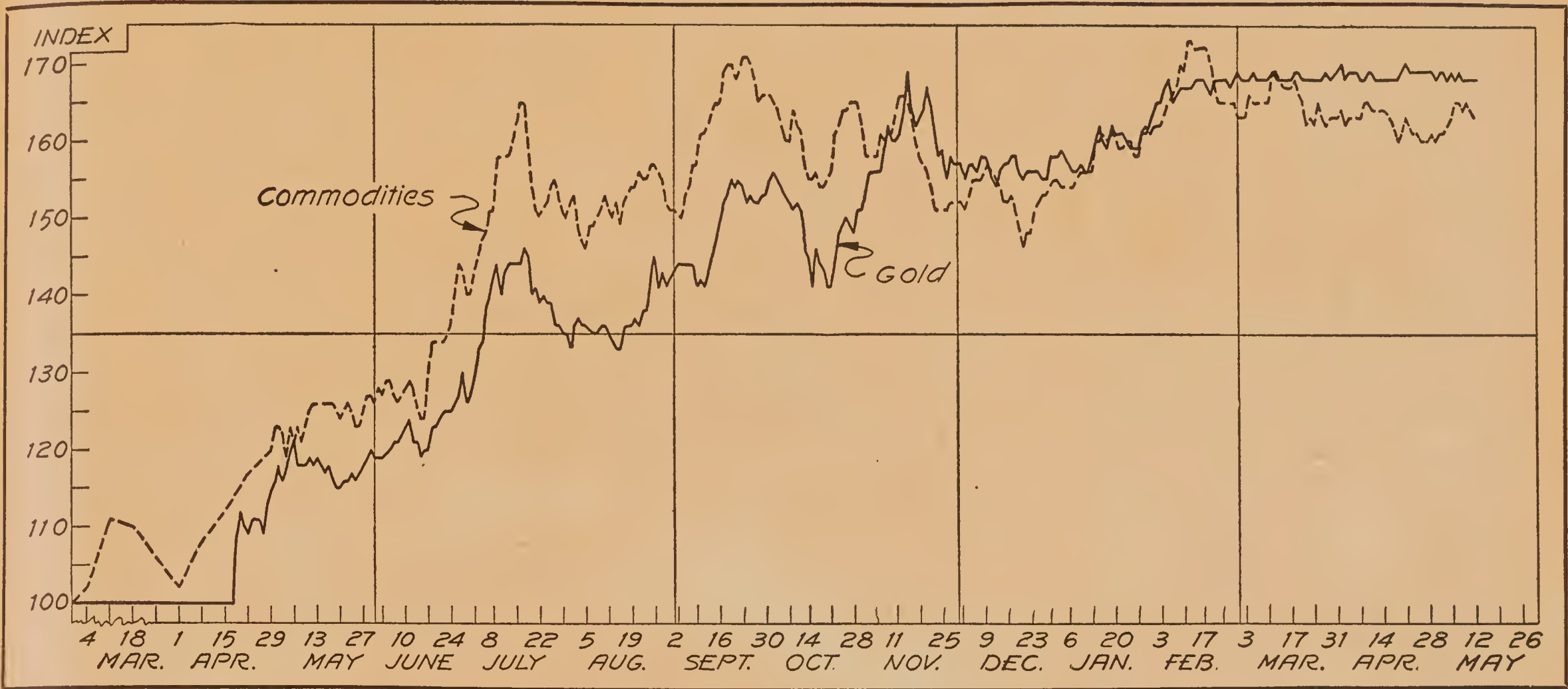
In the coming issues of this magazine we will present facts to acquaint you with these and other problems of the dairy farmer. As a neighbor we urge that you study these facts so that all of us may work together on them.

Published by

**THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Who Says It Doesn't Work....!

(Continued from Page 1)



ity ceased since no one wished to build a house, or a barn, or buy a car, which was sure to be worth less money than it cost in a few months. (2) Debts became impossible to pay. For example, a farmer who had bought a farm with the idea of paying for it with the proceeds of 10,000 bushels of wheat rapidly drifted into a position, through no fault of his own, where it took 25,000 bushels to settle his debt.

Because the Hoover administration failed to recognize what was happening as a result of the increasing value of gold throughout the world and the consequent increasing of the value of money based on gold in the United States, the people of the United States refused to return it to power. Even if they could not explain their actions, the people of the United States felt what was going on. Almost as soon as gold began to increase in value, they began to hoard it. It was the one thing they felt sure that sooner or later would increase in price. They had no faith in anything else, and they were right.

Suspension and Revaluation

By the time President Roosevelt was inaugurated, he had no choice but to recognize that his country could no longer maintain the old fixed ratio between its money and gold. Gold was too valuable, even the nation's own citizens were betting that the United States could not maintain a corresponding increase in the value of its money. They were, with paper money convertible into gold, buying back millions of dollars worth of gold daily from the Treasury and hoarding it. Regardless of empty headed assertions that may be made to the contrary for political purposes, Roosevelt had no choice but to decline to sell out the nation's gold stocks at \$20.67 an ounce. There was too much demand and not enough gold. Had Hoover been re-elected, he would have had to do the same thing.

The significant fact is that money-minded people throughout the world and those who followed them blindly knew this, and that as early as February 1933 commodity prices began to rise in the United States, in anticipation that the United States would have to raise the price of gold. This is a fact

DAILY PRICES OF GOLD AND THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE INDEX OF PRICES OF THIRTY COMMODITIES, FEBRUARY, 1933, TO MAY 15, 1934.

In May, 1933, American Agriculturist predicted that commodity prices would follow the price of gold and began the publication of daily gold prices. Note how closely the lines representing the prices of gold and commodities have kept together. This holds true for both major and minor fluctuations. To President Roosevelt must go the credit for the courage to recognize an impossible situation and to pave the way for recovery by raising the price of gold.

often overlooked by those individuals who seek to prove that raising the price of gold has no effect on commodity prices. They date their studies by the exact dates on which the price was legally changed. As a matter of fact, as is usual in commodity markets, all increases in the price of gold have been anticipated and the anticipation reflected in an increase in commodity prices.

After refusing to deal longer with the citizens of his own country and the world in a two way market for gold at \$20.67 an ounce, the President first made it a one way market by ordering in all domestic gold stocks at the old price and then sat tight for a while and let the world speculate as to what would be the ultimate price for gold in the United States.

Meanwhile the price of gold in dollars in London rose steadily from April 15, 1933 to about July 15, 1933 and

commodity prices rose even faster. Then foreign speculators broke the price of gold in dollars. It declined during the balance of July and August. Commodity prices followed it. From then on until the President fixed the present price of gold at \$35.00 an ounce, as the chart shows, the price of commodities has fluctuated around the price of gold. Since the price was fixed, this has continued to be the case.

Additional Proof

If additional proof is needed, consider the following changes in price levels and what the effect of checking universal price declines has had on the country.

To begin with, as early as February 1933, business activity began to increase. The business activity was based on a growing certainty that the prices of those things which had fallen

most would begin to improve. This anticipation of improved prices was based in turn on the moral certainty that the price of gold would have to be raised.

Value of Securities

The total value of all American stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange increased 85% during the year ending March 1, 1934. All American bonds, except government, advanced 28%. The total value of all American securities, both stocks and bonds, except government, listed on the New York Stock Exchange advanced 65%. This advance restored to solvency hundreds of banks and millions of citizens and put them in a position to proceed in business.

Value of Farm Products

From February 15, 1933—about the time that the anticipated increase in the price of gold began to take effect—until March 15, 1934 the value of farm products throughout the United States increased from a minimum of 5% for milk cows to 206% for wool.

This increase in the value of their personal property restored hope to the farmers of the United States and put them in a position to buy the goods they most badly needed and begin to pay on their debts. From this restored farmer purchasing power came the chief support for business recovery.

In this connection it is unfortunate that because of the necessity of rushing cash to the farmers in the South and Mid-west, the operations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were thought necessary. They cloud the picture.

By no stretch of the imagination can it be conceded, however, that the A.A.A. has been an important factor in true national recovery. It may even be logically argued that its program of processing taxes, which tend to restrict consumption, and of crop production control, which tends to destroy potential wealth, has been a drag on recovery.

The one Act of the Roosevelt Administration which stands out clearly and convincingly as the move which brought about the business recovery the United States has experienced to date was raising the price of gold.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	Price Gold per fine ounce	Percent above legal fixed price of gold \$20.67 per fine ounce	Date	Price Gold per fine ounce	Percent above legal fixed price of gold \$20.67 per fine ounce
April 18	\$21.29	3.0	May 4	24.44	18.2
April 19*	22.36	8.2	May 5	24.88	20.4
April 20	23.23	12.4	May 6	25.07	21.3
April 21	22.72	9.9	May 8	24.39	18.0
April 22	22.60	9.3	May 9	24.33	17.7
April 24	22.96	11.1	May 10	24.40	18.0
April 25	23.00	11.3	May 11	24.68	19.4
April 26	23.03	11.4	May 12	24.57	18.9
April 27	22.60	9.3	May 13	24.58	18.9
April 28	23.33	12.9	May 15	24.43	18.2
April 29	23.74	14.9	May 16	24.12	16.7
May 1	24.11	16.6	May 17	24.41	18.1
May 2	24.32	17.7	May 18	24.07	16.4
May 3	24.11	16.7	May 19	23.94	15.8

*April 19th, the United States "officially" suspended gold payments.
This is a table of gold prices as it appeared in the May 27th, 1933, issue of American Agriculturist, the first time that the market price of gold in terms of dollars per ounce appeared in any regular publication in America.

The Editorial Page

A 1934 Declaration of Independence

FOR a thousand years before the colonization of America, the government of the Old World was based on the divine right of kings. The people existed for the government, not government for the people. There was no such thing as individual liberty or initiative. For daring to do their own thinking men landed in jail or on the gibbet. Kings and the government did the thinking and the people were peasants, only one degree removed from the dumb animals.

Despairing of conditions in their own land certain hardy souls, mostly Pilgrims and Puritans, emigrated to America early in the seventeenth century. Here they established on the Atlantic seaboard the thirteen original colonies, based upon certain fundamental principles. These included: first, personal liberty or freedom for the individual—the principle that the individual and not the government is the all important thing; second, self reliance, and third, thrift.

On those principles our fathers built the best nation in the world. If you think that is a too strong statement try living somewhere else, or ask any returning traveler.

Now, we have passed through a bad crisis and because of it and because people have lost their heads we are trying to throw overboard all the experience, everything that has been gained through the hard work and sacrifices of the past. We are told that everything we have been taught for generations to be fundamental is now all wrong. Instead of the freedom of thought and action for which America was founded and for which our forefathers sacrificed everything they held dear, even to their very lives, we are told that all America must now be regimented. Farming and business is to be put under government control and the individual is to be told by government what to do and how to do it. That sounds like the Dark Ages, like a return to old-time European conditions.

Instead of self reliance, instead of reaching for the old musket to chase our own Indians, we are today encouraged to rush to the government every time we have the belly ache. We forget that each time we ask for a government handout we sacrifice our own self respect, our own ability to solve our problems for ourselves, as our fathers did, and we strengthen the government's power over us.

Living was not lightly won in the thirteen colonies so thrift became a fundamental. For generations boys and girls from earliest childhood have been trained to save and to fear charity and the poorhouse as they would the devil.

Today we are told that we must spend our way out of the hard times. There is no encouragement, in fact, to save, for if we do government will take it away in taxes to care for the one who has not saved and for large programs of government spending. Well might our motto be: "Blessed Be Nothing."

Now, we of *American Agriculturist* cannot believe that this modern philosophy is right. We cannot accept the sneers at the rugged individualism of our fathers. We believe instead that the principles which built the greatest country in the world are still just as sound as they ever were and that, if followed, they will enable us to maintain a strong, happy and a great people. Therefore we ask you to join with us in a new Declaration of Independence which will restate and reaffirm the wisdom which our fathers built into the foundations of this nation. This publication will use these principles of individual initiative and liberty of thought and action, of self reliance and thrift, as a basis of our editorial policy. We ask you, most of whom are descendants of the thirteen colonies, to join with us in

the fight to reestablish and maintain these principles and to hand them on untarnished to posterity.

They Shall Not Have Died in Vain



ON November 21, 1864, President Lincoln wrote to Mrs. Bixby in Massachusetts, as follows:

"I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming, but I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

"Yours very sincerely and respectfully,
A. Lincoln."

It is good for every American citizen to re-read the above letter on every Memorial Day. It is hard for us of this generation to realize what the Civil War meant to the farm folks of 1860. At that time there were only about 31 million people in the entire country, much less than one-third of our present population, and of this number more than two-thirds lived on farms; we were still an agricultural people. The war of the Rebellion was largely a war between the sons of the soil of the North and those of the South. Before its close one could ride up and down our Eastern farm country and with difficulty find a single family that had not contributed a member to the ranks. Our own family is typical. Father ran away to join before he was sixteen. Before the end of the war two more brothers and the father joined, making four from this one family. On the other side Mother's father enlisted early in the conflict, as did a son, the only one old enough to be admitted. No one was left at home on either side except the mothers and the young children. Can you imagine the worry, the bitter loneliness of the farm women all up and down this land who were left to carry on alone and to worry about what was happening to their loved ones at the front? Women always pay heavily for the wars men make.

The suffering and sacrifice of war are always forgotten by all save those who endure them. The rising generation are fooled by the so-called pomp and glory of war, but all glory has departed from modern war. It is just murder on a highly mechanical and scientific basis. The World War cost 30 million lives and 400 million dollars. That is enough money to buy a good home and furnish it and place it on five acres of land for every family in every one of the countries engaged in the World War. We will still be paying for the World War a hundred years

hence. It nearly ruined the world. It proved nothing and settled nothing. Another war certainly would end all civilization. Your sons and mine and all posterity will be the victims.

All honor to the soldiers of our history and to their women who sacrificed so much, but as we honor their memory on Memorial Day let us also "highly resolve that they shall not have died in vain," and to that end let us strive to prevent all future wars.

Sell All Milk From Stores

MILK distributors claim, and there is some evidence to support them, that there is no profit in distributing milk to the consumer's door. All right, we challenge the milk industry then to eliminate milk cart deliveries and sell all milk from the stores.

The consumer is doing much complaining about the high price for milk. He and his representatives, the health authorities, are largely to blame for retail prices for milk because of the extra service in handling and delivering milk which the consumer requires. Farmers are thoroughly in accord with reasonable sanitary requirements in handling milk, but consumers and health authorities who insist on these requirements should know that they are one of the chief factors in the large spread between what the producer receives and what the consumer pays. The second largest factor in these costs is in the door-to-door deliveries. When you consider the cost of high priced labor in carrying a pint of milk, for example, from the store up two or three flights of stairs, or even to the back door of a residence, you will understand why it shoots up the retail price.

Let the consumer go to the store and get his milk in the same way he gets his other groceries. If he must have it delivered let him pay the store keeper a delivery charge. This need not mean necessarily a return to the sale of loose milk. It can be sold in bottles just the same so that sanitary quality can be maintained. It would eliminate a vast amount of costly labor, duplication of milk routes and expensive equipment.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of the first things I can remember is riding in a Decoration Day parade and urging my folks to get up nearer to the band. To this day I will follow a parade for blocks to hear a good band play. The horns, woodwinds and drums of a fine band are the best example of exact cooperation and furnish what is to me the finest music in the world.

Of the great band leaders none excelled John Philip Sousa, the March King. How I prize my memories of his splendid organization leading the great war-time parades in New York City. Men will be falling in step to Sousa's marches when the present day captains and kings are long forgotten.

Son Robert just told me a good story about Sousa. He was in a hotel in a Western city. An organ grinder was down in front playing one of the Sousa marches very badly. Sousa could not stand it so he dashed out of the hotel and astonished the organ grinder by shouting: "Here, give me that thing and let me show you how to play that march the way it should be played." Then Sousa grabbed the wheezy old organ, speeded it up to the exact time of the march and played it with such skill that its owner stared in astonishment.

Later, Sousa came out of his hotel and noticed a big crowd down the street. Coming closer, he saw in the center of the crowd the same organ grinder grinding away on the same march, while over him was a big sign which read: "PUPIL OF SOUSA."

Visits with EDITOR ED



Fun with FLOWERS

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(3)

WHEN a small boy I was much impressed with the story of Pandora's box. You will remember how the little girl was given a big box and told not to open it, but curiosity overcame her and she opened the box to find it full of every kind of trouble and sorrow. All of them were on wings and they took flight to fill the world with grief ever since. There is good magic and bad. Pandora's box was bad. But did you ever think of the good magic in a packet of flower seeds? Plant them and, unlike Pandora's box, they grow and blossom to release grace, beauty and happiness to a troubled world.

What possibilities for happiness are in flower seeds, yet comparatively few people realize what fun it is to grow them. Did it ever occur to you what the old world would be like if some terrible disease or insect should wipe every flower from the face of the earth in the same way that chestnuts have been destroyed? I will bet we would be glad even to welcome back the lowly daisy. It was Robert Burns who sang of the daisy:

*"There, in thy scanty mantle clad,
Thy snawie bosom sunward spread,
Thou lifts thy unassuming head
In humble guise."*

Yes, the daisy is a weed and a nuisance, yet our old hill tops would seem strangely barren without it.

It is good that farm folks are paying so much more attention to flowers than they ever have before. When I was a boy about the only flowers that I can remember up and down the whole neighborhood were the ones that mother grew. Today there are flowers



on nearly every one of those same farms. Still, most of us have only just begun to realize the possibilities of fun in growing flowers.

Last fall I bought quite a lot of tulip, hyacinth and daffodil bulbs. One Saturday afternoon in October the wife and I planted all of those bulbs in flower pots and buried them in the ground. About the middle of December we began digging the bulbs out, a few at a time, and brought them into a sunny window in the house to develop. As a result, during all the long, cold winter we have had plenty of beautiful blossoms in the house.

No one could plant a garden under more difficult circumstances than I, for our garden is two hundred and fifty miles away from my office in New York City. It is almost impossible to get two or three days and the right combination of weather when I can plant our flowers. Nevertheless, for several years we have had a wealth of them. There is no science to it. We do not even try to use named varieties. There is no time for artistic arrangement. We just plant them, try to keep the weeds out of them and let them grow. The surprising thing about it is that flowers are not hard to grow. Anybody can have them and have lots of them, with very little expense and some work. I do not even know very much about flowers when it comes to names and varieties and details. All the result I seek is the happiness that they bring to my family, my friends and me, and that is a lot. I mention it here be-

cause I know they will do the same for you if you will give them a chance. I notice that each year my interest in flowers, therefore my fun with them, increases.

Now, I am not trying to tell you here what flowers to grow or how to grow them except that you should grow the ones that you like the best. With me, that is about all of them but, of course, I have my favorites, one of which is a wild flower, the trailing arbutus. Perhaps my love for the arbutus is because it is the first wild flower of spring and is to be found in the old pastures and woodlands soon after the long winter is over. No matter where I am, always at this time of year I remember the fun of walking through the spring woods, discovering a patch of trailing arbutus, and falling on my knees to bury my face in one of the most delightful fragrances that ever enriched a dull world. Of the cultivated flowers I think I like the lily of the valley best. Both its plant and flower are the soul and grace of beauty and its fragrance rivals that of the arbutus. But choosing your favorite flower is almost like saying which one of your children you love best, for they all have their grace, their particular appeal to beauty, and they all fill a welcome place in a workaday world.

It would be interesting to have a letter from a lot of my flower-loving friends telling me what your favorite flower is, and why.

Last summer I stood looking at a bed of old fashioned flowers, the favorites like our great grandmothers used to grow, and as they nodded at me in the summer breeze they seemed like the faces of old friends, giving me a message that the old world was, after all, a pretty good place in which to live when it contained such beautiful things as flowers, music and friendship.

Who was it said: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever?" Flowers are. I grant you that it is necessary to plant potatoes but it is even more important to plant flowers. Potatoes are material and temporal, flowers are eternal and their beauty lives on in the soul. Do you remember Bob Adams' beautiful sentiment in his poem called "Lilacs?" It's printed here, and I hope you'll read it aloud for the family.

It is hard sometimes to know what life is all about, why we are here and why we have so many problems to meet, so many sorrows to bear. No one knows why, but the wise do know that there are compensations and that it is possible to build within our own hearts a philosophy which enables us to meet the troubles of life and get some fun and happiness in spite of the troubles. To me, it seems that the happiest person, is the one with the best philosophy, is the one who is closest in touch with his environment—he who sees and understands. It was William Cullen Bryant who said:

*"To him, who, in the love of nature,
holds
Communion with her visible forms,
she speaks
A various language."*

And nature's finest language is the language of flowers. It is not a language of words, but of the spirit, and must be learned.

So my message and best wishes to you are to get some flower seeds, plant them, grow them, love them, and let them, as Bryant says:

*"Speak to you in a voice of gladness
And a smile and eloquence of beauty
And glide into your darker musings
With a mild and healing sympathy."*

"LILACS"

By BOB ADAMS

"O, here and there on poorer lands
An old deserted homestead stands
In silent sadness to deplore
The guests who come again no more
For many feet that used to go
Across its threshold to and fro
Far roads and trails have learned to know,
And those who built it long of old
Have mingled with the churchyard mold.
The human brood has swarmed and gone,
But lilacs in the yard bloom on,
And even, as the old house grieves,
Are pressing upwards toward its eaves
The tender green hearts of their leaves.
The mother's hands were rough with toil
Who set these lilacs in the soil.
Thanks be to God who gave the wife
One touch of beauty in her life.
The father worked from sun to sun;
For living was not lightly won.
The fields where he was wont to grub
Are overgrown with brush and scrub.
His walls are down, their mighty stones
Are crushed to make a road-way's bones.
Lost are his labors great and small,
But mother's bush outlives them all.
And even with the warmth of May,
What time we keep Memorial Day,
The lilac wakes to sudden bloom
And wafts a message to her tomb.
Gone are the sons her pangs gave birth,
Her fire is dead upon the hearth.
Sunk the flames and black the embers,
But the lilac still remembers.
It blooms for her and spreads its scent,
The incense of a sacrament."



Out on a Limb

Our Experience with the Codling Moth

By Frank App

IF I were to select the most important agent which has brought about the elimination of the farm orchard and which has brought most grief to the commercial orchardist, I should select the codling moth.

The continual spread of moth infestation has left little but wormy apples



Frank App

in the farm orchard and made severe inroads in those commercial areas where good control has not been maintained. This situation has been brought about because of a number of conditions, which have tended to favor the development of this pernicious insect pest.

Codling moth activities have baffled the attempt of our research men in finding an adequate remedy for control.

Some of the oldest orchard operators in this state have failed because of codling moth infestation. They sprayed thoroughly, followed suggestions of the experiment station, but could not obtain control after infestation once became severe.

Do Codling Moth Become Resistant to Arsenicals?

The lack of control from the use of lead arsenate in some areas has led to a rather widespread belief that codling moth becomes resistant to an arsenic poison.

Some years ago Dr. Hough found under laboratory conditions that the same amount and kind of lead arsenate killed the Virginia moth more readily than either Washington or Colorado, while the Colorado moth were less readily killed than those from Washington. This experiment supported the belief that the continual use of lead arsenate develops a resistant strain of moth that is not readily poisoned.

More recently, however, another scientist compared the resistance of moths from different areas by injecting the same amount of lead arsenate spray

Right — A good cover crop for orchard sod must be maintained to keep the orchard soil in good tilth.

Below — Clean cultivation and sanitation is a protection against codling moth.

in the bodies of each. The results of this investigation showed that the same number of moths were killed regardless of their origin. This is a great satisfaction to the grower, for if these results are correct, we may rest assured that this pest can be controlled providing we get enough poison into his system to make the kill.

How to Cover the Foliage and Fruit to Assure Protection

Nature does not lend itself to iron-clad rules. The system of spraying and materials used in making up these spray materials will give very satisfactory control under some conditions but quite unsatisfactory under others.

For several years I have used a combination of lead arsenate, fish oil and wettable sulphur with success. Investigation during the past indicates that a coverage of 80 micrograms of this insecticide per square inch of surface will keep apples reasonably free from worms during the season. A microgram represents one millionth of a part of a gram. There are twenty-eight grams to an ounce. Therefore, one can readily see that a small quantity is sufficient to afford protection under most conditions. On the other hand, eighty micrograms per square inch is equal to .121 grain per pound of fruit which greatly exceeds the tolerance allowed for the sale of apples.

The usual amount of fish oil is one pint or not over one quart with three or four pounds of lead per one hundred gallons of water. This added to the wettable sulphur makes a finished spray material that will protect against scab

and usually protect against moth.

This protection cover must not only be sufficient in quantity but it must also furnish a uniform film or cover over the fruit. Without a satisfactory spreader or sticker the lead alone is inclined to be spotty so that some portions of the surface will possess more poison than others, and will to that extent, be less effective.

* * *

Fish Oil

It is rather a long journey from the fish industry to the fruit industry. Fertilizer manufacturers used to tell us they used menhaden fish meal. But the amount available for fertilizer is too small to be of any large importance. It is probable, however, that the Indians used menhaden fish to fertilize their corn.

About ten years ago a federal employee began to study the effect of adding fish oil to lead arsenate for the purpose of controlling gypsy moth in New England. Massachusetts has spent a large sum of money attempting to control gypsy moth. They have found the addition of fish oil to lead arsenate greatly increases the effectiveness of the material. The fish oil used, is commonly known to the industry as menhaden oil.

Investigation as to the value of fish oil shows that it serves two purposes. First, it acts as a spreader making a uniform cover of lead arsenate over the surface of the apple. Second, it serves as an ovicide particularly when used at the rate of one quart to one hundred gallons and will kill a large

alone will not control or protect against codling moth and where sulphur is not necessary to use as a fungicide for the cover sprays, mineral oil can be used with lead arsenate as a very effective ovicide. This will kill a larger percentage of eggs that come in contact with it.

There are a number of these mineral oils available which can be successfully used at the strength recommended by the manufacturer. They will build up a deposit and in all likelihood leave sufficient residue to make it necessary to wash the fruit.

If it is necessary to use a fungicide for protection against scab, a bordeaux



Bees are of little use for pollination unless the temperature is sufficiently high to allow them to fly.

mixture can be used with mineral oil and lead arsenate providing it will not burn.

I am substituting copper aluminum silicate for bordeaux for those varieties subject to both scab and brooks fruit spot.

* * *

Substitutes for Lead Arsenate

The tolerance allowed for lead arsenate on apples when sold is not sufficient to allow for thorough spraying for the protection which must be afforded against severe infestation of codling moth.

A combination mineral oil and nicotine tannate has been successfully used as a substitute for lead arsenate. It cannot be used with sulphur as a fungicide because of burning. Furthermore, nicotine tannate makes a rather expensive insecticide. However, if the grower does not wish to wash his fruit this can be used and is recommended.

Calcium arsenate has been tried as a substitute for lead arsenate with varying degrees of success. It is more apt to burn than lead arsenate and is not so effective a poison.

Rotenone is a rather recent non-arsenical insecticide which is satisfactory for use with some vegetables. However, it has not proved satisfactory as an insecticide for codling moth control. Florine and Pyethorine likewise have proved unsatisfactory. Consequently, our substitutes for lead arsenate have not been overly successful.

I believe lead arsenate will remain the basic insecticide with the addition of oils to serve as a spreader and ovicide. Nicotine tannate can be substituted in some cases where it is not desirable to wash the fruit.

* * *

When the Moths are Hard to Kill

High temperature favors the activities of the moths, making it much more difficult to obtain a satisfactory kill with lead arsenate alone. We usually think that few moths emerge under 60 degrees F. If emergence occurs at this temperature they are not so active and will crawl around over the apples for a longer length of time. In this way they gather more of the poison and their chances of living decrease as the length of time required to enter into the apple increases. It is conditions such as the variation in temperature which cause the variation of control.

A very satisfactory guide for the spray practice is to use moth traps. I
(Continued on Page 18)

percentage of the eggs which come in contact with it.

The continued use of fish oil for the cover spray builds up a deposit on the surface so as to provide a larger quantity as well as more uniform cover. The fish oil used must have certain requirements or specifications. Anyone expecting to use this material should find whether or not it conforms to the specified requirements. Fish oil has a further advantage in that it can be used with a sulphur as a fungicide when scab is present.

* * *

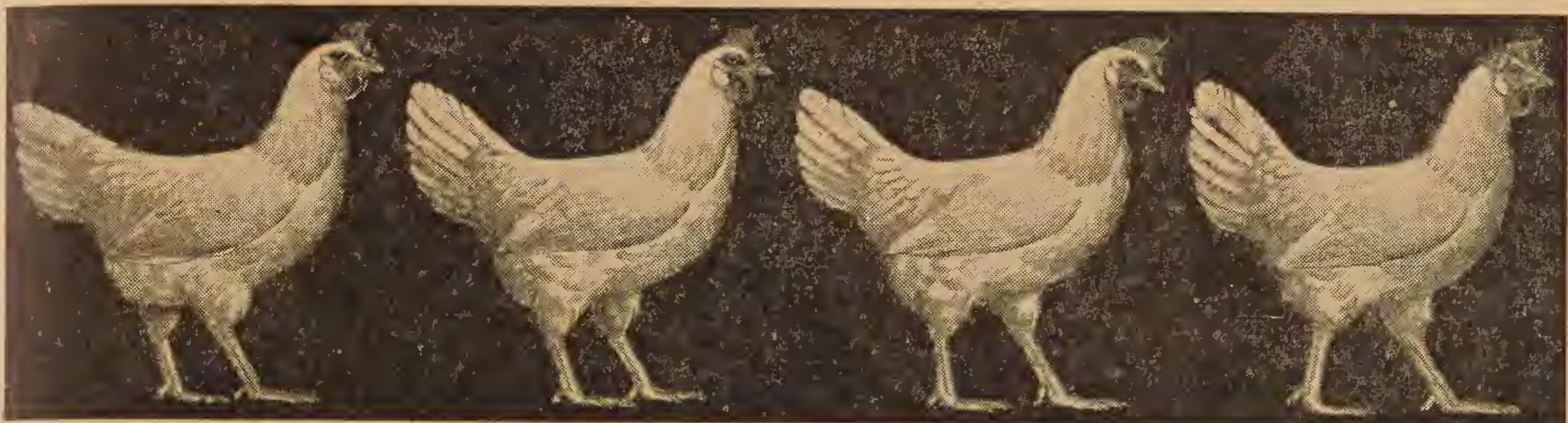
Mineral Oil

For those areas where lead arsenate





Left to choose what they like best in feed, growing pullets show ragged and uneven development.



PURINA CHICK GROWENA, the complete feed, gives big and uniform development of pullets.

Look at Your Present Flock of Layers

Let Them Tell You the Advantages of Raising This Year's Chicks on "Controlled Feeding"

LOOK at any flock of last year's pullets—which, of course, make up this year's layers. The first thing that will strike you is their uneven size.

You'll see certain "stand-out" birds in every flock—about 1 in every five hens that is bigger, stronger and better built than the others. You'll notice about 2 birds in every five that are pretty good. Then you'll find about 1 bird in every 5 is just fair—below the average of the flock but not quite poor enough to cull out. And last of all—if everything raised last year was put into the flock, you will see about 1 in 5 birds are really poor—just plain culls.

Consider those four or five groups of birds from the standpoint of egg production. The one bird in five—or 1/5 of the flock—are the really outstanding layers. They're the birds that have laid most steadily and continuously all Fall and Winter, producing the most eggs and the highest priced eggs because most of their eggs have been large and uniform in size. The rest of the flock or 4/5 of the hens have run from average to unprofitable production.

Uneven Pullets Give You Uneven Production

Selective feeding is the cause of that uneven development and variable egg production. Even in the best fed mash and grain flocks where hens are allowed to pick and choose their feed according to their whims and fancies, the birds unbalance their rations by eating different proportions of mash and scratch grains than they are supposed to eat. Every bird that eats a different combination of feed than the formula calls for is upsetting the balance of her ration and suffers in growth accordingly.

Picture what your flock would look like if all the birds were forced to eat exactly the way they should—without the slightest chance of getting it wrong. Instead of a flock of only 1/5 outstanding birds you'd have 90% or more of your pullets growing into layers that are built right for higher average production and larger average egg size. Think of the extra egg money from having 90% of your birds as good as the best!

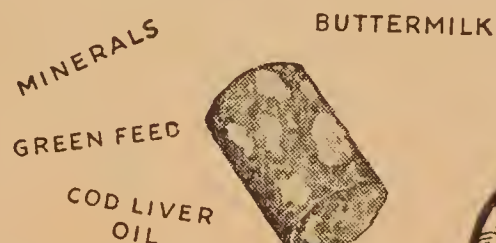
Controlled Feeding Builds Bigger, Better Layers

There's a way to do it! It is the controlled Feeding Program which Purina Growena gives you. Purina Growena is the all-in-one bag feed that puts you in absolute control of everything your pullets eat. Every bag is the same proportion and blend of ingredients—every mouthful is the same.

This year grow your pullets on Growena. They'll develop, through controlled feeding, into bigger and better-than-average layers which are in the nest

early and often laying uniformly larger and more profitable eggs right through the Fall and Winter months when egg prices are at their best. Purina Growena and water. That's all you need!

Growena is Also Made in Checker Form



Each checker is complete. Cracked grain is mixed with growing mash in the proportion that pullets should get it. Then it is compressed into a checker.



PURINA MILLS... BUFFALO, N. Y.

I
DARE
YOU!

TO MY FRIENDS:

WHEN you polish up your car for a little summer trip, I want you to drop in on Mrs. Danforth and me at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan. I want to show you a model Christian Leadership Training Camp, run by the American Youth Foundation, of which I have the honor to be President.

On August sixth more than one hundred fine girls between 16 and 21 from 4-H Clubs, High Schools, Colleges, Churches, and Business will come to camp for two weeks Leadership Training. They will live in tents with wooden floors, pitched under sheltering evergreens, five girls with an adult Counselor in each tent. What a life! A morning dip, a husky breakfast, classes under picked Leadership, playground games, competitive activities, 200 acres to roam over, afternoon swim, evening campfire, and 10 o'clock TAPS—LIGHTS OUT.

THEN two weeks of outstanding boys, beginning August twentieth. Thirty-five of them are Juniors from thirty-five Agricultural Colleges in the United States and Canada, who have Summer Fellowships which entitle them to two weeks training in St. Louis at the Purina Mills Research Laboratories and Experimental Farm, and two weeks at Camp Miniwanca.

If you have a boy from 16 to 21, possessing distinct Leadership ability, who makes application to this camp and is accepted, he will be bigger when he comes home. In just a word let me tell you why. One outstanding rule governs the camp:

"Be Your Own Self at Your Very Best All the Time."

THE Four-Fold Life program is the basis of Founder Leadership. The letters P-M-S-R with us mean strong *Physically*, alert *Mentally*, attractive *Socially* (stalwart Personality), and a *Religion* expressed in Truth, Honor, Purity, Character.

Each evening at Vespers, the campers gather high up on one of the dunes overlooking Lake Michigan. The setting sun, like a ball of fire, dips into the lake. "Now the Day is Over" is sung. An adult leader brings a message of great achievements in the days ahead. We reach toward our Best Selves; and Religion, which means more strength to our bodies, more power to our minds, more development of our personalities, becomes a part of us.

Forty-three dollars (\$43.00) covers every expense for the two weeks in Camp. This is only about one-half the actual cost; because the American Youth Foundation is largely supported by friends. Its budget cares for its efficient teachers, its Directors who give year 'round service to schools and communities, and for the maintenance of adequate buildings and grounds. This investment in Character Leadership for your boy or girl will, in my honest opinion, bring you richer dividends than any other investment you can make.

IF YOU visit the Chicago World's Fair this summer, why not find some unusual boy or girl in your community and drop them off at Camp Miniwanca. If you are headed toward New England, then you will find the same program at Camp Merrowista, Center Ossipee, New Hampshire, run by the American Youth Foundation, same terms, same everything. Boys, July 1-15; Girls July 15-29.

I am using my "I Dare You" column to tell you of these great camps. I have been associated with them for twenty years, and I believe in them with my whole heart. I see in them an opportunity for children to have their best chance. I have lived on these camp grounds. I have there seen Youth blossom into glorious Manhood and Womanhood. I have sent my children and my grandchildren to these camps. That's why I urge you to accept these opportunities for your children.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
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898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

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PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.



(1 Quart) enough for 4 bushels seed **\$1.75**
(1 pint) Enough for 2 bushels seed **1.00**
(1/2 pint) Enough for 1 bushel seed **.60**

If your hardware, drug or seed store does not have it in stock, order direct. "Money-Back" guarantee.

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CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO.
Box 500M New Britain, Conn.



NOW A HAY CHOPPER AND WITHOUT ANY CHANGE A SILO FILLER Later On!



IF you are considering a silo filler this fall, by all means look into the Papec Hay Chopper right now, for a Papec Hay Chopper, without any change, is also the best Silo Filler obtainable.

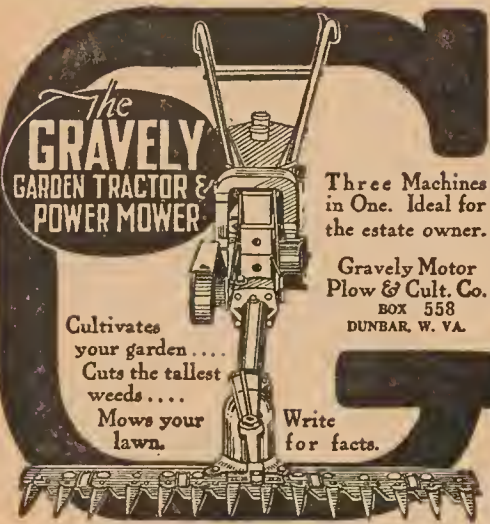
With a Papec Hay Chopper, two men handle hay faster than 4 men using a harpoon fork and no one works in the hot, dusty mow. The chopped hay is blown into the mow, takes half the usual space, keeps perfectly, is easier to feed out. Often steps up milk production; makes beef and mutton gains cheaper. Eliminates feeding waste. Send postal for booklet describing all advantages and savings from chopped hay.

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Three Machines in One. Ideal for the estate owner.

Gravely Motor Plow & Cult. Co. BOX 558 DUNBAR, W. VA.

Cultivates your garden... Cuts the tallest weeds... Mows your lawn.

Write for facts.



PESTS DIE INSTANTLY
Cyanogas kills rats, woodchucks, moles, ants instantly. They can't escape. A few cents' worth in a rat hole or chuck hole does the job. Rids you of these thieving scavengers. Saves feed, chicks, eggs, crops. Buy today at Seed, Drug, Hardware or General Stores. FREE Booklet—Write Dept. G2 American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York City

CYANOGAS

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

AN exceptionally dry spring has been another fly in the ointment this year. April reports give an inch less than the average rainfall. The unusually warm weather and drying winds have reduced moisture. Many wells and



L. B. Skeffington

cisterns up state are low and have been since last summer's dry spell. Considerable of the winter's snow ran off rather than into the ground because the ground was frozen so solid.

This condition has heightened interest in the A A A's backdown on its wheat reduction program. It took official cognizance of the drought conditions by advising wheat farmers in 11 Mid-western States to forget their reduction contracts and produce all the wheat they can. They will get their benefit payments just the same as if they adhered to the reduction contracts, according to press dispatches. The dry condition in this state has made it easy to appreciate conditions farther West and raised a question of whether nature may take a hand at reducing yields this year.

Potato Planting Late

Potato planting for the main crop started about 10 days later this year and literally in a cloud of dust. Some potatoes were put in earlier, but experience of the past three or four years in the potato counties has been that the late crop has been best. A year ago E. K. Lucas of Gainesville braved a snow storm April 26 to begin his planting on schedule time, but this year he began planting on May 9. The soil generally was the driest it had been in years at that time.

The Gainesville Potato Growers' Association, one of the big co-operatives, with Roy Shumaker as president, conducted a campaign this year for use of certified seed. It offered to trade one bushel of certified seed for two bushels of uninspected seed. The latter was quoted at 65 cents a bushel and the certified stock ranged from \$1 to \$2.

Holding the crop did not pay this season. Mr. Shumaker said there were about 15 carloads left, with the 65 cent price the same as offered last fall.

Grapes Winterkilled

Reports from vineyards along Lake Keuka in Steuben and Yates Counties indicate that a large number of vines have been winterkilled by temperatures that ranged down to 40 degrees below zero. At first it was thought the vines

were late budding, but now vines show the greatest damage in 30 years.

New growth has been killed, probably many vines stunted, so that while new growth may develop the outlook is that it may be several years before some of the vines will bear normal yields. Vineyardists who have suffered such losses point to the indications that this would have been a good grape year. Increased demands by the wineries was expected to provide for this year's consumption and to build up supplies for several years ahead.

Milk Chiseling

The Milk Control Law, so far as it goes, was applauded but lack of enforcement was derided at the meeting of District 15 of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association at Rochester. When Howard C. McClenathan, division representative, reported that the Milk Control Board "had done a wonderful job in the Rochester market" he was warmly applauded. However, delegates immediately plunged into discussion of "chiseling" by dealers to evade the law.

A rule of the Milk Control Division permits dealers to separate not more than 25 per cent of their fluid milk for cream and to pay for it on that basis. This places it in Class 2 at \$1.45 per 100 pounds. Class 1, or fluid milk, is paid for to producers at \$2.10. The criticism at the meeting was that some dealers are reported to be making returns on this basis when, so far as known, they do not have cream separators in their plants.

It was said that it would take scores, if not hundreds, of milk control inspectors to check adequately every dealer for such infractions which lower the price to producers. It was said the practice extends only to upstate markets.

Small local co-operatives built up around single dealers who take all of the milk of their members are doing a lot to undermine the welfare of the producers, it was said. These so-called independent producers avoid any share of carrying the surplus over fluid needs.

The Pinkneys Raise Ginseng

James and Robert Pinkney, father and son, who live near Portageville, Wyoming County, N. Y., have one type of farm cropping in which they do not fear competition. Rather, they are more concerned with peace in the Far East, where they market their unusual crop. So far as known, they are the only farmers in this section who raise ginseng. Records of the United States Department of Agriculture show that 97 per cent of all the ginseng produced in this country is exported to China.

The botanical name for the herb is Panax Quinquifolium and to the Chinese it represents more than quinine or any other drug. The name Panax is taken from panacea and the Chinese literally consider it a panacea for all the ills of the flesh. The Pink-

(Continued on Page 15)



James Pinkney, at the left, and his son, Robert, inspecting their ginseng beds.

FOR LOWER MANGER-FEED COSTS USE 'AERO' CYANAMID ON HAYLANDS AND PASTURES

Plants and Seeds

BERRY PLANTS

HOWARD 17

Just the money-maker you should grow this season. Freshly dug, well rooted, Northern grown. STRAWBERRY PLANTS carefully packed, 30 for 100; \$3.00-500; \$5.50 for 1,000. Prepaid prices. JAS. M. BRITTON, R. 2, CHEPACHET, R. I.

STATE INSPECTED RED RASPBERRY PLANTS for sale, 1 year old. Please write for prices and variety. LESLIE J. TATE, R. F. D. 1, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

Cobblers \$1.25; Russets \$1.25 per bu. truck or ear lots while they last. No frost has been in our cellars. H. G. PADGET, TULLY, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Heavyweight Smooth Rurals, Russets. H. L. HODNETT & SONS, Fillmore, N. Y.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

SCHROER'S BETTER PLANTS

Spring Grown. Frostproof Cabbage: Early Jersey, Large Charleston, Flat Heads, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Allhead Early Select, Allseason Wilt Resisting. Also Collard, Savoy Cabbage and Red Cabbage. Prepaid 100-30c, 500-\$1.00, 1000-\$1.50. Collect 1000-\$1.00. Onion: Yellow and White Bermuda, Crystal Wax and Sweet Spanish, also Leeks. Prepaid 100-25c, 500-80c, 1000-\$1.25. Collect 1000-75c, 5000-\$3.00. Green Sprouting Broccoli, Prepaid 100-50c, 250-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50, 1000-\$2.50. Collect, \$1.50 per 1000. Early Snowball Cauliflower: Prepaid 100-75c, 250-\$1.25, 500-\$2.00, 1000-\$3.50. Collect, \$2.50 per 1000. Tomato: Early Detroit, Break O'Day, Bonny Best, Clarks Early, John Baer, Marglobe, Brimmer, Beefsteak, New Stone and Greater Baltimore. Prepaid, 100-50c, 200-90c, 500-\$1.50, 1,000-\$2.50. Collect \$1.50 per 1,000, 5000-\$6.25. Sweet Potato: Porto Rico, Early Triumph and Big Stem Jersey. Prepaid, 500-\$1.10, 1000-\$2.00. Collect, \$1.75 per 1000, 5000-\$7.50. Pepper: Ruby King, Ruby Giant, World Beater, California Wonder, Pimento and Red Cayenne. Prepaid, 50-35c, 100-60c, 250-\$1.25, 500-\$1.75, 1000-\$2.75. Collect, \$2.00 per 1000. Black Beauty Egg Plant: Prepaid, 50-50c, 100-75c, 250-\$1.25, 500-\$2.25, 1000-\$3.50. Collect \$2.50 per 1000. Quality plants and true to name varieties guaranteed.

Schroer Plant Farms, Valdosta, Ga.

Vegetable Plants --- 150 Acres for 1934

Fine outdoor grown plants. Select, handpicked and good delivery guaranteed. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Golden-acre, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, Allhead, Allseasons (Yellows Resistant) \$1.00 thousand; 10,000. \$7.50. Onion plants same price. Tomato Plants: Mar-globe, Pritchard, Bonnybest, Indiana Baltimore \$1.50 thousand; 10,000, \$12.50. Sweetpotato \$1.50 thousand. Pepper \$2.50 thousand. We use treated seeds from Certified stocks and guarantee satisfaction or money back. Oldest and largest growers in Virginia. Shipping capacity 750,000 daily. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Flat Dutch, Bermuda, Valencia, Prizetaker Onions. 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00. Tomato Plants ready April 15th. Field grown Earliana, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Baltimore, 500-80c; 1,000, \$1.50. Also Lettuce, Beet, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Pepper Plants. Write for Descriptive Price list. Satisfaction Guaranteed. PIEDMONT PLANT CO. ALBANY, GA.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

35th year Highest quality only. We do not grow cheap plants, Cauliflower and Egg Plants 1000-\$4.00; 10,000-\$35.00. Tomatoes, peppers and celery 1000-\$3.00; 10,000-\$28.00. Brussels Sprouts and Broccoli 1000-\$2.50; 10,000-\$22.50. Cabbage 1000-\$2.00; 10,000-\$18.00. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. Chester, New Jersey.

F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, New Jersey.

CABBAGE PLANTS, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Wakefield, Dutch, Bermuda Onion Plants, Beet Plants 500-75c; \$1.00-1000; 5000-\$4.50. Broccoli 500-75c; \$1.25-1000. Prompt Shipment. Catalogue Free. Tomato, Pepper, Potato, Egg Plants. SIMS PLANT CO., Pembroke, Ga.

PLANTS. (Millions) June, July delivery. Mail or express collect. Cabbage: Goldenacre, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Ballhead, 200, 50 cts, 500, 80 cts, 1000, \$1.25, 5,000, \$5.00, 10,000, \$7.50. Cauliflower: (Snowball) and Celery, 200, 75 cts, 500, \$1.45, 1000, \$2.45. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. Only fourteen hours from N. Y. City. W. J. MYERS, 2, Massillon, Ohio.

Tomato Plants, \$1.00 thousand; Bermuda Onion, 90c; Porto Rico sweet potato, \$1.25; cabbage, all leading varieties, 60c; Ruby King pepper, \$3.50 or 50c, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. QUITMAN PLANT CO., QUITMAN, GA.

FIELDGROWN PLANTS. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Onion, Beets, leading varieties, 500-90c; 1000-\$1.40 postpaid. Express collect 10,000-\$7.00. Sweet Potatoes 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.50 postpaid. Good plants, prompt shipment. V. C. LANKFORD & SONS, FRANKLIN, VA.

25 MILLION OUTDOOR GROWN VEGETABLE PLANTS Special wholesale prices: Cabbage 60c thousand; 10,000, \$5.00. Onion plants 75c. Pepper \$2.00. Tomato \$1.00. Sweet Potato \$1.50, all per thousand. Well packed, shipped safely anywhere. Cash or C. O. D. OLD DOMINION PLANT COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS. \$1-100; \$4.50-1000. WARREN SHINN, Woodbury, N. J. Jersey grower--the Home of Asparagus.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS. Grand stock. Perfectly dormant, \$1-100; \$4-1000. Warren Shinn, Woodbury, N. J.

Brakes Burned Out—but **THIS** Tire Kept Right on Rolling



Test cars burned out brakes in 72 hours

How "third degree" methods developed an astonishing new tire

THE Goodyear test cars were "trying out" a new tire. Start—run to 50—stop. Start—run to 50—stop. Hard, quick, emergency-like stops, jamming on the brakes.

The strain was terrific! Brakes had to be adjusted every 8 hours, completely relined every 72.

But when that battle was over, we knew we had a better tire than ever before. We wanted a tire to match the new cars, for these high-powered, faster-sprinting, quicker-stopping cars were putting new burdens on tires—demanding longer wear, more *grip*—and the "G-3" All-Weather certainly was that tire!

How it Started

Treads were wearing out too fast. Not only competing tires—but even ours. And because leadership is a tradition at Goodyear this order came from the executive offices: "Find out what's wrong and lick it! Pour all of our experience, resources, and skill into building a tire that can stand the gaff!"

Today—that tire is ready for you. It is called "G-3" because that was the simple symbol which identified it in all of the research tests. It needs no fancy name, for in the plain, honest facts are reasons enough for any sensible man or woman to buy it.

Put "G-3" All-Weather tires under you and you will get greater non-skid mileage than you ever got before. And that's important, on today's smooth highways and boulevards, if you want to *stop*.

Here are the facts:

- 43% longer non-skid tread wear
- 16% more non-skid blocks
- 5½% wider tread; more road contact
- 11½% wider ribs; narrower grooves
- 100% guarantee that it is the best All-Weather that Goodyear ever built. It costs more to build—because there's more rubber in the tread—an average of 2 pounds more per tire.



That husky, non-skid tread puts grip where the tire meets the road



Smooth highways invite you to drive at higher speeds. You need grip on your tires more than ever—and "G-3" keeps its grip 43% longer

You may ask: "If the tread is heavier, does that increase sidewall strain?" The answer is yes. But, here is why Goodyear can pile on that added strain and stand it—*Supertwist!* For only Goodyear has the right to build tires with Supertwist,

that marvelous, extra-durable, extra-elastic cord fabric which enables the carcass of "G-3" to accept an increase in strain with no effort at all.

See "G-3" Goodyear All-Weathers in your size. See how the closer-nested pattern of diamond blocks and ribs makes a more compact pattern, one that reduces "squirming" of the tread under pressure. And "squirming," you know, is responsible for much tread-wear.

If you have tires to buy, buy "G-3" tires now. They cost more to build, but you can buy them at no extra cost.

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MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

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Announces—

the NEW
McCormick-
Deering—
the ONLY Cream Separator with
STAINLESS STEEL DISCS

*with Electrically Welded
Stainless Steel Spacers*

WITH the introduction of the new McCormick-Deering Cream Separator for 1934, International Harvester scores another direct hit. The organization that pioneered ball-bearing construction and glistening black japan finish is leading the way again . . . with STAINLESS STEEL DISCS.

This thoroughly modern feature adds real value to the machine. The discs *cannot* and *will not* rust. Even the spacers are rustless, stainless steel. Each disc is exactly like every other, making it unnecessary for them to be numbered or used in any special order. All surfaces are of satin smoothness, making it easier for the housewife to keep the discs perfectly clean.

The McCormick-Deering is the only cream separator that will skim milk efficiently at temperatures from 55° to 140°. This feature enables you to make home dairy spread and honey butter without the use of special attachments.

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer for complete information. He will be glad to arrange a demonstration on your own farm, giving you a real opportunity to examine and test the one machine that offers you stainless steel discs, ball-bearing construction, automatic lubrication, beautiful black japan finish, and skimming efficiency over an unusually wide range of temperatures. Six sizes are available.

The McCORMICK-DEERING MILKER

By using one of these modern, easy-to-clean milkers you can save more than 50% in time and labor. Its use tends to increase milk production. It is one of the best investments any dairyman can make. Full details will be supplied on request.

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McCORMICK-DEERING

CREAM SEPARATORS and MILKERS



The spread of mastitis can be largely prevented by segregating the cows in four groups, based on the results of the veterinarian's physical examination, and by milking healthy cows first.

Dairy Health Inspection

IT seems scarcely consistent for the New York City Health Department to tighten up on its regulations, thereby making the cost of producing milk higher, while at the same time the Mayor of New York uses his influence to prevent an increase in the price which dairymen get for that milk. Since about the first of January there has been a tightening up on the New York City Department of Health regulation which prohibits the shipping of milk from cows troubled with mastitis.

We want to make it entirely clear that we are not opposing that regulation so long as its enforcement is conducted with common sense. No health authority has ever been able to prove that drinking milk from a cow affected with mastitis has any bad effect on health. However, milk from badly affected cows is unattractive in appearance, and, besides, most dairymen want to cooperate with any reasonable requirements of city health departments. The important thing is that no cow with a bad case of mastitis has any business in a dairy herd. It is not economical to keep her, and there is continual danger of spreading the disease to other animals.

Unquestionably, mastitis should be controlled, but how can cities logically refuse to stand the increased cost of production coming either from disease control or other causes?

Dairymen Pay for Examination

First let us see just what the situation is. For some time the New York City Board of Health has required a yearly physical examination of herds to be made by a veterinarian. This costs the producer \$1.50 for up to 10 cows, and 10 cents additional for every cow over 10 and there is a probability that this fee will be raised in the near future because of the more careful examination required. This examination can be made either by a local veterinarian or by a veterinarian in the employ of a milk company shipping to New York. Up until about a year ago, 2 per cent of the cows examined were condemned, but since January 1st this has risen to an average of about 8 per cent, largely because more cows with mastitis were rejected, and in some herds it has gone as high as 30 per cent.

Cows are classified by veterinarians in four classes:—(1) Those which are normal (2) Those with a slight degree of mastitis (3) Slightly more serious (4) Those which are chronic or advanced cases.

Chronic Cases Must Be Sold

At present, animals rated as Class 4 are rejected and must be disposed of by the owner in 14 days. Cows with less serious cases can be segregated for 60 days on the farm. They can be treated and can be re-examined at any

time, and if they pass the examination by a veterinarian, milk will again be accepted. It is, of course, important that these cows when sold shall not go into other dairy herds, and so far as we have been able to discover, they are, at least in most instances, sold for slaughter.

We have several criticisms and suggestions which we believe to be constructive. The first one is that tightening up on the regulations concerning this disease should not go ahead too rapidly. In fact, we are inclined to think that too rapid progress has already been made. Dairymen need to know more about the disease, and to know how to control it. It is of little use to go into a herd and take out two or three animals without giving the owner directions to help him prevent the same trouble in the future. In this connection, if you hear of any demonstrations or meetings which have been arranged in your locality attended by an expert on this problem, we urge you to attend and get all the information you can. Do not be afraid to ask questions.

Too Much Power

The second suggestion grows out of the fact that there is no hard and fast division between various stages of the disease. The New York City Department of Health has on its staff a veterinarian who travels about the State checking up on the work which local veterinarians do. At present he has the power to disqualify any local veterinarian whose work he believes is unsatisfactory. Frankly, we believe that this is a lot of power for any one man to have. Realizing that two competent veterinarians might not reach exactly the same conclusion about any animal, it would seem reasonable that any veterinarian who is either too strict or too liberal in his examinations could, with some constructive criticism, correct any errors which he may have been making. The natural tendency is for a veterinarian, knowing that his work is subject to review by the City Department of Health, to be too strict and, as it were, to lean over backward in order to avoid his own disqualification.

There have been rumors to the effect that enforcement of this City Board of Health regulation has been more severe in some sections than in others. The head of the Dairy Division of the New York City Department of Health states that this is not the case, but that the regulation is to be enforced over the entire Milkshed. This impression on the part of dairymen in some sections is probably due to recent checkups in those sections by the City Board of Health veterinarian.

Our third suggestion has to do with health inspection of dairies in general. We have too much duplication which is complicated by the fact that milk

(Continued on Page 14)

JUST AS TRUE TODAY AS IT EVER WAS— the truck with six cylinders is the truck best suited for farm work

*—and here is the lowest
priced Six in the world—*

**THE BIGGER, HUSKIER,
HIGHER-POWERED
CHEVROLET**

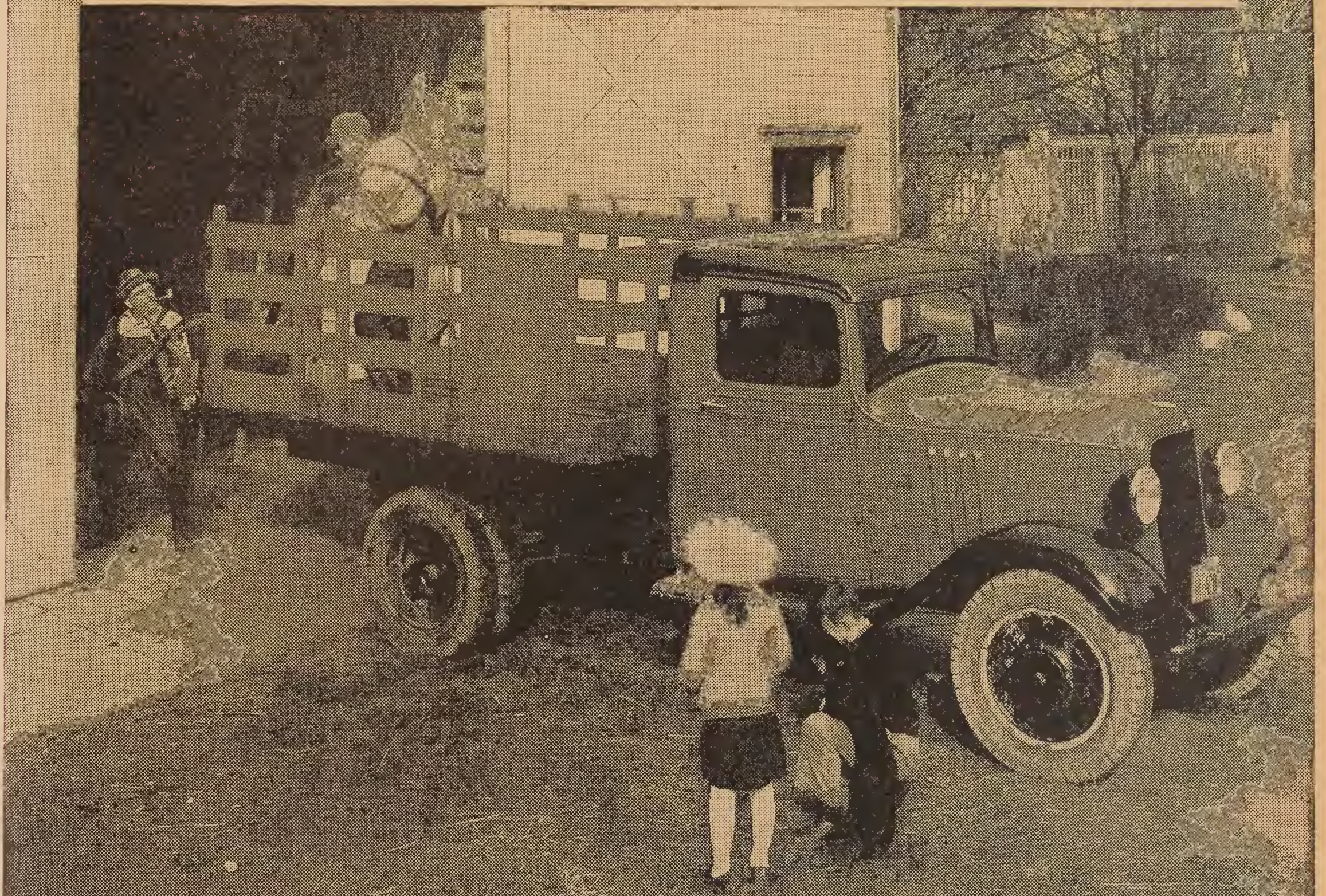


A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

EVERY farmer knows it—experience proves it—common sense confirms it: *SIX is the only number of cylinders you can have in a low-priced truck and still get 100 per cent economy.* With six, you're neither handicapped by too many cylinders (and too much expense for fuel and upkeep) nor too few cylinders (and costly, destructive vibration). And if your new truck is a 1934 *Chevrolet*—you not only get six-cylinder economy at its best—you pay a *lower purchase price than for any other six-cylinder truck.* That's why the big majority of farm buyers are again buying Chevrolet. It uses less gas and oil than any other truck. It costs less to keep up than any other truck in the low-price field. It costs less to buy than any other Six. And it's a great big, two-fisted worker that's *all truck*: truck frame, truck engine, heavy-duty truck axles—and the most impressive line of truck bodies that Chevrolet has ever built for the farmer.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms



CHEVROLET SIX CYLINDER TRUCKS



In a recent advertisement we published the following paragraph:

Dried Beet Pulp is the only known substitute for Corn Silage that is better than silage. Actual feeding trials prove beyond a shadow of doubt that one pound of Dried Beet Pulp can replace five pounds of Corn Silage and do a better job of milk production and maintenance of cow health.

A widely known dairy authority has challenged these statements—and asks that we cite experimental data to prove that one pound of Dried Beet Pulp can replace five pounds of good corn silage.

The Larrowe Milling Company never knowingly makes a misstatement about any of its products. For about thirty years we have been making the claim to which this authority objects. And never once during that time has any feeder complained that he has been misled by it. Judging by this and by the continuously good results which thousands of feeders have been securing all these years and by the steadily growing demand for Dried Beet Pulp, we firmly believe that our statement is correct.

What's more, we invite anyone who may believe he has been misled by our claim, to write us and give us supporting figures.

We also invite those who agree with us to tell us so. If your experience shows that we are right, won't you please drop us a line?

Please tell us what your experience has been. If it is proved that we are wrong we shall apologize for a 30-year-old statement and see that it is never again repeated. Otherwise we shall continue to tell dairymen who have no silage, or whose supply of silage is short, that a most satisfactory and profitable substitute can be found in dried beet pulp fed at the rate of 1 pound of Dried Beet Pulp instead of 5 pounds of silage.

Dried Beet Pulp makes a good litter for poultry.

The Larrowe Milling Company—Detroit, Michigan

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

90 Holstein Cattle, which consist of 80 Pure Bred Holsteins, and 10 High Grade Holsteins. Saturday, May 26, 1934, at 10 A. M. prompt., farm of owner, Preston Park, Pa., located 8 miles south of Hancock, N. Y., 17 miles east of Susquehanna, Pa. 25 miles north of Honesdale. 10 years Accredited; 3 times negative, eligible for shipment into New York State. Many fresh cows, some close springers. 50 cows with CTA records, that average 440-lb. of fat, a number of cows now milking from 75 to 90-lb. daily, good fat tests up to 4%. Wonderful individuals, rich breeding.

Jay W. Decker, Owner, Preston Park, Pa.

Send for catalog to sales manager,

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Mexico, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FAMOUS FOR SAFETY

THE famous Unadilla Silo with exclusive features like its safe and easy door-front ladder—in best grade Oregon Fir at unusually low prices! You can get The Unadilla at a price corresponding to prices of products you sell.

- Write today for Unadilla Catalog and get our offer for extra discounts on cash and early orders and our Easy payment plan. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.

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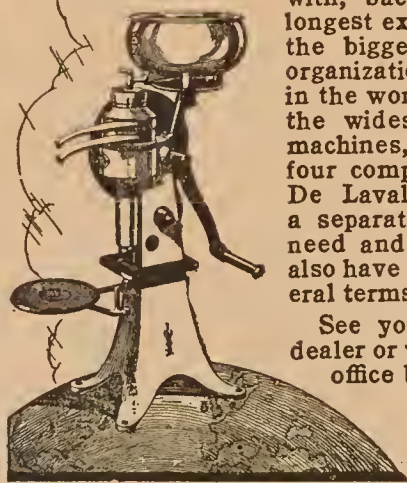
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DE LAVAL Quality

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REACH OF ALL!

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IN no other cream separator can you get such a combination of advantages as in the De Laval. You get the best separator to begin with, backed by the longest experience and the biggest and best organization of its kind in the world. You get the widest choice of machines, for there are four complete lines of De Laval's, providing a separator for every need and purse. You also have the most liberal terms of purchase.

See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below for full information.

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Money Saving Silo Values NOW

To fit your farm and purse. 8 best types of silos to choose from. Rebuilt wrapped jobs at fractional prices. Write CRABTREE, Inc., 51 Wilson St. Norwich, N.Y.

Milk Prices Discussed Again

PRODUCERS, consumers and dealers were well represented at the milk hearing held by the Division of Milk Control at Albany May 15th and 16th. The immediate cause of the hearing was an injunction which Mayor La Guardia had secured preventing the Division of Milk Control from increasing the retail price of milk one cent a quart. Then, after conferring with Commissioner Baldwin, he agreed to postpone legal action on it until after a hearing.

Testimony at the hearing was to the effect that the producer must have more money for milk, that the dealer must have a greater spread if he is to continue in business, and that the consumer cannot afford to pay any more for milk. That, of course, makes a nice little puzzle for someone to solve.

Pasture Conditions are Bad

Milk producers and their representatives based their argument for higher milk prices on several conditions. Roy Gillett, of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, reported that the condition of pastures was very poor, that a good many alfalfa fields had been winter killed, and that the hay crop was likely to be short. Of equal importance is higher feed costs. Whereas a year ago a good dairy ration could be purchased for around \$21.00 a ton, the price now is \$27.00, and because of serious drought in the wheat growing areas, the price is likely to be higher. Still another increase in costs comes from higher wages for farm labor, while the price level of things the farmer must buy has increased about 17 per cent since June 1933.

The consumers' arguments, summarized, were that the producer should have more for his milk, but that it should come by lessening the dealers' spread rather than by increasing retail prices. There was a group at the hearing whose interest is mainly in relief work, and who desire that milk for relief purposes shall be as cheap as possible. As one man put it, they are not at all interested in what the producer gets, but rather want to set up a situation where the farmer rather than the city pays for the relief of the poor, at least so far as their milk supply is concerned.

It has also been stated that the opposition to an increase in the price of milk comes from three sources:—First, from those who are interested in getting votes for themselves at the next election; second from those who are interested in cheap milk for relief of the poor; and, third, from newspapers which are interested in increasing their circulation. When consumers believe an increase in the milk price is fair they do not object to it.

Dealers were by no means left out in the cold. They were ably represented by former Health Commissioner

Wynne, now president of the Greater New York-New Jersey Milk Institute. Dr. Wynne stated that distributors needed an additional price spread if they were to continue in business. He also favors a simplification of the milk classes, which he believes would make enforcement of present milk orders more practicable. Someone has suggested that Class 1 be divided by adding a Class 1 milk for poor, which would be sold to the unemployed at 5 cents a quart, the farmer to receive pay on the basis of the 2-A class price.

The old subject of loose milk received its share of discussion. Mayor La Guardia seems to be interested in loose milk. Dr. Rice, New York City Health Commissioner has expressed opposition to it. New York City was the last large city to allow the sale of loose milk,—milk not bottled. Its sale was finally prohibited largely because tests showed that it was frequently contaminated and adulterated.

Several milk companies have suggested methods of getting cheaper milk to the poor. One concern has offered to supply milk to the unemployed in paper containers at a reduced price. Another has suggested a large container in which milk can be brought from the plant to distributing centers, in the city while another group has offered to supply bottled milk at 5 cents a quart. The desire of dealers to cooperate with the city is undoubtedly stimulated by the Mayor's threat to widen the milk shed, if necessary.

Retail Price Increase Postponed

In the near future a hearing to consider the possibility of selling loose milk in New York will be held in New York City, and Commissioner Baldwin has announced that, at least until after that hearing, the Division of Milk Control will not change the retail price of milk. Also within the next few days the Advisory Milk Board, which was formed by the new legislation continuing the Division of Milk Control, will meet in Albany to go over the evidence presented at the Albany hearing.

While this is only a guess, it is probable that any increase in the retail price will be postponed until about July 1st. Undeniable figures are available to show that costs of production are much higher than they were a year ago. Dr. Spencer's report shows that the dealer is not making heavy profits on handling a quart of milk, so it would seem that an increase in the retail price is inevitable.

A "calf starter" mixture to be fed along with milk after the calf reaches three years of age can be made as follows: 25 per cent yellow corn meal, 30 per cent rolled oats, 15 per cent what bran, 8 per cent linseed meal, 22 per cent dry skim milk. Let them have all they want up to 5 pounds daily.



—Photo Courtesy Sheffield Farms Co.

In recent years more and more attention has been given to the proving of herd sires and keeping the good ones in the herd for a longer number of years. A herd sire is no plaything, which means that in order to be safe a good strong bullpen is essential. This one shows a new idea,—a door which swings on two pins at the side so that the bull can open it himself.



HERE IS NEWS

that means dollars to poultrymen



**43% Protein
Guaranteed**

MADE FROM
**AMERICAN
CORN**
WHICH IS
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CASH**

In two long experiments at Cornell University an all-mash laying ration containing Diamond Corn Gluten Meal as a one-half replacement for meat scraps increased egg production and lowered cost. This result, established by a 40-weeks test, was repeated in another 40-weeks run of the same test. That is practically two years of the most careful and accurate research at one of our great agricultural experiment stations.

At the end of each of these tests the birds which had received the gluten meal ration were in splendid condition and the eggs they produced throughout the experiment were up to the best standards of weight and quality.

These are facts that you, as a poultryman seeking the most efficient feeding methods, cannot afford to ignore.

Whether you feed a ready-mixed laying mash or have your mash mixed according to your own formula, it should contain Diamond.

Corn Products Refining Co. New York and Chicago

manufacturers of

DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL

Reviewing the Markets

April Milk Prices

(Dairymen's League)

The following are the net pool prices, (cash plus certificates amounting to 7 cents a hundred) paid producers for April 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone: Class A, Volume Differential Plants \$1.42 Class B, Volume Differential Plants \$1.40 Class C, Volume Differential Plants \$1.36 Non-volume Plants \$1.30 The April price is 5 cents below the March price and 43 cents above April a year ago.

(Sheffield Prices)

The price to Sheffield producers for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone for April is \$1.505, with usual freight, grade and butter fat differentials. The Sheffield price is 10 cents lower than for March and 45½ cents above April a year ago.

Milk Control Board Prices

The prices as set by the New York State Division of Milk Control for May are as follows: (These are the prices which dealers must pay for milk used in the various classes, and will continue until changed by the Division of Milk Control):

Class	Price
1 (Fluid Milk)	\$2.10
2A (Cream)	1.40
2B (Condensed and certain cheeses)	1.40
2C (Cream or Ice Cream in New York City)	1.40
2D (Same as 2C, but used outside of New York City)	
2E (Storage cream for cream cheese)	
3 (Evaporated and condensed milk, whole milk powder, some cheese).	
4A (Butter).	
4B (American Cheese).	

To Class 1 milk for New York add 53 cents before deducting the freight rate. The net price for the 201-210 mile zone is \$2.175.

Prices for Classes 2D, 2E, C, 4A, 4B will be figured at the end of the month by the Milk Control Board. 2D will be 15 cents higher than 4A; 2E will be 10 cents higher than 4A. Other classes are to be figured at market values of those products.

The Dairy Situation

Two things very important to New York State dairymen are the prospects for an increase in retail prices of milk, and a more stringent enforcement of the regulations against cows with mastitis. You will find the price situation discussed on Page 12, and the mastitis situation on Page 10 of this issue.

Pastures on May 1st were much poorer than usual, and the outlook for the hay crop is not good.

On May 14th the House of Representatives at Washington passed a resolution authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate milk distribution throughout the country. The bill, which at this writing has not been made into a law, carries an appropriation of \$60,000 for expenses.

Butter and Cheese

Production of butter is expected to continue lower than in recent years. This is largely due to dry weather in the West. During March (the last figures available) butter consumption was 3.7 per cent higher than it was a year earlier, in spite of the fact that retail prices of butter averaged 21 per cent higher.

The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that on May 12th storage holdings of butter were 13,070,000 pounds, as compared with 13,140,000 pounds on the same day a year ago. During April about 3,500,000 pounds of butter were taken out of storage, while in 1932 and 1933 there was a small into-storage movement.

It is probable that the low point in cheese production for the season has been passed. Storage holdings of cheese on

May 1st were the largest on record for that date,—about 15,000,000 pounds larger than a year ago. Production in March was 4 per cent larger than a year ago, while the apparent consumption of cheese for that month was 4.5 per cent larger than a year ago. In April there was a net into-storage movement of cheese of about 2,000,000 pounds, while in April of previous years the net out-of-storage movement has been about 3,000,000 pounds.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has the following to say about grains and feed:

"Grain markets turned sharply upward toward the middle of May, influenced principally by serious damage to crops from the long continued drought in the Central West. Light marketings also were a strengthening influence, farmers being reluctant to sell remaining supplies because of uncertain prospects for this year's harvest. Wheat advanced about 10 cents per bushel to the highest point since early February. Corn, oats and barley were firmer along with wheat because dry soils had delayed seeding and given crops a poor start.

"Prices of wheatfeeds advanced sharply along with higher grain markets. Spot offerings were light and bran advanced from the cornbelt. Soybean meal was firm to slightly higher, but trading was light in most Eastern markets. Cornfeeds were steady to slightly higher. Gluten feed and meal prices were unchanged. Demand was rather slow in Eastern points, but fairly active in the Central West."

Eggs

Egg production is likely to be lower during the rest of the season than it was a year ago. Hatchery reports for the first three months of the year were 3 per cent below a year ago, a trend which is likely to continue. Twenty-three of the largest New York State hatcheries report 22.7 per cent fewer eggs set. Hatcheries are not anticipating orders, and should there be a flock of orders for late chickens, someone is likely to be disappointed. The number of hens and pullets on farms in the entire country is estimated as about 3 per cent below a year ago.

On the other hand, consumption of eggs in New York City has been a bit disappointing, figures indicating that it has been running about 5 per cent below that of a year ago.

The result has been that in spite of moderate receipts the into-storage movement has been heavy. The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that on May 12th storage holdings of eggs totaled 5,816,000 cases as compared with 6,030,000 cases on the same date a year ago. Because last season's storage stocks were cleaned up in good shape, it has been anticipated that storage stocks would run lower than last year, and rather heavy storage during April was a bit disappointing. The into-storage movement is slowing down, so it is believed that the June 1st report will show a lot less eggs in storage than a year ago.

Receipts at New York City from January 1st to about the middle of May were 2,854,000 cases, as compared with 3,260,000 cases a year ago. However, nearby receipts have held up in good shape. There is a definite trend toward more poultry in the Northeast.

At New York City it appears that the point of low prices for the year has been passed.

New York Egg Auctions

Grade	Poughkeepsie	Albany	Buffalo
	May 15	May 15	May 15
N. Y. Fancy Lge.....	20½-25	20½-22½	21½-22
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.....	19½-25	20-22	19½-21
Producers' Lge.....	15-15½	18-	17-
N. Y. Fancy Med.....	17½-19	17-18½	
N. Y. Gr. A Med.....	16½-19	17-18	15½-18
Pullets.....	14-15	14-	15-
N. Y. Gr. A Pewee.....		12-	
Brown Fancy Lge.....		20-22	
Brown Gr. A Lge.....	19-23	20-21	
Brown Gr. A Med.....	15-16½	16-	

New Jersey Egg Auctions

Flemington, May 15, 1934—Number of cases sold—1166. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 23¼-26¼c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 18-22c; N. J. Grade A 21½-25½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 17-21½c; Pullets, 16-17½c; Pewees 14c; Ducks 20-23c; Geese 85c.

Vineland, May 14, 1934—Number of cases sold—913. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 22¼-25¼c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 17½-19½c; N. J. Grade A 20½-23½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 17½-18½c; Producers Grade 18¾-22c; Producers Grade Med. 17-17½; 16½-17c.

Hightstown, May 14, 1934—Number of cases sold—101. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 20½-24½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 17½-18½c; N. J. Grade A 20½-21½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 16¼-18½c; Pullets 14½; Producers Grade, tints 16¼-19¼c; dirties 19¼c.

Paterson, May 15, 1934—Number of cases sold—181. Hennerly Whites, N. J.

Fcy. 22½-25¼c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 18½-21½c; N. J. Grade A 22-25¼c; N. J. Grade A Med. 18-20¼c; Creams 21½-24c; Creams, Med. 17½-19¼c; Pullets 16½-17½c; Cracks 18-19c; Ducks 31-32c.

Wool Slightly Lower

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, prices on all grades of wool declined during April, after having risen steadily for about a year. Declines were due to lack of wool manufacturing, and to weakness in wool prices in foreign markets. The outlook for manufacturing for the fall season is uncertain. If it improves further declines in prices of wool should be small.

The April index price on wool in New York State as published in Farm Economics is 146, which means that it is bringing 46 per cent more than pre-war. The index for the same month for lambs is 106, and for sheep, 72. The same publication says that the bottom of the sheep cycle was reached last year, and for several years, it is to be expected that the price of sheep will rise faster than the prices of other commodities.

The number of sheep on farms in the United States on January 1st was 3 per cent less than a year ago, and world wool production for 1933 was 8 per cent below 1932.

May Crop Report for New York

Winter Wheat: In New York State the condition of the winter wheat crop on May 1st was 75 per cent of normal, indicating a crop of 4,410,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 4,388,000 bushels. About 7 per cent of New York's winter wheat is being abandoned and seeded to other grains. Dry weather in the West is having a very serious effect on both winter and spring wheat there.

Meadows and Pastures: On May 1st, due to lack of hay, a good many cows had already been turned out. The pasture condition was reported as 66 per cent of normal, the lowest in a number of years. Last year on May 1st the condition was 78 per cent of normal.

The hay condition in New York was estimated as 69 per cent of normal, compared with 80 per cent a year ago. There are numerous reports that alfalfa seedings were winter killed and will have to be plowed up. The present outlook is for one of the lowest hay crops in many years. To add to that, there is little hay held over from last year. On May 1st New York holdings of hay were estimated as 369,000 tons, compared with 614,000 tons on May 1st a year ago. For the country, hay holdings last year are about 7,500,000

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	May 19, 1934	May 12, 1934	May 20, 1933.
BUTTER			
93 score	24¾-25¼	25½-26¼	22½-23
92 score	24¼-	25¼-	22
88 to 91 score	22-23½	23½-25	21-21¾
Lower Grades	21-21¾		

CHEESE (N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	13-14	-14	
Fresh average run		-13½	
Held, fancy	16½-19	16½-19	-21½
Held average run	15-16	15-16	

EGGS White			
Best nearby open market offerings	19¾-20	20-20½	16-17
Commercial Standards	18-	-18¼	14½-15
Mediums	16½-17½	16½-17½	13½-14
Lightweights, Un'grades	16½-17½	16½-17½	13½-14
Pullets, colored	19-22	19½-22	16-17½
Pewees	18½-	18½-19	15-

Brown Best Standards Duck N. Y. State	18½-20	18½-20	
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POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	15-17	15-16	-16
Fowls, Leghorn	-13	14-15	-16
Chickens, colored			
Chickens, Leghorn			
Broilers, colored	12-23	12-23	10-21
Broilers, Leghorn	-19	13-19	12-16
Pullets, colored			17-21
Pullets, Leghorn			
Old Roosters	-10		-9
Capons			
Turkeys, hens	-17	-18	-17
Turkeys, toms	10-13	12-14	-12
Ducks, nearby	10-12	-12	9-13
Geese, nearby	-7	-7	-8

GRAINS Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (July) .....	.89½	.85½	.70¼
Corn (July) .....	.52	.49¾	.44¼
Oats (July) .....	.35¾	.33	.24¾

Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.07¾	1.03¼	.98¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel. ....	.65¾	.63½	.58¾
Oats, No. 2 .....	.47¼	.45½	.36¼

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N. Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	26.00	26.50	17.50
Sp'g Bran	20.00	20.00	15.00
H'd Bran	23.00	20.00	16.50
Standard Mids.	19.00	19.00	15.50
Soft W. Mids.	24.50	23.50	20.50
Flour Mids.	20.50	20.50	19.50
Red Dog	21.00	21.00	20.50
Wh. Hominy	19.50	20.00	18.00
Yel. Hominy	20.00	20.00	
Corn Meal	25.00	24.00	20.50
Gluten Feed	21.60	21.10	19.90
Gluten Meal	31.75	31.25	27.50
36% C. S. Meal	26.00	27.50	23.50
41% C. S. Meal	27.00	28.50	23.50
43% C. S. Meal	28.00	29.50	24.50
34% O. P. Lin Meal ..	32.00	32.00	26.00
Beet Pulp	22.50	22.75	

tons, compared with 10,500,000 a year ago, and the five-year average of 9,500,000 tons.

Fruit: The entire extent of winter injury is still undetermined, but Baldwins, Kings and Greenings have suffered the most, and McIntosh and Northern Spy the least.

Commercial fruit growers reply as follows to a question as to whether or not winter injury was apparent on May 1st:

	Percent	
	Yes	No
Apples	82.5	17.5
Pears	95.6	4.4
Peaches	100.0	.0
Grapes	71.5	28.5
Sweet Cherries	88.5	11.5
Sour Cherries	57.2	42.8
Plums	65.6	34.4
Prunes	60.4	39.6
Strawberries	42.2	57.8
Black Raspberries	82.2	17.8
Red Raspberries	59.3	40.7

Peaches: There will be no peaches in New York, but early peach states in the South forecast a crop of 18,950,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 12,326,000 bushels.

Maple Sugar: This was a poor season for maple sugar. More trees were tapped than a year ago, and production amounted to 668,000 gallons, compared with 597,000 gallons a year ago, and sugar produced was 284,000 pounds, compared with 388,000 pounds a year ago.

Early Potatoes: Seven early potato states, with the exception of Florida, expect a commercial crop about 30 per cent above the 1933 production, but only about 5 per cent more than the five-year average. In the group of second early states the commercial acreage is about one-third larger than the acreage harvested last year, and 9 per cent more than the five-year average.

Appropriation for Poultry Disease Study

Edward S. Foster, Secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, points out that we gave the wrong impression on Page 3 of the May 12th issue relative to the appropriation for studying poultry diseases.

Mr. Foster says that the supplemental budget bill, which passed the Legislature April 27th, included an appropriation of \$15,000 for poultry disease research.

The poultry industry of New York State is suffering heavy losses from what is commonly called pullet mortality, so we are glad to know that the causes are to be studied.

Dairy Health Inspection

(Continued from Page 10)

comes into New York City from several states and that each state, as well as cities within the states, has its own regulations which are not always uniform. Then, at present we have different agencies dealing with T B eradication, abortion control and barn inspection. If all these activities could be unified so that they could be directed by one authority, it would not only simplify inspection, but would enable the whole work of inspection to be founded on a herd health program rather than entirely from the viewpoint of city consumers.

Certainly, we are going to have some mastitis with us for a while yet. Every dairymen should get all the information he can about it and try to work out a program which will at least control the trouble. It is recommended that dairymen keep all animals with any signs of mastitis in one end of the stable, and that they milk these animals last so that there will be no chance of the milker spreading the disease to healthy animals.

The New York State College of Veterinary Medicine has been studying this problem for a long time, and the New York State Farm Bureau Federation is organizing a "Mastitis Committee," to include a number of dairymen whose job it will be to tell what information they would like to have about the disease and to study ways of preventing it, as well as suggesting regulations for controlling it.

It is interesting to note that in comparison with New York State prices, farm products for the entire country averaged to sell on April 15th for 77 per cent of pre-war, 11 points below New York. In New York State the following products were above pre-war,—potatoes, the index being 130; apples, 112; milk cows, 105; lambs, 103; wool, 133. The index for milk is not available for April. For March it was 83 per cent of pre-war.

FARMS FOR SALE

20-Cow Dairy, Alfalfa Farm. Main highway. Convenient to Syracuse markets. 10-room house, electricity. 75 ft. barn with ell. 111 acres; 50 tillage. \$5,000. Long term easy payments. Free circular. FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS

BIG FARM, FULLY EQUIPT

Has returned \$3,000 in year; 246 acres, 100 level tractor tillage, estimated 3000 cords wood; big cement basement barn, homelike 9-room house, high elevation, about hour city markets. Bldgs insured \$4500, price \$2750 including young team, 13 cattle, 100 hens, machinery, crops; part cash; picture pg 32 New FREE catalog 1000 bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

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FOR SALE—Used Bushel and Half Bushel Baskets, Apple Crates, Egg Cases, etc. Write for prices. Open Day and Night. MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, INC., 232 West St., New York.

WOOL—Ship to one of the largest buyers who guarantee a square deal and a good price and prompt cash returns. S. H. LIVINGSTON, LANCASTER, PA.

New York Farm News

A Box for Western New York Apples

WESTERN New York is apt to have an apple box of its own on the market this year. Rather than accept an unsatisfactory box defined at the Eastern Apple Box Conference at Springfield, there is a definite move on foot in Western New York for an individual style of box. The principal difference will be that it will stack more satisfactorily in railroad cars.

Last season Western New York was caught at a disadvantage so far as apple boxes, or crates, were concerned. It was found that many of the boxes were unsuitable for proper cross-wise loading in refrigerator cars. The so-called Approved Eastern Apple Box had been adopted without particular regard for the size of railroad refrigerator cars, because the conference at which it was adopted did not include the Western New York viewpoint. This year the Eastern Apple Box Conference met without special representation of Western New York.

Spencer G. Duncan of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets suggested Western New York be given a place on the steering committee. This was done and Frank A. Salisbury of Phelps was named by J. L. Salisbury, president of the State Horticultural Society. Frank Salisbury attended a committee meeting and brought back word about proposed sizes and shapes for this year's boxes. At a meeting of apple growers at Sodus, arranged by the Wayne County Farm Bureau, sentiment favored a box with inside measurements of 16 x 13 1/2 x 12 inches. Outside measurements would be 17 1/2 x 14 1/2 x 12 5/16 inches. It is known among box manufacturers as style 4.

Handholes and inside posts are eliminated. Stability and handles are provided by outside cleats. Handholes last year caused many apples to be bruised and scratched by finger nails. Inside corner posts frequently caused serious bruising. The proposed Western New York box will hold about the same contents as the approved box, will be slightly narrower and an inch higher. A committee to promote adoption includes James G. Case of Sodus; George Mitchell of North Rose and Fred Cornwall of Pultneyville.

* * *

Fruit Damage Along Lake Ontario

Blossom time upstate has served to emphasize the vast amount of injury to fruit trees during the past winter. Most striking figures include the probable reduction of Niagara County's 50,000 bushel peach crop to about 10 per cent of that figure.

Everett Clark, Wyoming County agricultural agent, says the Baldwin apple crop in that county will be reduced 40 per cent because of the severe cold in February. Baldwins appeared to have fared the worst among apple varieties in other counties. John G. Goodrich, assistant agent of Niagara County, has just completed a survey in that county and finds that many of the Baldwin trees may die.

Niagara County is the largest peach producing county in the state. From the outset there has been little hope that the peaches might have escaped the below-zero weather. In some sections there is no crop at all, and in others small yields. Elbert R. Wagner, Orleans County agent, reports only a few peaches in scattered orchards.

Next to Baldwins, Rhode Island Greenings appear to have suffered most, according to reports to date. McIntosh, Cortland and Spies show least effects of the bitter cold and there is prospect that they produce somewhere near normal crops.

* * *

Cherry Growers Consider Advertising

Sour cherry growers will receive a minimum price of three cents a pound for 1934 deliveries if proposals brought back from Washington by a committee are put into effect. Proposals are contingent upon hearings in Traverse City, Mich., May 29 and Cleveland June 5.

One of the interesting features about the program as outlined is that there would be a deduction of a quarter of a

cent a pound, to be shared equally by producer and processor, for an advertising fund. The national pack this year is estimated at 60,000,000 pounds. This would create a fund of approximately \$150,000 for advertising sour cherries.

The plan in substance is said to meet with the approval of New York State producers and processors who attended Washington conferences. It is admitted that the sour cherry situation is serious, as since 1930 there has been continual low prices and heavy carryovers.

One of the drawbacks in the cherry situation has been that many producers unable to find markets at profitable prices have sold their crops for a payment of one cent a pound, or some such small sum, the processor agreeing to make further payments if prices warranted. Frequently there have been no further payments to growers. New York canners last year paid 2 1/2 and 3 cents a pound, while many of the Michigan and Wisconsin processors bought upon the above plan. When prices for the packed fruit sagged the processors farther west could afford to cut prices at the expense of producers, in a sense leaving New York processors holding the bag.

The sour cherry industry is one that can benefit from advertising. Did you ever read an ad for sour cherries? If so, when and where?

* * *

Orleans County Studies Apple Yields

How many bushels of apples should a tree in a commercial orchard produce? The Orleans County Farm Bureau set out to learn the answer and found that adjoining Niagara County was getting a higher yield of marketable fruit. The bureau, therefore, has launched a three-point campaign. The points are:

- 1.—Increase the percentage of high-grade apples and reduce the amount of low-grade fruit sold.
- 2.—Lower the cost per bushel for producing Number 1 apples.
- 3.—Improve the packing, marketing and advertising of fruit.

A survey in the Knowlesville area in Orleans County disclosed an average yield of less than four bushels per acre. Records compiled in Niagara County over a period of years indicate the average yield on trees 30 years old or older was 5.45 bushels of Baldwins and 6.02 bushels of Rhode Island Greenings.

Even a slight increase in the yield of marketable apples in Orleans County would be of tremendous economic importance to growers. It has 31,905 acres of fruit, one-eighth of all the land in the county being in orchards. In

1929 the value of the fruit was estimated at \$2,436,711, giving Orleans County third place in the state.

In the same year the average farm received \$1,018 for fruit. The average acreage of fruit per farm is 13.3; 89 per cent of the farms in the county reported growing apples, 55.3, pears; 33.2, peaches, and 25.4 reported growing cherries.

Last year Daniel M. Dalrymple, then county agent in Seneca, took the place of Leo Muckle as county agent when the latter was promoted to be assistant state county agent leader. John Goodrich is assistant agent in Niagara. Elton R. Wagner is Orleans County agent, with J. H. Park as assistant, recently succeeding Ralph D. Morgan, named acting county agent in Clinton.

* * *

Indians Disapprove Food Destruction

Warnings of the Indians last year appear to be coming true.

"The Great Spirit is angered at the wilful destruction of good food crops" they said when last summer's drought threatened to seriously damage many crops.

Not only in the Midwest—where newspaper headlines have been reporting dust storms and record dry weather—but in New York State the loss from drought has been heavy this spring. There are instances in Western New York where spring grains have been plowed under because they did not get a fair start for lack of rain.

The AAA program of destroying food crops is contrary to Indian belief. As far back as their racial history goes they have been taught that the Great Spirit rewarded his dutiful children with bountiful crops. Hence the Green Corn and Harvest dances, expressing thanks to the Ruler of the Universe. "But the Great Spirit punishes for the waste and destruction of food; that is why famines follow times of plenty," say the wise men on the reservations.

A spring drought such as upstate probably never has known before has kept farmers worried this spring. The weekly review of the United States Weather Bureau's office at Cornell University pointed out last week that "in some localities it is too dry to plow."

It said: "Most winter grains are in poor condition. Pastures are poor." From the grain markets the news of higher prices due to weather conditions and the poor condition of pastures has indicated tough going for dairymen this summer. The warm, dry weather has been favorable for muck and garden planting. Many of the truck crops are up, celery and cabbage have been set out. However, the fact remains that spring rains were far below normal and the continued dry weather has imposed a serious hazard.

—Skeff.

Among the Vegetable Growers

A SPECIAL release from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, D. C., points out clearly the great increases in prospective acreage of canning crops for 1934. This increase amounts to 38 per cent with tomatoes which would, with average growing conditions, provide a pack of 17 million cases—about the same as the record pack of 1930. A 14 million case pack is deemed sufficient for probable domestic requirements, plus a substantial carry-over. An increase of 16 per cent in acreage over last year would be sufficient for this pack instead of the expected 38 per cent.

Sweet corn acreage is expected to be 35 per cent over last year, but this would not normally result in more than the usual carry-over.

The expected increase of 20 per cent in acreage of snap beans would normally result in low prices and excessive carry-over.

The general situation is analyzed fairly fully, pointing out that shortage and over-production in canning crops follows more or less regular cycles. The years of over-supply are marked with great grief to canners and the whole situation is decidedly unfavorable for producers.

Growers who are interested should send for a copy of this release to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. The title is, "The

Outlook for Truck Crops for Manufacture, May, 1934," dated May 5, 1934.

* * *

Vegetable Folks Dine

Our own Editor Ed was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Vegetable Crops Club at Cornell University on May 7th. Seventy representatives of faculty and student body were present and Mr. Eastman depicted most graphically the remarkable increase in importance of the vegetable industry, and the place that it now holds in American agriculture. He referred to the high degree of skill that is required in this field, the widely diverse nature of the problems, and the impossibility of planning artificial adjustment measures so that they would be of service to such a group.—All this in addition to telling how he expects to conserve the leg that he bet on June sweet corn.

W. S. Jensen, Manager of the Railroad Perishable Inspection Agency, described the efforts of the railroads to arrive at fair methods of claim adjustment and to prevent the occurrence of damage in transit. Perishable produce furnishes a vast proportion of the total claims filed against the carriers, and there have been many abuses in both sides of the picture.

Dean Carl E. Ladd presided as toastmaster and R. A. Boehlecke '34 of Colden, New York, is President of the club.

—Paul Work.

Wheat Crop Damaged by Drought

The May crop report shows a drastic reduction in the expected yield of winter wheat. Dry weather has reduced the estimate to 461,471,000 bushels, which is nearly 200,000,000 bushels below the ten-year average of 631,061,000 and a drop of 30,525,000 bushels below the April 1st estimate. The May 1st estimate, of course, does not take into account the damage done by dry weather since the first of May.

The spring wheat crop has also been badly damaged. Fifteen per cent of the intended spring acreage has not been planted, and on about 50 per cent of the acreage the wind has blown out a good deal of the seed, and it is estimated that it will require replanting to get as good as a 40 per cent stand.

Along with the crop reports wheat prices advanced. On one day at Chicago prices for future delivery went up 5 cents a bushel, which is the maximum allowed in a single day by the trading rules. Wheat went above 90 cents, which is 16 cents above May wheat a year ago. Other grains, including corn, also registered increases.

All this is of concern to Eastern dairymen primarily because it indicates that the cost of dairy feeds is likely to stay up and probably go higher.

Mr. Gannett Buys Saratoga Paper

Frank E. Gannett, chairman of the Board of Directors of *American Agriculturist*, recently added the eighteenth paper to his chain of dailies. The latest addition is *The Saratogian*, of Saratoga Springs, New York. *The Saratogian* is the only daily at the famous resort city, which has a normal population of 13,000.

This is the second paper purchased this year, the other being the Dansville (Illinois) Commercial News.

Dust Clouds in Wisconsin

Traveling through Wisconsin by bus from Madison to Fort Atkinson I saw one of the driest areas in the Midwest. At various farms along the road, farmers were working in the fields marking, rolling or harrowing followed by dust clouds at least a quarter of a mile in back of them. This naturally was a very strange sight to me and I understand is a sight which has not been seen in this particular part of the State for more than 20 years.

On the train there were two farmers from North Dakota whose wheat had been blown out for the second time and who still had a little cash left which they were unwilling to risk in a third planting of wheat. They were going to join a friend near Peoria, Illinois who was to accompany them to a hunting shack on the Missouri River where they planned to spend the remainder of the year fishing and loafing.—I. W. I.

Skeff's Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 8)

neys have been harvesting a crop from a half-acre plot. In normal times it brings from \$3 to \$5 per pound, but disturbed conditions in China and effects of depression have considerably lowered the price.

Ginseng production requires patience, as a crop may not be harvested for three or four years. It is a native of the forests, so a heavily shaded area is required. The Pinkneys provide shade by covering beds with sheds built of four-inch boards placed two inches apart. Beds are five feet wide and 50 feet long. The seed is placed in sand in the fall. The sand is kept moist and stored in the cellar. The following fall the seed is planted and sprouts in the spring with two leaves. Seed is not gathered until the fourth year. Roots are harvested after four or five years on the Pinkney farm.

Wild ginseng has become practically extinct because of the high price which it commands. Because of the investment in preparation of the beds and time required to propagate plants, here is a field not likely to be overcrowded. But because it is different from most other plants, it should be studied and perhaps the prospective growers will want to study Asiatic policies also.

Go to the World's Fair by Water

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Including meals and berth. Correspondingly low fares from other ports.

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from carefully culled, bloodtested stock (Stained Antigen test, own supervision.) Full count. Live chicks guaranteed. (License No. 1681.) May and June Prices.
Cat. Free. Will ship C.O.D. 25 50 100 500 1000
White & Brown Leghorns...\$1.75 \$3.50 \$6.50 \$32.50 \$65.
Black Leghorns & Anconas...2.00 3.75 7.00 35.00 70.
Barred, White & Buff Rocks 2.00 4.00 7.50 37.50 75.
White Wyand. & R. I. Reds 2.00 4.00 7.50 37.50 75.
ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
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CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Large Type, Cash or C. O. D. Cert. No. 2574. Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain...\$6.50
Bred-to-Lay S. C. Brown Leghorns...6.50
Barred Rocks & S. C. Rhode Island Reds...7.00
Assorted Chicks for Broilers...6.30
Live arrival guar. Parcel Post prepaid. Circular FREE.
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WHITE ROCK CHICKS.—Write for catalogue. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. **AMERICAN CHICK-ERIES,** Grampian, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS.—Write for catalogue. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. **AMERICAN CHICK-ERIES,** Grampian, Pa.

BABy CHICKS. 10 Leading Breeds. Write for catalogue and price list. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. **AMERICAN CHICK-ERIES,** Grampian, Pa.

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SUNNYFIELD SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA CHICKS. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. **AMERICAN CHICK-ERIES,** Grampian, Pa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RED CHICKS. Free Catalogue. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. **AMERICAN CHICK-ERIES,** Grampian, Pa.

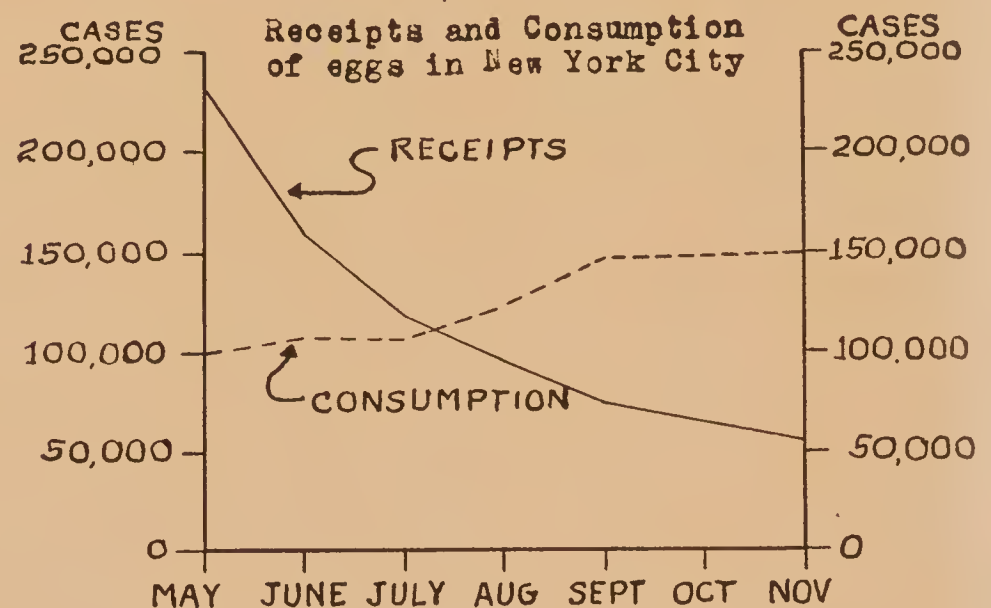
BARRED ROCK CHICKS. Write for catalogue. Compliance Certificate No. 1905. **AMERICAN CHICK-ERIES,** Grampian, Pa.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**



"Nearby Markets for

Supply and Demand



THE phrase "Supply and Demand" like vitamins and "the gold standard" was thought at one time of being just another means by which college professors showed their superiority over other folks. Nowadays the street sweepers, common laborers and shop girls discuss vitamins with greater ease and self confidence than professors ever dared to. The meaning and application of the economic law of supply and demand are much simpler to understand I am sure.

If I kept over more brood sows than usual and in the Spring—(let's see, you don't hatch out pigs, and I would hardly want to say I was presented with them. What should I say, when at the end of April I had a lot of pigs on hand? Will somebody please help me out?) Anyway, we'll assume I got by that difficulty and had a lot of little pigs for sale this spring. But a number of my neighbors are in the same boat, so the supply of pigs is big out our way. The folks who buy pigs don't plan to raise any more than they did a year ago. So the demand is limited and unchanged. Some of us pig breeders are going to have to sell pigs cheap or raise a lot of them ourselves because the supply greatly exceeds the demand. Now that's all there is to it so long as there is a free and open market where selling or buying is competitive and not monopolized, government regulated, nor determined by trade conspiracies. We still have such an egg market in New York City.

Storage Eggs

One of the most misunderstood things about the egg market is the storing of eggs. I hardly dare talk on this subject to producers in the Fall of the year, because at that time many producers feel that storage eggs should be classed as unfit for human consumption.

Now just look at the chart above, which presents the average weekly supply of eggs rolling into New York City as compared to the number of eggs people were willing to eat at last year's prices. You will notice that in spite of the fact that egg prices were scandalously low last Spring there were fewer eggs eaten than later in the year when prices are higher. This happens every year as soon as Easter is past. Even by cutting prices to two or three cents a dozen you couldn't get people to eat all the eggs produced in the Spring.

There are only two things to do, therefore. Either change the egg producing habits of the average flock, making them lay more in the Fall than in the Spring, or store the uneaten Spring surplus. You certainly wouldn't favor throwing away 60% of your eggs in the spring.

Shifting Production

To some extent I think we are shifting production. Commercial poultrymen are hatching their chicks earlier and earlier to produce more Summer and Fall eggs. I think more average and

small flock keepers should do the same thing. My experience was that the early hatched chicks were the healthiest and gave me finer pullets.

There's another thing we musn't neglect in the Summer and Fall and that's the old hens. When there's hay cut and cocked in the field, a storm is brewing and it's time to feed wet mash to the hens, do some fast figuring. Hay, so much a ton; two tons cut; loss in value from soaking—so much. Hens laying 50%; no wet mash until 6 P. M.; production next week 40% and then on down; loss so much even if egg prices don't go up. Then rush out and do the job that'll mean the least loss.

Think of the question of shade and cool breezes when you build a new house. I think if I had to choose between a cold winter laying house or a hot summer laying house, I'd choose the cool one. Prices are usually lower in January than in July and besides the birds are in better shape to produce through adverse conditions in the winter. They are at the beginning of their laying year. If one could install and operate an artificial cooling system in a laying house as cheaply as he could a heating system I believe he'd get much higher returns from it.

Give this subject some thought, right now.

Selling Eggs

There is still another angle to this maladjustment between egg production and egg consumption and that's the selling angle. Five years ago the egg producer of the Northeast would have said, "That's the job of the egg dealer. I have enough to do without bothering with it."

But today there are about twenty-five cooperative egg marketing organizations in the Northeast through which the Northeastern egg producer sells his own eggs. Over \$5,000,000 worth of eggs will be sold by these farmer-owned outfits this year. And it's my guess that, in five years more than half of the eggs produced for market in this territory will be sold by the producers themselves. The continued success of these organizations is of vital importance even to those producers who do not use them, as they are raising price levels wherever they are.

Now, look again at the chart above. It isn't hard to understand that any egg seller wants to get as many eggs as possible after the Fourth of July. That's when eggs are easy to sell. That's when he can make a big hit with the egg buyers by supplying their needs. That helps him to sell his Spring eggs at better advantage.

Producers can help make their own organizations successful by shipping eggs consistently to them and by doing what they can to produce more Summer and Fall eggs.

You know there are some producers who will sell their eggs to private customers in the Summer and Fall only, just because they get an extra half

(Continued on Page 18)

CHICKS that pay PROFITS

1934 CATALOG READY.
Fairport Chicks develop rapidly into layers or broilers, with sturdy, healthy, rapid growth, early laying, rapid production, large egg size. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, N. H. Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Giants, Minorcas. Every breeder bloodtested by Stained Antigen Rapid Whole bloodtest, approved by U.S. Dept. of Agr. Catalog tells about breeding, describes strains and Iron Clad Make Good Guarantee. Lowest prices in years. NRA Member. "Code Compl. Cert. No. 7252."
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Also protects shrubbery against staining by dogs. Kills poultry lice when spread on roosts. Sold everywhere. Directions on labels and free leaflets tell how to kill various insects with "Black Leaf 40".

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Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. Incorporated
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Nearby Poultrymen"



More About Cows and Hens

MY good friend H. M. Todd of Mexico, New York, writes: "Referring to your article in *American Agriculturist* of March 31. In my opinion this article is misleading. The paragraph in regard to statistics from Schoharie County for instance. Four dollars and twenty-five cents revenue per dollar invested compared with one dollar and five cents for each dollar invested in dairy cows. A good many farmers will not go to the bottom of this statement and learn the cost of feed and labor to be able to get that \$4.25 return, but will compare it only on the basis of \$1.05 to \$4.25."



L. E. Weaver

Well, I will have to admit that he is right. I should have explained that point more carefully. I expect that the reason I didn't was

that the main point of my discussion was not the relative returns from cows and poultry but the fact that a dairy farm with as much as twenty-five per cent of the income from sources other than dairy usually makes a better income than a straight dairy farm, and that here in the East poultry usually fits in well as the means of diversifying the business.

Anyway now I have obtained the figures as to cows and chickens from Dr. E. G. Misner at the Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics and here they are: 15 cows are equivalent to 1,500 hens as to labor. A one-man job if he is a good man. Average price of milk last year \$1.27. Seven thousand pounds per cow equals \$88.90 gross income per cow. To be liberal, call it \$100.00 or \$1,500 for 15 cows. Allow a ton of grain per cow. 15 tons at \$25.00 per ton equals \$375.00 for feed. That subtracted from \$1,500 leaves \$1,125 above grain costs as net above feed from the cows.

Now allow 12 dozen eggs per hen. Average egg price last year 23c. 12 dozen at 23c equals \$2.76 per hen. 1,500 hens times \$2.76 gives a gross return of \$4,125. Allow 90 pounds of feed per hen, at an average price last year of \$1.80 per hundredweight. That gives a feed cost of \$2,500 and a net return above feed cost of \$1,625.

Yes, poultry gives a good return but certainly not four times as much as cows above feed cost.

Mr. Todd goes on to say: "However, suppose we concede that there is more money to be made in poultry than in dairying, why try to get more people interested, thereby increasing the egg output and ruining our business?"

"It has been the tendency for the past three or four years for the farm papers, College and Farm Bureau to paint too bright a picture in regard to poultry net returns and by so doing have caused thousands more hens to be put in laying houses each fall."

My idea of this is that it is largely a matter of efficiency. Poultry is a nation-wide industry. You are competing with the Pacific coast and with the Middle West, as well as with your next door neighbor. Whoever produces eggs most efficiently, and therefore at lowest cost, will hold the market and stay in business. The inefficient will be crowded out.

It is the job of the farm paper, the College and Farm Bureau to teach efficient methods of running the farm business. If in comparing a group of efficient farms with a group of less efficient farms it appears that poultry is the main point of difference it is our job to tell about it. I have a poultry business and so does neighbor Ed Babcock. If I let disease get into my flock so that my production costs go up to where he can undersell me and still make money, that is my fault, not his. I am inefficient. It is up to me to improve my methods and not worry too much about the other fellow.

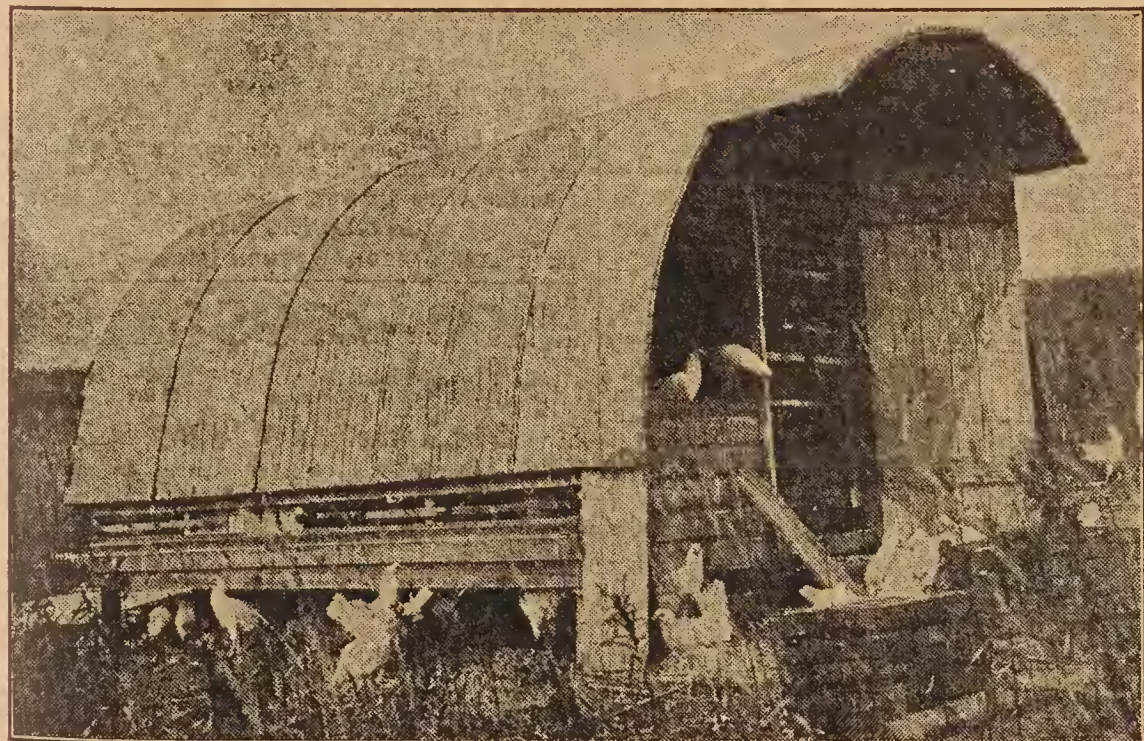
It has always seemed to me that New York State should furnish more eggs to New York City than any other state in the Union, except possibly Pennsylvania. Actually only about ten per cent of New York City's eggs come from New York State. The more we hold back the more eggs the middle west will pour in.

I think that it was Johnny Huttar who gave me these figures recently. They seem to indicate that our eastern poultry raisers can be as efficient as the rest of the country, and are getting more so fast.

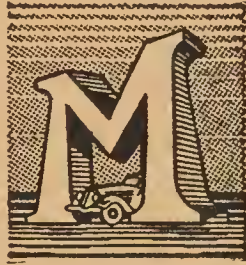
	Total N.Y. City receipts	From nearby	From N.Y. State
1932	6,722,283	736,988	353,822
1933	6,884,941	1,068,034	599,545
Percent increase	2 1/2 %	45 %	144 %

Early Broilers Bring Most

Leland Bennet of Ithaca gives me
(Continued on Page 19)



Last summer I took a picture of a brooder house that looked something like a prairie schooner. It seemed as though it would be an inexpensive one to build. I can not recall where I took the picture, so if the originator reads this I wish he would write. At any rate brother Al has built one and will try it out this summer. Neighbor W. G. Krum predicts that we will not like it because we will not be able to ventilate it in hot weather. I will report.



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Now to the famous Park & Pollard "Lay or Bust" line, is added a complete line of Manamar Feeds. These, rich in Minerals from the Sea, build red blood—assure greater livability—better growth—and the stamina to resist disease. Results on thousands of farms and the "Pen against Pen" tests prove this.
• Get better production—LOWER your costs with Manamar Feeds. Write for circular "Stop Losses from Anemia." It's FREE.

The Park & Pollard Co.
356 Hertel Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Boston, Mass. 107



Large type heavy producing Tom Barron S.C.W. English Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra quality chicks For June or July delivery at \$6.50 per 100. Chicks 100% Live Arrival guaranteed. 10% books order. Order from this Ad. or write for Catalog.
Code No. 932.

Robert L. Clauser, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

LEISTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision.
100 500 1000
Large Type Leghorns \$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
Rhode Island Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed 6.30 31.50 63.00
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. (Cert. No. 3009).
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



All Breeders carefully culled and blood-tested (for BWD—agglutination test.)
Heavy English Leghorns, Barred Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Ducklings, Turkey Poults, Started chicks & Pullets.
Send for 1934 low prices.



The Healthy, Vigorous Pure Bred Chicks that we have hatched for thousands of satisfied customers for many years. Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns. Greatly reduced prices—Big profits for you! (Catalog free.)
CHASE POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS, large type, excellent layers. Have imported and bred this strain exclusively for 20 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, CORTLAND, N. Y.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins. Extra Size. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N. Y.



\$18 delivered. Eggs \$8.00-100. New low prices. Free catalog ROY PARDEE, Islip, L. I., New York

BABY CHICKS

SIEB'S FINE CHICKS PURE BRED

All chicks from our pure-bred Super-Culled flocks of the very finest blood-lines. They are bred to grow larger, mature quicker, lay better, and meet every requirement of those raising poultry for profit. We have only one grade, The Best. 100% live delivery guaranteed. CATALOG FREE. "Code No. 2081".

PRICES PREPAID	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff			
Leghorns, Anconas, . . .	\$6.75	\$32.50	\$64.00
Bd., Wh., Buff Rocks, . .			
S. C. Reds, Wh. Wyands, .	6.90	33.00	65.00
Buff Orpingtons,			
Wh. & Bl. Minorcas, . . .			
Wh. Orpingtons, S. L. . .	7.45	36.00	70.00
Wyands, R. C. Reds, . . .			
H. Assorted for Broilers . .	6.55	32.25	63.50
Mixed for Layers,	6.30	31.50	63.00

Add 25c extra on lots of less than 100
Prices subject to change without notice
SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 112, LINCOLN, ILL.

HAYES CHICKS

LOWER PRICES				
HAYES SUPREME MATING CHICKS				
25	50	100	500	1000
\$1.75	\$3.25	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
HAYES ACE SUPREME MATING CHICKS				
2.48	4.47	7.95	38.75	77.50

Hayes Ace Supreme Mating Chicks guaranteed against loss 10 days or replaced free. All prices postpaid, guaranteed live arrival. Prompt delivery—14 years experience—Customers in 43 states. Over 3 million chicks sold last season. Code No. 537. Send your orders to this address:
HAYES BROS. HATCHERY, 92 Hayes Building, Decatur, Illinois

CHICKS BLOOD TESTED... Backed by REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

State Acctd. and B.W.D. Tested by Antigen Test by authority Ill. State Hatchery Bd. Any losses 1st 14 days replaced at 1/2 price. HI-QUALITY GRADE. Price per 100. Br., Bf., Wh. Leghorns, Anconas, Hvy. Asst. \$ 6.30 R. C. and S. C. Reds, Rocks, White Minorcas 6.95 Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes 6.95 S. L. Wyands, Par. Rocks, J. Bk. Giants, L. Brah. 7.95 Jersey White Giants and Dark Cornish 9.95 100% Live Del. Guaranteed. \$1.00 per 100 books order, bal. C. O. D. ORDER FROM AD.
LONE ELM HATCHERY, Box 202, Nokomis, Illinois.

Improved 20th. CENTURY BABY CHICKS

All breeds IMPROVED by purchase of new high production blood. Bloodtested for B. W. D. with Stained Antigen under our supervision. All reactors removed. . . Shipped in Feed-O-Boxes . . . Means FREE STARTING BROODERS "A" Quality Matings 100 500 S. C. White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed \$6.50 \$32.50 Bar. & W. Rocks, W. Wyand., R. I. Reds 6.75 33.75 Pekin Ducklings - Compliance No. 955 12.00 60.00 Add 1 1/2c to above prices for "AA" Quality Matings. "AAA" N. Hamp. Reds & R. I. Whites 10.00 50.00
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY Box R New Washington, Ohio
SHIPPED IN FEED-O-BOXES Send for CATALOG

BIG ENGLISH TYPE LEGHORNS

PULLETS 40c AND UP. Lower prices for younger ones. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Thousands to select from at various ages. Privilege of inspection at Express Office before paying. 85% are from 200 up to 305 Pedigree Sired Stock. Yearling hens; Pedigreed Males; Breeding Cockerels. Catalog and Special June Chick Bulletin free. Compliance No. 1600. **FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM,** Box 54, Zeeland, Mich.

BOS QUALITY CHICKS & PULLETS

AT REDUCED PRICES. S. C. White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. All blood tested stock. Salisbury antigen test. No money down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Pullets 6 wks. and older ready for shipment. Low prices. Catalogue free. Code No. 1060.
BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS from our pure-bred M. Bronze, B. Red, Narragansett and Wh. Holland Rocks \$2.50 for 12 eggs; \$4.50 for 24 prepaid.
WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO.

WOLF BABY CHICKS from Flocks Inspected by A.P.A.

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES - Order From This Ad Bloodtested Buy Now! Wolf Chicks the choice of thousands at these lowest possible prices. All Blood-tested with Antigen for B. W. D. by Gilbert Wolf, American Poultry Association Flock Inspector. All reactors removed. We guarantee 100% live delivery and 14-day livability, which means replace losses first 7 days at 1/2 and last 7 days at 1/4 of original price.

"Utility Mating Prices are C.O.D. Postage."	100	500	1000	100	500	1000	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns									
Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$7.00	\$34.75	\$69.00	\$8.00	\$38.75	\$77.50	
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks									
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	6.30	31.50	7.50	37.25	74.00	8.50	42.50	84.00	
New Hampshire Reds									
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons									
Jersey Black Giants	7.50	37.50	8.50	42.50	85.00	9.00	45.00	90.00	
Assorted Heavy Breeds	6.30	31.50	6.75	33.00	66.00				
Assorted Odds and Ends	6.30	31.50	6.50	32.50	65.00				

For 25 chicks add 1c per chick - for 50 chicks add 1/2c per chick - \$1.00 books your order - We ship C.O.D. for balance plus postage and C.O.D. charges.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 6 **GIBSONBURG, OHIO**

Supply and Demand

(Continued from Page 16)

cent during that time and then they "crab" at their own cooperative organization because it doesn't do a better job of selling in the Spring. That's what you might call slapping yourself in the face and then "hollering" because it hurts. I can't lay down any rules to producers as to where they should sell their eggs and at what time of year. I do know, however, that the average producer would be getting still less money for his eggs if it weren't for the cooperatives in the Northeast. I wouldn't want to see all independent dealers out of business, but I do think that more eggs could be handled co-

operatively with still added benefit to producers.

This question of relative supply and demand plays an important part in the success of our cooperative outfits.

—J. C. Huttar.

Believes in Grain for Chicks

I have a small flock of S. C. R. I. Reds that have been bred for size, production and egg size for several years. I have come to the conclusion that chicks are most healthy when eating seeds and other hard forms of feed. Most of the feed schedules call for an excess of mash. If chick grain is placed before them twice a day for a short time, I find there is far less mortality

than when they are fed straight mash. I generally start them on their grain feed two or three days after they have learned to eat their mash.

Further, I usually try to have several broody hens ready when my incubators hatch as I find this fits in better with general farm work, and I have no worries about over or under heated brooders, etc. Of course, this item would only fit those who have hens of the larger varieties.

For the past two years I have found quarter-inch wire cloth floors for the chicks to run on a great help in preventing disease spread.—J. F. A. B., New York.

Stable flies are able to suck twice their weight in blood from livestock on their first feed in the adult stage.

Out on a Limb

(Continued from Page 6)

find they are a great value not only in learning the time when the moth emerges but also in knowing the peak of flight. It is at this time when a very thorough coverage should be provided. Traps will also show the amount of infestation in the various blocks of the orchards. There should be sufficient traps placed throughout the orchard to furnish a check with each variety or block if a thorough guide is desired.

Trying Something New

I have been discussing this afternoon with a local manufacturer the possibility of buying three hundred mesh sulphur and adding a wetting agent for the purpose of cutting the cost of the fungicide and at the same time furnishing a spreader or ovicide that would answer the same purpose as fish oil.

I believe it is possible to find a material that can be added in the tank with the three hundred mesh sulphur that will make it wettable and that will also serve the purpose as a stickler and ovicide with lead arsenate. I expect to try it this year in our experimental block.

Pollination

I find it necessary to have bees for the pollination of large commercial orchards particularly where clean cultivation is practiced and where there is not a large number of wild bees from adjacent areas.

The pollen from the flower of the apple is a very small grain of about one thousandth of an inch in diameter. It is heavy for its size, sticky and will not blow with the wind. Each anther of the apple blossom contains about three thousand five hundred pollen grains. There are twenty anthers on a flower, consequently, each flower possesses approximately seventy thousand grains of pollen.

Most of our commercial varieties of apples are self sterile and it is necessary that these pollen grains be carried by insects from one variety to another in order to insure the set of fruit.

It is usually recommended that a

good strong colony of bees be placed throughout the orchard so as to have one colony for each acre in bearing. The ideal distribution is to have these colonies distributed so that each acre will have its colony. On the other hand, it is also desirable that the bees should be placed in a protected warm spot away from the cold winds.

The bees will not emerge from their hives until they have warmed up sufficiently to allow them to fly in an active manner. When they become in such a condition, they will fly for quite a distance.

It is always a question in my mind whether it is not just as satisfactory to group the hives in a warm, sunny place throughout the orchard instead of scattering on every acre where they are exposed to all sorts of weather conditions. I have discontinued scattering the hives in favor of grouping in protected places throughout the orchard.

Livestock Breeders

CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE —Fresh and nearby springers, Holstein, Guernsey & Jersey. T.B. accredited, one or carload. The best at moderate prices. Walter R. Film, AVERILL PARK STOCK FARM, AVERILL PARK, N. Y.

HORSES

THREE CARLOADS farm work horses for sale. One car choice heavy drafters, one car handy-weight chunks, one car cheap horses; clever, quiet, gentle harness-broke. Several matched spans work mules. Sorrel and roan registered Belgian stallions also for sale. **FRED CHANDLER,** Chariton, Iowa.

PONIES

FOR SALE: Shetland Ponies at attractive prices. A herd of 75 to select from. Visit the farm. Concrete Road No. 216. **WONUKA PONY FARM,** S. W. Huff, Owner, Carmel, N. Y.

SHETLAND PONIES—Marcs, Geldings, and Stallions. Forty dollars up. **PONY FARM,** Himrod, N. Y.

DOGS

GUARDIAN AIREDALES—The farmer's dog. Vermin killers, hunters, watchmen, faithful companions. Male and female pups for sale. Also adult stock. Matrons for breeding. Knock down prices. **BRANDRETH SABRE KENNELS,** Brandreth, N. Y. P. Brandreth, owner.

SHEPHERDS AND COLLIES. Trained dogs and pups. Also Newfoundlands. Stamp. **WILMOT,** East Thetford, Vt.

COLLIES—Shep., females, \$5; males \$6. Fox-bull terriers \$5. Crossbred Rat-vermin, cow farm dogs \$4. Pups \$3. **MULLEN,** Tuckerton, N. J.

ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPPIES. Eligible for registry. Price reasonable. **INA MAKLEY,** Covington, Pa.

SWINE

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire and Chester and Berkshire, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$2.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$2.75 each. Crates free.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS.

WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 3:40 daily except Saturday; Bill Robbins, 12:55 daily except Saturday. (Eastern Standard Time).

MONDAY, MAY 28
12:35—"Beating the Dutch Elm Tree Disease," Dr. D. S. Welch.
12:45—"Dishwashing With Dry Hands."

TUESDAY, MAY 29
12:35—"Cooperation Among Animals," K. D. Scott.
12:45—"New York State Department of Health."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30
Memorial Day—No Program.

THURSDAY, MAY 31
12:35—"Getting the Range With the Spray Gun," W. J. Clark.
12:45—"Food Supply Protection," C. R. Plumb.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1
12:35—"Chickens—Beautiful But Numb," Dr. E. L. Burnett.
12:45—"Revaluing the Food Dollar," Miss Elizabeth Riker.
7:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2
12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship—"The More or Less in Planning Canning," Bennington County, Vermont 4-H. Clubs.

SWINE

Reliable Pigs for Sale!

Our quality shall be maintained but prices are lowest ever quoted for this high grade stock.
Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester

8-9 Weeks old \$3.00
CHESTER WHITES \$3.50
Will ship C.O.D.—no crating charge.
A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass. Box 83

PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old. \$3.50 each.

WALTER LUX
388 SALEM STREET, WOBURN, MASS. TEL. 0086

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$3.00 each
C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL,
Russell Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

DEPENDABLE PIGS

Chester-Yorkshire Crossed, Chester-Berkshire Crossed, Short Nose Yorkshire Crossed, Duroc-Poland Crossed. Ship 2 or more 6 weeks, \$2.75 each, 8 weeks, \$3.00 each, 10 weeks, \$3.25 each, 12 weeks, \$3.50 each. Selected Boars, All breeds. Boars for immediate service \$10, \$12, \$15; Shoats \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6. Younger Boars all prices. Add 35c each for double treatment. Be safe. Health certificates. **CHAS. C. DAVIS,** c/o Old Battle Ground, Concord, Mass.

PIGS — PIGS — PIGS

6 weeks \$3.00 each; 8 weeks \$3.25 each, extras \$3.75. Chester and Yorkshire-Berkshire and O. I. C. Ship any number C. O. D.
Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass.

BABY CHICKS



Redbird Farm

Baby Chicks

Smashing Winnings at N. Y. State Contest

STILL LEADING THEIR BREED

"The Fourth Monthly Summary" published by the New York State (Farmingdale) Contest, shows Redbird Farm birds leading in 5 different ways. As this goes to press, they are still leading their breed by 49 points.

Blood-Tested for B.W.D. (pullorum disease) by Mass. State Experiment Station, using Tube Agglutination Method. We keep over 30,000 breeders on our own farm, and do not buy any hatching eggs from other poultrymen.

FREE Replacement of all Chicks lost in excess of 2% during first 4 weeks or we will make cash refund if you prefer.

Write for New Catalog and Low May Prices.

REDBIRD FARM Route 11 Wrentham, Mass.
Compliance Certificate No. 2139.

Early Broilers Bring Most

(Continued from Page 17)

these figures. On March 28 he shipped 640 Leghorn broilers to New York. He was paid for 649 pounds at 22c per pound. At the farm they had each weighed about a quarter of a pound more. Mr. Bennet says that they seem to always shrink about a quarter of a pound regardless of whether they are pound and a half or two pound broilers.

On April 8 he sent 725 more. They weighed 805 pounds at New York and also sold at 22c. Both of these lots were from his hatch of February 12.

On April 16 he sent 380 more that came from a February 22 hatch. (I should have asked Mr. Bennet if there is any particular reason for having his hatches come off on the birthdays of famous presidents). This last lot weighed 498 pounds and sold at 18c.

The transportation and selling costs on the last lot were: Trucking, \$12.75; Cooping charges at New York, \$3.50; Commission, \$10.00. As usual, the early birds bring the best price.

A Correction

In a recent issue I told about some of our poultry troubles. My handwriting was responsible for the statement that Dr. Brunett helped us out. That should have read Dr. Brunett. Dr. Brunett is in charge of the poultry disease work at the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell. His classes are attended by many of the students from the College of Agriculture, as well as the Veterinary students. Many hundreds of birds sent in by poultry men are diagnosed in Dr. Brunett's laboratory. He also has a number of research studies on poultry diseases at the College and at the poultry research plant. He supervises and authorizes the official pullorum disease testing laboratories in the state. Then in between times he goes out occasionally to help us extension men at meetings. He is well and favorably known throughout the state.

I want to call attention here to the similarity of Dr. Brunett's name to that of New Jersey's well-known and energetic poultry pathologist, Dr. Beaudette. It would be easy to confuse the two names.

Tobacco Dust for Worms

Tobacco dust fed continuously in the growing mash this summer will prevent worm troubles in the pullets next winter—if it is done in the right way. The time to start the treatment is with the first feed. Send to the Poultry Department at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, for a sheet of instructions.

Study Government Reports

Did you ever wonder how the government crop reports and outlook reports are figured out, or of what use they can be to farmers? Alfred Van Wagenen's class in Marketing Poultry Products is putting out a series of interesting and valuable short discussions of this subject in connection with their weekly issues of the Cornell Market Review. A post card request will put your name on the mailing list.

Learning to Cull Poultry

For sixteen years the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, has held an annual judging and breeding school. This year the 17th Judging School will be held at Ithaca, June 25th to 29th. It affords an excellent chance to learn more about culling and judging.

If you are interested in more detailed information, write to G. O. Hall, at the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.



Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Our Lowest Summer Prices!


All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

We Ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery.

Tune in WTIC Tues. & Thurs. 12:15
Tel. Wallingford 645-5
Compliance Certificate No. 917

HALL BROTHERS Box 59 Wallingford, Conn.

Free Catalogue



STRICKLER'S STURDY BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

(BWD STAINED ANTIGEN TEST) BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION. ELECTRIC HATCHED. QUALITY, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

	Per 50	100	500	1000
Large English White Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	\$3.50	\$6.70	\$33.00	\$65.00
Barred Ply. Rocks, White Ply. Rocks, Extra choice for broilers	4.00	7.50	36.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds; Jersey Black Giants	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

100% prepaid live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Can ship C. O. D. Catalog Free.

STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PENNSYLVANIA

Compliance Cert. No. 4849

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS—SPECIAL QUALITY FOR 1934


Chicks for Sale every Monday and Thursday. Compliance Cert. No. 592.

	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE S. C. W. LEGHORNS	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES AND WHITE ROCKS. Excellent for Broilers	7.00	35.00	70.00
BLACK GIANTS, BUFF ORPINGTONS AND WHITE MINORCAS	8.50	42.50	85.00
BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS, BLACK MINORCAS	6.50	32.50	65.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS 7.50 37.50 75.00

Started Chicks, 10c up. Breeders Blood Tested Stained Antigen Method B.W.D. Reactors rem. \$1. with order, Bal. C.O.D. McALISTERVILLE, PA.

MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY R. T. EHRENZELLER, Box A,



HILLSIDE CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.

ALL BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED. (BWD Antigen stain test) Personally Supervised, Cert. 2153.

	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C.	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
Rocks & Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00

100% live delivery guar. P.P. paid. Free range stock.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.


BEST QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. (Pullorum Disease) "Antigen Method", as approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, under our Personal Supervision. Cash or C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
Barred & Wh. Plymouth Rocks	6.50	32.50	65.00
Rhode Island Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed	6.30	31.50	63.00

100% live delivery postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Cert. No. 4243.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.



TAYLOR'S LIBERTY CHICKS

Dependable egg producers. Good livability and even growth. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Andalusians, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Pekin Ducklings, Bronze Poults.

Also started chicks and pullets. Write for large folder with prices telling about "Liberty" Chicks. (Code Compliance Cert. No. 2534)

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY Box 12, LIBERTY, N. Y.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

(Certificate 3480)

	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
Barred Rocks and Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed \$6.30-100. Delivery charges prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All Breeders Blood-Tested for Pullorum disease (BWD) antigen method. Write for free circular, full description of our hatchery and breeders.			

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Cert. 3480
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 50, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

BWD Antigen Test. Standard Bred Large Type S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and Assorted Chicks, \$6.30-100; Barred Rocks, White Rocks \$7.00-100, N. H. Reds, \$8.00-1000. Write for free circular. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post Prepaid. Square Deal and best attention. Cert. 7855.

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.



ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS

Bloodtested (BWD Stained Antigen test). \$6.50 per 100; \$32 per 500; \$64 per 1,000. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

MARVIN F. NOLL, Cert. 5059, Box K, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

LOOK! S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds (Utility Matings) Chicks 6 1/2 ea. or \$65-1000. Fine quality (Special Matings) Grade A. Rocks, Reds, or Leghorns, 7c ea. or \$70-1000. Mixed Heavy or Light \$6.30-100. Write for FREE literature and valuable information on chick raising for profit.

COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75A, Richfield, Pa.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS now at 7c. 1000-70.00. B.W.D. Antigen tested. "Special Mating" 10c. Can ship at once. Order from this ad C.C.C. 226. Catalogue free. **BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM,** Box 20, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS: C.O.D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, \$63.-1000. BWD Stained Antigen Test. Personally Supervised. 30 years experience. Also started. Postal will bring feeding system. Guarantees. Other details. **SANDY KNOLL HATCHERY,** Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.


BABY CHICKS C. O. D. FROM FARM FLOCKS

	25	50	100
CC 7124			
S. C. White Leghorns	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.30
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.00	3.50	6.30
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.00	3.50	6.30
Rhode Island Reds	2.00	3.50	6.30
White Plymouth Rocks	2.00	3.50	6.30
White Wyandottes	2.00	3.50	6.30
Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.30

Started Chicks 3-weeks-old Express C.O.D.

S. C. White Leghorns 4.00 7.50 14.00

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 109, BELLEFONTE, PA.



LOOK! White Pekin Ducklings \$14.00 a 100. Indian Runners \$15.00 a 100. Finest quality. Goslings and Baby Guineas. **BABY TURKEYS.** Mammoth Bronze, \$30 a 100. Three other varieties of Baby Turkeys. **BABY CHICKS.** 40 breeds. Finest layers. Post Paid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Compliance Certificate No. 293.

NABOB POULTRY FARMS Box T-1, Gambler, Ohio.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% Live Del. P.P. (Cert. 4018) 100 500 1000

	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	6.30	31.50	63.00
Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00

Breeders blood-tested for BWD Ant. Stnd. method.


SHIRK'S HATCHERY
H. C. Shirk, Owner, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

ELECTRIC CHICKS BARRED, WHITE & HATCHED BUFF PLY. ROCKS

	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes	\$7.00	100	
White Giants, Buff Minorcas	9.00	100	
White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	6.30	100	

Postpaid. Circular FREE. (Cert. No. 7763.)

M. F. MATTERN, Rt. 6, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.



CHICKS from Blood-Tested Stocks, Antigen Test B.W.D. 100 500 1000

	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh. Leghorns, lg. type	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
Wh. and Barred Ply. Rocks	6.50	32.50	65.00
R.I. Reds & Black Minorcas	6.50	32.50	65.00

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid. Certificate No. 5718. Write for Circular.

R. W. ELSASSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS

Large Type Hollywood Strain S. C. W. Leghorns, bred for size and production of large chalky white eggs. Free literature. May and June Price: \$6.50 per 100, \$65 per 1000. Postage paid. Also started chicks.

C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS Wh. and Bar. Rocks and N. H. Reds, White Leghorns & Mixed \$6.30-100. Quality and prepaid arrival guaranteed. Ref. and Cat. Free. Cert. 3019. **KOCH'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,** Box 7, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Chicks, Blood Tested B.W.D. Antigen Test

	100	500	1000
Cash or C.O.D. (Cert. No. 4390)			
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
Barred Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00

L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS AND PULLETS—From blood-tested breeders, Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Orpingtons. **White Runner** and **Pekin ducklings.** Circular free. **GOOD-FLOX POULTRY FARM,** Leghorn Blvd., Dansville, N.Y.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

I buy Hanson Leg. direct for flock improvement.

	100	500	1000
Amig's S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
Barred P. Rocks or White Rocks	6.50	32.50	65.00
Heavy Assorted	6.30	31.50	63.00

100% Live Delivery. Cash or C.O.D. Cert. No. 2573.

GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS from Antigen BWD tested flocks. Rocks & Reds, \$6.30; Leghorns, \$6.30; Assorted \$6.30. Free circular. Cert. No. 3356.

W. A. LAUVER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

KERR'S 1934

CHICKS live, thrive, grow. From heavy-laying ancestry. 26 years' breeding for laying. Proof, official contest laying records. All breeders blood-tested for Pullorum disease (B. W. D.) by the well-known "slow" tube method. High livability. Close culling, individual handling and banding. Write for free Chick Book and prices.

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.

21 Railroad Avenue, Frenchtown, N. J.

Branches: N. J. — Paterson, Trenton, Camden, Toms River; N. Y. — Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Penna. — Lancaster, Scranton, West Chester, Souderton; Mass. — West Springfield, Lowell, Brockton; Conn. — Danbury, Norwich. (Address Dept. 21.)

Compliance Certificate No. 8266."

ARNOLD'S JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

This breed is today the greatest all purpose fowl on earth. The largest white fowl ever bred. They are good layers of large sized eggs. At a recent egg-laying contest in Missouri they beat all varieties, including White Leghorns. Eggs only for sale—\$3.00 per 15.

Address:

AUG. D. ARNOLD,
Box A. A. Dillsburg, Pa.



WHITE LEGHORNS
HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

Large type Leghorns. All Breeders kept on our own farm. Chick prices:

\$6.50 per 100; \$65.00 per 1,000.

Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE 200,000 QUALITY CHICKS. Hatched from well bred flocks.

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, GRADE A	\$6.50	\$32.50	\$65.00
S. C. B. Rocks and Reds, Grade A	7.00	35.00	70.00
ASST'd or H. Mix	6.30	31.50	63.00

Order from Ad. or Write for Catalog. Cert. No. 5218.

RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 30, RICHFIELD, PA.



CHICKS Cash or C.O.D.

	100	1000
Large English Type		
S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.30	\$63.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	6.75	67.50
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	70.00

100% del. guar. Order Now. Cert. No. 5852

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

(Certificate No. 6395)

	100	1000
S.C. White Leghorns, S.C. Br. Leghorns	\$6.30	\$63.00
S. C. Rocks or Reds or Buff Orps.	7.00	70.00
White Rocks or Wh. Wyandottes	7.00	70.00

Safe Delivery Guaranteed. Circular FREE.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.

Large Type S. C. W. Leg. \$6.30-100; S. C. B. Rox \$6.50-100; Mix. \$6.30-100. All Breeders Blood Tested, Antigen test. 100% live del. prepaid. Cir. Free.

THE McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.



ELECTRIC HATCHED N. H. Reds R. I. Reds

	100	1000
White Wyandottes	\$7.00	100
Barred and White Rocks	6.50	100
White Leghorns, H. Mix. \$65-1000. Cert. No. 1423.		

HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McClure, Pa.



A Family, But Each an Individual

Father has his business, his clubs, his circle of friends. Mother leaves her kitchen and household duties several times a week. John, a junior in high school, is on the track team. Betty has her pals. They are members of the same family but each is an individual.

Gannett Newspapers are linked by family ties but each is an individual. Before they became Gannett Newspapers they were firmly established in their communities, responsive to local conditions and local needs. So they continue. Traditions are maintained. Identity is preserved.

A Gannett Newspaper is a vital part of its community. Its publisher and its staff are home folks. They understand their community and its people.

Membership in the Gannett Newspaper family enables the men responsible for each of the newspapers to draw upon the experience and resources of the entire family. Thus, under the Gannett plan, the benefits of so-called "chain ownership" are added to the advantage of local control. These newspapers stand for the best in their communities. They are honest, tolerant, clean — fit for the American Home.

The Gannett Newspapers

ALBANY, N. Y., EVENING NEWS
ALBANY, N. Y., KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
BEACON, N. Y., NEWS
DANVILLE, ILL., COMMERCIAL NEWS
ELMIRA, N. Y., STAR-GAZETTE
ELMIRA, N. Y., ADVERTISER
ELMIRA, N. Y., SUNDAY TELEGRAM
HARTFORD, CONN., TIMES
ITHACA, N. Y., JOURNAL
MALONE, N. Y., TELEGRAM
NEWBURGH, N. Y., NEWS
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., JOURNAL
OLEAN, N. Y., TIMES-HERALD
PLAINFIELD, N. J., COURIER-NEWS
ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE
ROCHESTER, N. Y., TIMES-UNION
UTICA, N. Y., OBSERVER-DISPATCH

Sass and Applesass

Readers may say almost anything they wish here. We will print all there is room for but we will not be held responsible.

* * *

Inspectors Reject Healthy Cows

What has happened recently in this community, in relation to rejecting cows with mastitis along with all the other Board of Health rulings, is enough to discourage dairymen. It is not only mastitis, because good healthy cows, some of them TB tested, have been thrown out of a dairy because of little, minor defects such as warts on the teats and udders, or because of small teats which are sometimes found on the back of the udder. These are things which in no way affect the milk, but have caused many cows to be sold for from \$8 to \$10.

Many farmers have lost half their dairy and some even more. It seems to me that this is the most absurd ruling ever imposed on the farmer. It is my opinion that dairymen as a rule are always ready to cooperate with the Board of Health in producing good milk, but if these rulings continue, I see no future for the dairy farmer, and no one but the rich will be able to have milk.

Farm prices are none too good, as you already know, while taxes and necessary farm equipment are very high.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This letter came from Delaware County, New York. Most Board of Health Rules are reasonable if enforced with common sense. When they are not it causes hardship and dairymen are less willing to cooperate with inspectors.

* * *

Some Salaries Too High

It is about time our farm papers and organizations began to break up this legalized thieving that is permitted by society in the way of presidents of large corporations drawing salaries of from one to two hundred thousand dollars a year. There is no man living who is capable of earning such compensation unless he does it at the expense of the poor and the laborer. And, as the past has proven, it is as dangerous in his hands as a machine gun is in the hands of Dillinger.

The government of our country never will be by the people and for the people, until such time as this condition is stamped out.

I sometimes feel that a civil war, far worse than Professor Wirt's revolution, is brewing in this country unless some action is taken to stop the abuses that a minority seem to feel is their privilege. I believe that the overburdened farmers are entitled to what support the farm papers can lend in correcting this situation, and hope that you will give it your consideration.

—M. D. H., New York.

* * *

Likes the State Troopers

I want to speak a good word for the State Troopers. They are very good men, and when anyone calls for them they are right on the job and they try to do all they can. It seems good that the farmers can go to bed and sleep all night without waking up to hear someone around the barns or a car on the roads all hours of the night. I have one hope that we can have the State Troopers for all time for the farmers are protected at last. I say, thank God!

—Mrs. P. O., New York.

* * *

What Does It Cost to Grow Silage Corn?

Here in the New York Milkshed the main winter feed is ensilage, yet few farmers know what it costs to produce a ton of silage. I have made a table showing what it costs us, and in doing this, I have put the labor costs rather low—50 cents an hour for man and team, and 30 cents an hour for a man alone.

Manure, 5 Acres 40 loads, hauling 8 loads a day for 5 days @ 50c an hour.....	\$20.00
Plowing, 5 Acres 3 days of 8 hours @ 50c an hour.....	12.00
Fitting Ground, 2 days of 8	

hours @ 50c an hour.....	8.00
Planting, 1 day of 8 hours @ 50c an hour.....	4.00
Seed Corn, 3 Bushels @ \$1.50..	4.50
Cultivating, 5 days of 8 hours @ 50c an hour.....	20.00
Filling Silo, 4 teams 1 day of 8 hours.....	16.00
Filling Silo, 4 men loading corn, 2 men at silo, 8 hours each @ 30c an hour.....	14.40
Cutting Corn, Man and 2 Horse team 8 hours @ 50c. Binding Twine Free.....	4.00
Machine, Power, Oil and Gas 8 hours.....	10.00

43 Tons—Total Cost..... \$112.90
If 43 tons cost \$112.90, one ton will cost \$2.62.

The A. A. has been coming to Col. John Franklin Farm for the past 40 years or more and will as long as I last.

—N. F. W., Pennsylvania.

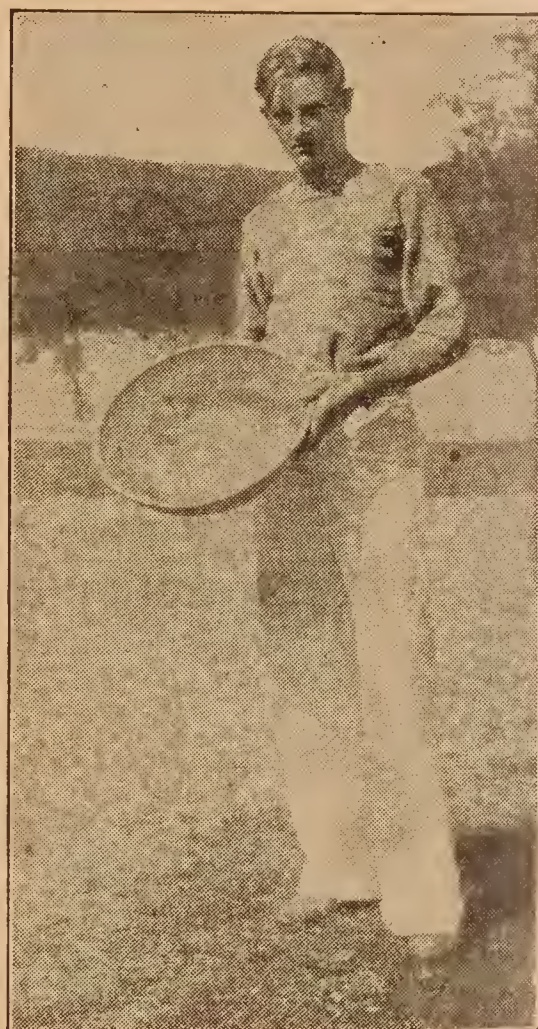
EDITOR'S NOTE: If any reader of American Agriculturist has kept a record of the costs of growing silage corn, we will be glad to hear from him. Our reader, as you will see from these figures, has included labor and cash costs only.

* * *

An Old Wooden Chopping Bowl

Here is a photograph of a wooden chopping or mixing bowl. It was made over fifty years ago in the mill of the grandfather of the boy who stands holding it. The bowl was found on the farm homestead of former Governor Stickney of Vermont at Tyson. For years the bowl was used for the mixing of butter, and was kept under water when not in use for that purpose. More recently it has been in service as a mixing bowl and still serves that purpose in the Governor's kitchen. It is in excellent condition but is different from the bowls now made in that the outer edge is not reamed.

Wooden chopping bowls have been made continuously in the White River Valley at Granville, Vermont, for over




fifty years, and this bowl, pictured above, was one of the first to be manufactured there. This bowl has been cared for and, being in such fine state of preservation, indicates the durability of maple as stock for bowls.

It would be hard to find a more interesting rural industry than the manufacture of wooden bowls from the tree until they are on display in the department stores all over the country. There is a large Jewish trade for bowls of this kind, but they can be a useful and lasting addition to the modern kitchen or dairy, as is proved by the use, both in dairy and kitchen of the bowl illustrated, for over half a century. It is as good as new today.

—Norman C. Webster.


ECONOMY SILOS



If you don't own an Economy Silo, you are paying for it anyway. Silage increases milk production. Puts meat on live stock. Send for free catalog and new low prices. Patented storm-proof anchor equipment. Continuous Self-adjusting Doors or Swinging Hinge Doors. Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir or Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Also Glazed Tile and Cement Stave. Agents wanted in open territory.

THE ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. B. Frederick, Md.

KILL ALL FLIES



Placed anywhere. Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient—Cannot spill—Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

PLANTS—MILLIONS NOW READY

Field grown, good size, full count, 50 to bunch. Selected varieties, labeled separate, packed carefully with damp moss to roots, good delivery guaranteed. Tomato: Baltimore, Stone, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Earliana and June Pink, postpaid 50-25c; 100-35c; 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Express \$1.00 thousand. Oxheart and Beefsteak varieties 5c hundred higher. Cabbage: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Succession and All Head Early. Postpaid 100-30c; 300-60c; 500-90c; 1,000-\$1.50. Express 75c thousand. Onions: Yellow and White Bermuda, Crystal Wax and Sweet Spanish. Postpaid 100-25c; 200-35c; 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.20; 3,000-\$3.00. Express 75c thousand; 10,000-\$6.00. Sweet Peppers: Ruby King, Ruby Giant, Chinese Giant, California Wonder, Pimento and Hot Long Red. Postpaid 50-30c; 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Express \$2.00 thousand. Black Beauty Egg Plants same price as peppers. Porto Rico Potato. Postpaid 100-35c; 300-75c; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.00. Express \$1.50 thousand. Early Snowball Cauliflower. Postpaid 50-40c; 100-65c; 500-\$2.00. Express \$3.50 thousand.

E. A. GODWIN, Lenox, Ga.

PLANTS HARDY, FOR LATE PLANTING. Disease free, choice varieties. Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, 75c-1000. Tomato: Marglobe, Matchless, Stone, Baltimore, Broccoli, \$1.25-1000; 10,000-\$10.00. Celery, Cauliflower \$3.00-1000. Best live delivery, well packed.

J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, FRANKLIN, VA.

FARMERS WANTED

to qualify for steady Government Jobs. Commence \$105-\$175 month. Common education. Valuable information Free. Write **INSTRUCTION BUREAU**, 395 St. Louis, Mo.

BATH ROOMS Complete \$40; Electric Water Pumps \$39.50; Free Catalogues. Eveready Plumbing Supply, 245 West 34th St., New York

SPECIAL:—May we send you 3 doz. plugs chewing or 3 doz. sacks smoking for \$1.00 on 10 days trial.

CARLTON TOBACCO COMPANY, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Goldleaf Guaranteed Satisfactory chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c, ten \$1.25. Pipe Free. **CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Sedalia, Ky**

SO... You're off to NEW YORK?

You'll find a friendly welcome in this new hotel, and comfortable rooms with private bath

as low as **\$250** per day

Piccadilly guests are invited to join the **SILVER LINING SUPPER CLUB** (No dues or fees...many special privileges). WRITE TO DAY for full information.

HOTEL PICCADILLY
227 West 45th St. New York

Now under **ARTHUR LEE** Direction.

It Costs No More To Live on the Boardwalk

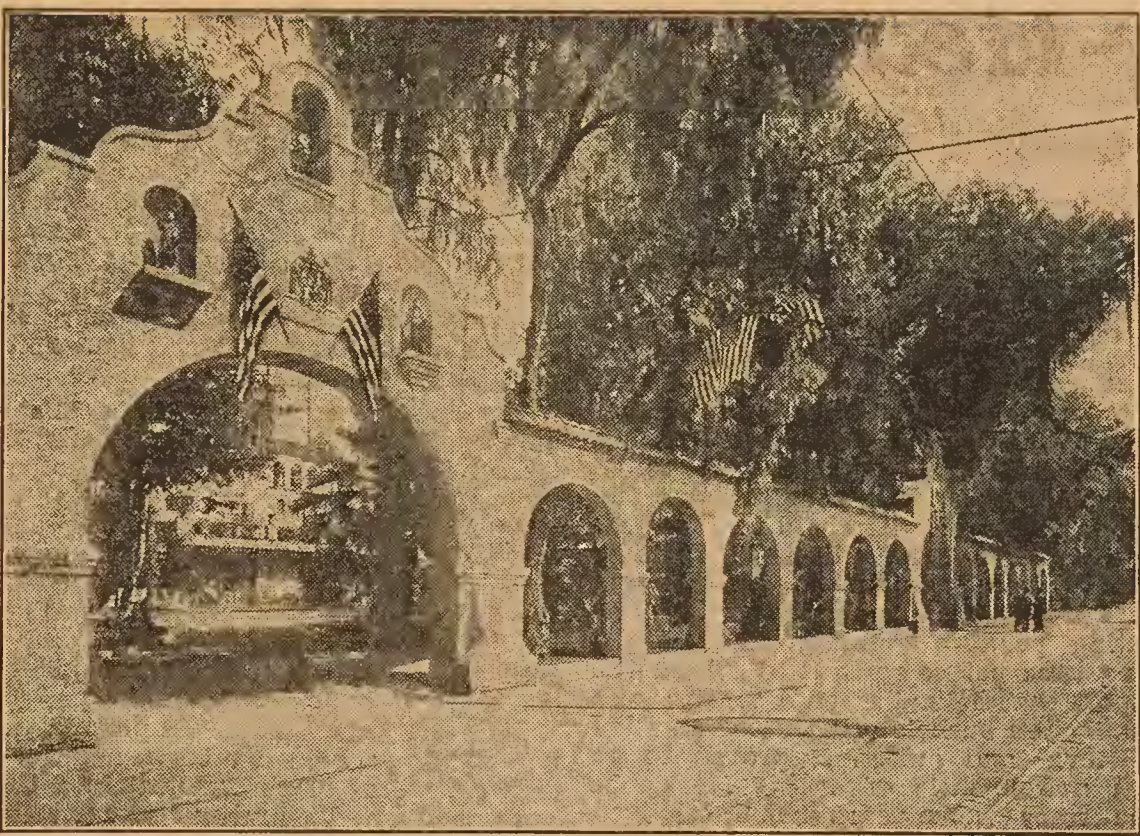
In the Heart of All Resort Activity Room, Bath, All Meals **\$5.50 Single \$9.50 for 2**

EUROPEAN PLAN
\$3.00 Single
\$4.50 for 2
Special Weekly Rates

SALT WATER BATHS DAILY CONCERTS GARAGE

C. HENRY LANDOW
Manager

Hotel KNICKERBOCKER ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.



—Courtesy Santa Fe R. R.

Riverside Mission Inn, built after the style of Old Spanish Missions. We will have dinner and stay overnight at this famous Californian Inn.

Our Summer Tour

"If you ever go to California, be sure to let me know." So many folks made this statement when we went to Yellowstone and again when we went to Alaska, that we have planned an excursion to the West Coast for this summer—just the kind you want to enable you to "See America First."

Because we will travel as a special party, special sightseeing, not usually open to individuals or small groups, will be made available. We will also have the advantage of many extra services; and at lower rates than are usually charged for them.

But above all, the actual money saving features of this splendid tour should not be compared with the fact that it is the kind that will live in your memory and will always be cherished as one of the outstanding adventures of your life.

We won't hurry to catch trains—they wait for us. Autos for sightseeing trips will always be ready, meals at our own convenience, no transfers or travel troubles to worry about—we just enjoy ourselves.

A special folder giving detailed information about our itinerary—where we will travel, and a bird's eye view of what we will see will be sent to you without obligation on your part. Address the Tour Editor, *American Agriculturist*, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Brief Schedule of Trip			
Lv. New York	11:00 a. m. (E.T.)	Aug. 4	
Lv. Albany	2:09 p. m.	Aug. 4	
Lv. Utica	4:11 p. m.	Aug. 4	
Lv. Syracuse	5:43 p. m.	Aug. 4	
Lv. Rochester	7:31 p. m.	Aug. 4	
Ar. Buffalo	8:55 p. m.	Aug. 4	
Lv. Buffalo	10:05 p. m.	Aug. 4	
Luncheon and dinner in dining car.			
Ar. Chicago	8:40 a. m. (C. T.)	Aug. 5	
Motor sightseeing trip in Chicago.			
Lv. Chicago	11:00 a. m.	Aug. 5	
Ar. St. Paul, Minn.	9:15 p. m.	Aug. 5	
Lv. St. Paul	9:20 p. m.	Aug. 5	
All meals in dining car.			
Ar. Detroit Lakes, Minn.	3:25 a. m.	Aug. 6	
Motor sightseeing tour of Minnesota Lakeland.			
Lv. Detroit Lakes	1:34 n. m.	Aug. 6	
Ar. Mandan, N. D.	8:05 p. m.	Aug. 6	
Indian entertainment.			
Lv. Mandan	7:15 p. m. (M. T.)	Aug. 6	
Breakfast at hotel in Detroit Lakes—luncheon at Pettibone Lodge on Lake Sally—dinner in dining car.			
Ar. Bozeman, Mont.	9:50 a. m.	Aug. 7	
Sightseeing trip and visit to Montana Agricultural College.			
Lv. Bozeman	12:00 noon	Aug. 7	
All meals in dining car.			
Ar. Yakima, Wash.	6:30 a. m. (P.T.)	Aug. 8	
Motor tour through Yakima Valley to Sunrise Lodge in Rainier National Park.			
Ar. Sunrise Lodge	12:30 p. m.	Aug. 8	

Breakfast at hotel, Yakima—luncheon, dinner and overnight at Sunrise Lodge.			
Lv. Sunrise Lodge	10:30 a. m.	Aug. 9	
Ar. Seattle, Wash.	5:00 p. m.	Aug. 9	
Sightseeing trip about the city of Seattle.			
Lv. Seattle	11:45 p. m.	Aug. 9	
Breakfast at Sunrise Lodge—luncheon at Enumclaw—dinner at hotel in Seattle.			
Ar. Portland, Ore.	6:30 a. m.	Aug. 10	
Sightseeing trip of the city and the famous Columbia River Highway.			
Lv. Portland	10:00 p. m.	Aug. 10	
All meals at hotel in Portland.			
Ar. San Francisco, Calif.	7:30 p. m.	Aug. 11	
All meals in the dining car.			
All day in San Francisco			
Morning open. Sightseeing trip in afternoon. All meals and lodgings at hotel.			
Lv. San Francisco	8:00 a. m.	Aug. 13	
Ar. Los Angeles	8:45 p. m.	Aug. 13	
Breakfast at hotel in San Francisco—luncheon and dinner in dining car.			
All day in Los Angeles			
Morning open. Sightseeing trip in afternoon. All meals and lodgings at hotel.			
Morning sightseeing trip		Aug. 15	
Lv. Los Angeles	4:35 p. m.	Aug. 15	
Ar. Riverside	6:20 p. m.	Aug. 15	
Breakfast and luncheon at hotel in Los Angeles—dinner and overnight at Glenwood Mission Inn.			
Morning sightseeing trip		Aug. 16	
Lv. Riverside	After lunch	Aug. 16	
Ar. San Bernardino		Aug. 16	
Lv. San Bernardino	1:55 p. m.	Aug. 16	
Breakfast and luncheon at Riverside—dinner in dining car.			
Ar. Grand Canyon	7:30 a. m.	Aug. 17	
Sightseeing by foot and motor.			
Lv. Grand Canyon	10:00 p. m.	Aug. 17	
Meals at El Tovar Hotel—Grand Canyon.			
Enroute on Santa Fe			
Ar. Colorado Springs, Colo.	7:30 a. m.	Aug. 19	
Motor sightseeing trip.			
Lv. Colorado Springs	11:00 p. m.	Aug. 19	
Meals at Antlers Hotel.			
Ar. Kansas City, Mo.	4:45 p. m.	Aug. 20	
Motor tour of city.			
Lv. Kansas City	9:00 p. m.	Aug. 20	
Breakfast and luncheon in dining car—dinner in Fred Harvey dining room at Union Station.			
Ar. Chicago	8:05 a. m.	Aug. 21	
Entire day may be spent at World's Fair.			
Lv. Chicago	9:00 p. m.	Aug. 21	
Breakfast in Fred Harvey Restaurant in Station—luncheon and dinner on Fair Grounds at your own expense.			
Ar. Niagara Falls	7:57 a. m.	Aug. 22	
Ar. Buffalo	9:18 a. m.	Aug. 22	
Ar. Rochester	10:54 a. m.	Aug. 22	
Ar. Syracuse	12:25 p. m.	Aug. 22	
Ar. Utica	1:26 p. m.	Aug. 22	
Ar. Albany	3:15 p. m.	Aug. 22	
Ar. New York	6:30 p. m.	Aug. 22	
All meals in the dining car.			

Sensation of the year

FRIGIDAIRE

Flowing Cold

MILK COOLER

with constant water level


● Complete with refrigerating machine and insulated tank. Electric or gasoline power. Eleven models: 2 to 18 cans. Exclusive leveler maintains water at constant height for one or both milkings. No need to add or draw off water. Automatic circulator stirs water vigorously while cans are cooling; then stops of its own accord. Milk cools from 95° to below 50° in about an hour; may be held as cold as wanted.

The price of this great cooler is surprisingly low. Soon pays for itself through reduced expense and better returns. Owners state Frigidaire cuts former costs to less than half. Get book for all the facts. Send for it now.

MAIL COUPON OR A POSTAL RIGHT AWAY

FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION,
Dept. Q-13, Dayton, Ohio.
Send book, "How to Make More Money on Milk," without cost or obligation.
Name.....
Address.....
P.O.....State.....

THE FARRELL HOIST



FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE. HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

JOHN FARRELL & SON
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N.J.

WANTED: Old blown glass paperweights. **HILDRED KEWLEY, Gowanda, N. Y.**

EXTRA INCOME
Courageous men or women over 18. My plan will start you working for attorneys in your section. Send for plan and official proof of success. **HALL, Box 69, Oneonta, N. Y.**

NOW-FEED MOLASSES IN POWDER FORM



SAVE with MOLASKA

(Registered U.S. Patent Office)

MOLASSES in bags. You can handle, mix, store and feed it like any dry feed. That's **MOLASKA**—a dry, smooth textured brown powder. Supplies all molasses benefits to stock because it is *pure molasses*—with the water removed.

Easy To Feed As Corn Meal. Simply sprinkle over ration. Or mill can mix **MOLASKA** in dry mixer. No sticky, messy liquid to handle. No need for costly mixing machines. Distributes evenly in feed. Won't form molasses balls, lumpy feed.

Easier To Handle. In 100 pound bags. Saves time in loading, handling and storing.

Purified—Safer To Feed. Made from high grade molasses—selected from best West Indies cane crops. Pasteurizing removes gases, impurities—leaves natural vegetable, mineral qualities for stock.

Sweeter—Higher Nutrient Value. Contains 28% more sugar, 19% more carbohydrates.

Why Pay For Water? Only 1% moisture compared with 30% in liquid molasses.

Write Today for Sample, Booklet, Analysis and Details of Savings. No obligation.

THE MOLASKA CORPORATION
7406 Stanton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Little Big-Heart

By C. A. Stephens

Three Maine boys go to Portland to see the great fire. A small child who cannot find her parents attaches herself to them. Deserted by the other two, one boy whose family is away takes her home and sends for a nearby maiden lady, saying that he wants to give her a kitten.

As a result, Miss Euphemia cares for the child, but this causes a rift between her and her brother, causing her to leave home to live with a neighbor. Euphemia's brother, knowing that the child, "Sissy," frequently crosses an old well while at play, decides to remove some of the boards hoping that she may come to some harm.

Sissy falls into the well, but in spite of her hard feelings, Cain finds he cannot resist rescuing her. He takes her home where his sister finds them. He finally asks his sister to keep the child and come back to live with him.

CHAPTER FIVE

OF Sissy's life for the next ten or twelve years I have little to relate. She lived with Euphemia and Canaan at the old Lovejoy farm, while Willis and I went through that transition age in which boys pay little attention to children. When Dassa, as I will now call her, was eight years old, we had both left home, Willis to become a locomotive engineer, and I to attend school in another part of the country. Our former chum, the Elder, had gone his ways. We heard but little from him, and that little was not always creditable.

The old Elder and his sister were now living comfortably. Rufus often sent them money, and there was still a tender spot for Dassa in his roving heart. Time and again he sent money to Euphemia for the child; but Euphemia always carried it to Olive Witham, who blossomed in silks and furs. At Christmas the Elder nearly always sent a box of candy and toys for Dassa.

At the school at the Corners, Dassa was chiefly remarkable as the girl who always kissed the teachers and shed tears at sight of a caterpillar. The rude boys were accustomed to bring caterpillars on purpose to "see Dassa cry." Something in the looks of the poor, hairy, little crawling thing set the girl's tears flowing; or, as the urchins expressed it, "she would boo-hoo right out," and then run away to escape their laughter and derision.

It was also said of her in her childhood that she always waked from sleep with a broad smile, or laughing. Euphemia used sometimes to wake her, when women called at the house, simply to let them see her laugh; and then they would go away laughing themselves.

Neither Euphemia nor Canaan ever corrected her for anything she did—perhaps there was little to correct. She made pets of all the creatures on the farm, even the pigs. She named the cows and their calves, and was interested in all their troubles. She was mother to all the stray chickens and kittens and lambs. She whispered in

the ears of the oxen, and convinced them that she had a perfect right to ride on their backs. Even frisky colts never kicked at her.

She rode to mill and to market with Canaan, and into the field in the ox-cart, and to the woodlot for wood on the ox-sled. Generally one of her hands was tucked in his; sometimes a small arm tried hard to get round his neck. Canaan, people remarked, "looked happy;" they said that he was getting to be "quite a decent man," and that it was "a sight" to see him and Dassa riding home from the Corners, eating peanuts together. But for a long time people refused to believe the report that he had given a certain poor family ten bushels of potatoes and five of corn—and indeed it proved to be but five bushels of each. No doubt the ten or twelve years that Dassa lived with Euphemia and Canaan Lovejoy were quite the happiest in their lives.

At the age of thirteen she was unusually good-looking; her hair had retained its pale golden tint, her large eyes were deep blue, her joyous childishness had given place to a more thoughtful mein, and she had outgrown her slight lisp and stammer. Compassion was still her predominating trait. Euphemia and her brother were obliged to use the greatest secrecy when a cow, a sheep, a lamb or calf was sold, or even a chicken was to be killed. If Dassa knew, she would grieve for days. At the annual slaughter of poultry and pigs, near Thanksgiving, the Lovejoys were obliged to coax her away on a visit to a relative.

In October in her thirteen year she made herself notorious throughout the county by her impulsive behavior on the second day of the Agricultural Fair, whither she had gone with the Lovejoys.

At ten o'clock that morning there was a drawing-match for oxen, when fine draft cattle were "entered" for a prize to be given to the owners of the beasts that should draw the heaviest load of stones the farthest in five minutes on a stone-boat, or "drag."

At least three thousand spectators saw the "ox-pulling." One teamster, with a yoke of large black oxen, drew the huge load of split stone about thirty feet; then his time having expired, another hooked on his yoke of fine, large, grizzly Durham steers. Their driver was a young man, confident in manner, and with a face so flushed as to suggest that he had been drinking. First, he rapped his oxen sharply on their knees with his oak goad; then, swinging it energetically over their backs, and touching the off one with the long brad, he shouted, "Haw Bright! Come up, Broad!"

The oxen "came up" resolutely, and for some moments pulled together with all their strength, but the bottom of the drag was grounded on the sand; they could not move it. Somewhat mortified, their owner rapped them harder and yelled louder to them to "come up," applying the brad till the

blood came. Still the hard-grounded drag did not move, and the boys in the crowd began to laugh and chaff the teamster.

A wiser man would have taken his team off, but this flushed and excited fellow, exclaiming that his oxen had "got to draw that drag!" still prodded and yelled. But now the steers were discouraged. Twice they swung around and balked without trying to pull. Ashamed and enraged at their insubordination, the teamster began beating them savagely.

His actions roused various feelings among the people. Some exclaimed, "Don't do that!" Others, "Don't bother the man! They are his own oxen!"

And still the blows fell hot and heavy, until a girl in a white gown suddenly ran forward, and clutching the angry man's arm, cried entreatingly, "Oh, don't beat them so! I can't bear it! Oh, please, please, please don't!"

The girl was Dassa. Euphemia, in her efforts to hold her back, had been drawn several steps forward into the open space; and a murmur of curiosity rose from the crowd.

Now, if anything will make an angry man angrier, it is to be flown at by girl or woman in such a fashion, publicly.

"Get away, you!" shouted the fellow, roughly. "Get away from me!" He pushed her back violently, and again swung the goad.

But Dassa ran past him to the oxen, the tears streaming from her eyes. "Oh, you sha'n't strike them so!" she cried. "They can't pull it! Don't you see they can't pull it? Oh, you poor things!"

It is a wonder she was not trampled on, or struck by the horns of the cattle. She was actually trying to protect the great nigh ox by putting her arms up about his head.

"Get away, will you?" vociferated the owner of the cattle. "Get away, or —"

But another man, who knew the teamster, stepped forward and interposed. "Oh, don't hurt the girl, Sam!" he said, soothingly. "And hadn't you better let me take the stick?"

The angry owner of the oxen threw his goad on the ground. "A pretty time o' day when a man can't team his own cattle!" he exclaimed, and strode away.

By this time Canaan and Euphemia had come forward, and they drew Dassa back from her all too conspicuous position. Of course opinions differed as to what she had done.

"If that was my daughter, I'd take her home and shut her up!" one old farmer exclaimed. But another said, "She's right. 'Twas too bad!" and another, "That's a good girl! 'Twas a shame!"

Some of the shallower sort laughed and joked about the incident, and made fun of Dassa; but afterward the general impression was that a useful lesson had been given. The managers of the fair did not announce a drawing-match for the next year.

Before three years had passed, however, Dassa came into public notice again, this time in connection with the vexed question of the Corners district school, which bore a bad reputation.

The teachers frequently had difficulty in controlling the boys there, and sometimes, too, the girls.

There were now many families of French-Canadians and others of foreign birth attracted thither by employment in the factories which had recently been erected. The priest, who visited them at intervals, did not wish the French children to take part in the reading of the Scriptures, as had been the custom there when school opened in the morning. He also objected to certain of the school-books then in use. These objections had been disregarded by the teachers, and the French pupils had been compelled to do as the others did; but there was dissatisfaction among their parents on this account, and the bad sentiment at home showed itself in unruly behavior at school, unrebuked in many cases by the fathers and mothers of the pupils.

To teach this turbulent school that fall and winter, the school committee had secured the services of a young man named Hood, then in his third year at a well-known college. He was known to be an athlete and a resolute fellow, and he turned out to be not only so, but quick-tempered and cruel as well. Perhaps he was not wholly at fault, for the school committee had bidden him to "straighten things in No. 8," and brook no interference with school authority.

On the opening day of the term, early in November, Hood addressed the pupils in so soft a voice, and gave directions in so mild and inoffensive a manner, that five of the large boys were emboldened to loiter out-of-doors in the afternoon. When at length they entered the room, they discovered suddenly that a soft voice does not invariably accompany soft muscles. In less than a minute three desks were broken, the stove was upset, and five boys were severely whipped.

The next morning two fathers of chastised boys, intending to take the master to task, arrived less than two minutes after the school had been called to order, and entered the room without a proper regard for the dignity of the place. In the softest, mildest tones, Hood invited them to be seated and wait until the Scriptures were read. Instead of complying with this proper request, they began to bluster, and were both thrown out-of-doors with a celerity that astonished them.

No more "delegates" appeared on that day, or on the next; but on the fourth day Master Hood encountered opposition of quite a different kind.

To tell the truth, the young pedagogue was much too free with his muscle. He took pleasure in inflicting corporal punishment, which should never be given until other measures have failed. He had apparently resolved to rule by terror.

At half past eleven that forenoon Pierre Rancier, a boy ten years old, who occupied a seat directly in front of Dassa Lovejoy, was detected by Master Hood in the act of munching an apple behind his book. The boy was hungry, and the smell of the apple had tempted him to take a sly bite. Dassa had given it to him in the morning.

"Rancier!" cried Master Hood. "Put (Continued on opposite page)"

Drive out those Cockroaches!

Find where they stay at night (usually in cracks, under moldings, or under boxes and trash in the basement or cellar)



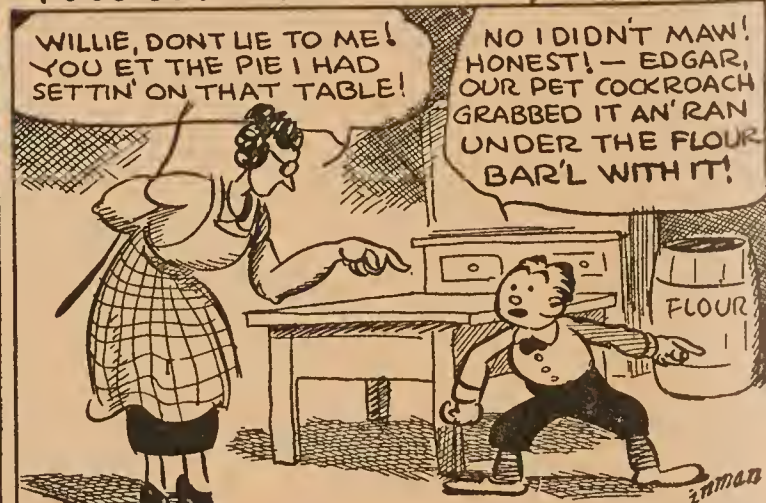
OF ALL THE NIMBLE BUGS ON EARTH, THE NIMBLEST IS THE ROACH THE SLYEST, SPRYEST RASCAL AND THE DICKENS TO APPROACH HE SAUNTERS FROM HIS DARK ABODE AND LOOKS AROUND FOR GRUB BUT WHEN YOU TURN TO LOOK AT HIM HE SCOOTs BENEATH A TUB

Sprinkle finely ground sodium flouride liberally around hiding places



HE DOESN'T CARE A HOOT WHEN FOLKS ARE SITTING 'BOUT THE PLACE; HE SALLIES NONCHALANTLY 'ROUND A'FEEDIN' OF HIS FACE HOOT AND HOLLER IF YOU WANT—WITH HIM IT'S QUITE ALL RIGHT BUT TURN AND COCK AN EYE AT HIM AND ZING—HE'S OUT O'SIGHT!

The roaches will get it on their feet, and, as they can't keep their feet out of their mouths, they'll DIE!



HE WAXES LARGE AND PORTLY ON YOUR CHOICEST FOOD AND DRINKS; I EVEN SAW ONE SCOUNDREL WHO STOOD KNEE-RIGH TO A SINK BUT WHEN I MADE A PASS AT HIM, ACROSS THE ROOM HE TORE AND RAN BENEATH THE KINDLIN' BOX THAT SITS FLAT ON THE FLOOR

down that book!"

In a hurried attempt to swallow and obey, the boy choked.

"Walk out here to me!" said the master. "I'll attend to that cough of yours."

The boy sat petrified from terror. He had seen the new master throw boys, and even men, about.

"Start!" cried the master.

With eyes roving to and fro, like those of a frightened animal, Pierre came slowly down the aisle. The master turned to his desk to lay down a book, and in an instant the frightened urchin ran for the outer door to escape! He reached the door, darted out, and ran for home; but the master was also a swift runner, and easily overtook the boy.

Pierre was brought back, shrieking from fear. The master probably deemed his a flagrant case of disobedience. "I will teach you to run out of school when I call you to my desk!" he said; and taking a strap from his drawer, he applied it briskly to the boy's legs and back.

He had scarcely inflicted three strokes, however, when Dassa started from her seat. "Oh, don't beat him! Oh, please Mr. Hood, please, please don't beat him!" she cried, in tears, and grasped his upraised arm.

The master paused, astonished. "Is this your brother?" he asked, gently enough.

"Oh no, no!" cried Dassa. "But I can't bear to see it! And, oh, I gave him the apple! I did! it's my fault!"

Master Hood laughed, then frowned. "You go to your seat," he said. "I will attend to this. Take your seat again."

Dassa withdrew a step or two; but the master had no sooner raised the strap to finish punishing Pierre than she flew forward again, crying, "Oh, don't, please, please don't!"

The master turned, still grasping the lad's collar. "Your name is Dassa Lovejoy?" he asked; and when she assented, said, "Dassa, I told you to go to your seat. I bid you again to do so. Obey me."

"Yes, yes!" she cried. "But please don't beat him!"

"Go to your seat!" continued the master, more sternly.

Dassa obeyed, Mr. Hood watching her do so; but two further strokes of the strap had hardly fallen when she had flown to him again, and with anguished entreaties, was trying to shield the lad with both arms!

Again the master paused, and taking Dassa by the arm, put her a step away. "Do you know what you are doing?" he exclaimed.

"Oh yes, yes!" sobbed Dassa.

"Then take your seat and remain in it."

"I cannot! I cannot! I cannot see it!" she cried, in a passion of tears.

"Take your seat," said Master Hood, "or I will punish you, too." But Dassa still clung to Pierre, entreating and weeping.

"Will you mind me or not?" shouted the master, losing control of his temper.

The girl was unable to obey. Weeping as if her heart would break, she seemed to resign herself to the worst, but still stood between the master and little Pierre. No doubt it was very extraordinary and very exasperating. Then Hood struck Dassa with the strap once, and bade her go to her seat; and as she did not move or flinch, he struck again and again—eight hard blows. Then he ceased, flung the strap down, and went to the window, where for a full minute he stood staring out. Save for Dassa's sobs, the schoolroom was as silent as if empty. She stood where she had received her punishment, with little Pierre close beside her, looking out from beneath her arm, with hope and fear and bewilderment mingled in his face.

At last Master Hood turned and bade Pierre go to his seat. Dassa, too, moved slowly to the nearest bench, and seating herself, buried her head in her arms; she was faint from the shock or reaction.

But every one was watching the master, for he, too, had turned quite pale. Bidding the pupils lay aside their books, for it was now noon, he dismissed school, took his hat and coat, and went out. Nor did he ever return. He left town that afternoon.

Our old chum, the Elder, came home on Thanksgiving day to visit his aunt and uncle, and when he heard what had happened, he set off to the college town in quest of the late pedagogue. It was a clear case of Greek meeting Greek; the Elder returned with a damaged nose and a finger broken, but it was reported that he had had decidedly the best of the fracas. The most suggestive thing about this episode was the pains which the Elder took to prevent Dassa and the Lovejoys from hearing of it.

(To be continued)

Plants kept all winter often become pot-bound in the spring. Ferns, palms, rubber plants, and some of the succulent growing indoor plants should be transplanted to larger pots. Use fairly rich soil well supplied with fibrous loam, leaf mold, sand, and well-rotted manure. Have ample drainage in the form of broken crockery, pots, or stones in the base of pots for drainage.

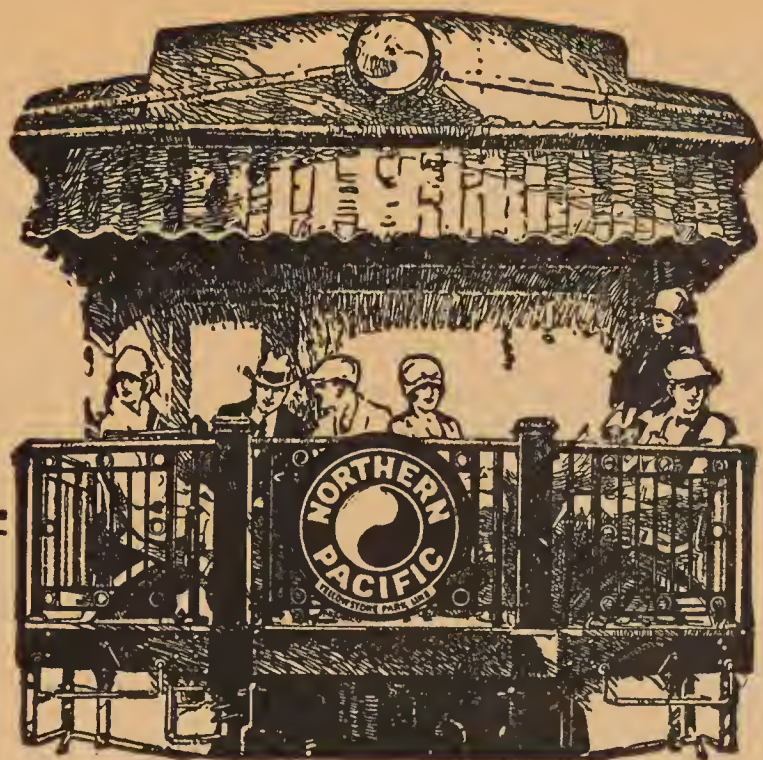
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



A FARMER'S life is one of peace, or would be if the pests would cease to eat the crops from under us and make themselves pestiferous. Before the frost goes out, by jing, some kind of bugs are on the wing, they git into your ears and eyes; no matter what a feller tries, them bugs just will not disappear, but just come on from far and near. The wire worms will git the corn, the crows all git hollow horn that's caused, I s'pose, by some blame bug; the moths eat holes in ev'ry rug, mosquitoes buzz around your nose and hookworms git you in the toes. The chiggers bite you when you sit upon the grass, and when you're bit, you'll have to scratch, as like as not, a week on that there bitten spot.

The flies will come along in June, although I think that's much too soon, they hunt the bald spot on your pate and drive you crazy, sure as fate, they pester all the gentle kine and dry them up; annoy the swine, and make the old mules snort and kick, when them there flies come round too thick. Potato bugs will spoil

the crop, and currant worms won't never stop until they've stripped the bushes bare, cucumber bugs will not play fair; no matter how much you may spray it seems each bug must have his day. If you have something left in fall, grasshoppers come and eat it all, they fatten on insecticides, and eat our profits, drat their hides!



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With the A.A. Homemaker



"Getting Set" For Summer

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

INCESSANT toil, with no relief from strain, will eventually break the strongest man. Knowing how busy everyone is now on farms and how important it is to snatch rest whenever and wherever possible, I am setting down some of the most essential things toward making such relaxation possible.



First of all—and this is not a matter of money,—but of management—I should put orderliness. Nothing so irritates the woman who works in it all day or the person coming in and out at intervals, as a place that looks muddled. Whether they are conscious or not of the feeling of irritation, the effect is there. This rule applies with as much force to the one-room cabin as to the bigger house. In fact, the smaller the house, the more clever one has to be in keeping things sorted and in their right places.

Color in furnishings also has much to do with the feeling of restfulness in a room. Too many different colors or too vivid colors give a feeling of confusion. The soft tans or gray-greens are excellent for background, with bowls or vases of flowers, a tapestry or a pillow supplying the needed bright spots of color.

For Handy Reading

Perhaps nothing helps more to make a room comfortable and inviting than easy chairs with lights near by, and books or magazines within reach. Many a moment of rest and mental refreshment as well, can be snatched by having all these things grouped together instead of being scattered, requiring the tired individual to collect them before he can start resting. Several such groupings in the living room allow the various members of the family to rest at the same time. I always regret a little the get-there-first feeling that develops when there is only one good chair and light and a big family to compete for their use.

If there is no electricity, a good reading lamp, properly shaded, will be needed. For occasional trips into dark rooms, flashlights or small hand lamps or candles should be kept at the spot where they are most likely to be needed instead of at some remote spot which will make an extra trip to get them. The wise lady who has to work her mending into the scarce intervals between big jobs will have a good-sized work-basket in which she can keep all the requirements for mending, ready to be picked up at a moment's notice and put into operation while she is resting on the porch or out under the shade tree.

Why a Slip-Cover?

A convenient couch is one of the best investments in comfort. If the side or back porch is roomy enough, that is a good place for the couch. If the living-room couch is the only one, a slip-cover gives it protection, as well as making it more comfortable for the user in hot weather, particularly if it is upholstered in a thick pile fabric.

A screened side porch or a shade

tree near the kitchen door is another grand investment in summer comfort. What a relief to drop into a chair in a cool spot to shell peas after a hot hour in the garden! It really is surprising how many kitchen jobs can be done in such a place, if it is handy enough.

Most homes have some old furniture which can be converted for porch or garden use, but it should be remembered that cushions and pads add just as much comfort outdoors as in the house. An old bench, for instance, may be painted a dull, dark green and have a thick pad made to fit. If the pad is covered with oilcloth, it is waterproof and does not have to be brought in every time it rains. Oilcloths can be bought in all kinds of pretty colors and need not be expensive, either. Some old rockers may be improved by having their rockers removed, and backs and seats comfortably cushioned or padded. Deck chairs are becoming quite common and are less expensive than they once were. The awning-striped canvas

ly perfect as man has yet devised for such rest. If one cannot have both, then the spring is a good start in the right direction. The best ones are not single springs set in rows, but are tied together so that no matter in which position the body lies, the springs give it support.

The various kinds of mattresses have some points in their favor, and some against. Kapok, a vegetable fiber used in mattresses, is moisture-proof, a great advantage in wet climates. It is also light in weight and very comfortable when new. But it packs and after long use, the fiber breaks down into a fine powdery substance. Both kapok and cotton mattresses are made with inner straps which hold the top to the bottom tick and prevent lumping. These straps are fastened at points where the mattress is tacked.

Felted cotton is very durable, is heavier than kapok and less expensive. It does not have the undesirable feature of becoming powdery when old.

The inner spring mattresses are

mattress is that it can be remade as long as it lasts. We hardly see them advertised any more, but an upholsterer told me a short time ago that the mattress men themselves take hair mattresses in preference to the other types. I mention this because many homes have old hair mattresses which might be made very comfortable.

Screen Out Flies and Insects

For a good nights rest, not only should the bed be comfortable, but windows should be screened against insects and the room well ventilated. If the house is old and windows hard to fit with screens, the clever woman can sew double thicknesses of jeans or denim, 2 inches wide, around screen wire cut to fit the lower sash. She can work eyelets in the cloth to fit over tacks driven at intervals in the frame and lower bar of the top sash. Then she can remove the screen easily. Flies are one of the worst menaces to health, and abound on the farm unless every precaution is taken to keep them down. It is important, in any case, to keep them out of the house and away from all food supplies.

Plenty of water, for drinking and for bathing, is one of the greatest possible comforts for hot weather. It is a necessity at all times, of course, but we perhaps do not feel it so much as in summer. The supply for drinking should be above suspicion. If one is not sure, then a sample ought to be submitted to the county or local health officer. If he cannot make the test for purity, then he will know where to send it for test.

Where there is no water system in the house, one rather crude substitute is a hogshead rigged up with a spray underneath. This is placed above the level of the head and is much better than nothing. A spring higher up the hill would be ideal for filling the barrel; if there is no spring, the handy man will have to devise a substitute.

Where there is a water system, the disposal of waste has to be considered. In gravelly soil a cesspool will answer, although in any soil a septic tank is more desirable for disposing of sewage. Usually this important matter was settled when the water system was installed. Where the outdoor, dry closet has to be used, screening from flies is important, because they breed in hot weather. A vault underneath, and the building close to the ground, with dry sand kept at hand for constant use will help in protecting the health of the family from this source of danger.

Keeping both flies and mosquitoes from breeding about the farm has a distinct effect on the comfort of the people who live there. Any barrels, pails or cans that collect water and are not in use should be emptied. Manure piles should be treated to prevent the fly eggs laid in them from hatching out, garbage buried deeply enough that it will not attract flies. In short, comfort and health on the farm during the summer require some planning ahead and everlasting vigilance when actual hot weather arrives.

Hot Water Pie Crust

1 teaspoon salt 1 cup fat 3 cups flour
½ cup boiling water ½ tsp. baking powder

Add the hot water to the fat, and beat with a fork until smooth. Sift dry ingredients together and add to the fat mixture, after it has cooled somewhat. Chill thoroughly and roll.



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Because you have an old bed is no reason why it can not be comfortable. Our pioneer ancestors had the right idea about the wood work on a bed—it was of sturdy construction and a fine example of crafty workmanship. Ofttimes the springs were a minus quantity and the husk mattresses and feather beds our generation has long since outgrown. A good set of springs and a new mattress will make that old bed stored in the attic a highly prized treasure. A corner of Longfellow's bedroom is shown above as it has been restored in the Wayside Inn in Massachusetts.

strip which makes the back and seat is not injured by rain, and the chair is comfortable. It is more so if it has a canopy top to shade the eyes from the glare of the sun. A beach umbrella is another great comfort for the yard with too little natural shade.

Where there are children in the family, a little, low table and chairs to fit will be a joy forever. They can have their tea parties, do their drawing and all kinds of things with this little furniture. It is equally useful indoors.

The family will feel more at ease in enjoying this outdoor living if it can be done with a fair amount of privacy. A hedge which acts as a screen from the highway, or a trellis with vines would give the family more freedom than if exposed to public view. But the outdoor living room itself should be attractive enough that the family likes using it. Screens of tall-growing plants such as summer-fir, (artemisia), or hollyhocks could be planted against sides of buildings or unsightly views. Vines are marvelous for covering up defects of various kinds.

Restful sleep is nature's great restorer for tired bodies and minds. A good night's rest will do wonders, no matter how hard the work is. A good mattress on a good spring is as near-

fairly modern, with their coils of springs concealed within them and layers of felted cotton on top and bottom of the springs. Small screened ventilators are put in the sides of the mattress to keep the air cool inside it. Scientific observations of a man sleeping showed that as often as that part of his body touching the mattress became overheated, he turned over. Much turning was not considered as restful sleep, hence this device for keeping the air circulating in the mattress itself. These inner-spring mattresses vary in price, according to material used, quality of springs, kind of tickings, and padding used over the springs. Some of the more expensive ones have lamb's wool padding in addition to the felted cotton. An inner-spring mattress is wonderfully comfortable when new, but because it is complex in construction, is more expensive to buy, and has more chances of having something go wrong with its construction. On the whole, if given a choice between one of the cheaply made inner-spring types as against a kapok or felted cotton type, I believe I should take one of the latter. A loose spring would be as bad as the knotty corn husk that our fathers used to complain about.

An outstanding advantage of a hair

Aunt Janet's Corner

FAR be it from me to pose as an authority on training children. I share with my mother, who had ten of them, the opinion that she had of herself—I don't know an awful lot about it. But I can and do see the results that parents and teachers get, some of them intimate friends of mine.

How can I make my child do what he is told? I might add, for myself, should a child always do what he is told? Sometimes adults make foolish requests of children, which, in my opinion, a child is justified in refusing to carry out. Constant interruption of a child's play to run errands, to pick up this or that, is not only irritating to the child, but actually teaches him to be scatterbrained and makes him unable to stick by anything until it is finished.

On the other hand, if the request is a reasonable one and is made with a "please" and a "thank you," making the child feel that he really is helping some one, then his best instincts have been aroused and he has a lesson in manners besides. One of the truest things ever said is that children are just like little mirrors in that they reflect the life that goes on around them. If it is courteous and thoughtful, they unconsciously show it. If the elders speak in disrespectful terms of those in authority over the children, the school teacher, the Sunday School teacher, the pastor, and so on, that same attitude is assumed by the child himself.

As I think over the many children I know, I like to try to set up some kind of standard as to what a child should be. First of all, I think the rest of the family should be able to live with him peaceably and yet allow him to develop some of his own personal interests. That is a big thing. It is this clashing of interests among the different members of families that make most of the quarrels. It takes the powers of a diplomat and the patience of Job to make these interests harmonize—a job that usually falls upon the mother. And that leads me to the next standard which I should set for a child; he should be happy. I am speaking of the normal, healthy child, not the ill nor abnormal in any way. A habit of happiness can actually be taught.

I know one little girl who "grouched" about everything, kept herself and the whole family in a stew. As long as all kept coming around trying to find out what the matter was, she continued her performance. When the older ones became wise enough to let her enjoy her misery alone, it ceased to be a drawing card for attention, and was not used so much.

Another standard is that a child should not have to be amused by some one all of the time. He should be independent enough and have enough interests of his own that he does not require constant supervision, or com-



Delightfully Smart for Summer

The summer styles illustrated here spell both youth and service at the same time, as well as smartness in style. The pleated model, Pattern No. 2781, shows one of the latest fashion whims, with its graceful sleeves and low-placed side panels. Made up in printed sheer crepe or in tub silk, it would go almost anywhere that a summer afternoon would require. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material.

When it comes to the trig, ever-useful jacket dress, No. 2752 is an excellent design. The dress with its inverted pleats, its boxy jacket, and general air of smartness, is ideal. The original model was made of navy blue crepe with yoke and belt of blue and white printed crepe. Red and white striped linen with plain toning jacket would be jaunty, with the plain repeated in the dress yoke. Pattern sizes in this number are 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{5}{8}$ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

A three-in-one model is No. 2733. The main view shows it as a pretty and cool summer dress with caped sleeves. For active sports, omit the sleeves, as in the small model at the right, and use heavier material. Or the sleeves can be made detachable, as in the other small sketch at the right. If you want to be ultra-smart, you can match your hat and gloves in the material, as the pattern also includes patterns for them. Tub pastel silk, striped or plaided seersucker, shirting cottons, or dotted pique are suggestions. Pattern sizes are 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 39-inch material for the entire outfit.

TO ORDER: any of these patterns, write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. (15 cents for each pattern). Add 12 cents additional for copy of our new Summer fashion catalogue. Address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

panions to keep him happy. We have all known children who felt they must have constant attention from some one while they play. Proper toys to play with and a certain amount of instruction in using them will be needed, of course, but he ought to be able to amuse himself part of the time without any help from anyone.

Furthermore, he must learn to play with others. I have seen too many tragic failures as grown-ups, just because they did not know how to work with others. This fault started in childhood, in play, for the things that children learn in play are the things they practice as grown-ups.

To be able to do as well as others his age, and to do a few things better

is a wonderful help to the self-confidence of anyone, a child particularly. It may be drawing, playing the piano or violin, or pitching on the ball team. Whatever it is, he should be praised for it and encouraged to do even better.

Many other things we expect of children, some reasonable, others less so. One good thing the child training experts are doing is to make us ask ourselves just what we should expect of children. Certainly they should not be judged on the same basis as grown-ups, but just what should we rightfully expect and demand?

Aunt Janet

Hybrid Tea Roses Grown in a Northern Garden

Last spring I bought fifty hybrid tea roses. As the garden fund was rather slim, I sent to different reliable nurseries and got collections, which are always more reasonable, and I prefer having the different colors.

The plants, dormant, two-year-old mailing stock came about April 15th. I planted them as soon as possible in a sunny, well-drained situation. From June until mid-October they were blossoming and full of buds. On October 12th there were 109 perfect cutting buds.

Though I have four perennial borders each seven to twelve feet wide and about 108 feet long, the roses far surpassed them.

When the leaves were nearly out I started dusting with dusting sulphur and arsenate of lead (nine parts dusting sulphur and one part arsenate of lead) once a week. In June the rose bugs or chafers were very bad here, in fact the leaves on plum trees were nothing but lace. However, each morning, early, while they were still sluggish I hand picked them from the rose bushes, peonies and garden heliotrope.

For fertilizing the roses:—When planting I mixed well-rotted cow-manure in the soil, (never use green manure) then about the first of June and again about the last of July I put a trowel full of commercial fertilizer around each plant. Bone meal is good but slower acting.

As I live in the country and cannot have a hose to water with, and as I live near a flour mill and can get buckwheat hulls for the drawing, I put on a mulch of these about one and a half inches deep. The last of October, after we had had several hard frosts, I hilled up soil around each plant about eight inches. When the ground actually froze, I covered each plant completely with buckwheat straw laying evergreen boughs on top to hold the straw in place.

This spring, April 10th, I started uncovering rose bushes, first taking boughs and part of straw. About April 15th I had them completely uncovered. Out of the fifty bushes only three had to be replaced—after a drought last summer and a winter when the thermometer once dropped to 40 degrees below and for weeks hung around zero. I think roses pay.—M. V. B.

Pure cotton and linen fabrics when freshly laundered display a clearness of folds and freshness of appearance that seems to emphasize a charming simplicity that is characteristic of some persons and so makes such fabrics very becoming to them.

A Garden Sundial



Anyone who has even a small plot for flowers would like a garden sundial plate. This is made of heavy cast aluminum, but finished in permanent bronze for a much richer effect. You can mount it on a concrete base in your garden where it will be a beautiful decorative feature of your landscaping; and if it is properly oriented as our instructions will enable you to do, it will serve to time your hours of pleasant labor among your shrubs and flowers. Order the sundial by number M826.

M826 Bronze Finish Sundial.....\$1.50

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



CARRIAGE OR BASSINETTE COVER NO. B5214 may be had in either blue or pink dotted organdie and white organdie hemstitched together. The "bunnies" are patches of colored flannel ready to be appliqued on. Flosses for embroidery and the picot strip for the ruffle are included. Price, \$1.00. There is a matching pillow, NO. B5215, for 60 cents. Order from the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

EACH time I decide to lay off the A.A.A. something happens which starts me off again.

Misleading Publicity

This time my ire is aroused by a press release sent out by the A.A.A. It bears the heading, "FIRST YEAR UNDER THE ADJUSTMENT ACT SEES FARM INCOME CLIMB 39%." One paragraph reads as follows,— "The total farm cash income during the twelve-month period was 39 per cent larger than the cash income for the preceding twelve months. The estimated farm income exclusive of the value of products used on the farm for the period which terminated May 1, 1933, was \$3,979,000,000. In the twelve-month period terminating May 1 of this year, the cash income is estimated at more than \$5,530,000,000. The increase is more than \$1,500,000,000." Printed in the New York Herald-Tribune of May 13th, the release was given the following heading in part: "FARM INCOME ROSE 1½ BILLION IN A.A.A. YEAR."

Page Secretary Tugwell

Taken at its face value, which is, of course, the way the A.A.A. people who put it out intended it be taken, the release—the Tribune's interpretation of it—and dozens of like stories circulating in the daily press, give the impression to the casual reader that the A.A.A. is accomplishing a lot of things for which it really deserves no credit. There is danger in this situation. Try as I may I cannot build up confidence in an administration, or supporting farm organizations, that are parties to creating such impressions. Indeed, I wonder if Under-Secretary Tugwell in his zeal for "Truth in Advertising" has not entirely overlooked "Truth in Propaganda." I'm willing to bet that the ads in this paper carry less misleading implications than many of the press releases in the A.A.A. I do not deny that the A.A.A. shifted farm income and that it did a swell job getting cash quickly to farmers who needed it badly. In an emergency, it was effective. This was more of a political than an economic accomplishment, however, and should be so regarded.

Devaluation Got the Results

As a matter of fact, during the year covered by the A.A.A. report, this country changed its measure of value. We reduced the gold content of the dollar from 23.22 grains of fine gold to 13.71 grains. To get a fair comparison of farm income, one year with the other, it is necessary to figure the comparison in terms of the same number of grains of gold to the dollar. This can be done because gold was practically stationary in value during the two years. Calculated this way it would appear that agriculture did not quite hold its own in gold income during the first year of

the A.A.A. This is about what we would expect from the unfavorable weather and the deliberate destruction of cotton and hogs.

A Debatable Question

Whether or not the producers of cotton, hogs, wheat and tobacco received any more total income than they would have if the A.A.A. had not barged into their situation and actually destroyed hogs and cotton must ever remain an open question. There were a lot of consumers who needed pork and cotton goods and would have taken them at a price. My judgment is that over a two or three year period, the producer who is growing crops for which the A.A.A. is slowly but surely throttling consumption by its processing taxes will not fare as well as if he had stayed out of the arrangement. Furthermore, it must never be forgotten that a good portion of the cash the A.A.A. has succeeded in collecting, for the agricultural interests it is nursing politically and economically, has been collected from other farmers. The bag tax is the most glaring and unfair example of this, but the price all feeders have paid for corn this winter is just as unfair and has, of course, accounted for a great deal more money.

The Case of Corn

Sealed in cribs on Mid-west farms today are between 250 million and 300 million bushels of corn. This stock of corn, really owned by the government, unless the present price goes up by August 1st, makes the operations of the old Farm Board seem puny in comparison. Much of this corn, because we had a short corn crop last year, was needed for feed last winter. Atlantic Slope dairymen and poultrymen could have used a lot of it, as could the hog and cattle feeders of the Midwest. Instead it was locked up and kept off the market. Now I contend that, if the government has to take over this corn, it should work out some plan which will give as much protection to the economic rights of farmers who buy corn to feed as to those farmers who grow it for sale. However, you know just as well as I do that there isn't a chance in the world of such a thing happening.

A. F. B. F.

Recognition of this fact drives me back to the subject of the American Farm Bureau Federation. I am going to be a little more definite in regard to that organization. I am going to say that, in my opinion, the present power behind the throne in the A. F. B. F. is Earl Smith of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Mr. Smith is capably supported — though he is well able to handle most situations himself — by sincere, enthusiastic, and able Clifford Gregory, Editor of the "Prairie Farmer." Between them, Smith and Gregory have great influence with O'Neil of the A. F. B. F. and Wallace and Tugwell and Davis of the A.A.A. They



TIME TO FIGHT

are on the job every minute for the Middle-west. Not to recognize this situation is suicidal for Atlantic Slope farm interests. These men probably honestly doubt if there is any agriculture east of Ohio. They are only doing what you and I might do in their shoes, but eastern A. F. B. F. directors must not overlook this situation. To deny that it exists is futile. If they haven't been aware of it, they had better wake up. If this be narrow minded sectionalism, O. K.

Keep Free

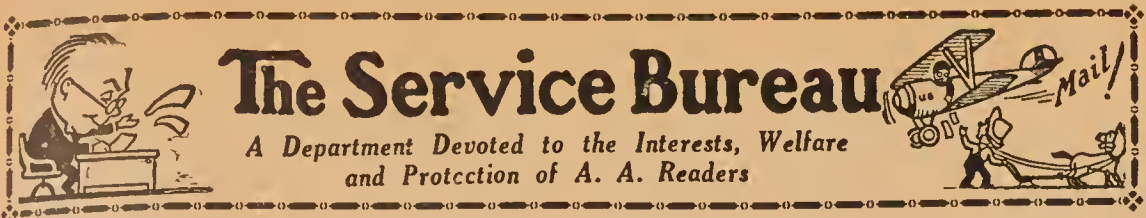
For poultrymen and dairymen on the Atlantic Slope, I have but one prayer, —That you keep clear of the A.A.A. Don't sell out for cash benefit payments. Processing taxes — really sales taxes — on meats will eventually drive consumers to use more milk, eggs, and poultry products. Production control of grain cannot be enforced for long. It may pinch you temporarily, but it will break down. Any agricultural enterprise that submits to government management simply transfers responsibility for its successful operation from men who are permanently engaged in it, who have financial interests at stake, and who have experience, to individuals with no more ability (often less), and with no personal financial responsibility for the results. Lower federal egg grades is one way to rob the Atlantic Slope of a natural market advantage. The bag tax is a very effective method of collecting cash for the South. Processing taxes on milk would be another. Compensating taxes on poultry products to keep their prices up to the consumer, so they won't compete with pork and beef, have already been discussed. Surely, it is time to revive the spirit of '76!

Codes

Here is a little first hand experience with the retail building supply code. A few days ago I decided to build six range shelters to house around 1,000 eight weeks old pullets. I got my

plans from the New York State College of Agriculture and made out my bill for materials. I then submitted the list to four retailers of building supplies for bids. At the same time I took precautions to learn the wholesale replacement cost of what I was buying. The four bids I go back — they covered three towns — were within \$2.00 of each other. They averaged approximately a 45 per cent mark up over the wholesale price. This was great team work. I submit, however, as an undodgeable fact that no one will do much building when retail services on building supplies cost nearly as much as the supplies themselves at wholesale. This is just one example of how codes — many of them adopted simply to shield and keep in business expensive and inefficient operators — are stifling recovery.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices				
Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of English Pound Sterling in Dollars	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	Treasury Price of Gold.
Apr. 17.....	134/8½	5.155	34.72	35.00
Apr. 18.....	135/4	5.13625	34.75	35.00
Apr. 19.....	135/3	5.1475	34.81	35.00
Apr. 20.....	135/2½	5.1775	35.00	35.00
Apr. 21.....	135/8	5.16375	35.03	35.00
Apr. 23.....	135/7½	5.15375	34.95	35.00
Apr. 24.....	135/11	5.15125	35.01	35.00
Apr. 25.....	135/6½	5.13875	34.83	35.00
Apr. 26.....	135/7	5.13625	34.82	35.00
Apr. 27.....	135/11	5.14375	34.96	35.00
Apr. 28.....	135/9	5.15	34.96	35.00
Apr. 30.....	135/8	5.13625	34.84	35.00
May 1.....	135/11½	5.11	34.74	35.00
May 2.....	136/3½	5.1225	34.91	35.00
May 3.....	136/	5.12625	34.86	35.00
May 4.....	135/10	5.115	34.74	35.00
May 5.....	136/2	5.12	34.86	35.00
May 7.....	136/2	5.1075	34.77	35.00
May 8.....	136/1½	5.1225	34.87	35.00
May 9.....	135/11½	5.12125	34.81	35.00
May 10.....	136	5.1125	34.77	35.00
May 11.....	136/1	5.11625	34.81	35.00
May 12.....	135/10	5.115	34.74	35.00
May 14.....	135/11½	5.10875	34.73	35.00



Benefit May Not Be Mutual

A SUBSCRIBER, living in New York State, inquires about a "mutual benefit association" with headquarters in a neighboring state. This association attempted to sell a policy to our subscriber by the statement that "commercial life insurance companies are the most extravagantly managed businesses in the country," following this by statements about expenses, salaries, etc. The policy and statements of this company were analyzed by an insurance expert who points out the following facts:

1. As long as this mutual association does business through the mails, solicitation of New York people cannot be prohibited.

2. The association is not authorized by the New York State Insurance Department to do business, and in case of a dispute, it would go to court outside of New York State.

3. While the policy states the assessment, there is nothing to prevent a change in the by-laws of the association which would be retroactive to existing members that would require additional payments for previous protection.

We see no reason for changing our stand, which is that while unlicensed companies doing business by mail may not be unsound, it is a good safe rule to deal only with those licensed by the Insurance Department of your state.

Who Knows J. B. Lindsey?

A subscriber from Greene County tells of giving a check for \$90 to a man who claimed to represent the Merchant Creditors Association of New York City. A receipt was given on the letterhead of the above concern and signed by J. B. Lindsey. Check was given with the understanding that it would

be part of the cost of getting back an investment of considerable size in a gold mining company.

We are now informed by the Merchant Creditors Association that Mr. Lindsey is an imposter, does not represent them and that they do not know of any such individual.

If any subscriber has further information as to where Mr. Lindsey may be located we would appreciate it.

* * *

"Chain Sales Scheme" Operators Come to Grief

Four people have been found guilty of using the mails to defraud in an endless chain scheme for selling silk stockings. Sentence of one man was suspended and he was put on probation for three years. The other three are liable to the maximum penalty of five years on each of eighteen counts.

It has been estimated that \$200,000 was collected through a scheme of offering six pairs of silk stockings for \$1.00. After the money was received, the sender was informed that the stockings would be forthcoming only when he had gotten three other persons to send \$1.00 each. In many cases customers received only one pair of stockings, and in others, none at all.

Subscribers frequently express wonder as to how crooks are able to continue in business, or at least to escape punishment. The answer is that it is difficult to get definite evidence that will result in conviction. But, in spite of that, they do not always "get away with it."

* * *

Information About Cancer

The New York City Cancer Committee at 34 East 75th Street, have a number of free pamphlets giving simple facts about cancer and containing advice about clinics and hospitals for those who are unable to afford a physician.

They point out that early diagnosis is important, as well as prompt, efficient treatment.

* * *

Advertising Discontinued

Following unsuccessful attempts to settle two complaints against the Continental Hatchery, we have decided to discontinue further advertising at least until such time as the complaints are settled.

* * *

False Teeth—False Promises

"The International Dental House of Chicago, Ill., guaranteed that they would return my money if the teeth were unsatisfactory. I sent them back and wrote a number of letters asking them to return my money, but have not heard from them. I am enclosing copy of their guarantee."

We have written three letters to the International Dental House but have received absolutely no reply. Until recently we have succeeded, in most cases, in getting adjustments on complaints called to their attention. It seems like asking too much to expect satisfactory teeth by mail.

* * *

Sorry—No Results

We have two complaints regarding non-payment for eggs shipped W. M. Hornburg, 27-28—21st Street, Astoria, New York.

May we repeat that it is much easier to serve you when you write for information before you ship, rather than to attempt to collect after you have shipped.

* * *

We wish to confer our sincere thanks for the prompt attention given in our case, having just received settlement. We thank you most heartily.—D. B., New York.

A BIG THRILL!

I surely had a big thrill last week when I heard an officer of a large Cooperative tell a group of dairymen that he no longer had to siphon and that his last creamery test was up to 4%. He said it was the first time it had reached that in ten years.

I knew he had been trying out

Creamatine

since last January and had put his whole herd on it but until then I did not know they had made such a gain.

It gave me a big thrill for we like to see results in what we are trying to accomplish—we like to help feeders prosper and that dairyman was surely wearing a smile that wouldn't come off.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.



Waverly, N. Y.

Service Bureau Claims Recently Settled

NEW YORK

George E. Hyman, Newark (part pay for celery)	\$200.00
Nelson Parr, Moravia (part pay for cabbage)	5.00
John Donk, Fairport (part pay for cabbage)	92.43
Hiebo Poel, Gainesville (adjustment on claims)	1.79
H. A. Wimer, Van Etten (refund on unsatisfactory radio)	12.50
Mrs. Fred Boyer, Ludlowville (pay for geese from commission man)	5.07
George Batty, Interlaken (part pay for hay)	50.00
Van Hapgood, Westfield (pay for grape cuttings)	57.60
Melvin Mickle, Warnersville (adjustment of claim)	5.00
Mrs. Wilson Gilman, Truthville (refund on unsatisfactory mail orders)	1.00
Mrs. E. D. Wiswell, Nichols (add'l refund on unsatisfactory mail order)	.58

CONNECTICUT

John L. Brown, Plainville (add'l refund on unsatisfactory mail order)	.47
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PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Flora Horning, Athens (refund on unsatisfactory mail order)	1.00
--	------

VERMONT

Mrs. L. E. Stratton, East Hardwick (add'l refund on unsatisfactory mail order)	.56
Chas. M. Adams, East Hardwick (adjustment of claim)	21.26
Frank J. Rowe, Whiting (pay for ginseng)	19.37
C. D. Stearns, North Ferrisburg (refund on claim on chickens)	.98

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Miss Florence Hoyt, Newington, Portsmouth (add'l refund on unsatisfactory order shoes)	2.00
--	------

TOTAL \$476.00

Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK

F. S. Husted, Bliss (adjustment of complaint)	
Mrs. Dey Turrell, Lisle (adjustment of complaint)	
Adelbert Eacker, Springfield Center (adjustment of complaint)	
R. B. Hickox, Sherrill (adjustment of complaint on washing machine)	
Mrs. A. B. Caulder, Edmeston (adjustment of complaint on magazines)	
Benj. H. Fairbairn, Margaretville (additional adjustment on picture complaint)	
Glen Bacon, Hemlock (order of chicks procured)	

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. J. Frank Ferguson, Alba (order for nursery stock procured)	
---	--

VERMONT

Mrs. Melvin McClintock, Wells River (mail order for seeds procured)	
---	--

Don't
REMODEL
Build Equip or
Ventilate Any
Farm Building

Until You Get Jamesway Prices on Equipment

BECAUSE it doesn't cost you any more to get the best. Jamesway Equipment installed 25 years ago is still giving good service and it will last many years more. That's the kind to get.



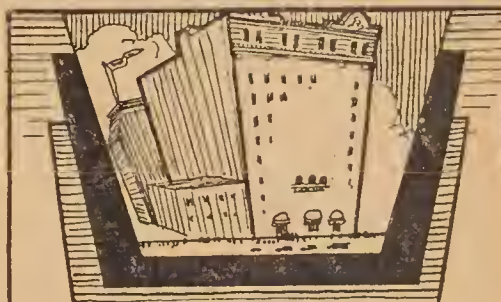
FREE FLOOR PLANS—make use of Jamesway's long experience in planning farm buildings. Thousands take advantage of this service every year. Saves a lot of money on the cost of any remodeling or building and avoids mistakes.

JAMESWAY now offers a better silo—the Ensilage Keeper—21 new features never before offered—new door—new ladder—new roof—new lasting qualities—keeps ensilage BETTER.

WRITE nearest office for descriptive literature and prices.

JAMES MFG. CO.
ELMIRA, N. Y.

Fort Atkinson, Wis. Minneapolis, Minn.



HOTEL
BROZTELL
FIFTH AVE & 27th ST.
NEW YORK CITY

YEAR IN . . .
YEAR OUT

Guests Remain and Transients,
Too, Through the Years, Have
Continued to Stop at the

HOTEL BROZTELL

Not the Largest New York Hotel
in Size, but Excels in Service.

Rates from \$1.50

Special Weekly and Monthly
Rates to Meet Your Purse

J. SUGARMAN, Manager.

HOTEL
PENNSYLVANIA
39th & CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA
ROOM BATH \$2.50
New - Fireproof - Convenient
Nearest Hotel to Penna. R.R.
Terminal.

Edison Power-Light Plant Storage Batteries. Non-acid, odorless, Long Life. Fully guaranteed. All sizes. Bargains in complete generating plants, motors, etc. Free interesting literature. B. Hawley Smith Co., 35 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

Edison Storage Batteries for farm and home lighting plants. Requires less care. Non-Acid, Odorless, Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional notarized guarantees. 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature. SEE JAY BATTERY CO., 83 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

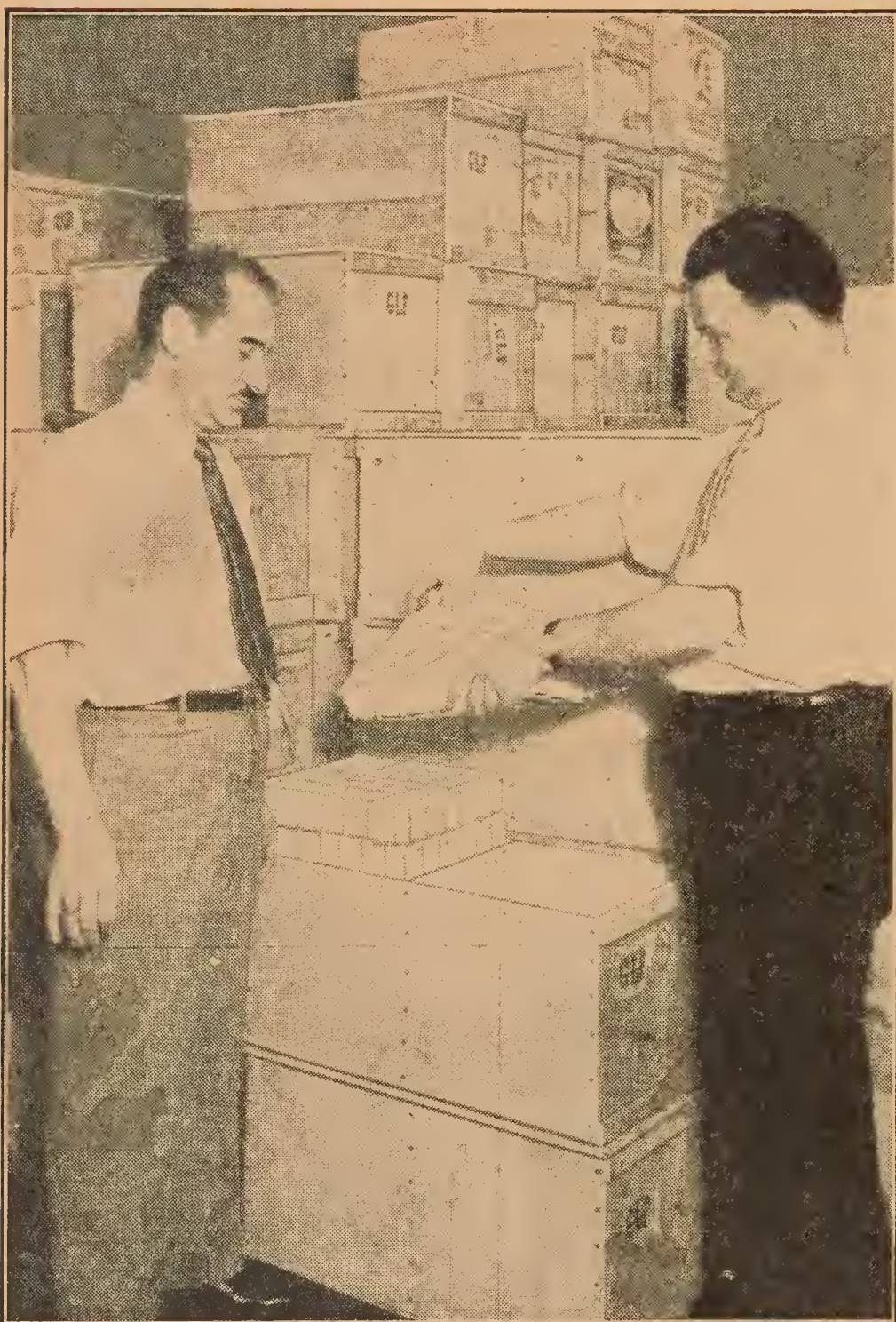
NOT A
POISON

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY
K-R-O (powder form) 75¢.
READY MIXED (no
bait to buy) \$1.00.
All druggists.
K-R-O Co., Spring-
field, Ohio.

Harmless
to humans,
live-stock,
poultry; made
of red squill

RESULTS
GUARANTEED

Synchro-Mesh PRODUCTION



W. Cohen (right), Manager of Cooperative G. L. F. Egg Marketing Service, Inc., 190 Duane Street, New York, is responsible for buyer contacts and sales. Every case is sold on its own merits. The buyer judges each case by a representative flat.

If you use clean nest material you can eliminate tedious labor in cleaning soiled eggs and prevent serious deterioration of interior egg quality caused by dirt on the newly laid eggs.



THE "Synchro-mesh" feature which has recently been built into automobile transmissions has given them much greater smoothness and efficiency of operation. This is accomplished by having the speed of two revolving gears, that are about to be meshed, so timed that they come together smoothly.

A producers' marketing service must be built on this same design if it is to do the most good for the producers who use it. In the egg marketing field the two gears are *production* and *buying*.

In other words the producer of Nearby eggs is one gear and his marketing service is the other. G. L. F. marketing of eggs has to be geared to your production. There are critical times when it is hard to mesh these gears. One occurs in the Spring when the production gear is running fast. Then we must work to speed up our selling gear for an efficient mesh. The other critical point is the late Summer and Fall. Then

the selling gear is running fast and you must do all you can to speed up the production gear.

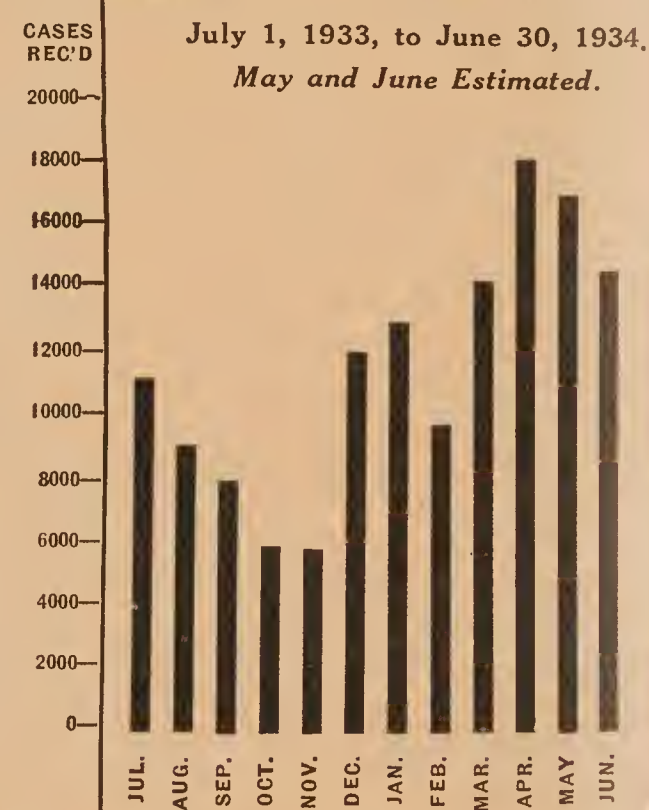
Below you see three charts. Fig. I shows the actual shipments of one of our Preferred Shippers who is a breeder. Fig. II shows you the shipments of another Preferred Shipper who is a small flock owner. The first is ideal from a selling standpoint, but we must do a good job for the second also because he sends us all the eggs he produces.

This leaves little room for the producer who ships all his eggs to the G. L. F. in the spring and none in the summer and fall. It is for this reason that G. L. F. has had to refuse to handle the eggs of several hundred producers this spring.

Now is the time to begin to ship to the G. L. F. if you would qualify as a Preferred Shipper.

RECEIPTS AT G. L. F. EGG DEPT. NEW YORK CITY

July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934.
May and June Estimated.



G. L. F. PREFERRED SHIPPER No. 795

FIG. I



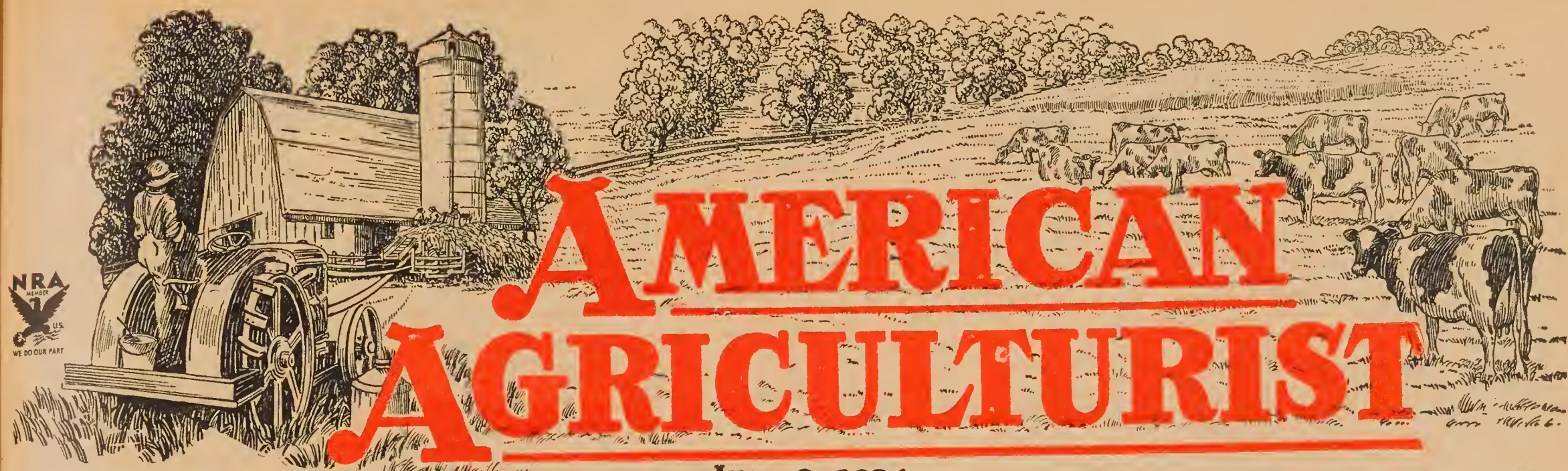
G. L. F. PREFERRED SHIPPER No. 65

FIG. II



G. L. F.

EGG MARKETING



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 per year

June 9, 1934

Published Every Other Week



The AMERICAN HERITAGE

By
JONATHAN FIFE

WE in America are told so often that this is a young country that we have come to believe in a kind of perpetual national adolescence. The Union is less than one hundred and sixty years old; ten of the States are less than fifty years old; the memory of pioneer days is still vivid to great numbers of the people.

And yet the first settlement on the eastern seaboard was made more than three and a half centuries ago. New York and Boston are more than three hundred years old. Philadelphia, Albany, New Haven, Hartford, Charleston are of nearly that age.

And before the actual founding of these cities the land was being cleared and farmed. American farms three hundred and fifty years old!

Are any of these farms left? Probably most of them have been swallowed up in the expanding cities. And yet in the original territory of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in Maine, in the Hudson River valley, along the Delaware, in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Florida there may very possibly be land, still farmed, that was first tilled in the middle decades of the 17th Century.

These farms, and hundreds of others only slightly less venerable, are actual material reminders of the American heritage, of the fact that this country literally sprang from the soil, flourished and grew great from Agriculture. This is not a new country. It is, save Switzerland, the oldest of existing Republics. It has maintained its present

form of government far longer than most of the European nations. England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia, the Low Countries, and Scandinavia have all changed their governments, usually by violence, in the time that the United States have maintained their solidity.

This record of continuous and cooperative effort is not an accident. It has been maintained, often through severe trials, only by a sturdy, industrious, intelligent, and resourceful people. The nation grew and derived its virtues from its farms. Even Industry, today such a gigantic and often arrogant force, drew its strength from the farms, from the Yankee ingenuity that devised and constructed the machines that have made this the most powerful of nations.

OUR own section of the country, the Northeast, is the oldest and the largest contributor to the greatness of the nation. The farms of the Northeast have been in continuous operation for centuries, many of the farm homes are sturdy relics of the past, much of our furniture has been handed down from generation to generation, a tangible reminder of the days when the country was really young. Am-

erican Agriculturist believes that these farms, these homes, these furnishings deserve to be respected and understood. They are valuable. Their worth in dollars is increased because they are survivals of young America. Their spiritual worth as American Antiquities is incalculable.

Therefore, from time to time, *American Agriculturist* will present discussions of these American farms, their buildings and
(Continued on Page 22)



MILES MAY SEPARATE US - BUT COMMON
PROBLEMS MAKE NEIGHBORS OF US ALL



LET'S GET RID OF THE *TUBERCULAR COWS*

*Here's a Problem that Concerns Us All-
Makes Neighbors of All Dairy Farmers*

FOR years the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., has strongly favored the program of elimination of tubercular cows.

We have also contended that State and Federal Governments should greatly increase the aid they have been giving the dairy farmer in this important work.

On April 6th at Syracuse the League went on record before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and stated in part:

"The sum of \$5,000,000 allocated for removal of diseased animals is in our opinion too small to accomplish any material results."

Here's the explanation.

1. In the United States there are at present 600,000 tubercular animals — more than half of these are in our own New York Milk Shed.

2. A conservative price of \$40.00 per head to eliminate all tubercular cattle would call for an expenditure of \$24,000,000.

3. The proposed \$5,000,000 would therefore only eliminate one-fifth of these animals.

4. In the New York Milk Shed nearly 18% of the cattle tested in 1918-19 were reactors.

5. Of the 1,440,615 cattle tested in the United States in 1931 less than 5% were reactors. This means progress and proves very definitely what a strong, well directed program can accomplish providing sufficient funds are available.

Every possible effort is being made by this association to secure the needed additional help from the A. A. A. and other departments of the United States government.

This problem is of mutual concern to ALL dairy-men. We believe that you approve our program as a sound movement for the good of all farmers. We believe you will want to help. To do so discuss this matter with your neighbors, your banker and those you do business with. Stand ready to give your active support, and to enlist the aid of others, when the time comes for the dairy industry to present a united front so that we may all achieve beneficial results.

Published by

THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.



—Courtesy Northern Pacific R. R.

Sunrise Lodge and the cabins at the Eastern gateway to Ranier National Park will be our headquarters during our stay at the Park. If you do not care to ride horseback you can hike on the trails, go "camera-hunting" for wild creatures, don a bathing suit and take a dip in the mountain streams, or, if you feel in a more frolicsome mood, you may start a snowball battle with some of your friends or slide down snowy slopes in "tin pants."

See America's Noblest Peak

MOUNT Ranier, the snow-crowned mountain just twelve miles west of the Cascade Mountains in Western Washington will be just one of the spectacular sights we will see on our trip through the Pacific Northwest this summer. It has the distinction of being the largest single mountain peak adjudged of park proportions and attractions in the United States. Its colossal dimensions, inspiring grandeur and a variety of natural features, making it possible for visitors to enjoy many kinds of sports, were the chief reasons that it received national recognition in 1893 and was established as a park in 1899.

We will reach the Park by the principal Eastern gateway where the new Sunrise Lodge, cabins, and "dude ranch" are the headquarters for the sightseeing on the famous "sunrise" side of the mountain. Leaving our train at Yakima in the morning we will start off on an interesting motor tour—first through the great fruit orchards of the Yakima Valley and thence up the Naches Highway which leads up through Naches Pass, over the Cascades at an altitude of 5,440 feet. One instant we see all of the walls of the pass and the sky ahead; next majestic Mount Ranier bursts forth. Barely five miles ahead we see it sheathed in white and dazzling in the sunshine, towering to a height of 14,408 feet into the sky!

Crossing glacier fed White River we take a snake-like course up the face of Ranier, climbing 3,000 feet in less than nine miles, to the 6,500 foot level of Sunrise Lodge. We will have lunch at the Lodge and then make our plans for a long afternoon enjoying the sights of the Park. Dinner will be served to us at the Lodge and we will stay over night in the cabins shown in the picture.

Winter and Summer at Once

You can choose for yourself—summer or winter sports. On the lower levels visitors wander or ride along trails in the balsam-scented forest, go "camera hunting" for wild creatures, fish for trout, boat on mirror-like lakes, don bathing suits and dip in mountain pools. In higher localities they climb the foothills and scale the crags or hike to great ice masses which move down ravines in 28 places constituting the greatest aggregation of glaciers on any single mountain peak in this country. They visit strange and beautiful ice caverns under the glaciers. Occasionally snow ball battles are waged in hilarious frolic under a summer sun or the visitors slide down slopes in para-

fined breeches known in mountain language as "tin pants." Saddle trails will be found in the forests of the lower country leading up the slopes to where snow lies the year around. Since we find such variations in the prevailing climate it is not surprising to find animals and plant life ranging from the subtropical to the arctic species.

Other Sights We'll See

It will be impossible to describe in detail all of the sights we will see on our trip. If you will mail the coupon on page 8 we will be glad to send you a folder giving a complete description of our itinerary. Briefly, the highlights include Chicago with its gigantic World's Fair—Detroit Lakes in the heart of Minnesota's famous 10,000 Lake region—the Red River Valley known as the "breadbasket of the Nation" because of its extensive wheat fields—Indians in full tribal regalia who entertain with ceremonials and dances—the trail of Lewis and Clark in their epochal expedition of the Pacific Northwest—the Montana Agricultural College—the outstanding irrigation feat in the country as it is used in the Galatin Valley—fruit orchards in the famous Yakima Valley in Washington—Majestic Mount Ranier in all its splendor with Lake Tipsoo reflecting the likeness of the mountain on its calm surface—stop at Enumclaw to visit one of the largest lumber companies on the West Coast—see Portland—Mount Shasta—California's Golden Gate—Southern California with its famous vineyards and orchards—Los Angeles, Hollywood, Beverly Hills and the beaches—Little Mexico and alligator and ostrich farms—Glenwood Mission Inn at Riverside where dinner and an overnight stay will be enjoyed followed by a motor sightseeing trip to orange groves—an entire day at Grand Canyon, the world's most stupendous chasm—the colorful Southwest—Colorado Springs at the foot of Pike's Peak—Kansas City—Chicago Century of Progress—back home.

No Baggage Worries

Once you are on the train you can forget all about transportation of your bags at stopovers and side trips; your meals are provided; your hotel expenses are paid; in fact there is just one responsibility you have and that is to enjoy yourself. The representatives of the railroad and American Agriculturist will even help out on this responsibility and you are assured of one grand vacation from start to finish.

With an Oliver Red River Special it's More Grain in the Bin



"IT'S WHAT HAPPENS HERE THAT COUNTS"

IT'S the grain the thresher saves that interests you. That's where your money comes from!

The Oliver Red River Special Thresher, with full roller bearing and weatherproof fibre pulley equipment, gives you big value. It is built to do clean threshing fast. The famous 4 Threshermen—Big Cylinder, Man Behind the Gun, Steel Winged Beater, and Beating Shakers—Roller Bearings—Weatherproof Fibre Pulleys—and all the other quality features of the Red River Special are there for just one purpose—to get more grain into the wagon box at lower cost.

And Oliver Hart-Parr Tractors give you continuous, full rated horsepower on the belt or at the drawbar to help you complete the harvest faster and better.

See your Oliver Dealer or check the coupon below and return it to your Oliver branch for information on threshers or other tools that will help you farm more economically.



OLIVER

PLOWMAKERS FOR THE WORLD

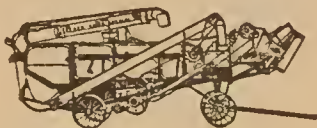
Check in the square opposite the tool that interests you—fill in your name and address—clip the coupon and send it to OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT SALES CO., 13 Verona St., Rochester, N. Y., 1420 Mayflower St., Harrisburg, Pa.

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- ☐ Row Crop Tractor
- ☐ 18-28 Tractor
- ☐ 28-44 Tractor
- ☐ Rubber-Tired Tractor



- Threshers
- ☐ 22 x 36 ☐ 28 x 46
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- ☐ Fertilizer Drill
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- ☐ Orchard Tools

AA-6-9-34

The Editorial Page

To Increase Milk Consumption

THE Milk Publicity Bill, the purpose of which is to make the people more "milk minded," has been signed by Governor Lehman. Both the Legislature and the Governor are to be commended for this effort to aid the milk industry by putting the prestige of the State back of it.

We have supported this bill because we think it approaches the dairy marketing problem in the right way. Instead of forcing farmers to cut production it may increase the demand, thus aiding not only the dairymen but also the consumers who need to use more milk for health.

The law provides for the deduction of 1 cent per hundred pounds on milk and cream sold in fluid form. This will make a fund which will be used in various ways by the Department of Agriculture and Markets to educate the consumer in the great food and health value of milk. Half of the cent deduction will be paid by the dairymen and half by the dealer.

As Governor Lehman pointed out when he signed the bill, it is an experiment, good only for one year, and need not be renewed if it is not successful. Whether or not it does succeed will depend much on the way it is administered and the support dairymen give to it.

Surely, advertising has done much to increase the consumption of other products. Only a short time ago no one drank tomato juice as a beverage. Now, millions do. Advertising did the trick. The same is true of citrus fruits and a hundred other nationally known products.

But results from paid advertising are only a part of the good that may result from this milk publicity law. By the State's lending its prestige and influence, milk educational work of the newspapers, the radio, school and health authorities should be greatly increased. Even since the bill was signed a few days ago, two radio stations have arranged to give free time on their programs to call attention of the consuming public to the high quality of milk as a food.

Another result which may come from the milk publicity law is the far reaching study and assembling of information under the direction of the State, which may be used at any time in the future by anyone in milk consumption educational work.

Farmers themselves are large consumers of dairy products but they could easily increase their consumption. Try using a quart or even a pint more on your table. When your city friends visit you this summer talk to them about milk. Show them that it is a cheap food at any reasonable price and necessary to health. Write to your friends and advertise your own business. In other words, let us rally around this effort of the State of New York to boost one of the best foods known to man.

Farmers' Side of the Garget Problem

THE New York State Farm Bureau Federation, led by its Secretary, E. S. Foster, is worthy of much praise for the good job it has just done in calling a meeting to organize and present the opinion of dairymen about mastitis, or garget. A full report of the meeting of the dairy committee on garget is given on page 12.

It is certainly time that every dairyman inform himself about this disease and about some of the drastic regulations that are being used to control it. Until the 1st of January not over 1 per cent of the cows were condemned because of garget. After January 1st condemnation has increased to 5 per cent of cows examined due to more activity on the part of milk dealers, veterinarians and health authorities in enforcing the regulations. Therefore the loss to farmers from this disease has been increased five times since the beginning of the year.

Now, *American Agriculturist* is entirely in favor of any reasonable precaution to produce clean milk. It is true also that it probably is of some benefit to farmers, economically, to eliminate, as soon as possible, cows badly affected with garget. But the present procedure is going too rapidly. It is unfair and works great hardship on many dairymen.

Veterinarians are condemning cows with mastitis, without enough knowledge. They do not agree among themselves and this is causing a growing lack of confidence among farmers in the whole procedure. In the second place, there is need of more information for farmers on mastitis and less regulation. Let the farm bureaus, the farm papers and the state schools of agriculture show the farmer how a cow badly infected with mastitis is an economic loss and he will, as soon as possible, get rid of that cow and will follow sound recommendations to keep further infection out of his dairy.

A loss from a widespread disease like mastitis is a public loss and should not be borne by farmers alone. There is just as much necessity for paying indemnity to dairymen for cattle condemned with mastitis as there is for T. B. indemnities. If it is impossible to pay for such losses through indemnities, then certainly these losses should be figured into the costs of production of milk and the consumer charged accordingly. Farmers need to insist more on the principle that if the consumer, through his health authorities, must demand all of these regulations for the protection of his milk, then he must pay more for milk.

One solution for the problem is a better understanding between dairymen and the health authorities. To this end the Mastitis Conference voted to ask the dairy committee of farmers in the Farm Bureau Federation to get in touch with the health authorities to try to show them the farmers' difficulties in connection with the regulations.

What Apples Would You Set?

AFTER driving for several hundred miles through the Finger Lakes section of Western New York, we concluded again that there is no more beautiful country in all the world than this section, especially when the fruit trees are in bloom.

Some of our joy in the beauty of the landscape was, however, dimmed by the pessimism among many fruit growers because of the large amount of winter damage. There will be no peach crop in the Northern states and some varieties of apples have been injured.

There is much interest and discussion among fruit growers on what the future demand of apples will be and what varieties of trees to set to best meet this demand. If you were setting an orchard, what varieties would you use? What varieties will best resist hard winters and the growing number of insect and disease pests and at the same time will be in greatest demand by consumers 10 to 20 years from now? Would you set more Baldwins and Greenings? These are the old standbys but they have their limitations. The Baldwin trees did not come through the hard winter well, for one thing.

L. B. Skeffington (Skeff), our News Editor, is interviewing a large number of apple growers in Western New York on the best varieties of apple trees to set. His report will be in an early issue.

A Story from Life

A FRIEND has just left the office who told this personal experience:

For many years she has been a trusted employee of a large business corporation. A few weeks ago one of the officers of this corporation called her to his office and told her that she was

to be dismissed together with about a thousand other employees. When asked why, he replied that the hard times had just struck the business and that rather than reduce their large dividends the company was discharging a large part of their force.

Our friend told this man that those who owned stock in the company were rich and few in number and that therefore this company owed a larger obligation to its employees than it did to a few stockholders. "Reduce the dividends temporarily," she pleaded, "and give your employees a chance." To this he replied: "Let the city take care of the employees on their relief rolls. We must protect our stockholders."

American Agriculturist is critical of the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and of some other government activities which tend to interfere with individual initiative and freedom of American citizens. At the same time, we are completely in sympathy with President Roosevelt and admire his courage when he tries to prevent the hogging of all the good things of life by a comparatively few tip-py-bobs. One of the causes of the present panic and of a large part of human misery in the world is the utter selfishness of a few rich men and corporations who sacrifice everything and everybody in order to accumulate more and more wealth. That sort of thing must stop in America and more power to President Roosevelt or anyone else who has the courage to oppose it.

Plant Emergency Hay Crops Now

THERE is every indication at this writing that hay next fall and winter will bring the highest price that it has in years. In many sections, because of the drought or winter killing, both meadows and pastures will be poor. Some of this shortage can be offset by farmers who will take the extra trouble of planting emergency hay crops. Suggestions for doing this will be found on page 9.

Vegetable Industry Is Growing

FEW persons realize the important position held in the agricultural world by vegetables. They held third place in value in the United States in 1932, led only by dairying and poultry. Every year the demand for vegetables increases because the consumer is recognizing the necessity for more of them in his diet.

These Eastern states is one of the greatest vegetable growing sections in the world, chiefly because they are nearest to the largest and the best markets.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of the good things about President Roosevelt is his ability to change his mind and his course of action when he finds that an experiment is not working. He has just recently released a large number of service corporations, such as hotels and barber shops, from the restrictions of the NRA.

H. E. Babcock has said many times recently in these columns that no man or set of men is wise enough to sit in Washington and direct the detailed activities of all of America's business in a vast regimentation scheme such as is now being attempted by the AAA in agriculture.

The foolishness of such efforts is well illustrated by the story of a Washington administrator who during the past winter wired the mayor of a Southern city to get all of his relief workers busy shoveling snow.

To this the mayor answered: "Have seen no snow in this city in 40 years. Last fall's leaves are all worn out from raking by relief workers. Wire instructions."

★ VISITS WITH EDITOR ED ★



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is going to attempt an interesting job in farm journalism. The speech of our forefathers was strong, expressive, and for the most part good English, or rather I should say good American. Until recently a large majority of Americans were rural people, and their language was largely the English of the farmer—a language particularly fitting for a farm paper like ours which circulates in the original thirteen colonies and is read by thousands of descendants of early Americans. So do not be surprised if you see some of the speech of our fathers cropping out in this publication from now on, as well as more emphasis on our words of today that are distinctly American in origin and application.

To show what I mean, take some common examples: The farmer did not go to town to *shop*; he *went to market to trade*. Trade is exactly what he did do, for he traded his butter, eggs, or other products for what groceries he needed. To some extent, the farmer still trades, and the word is good American. Why use *shop* then?

I do not know why we have changed the fine old word of *neighborhood* to *community*. Most all of us were raised in *neighborhoods*, and *neighborhood* it is from now on in this publication.

Our fathers always called the cemetery the *churchyard*, and churches themselves were called *meeting-houses*. Hence we say our "go-to-meeting" clothes. These older words are better American. Why not use them?

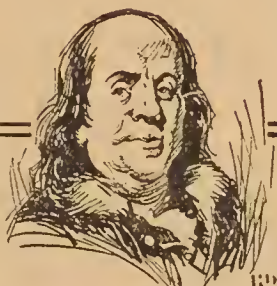
Victuals is another good example. My own boys are annoyed when I say *victimals* instead of *food*; but I was brought up on *victuals*. That is what we used to call it and it is perfectly good English. Let's use it.

WHY is *American Agriculturist* emphasizing an American vocabulary of the past and present? In the first place, we believe that a style built on typically American words and phrases will be interesting. Test it yourself. Read the list in the box on this page and see if you are not interested. We think that if such words are used throughout an old farm publication like *American Agriculturist*, which is itself nearly one hundred years old, it will result in a style of writing which will come close to expressing the real feelings, hopes, and desires of the descendants of the farm people who founded the thirteen original colonies, and will revive and preserve the traditional atmosphere and spirit of those early homes and people.

In the second place, we want to use some of these old words and phrases because they are expressive. The purpose of language is, after all, to convey thought. The more to the point it is, the clearer the thought is. The speech of our forefathers was often extraordinarily clear and expressive. When the first settlers landed on these shores, they found an entirely new and different set of conditions. It was a pioneer country. Hundreds of things

LET'S TALK American

"Let us," said Noah Webster in 1789, "seize the present moment to establish a national language as well as a national government."



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Scarcely two years after the Declaration of Independence, Franklin was instructed by Congress, on his appointment as Minister to France, to use "the language of the United States," not simply English, in all his official communications. Perhaps more than any other writer, Franklin used American words to express American thoughts.

THE SPEECH of the American of the past might be crude at times, but it said things. When he called you a "chuckle-head" and told you that he would not listen to any more of your "gabblement," and that you could go plumb to "Ballyhack" or "Tophet," you had no doubt of his meaning. Our fathers used hundreds of expressive and original phrases like the following. Some were slang, some good English. Many are worth preserving:

Across lots

— to go by the shortest route. The phrase had its rise in the natural tendency of settlers in thinly populated districts to shorten the distance from point to point by leaving the road and striking across vacant lots. Brigham Young familiarized its idiomatic use in the now notoriously historic saying attributed to him: "We'll send them to hell *across lots*."

A-greening

—"the grass will soon be a-greening." Also used idiomatically to impose on one's credulity: "Somebody's been a-greening on you, Jake."

All-a-setting

— in good condition. A term of barnyard origin. "On the first good grass which they (oxen) strike, they halt a few days, and allow the teams to graze undisturbed, which makes them *all-a-setting* again."

All day

— used to signify strength, steadiness and capacity for work. Thus, an *all day* horse.

Apple-cut

— also called *apple-bee*, or *apple-peeling*. "A social gathering for the purpose of peeling apples for drying. This, like most gatherings of its kind wound up with an innocent jollification in which dancing played a prominent part"

Baiting

— amongst haymakers this was the name given to a snack taken in the

fields between breakfast and dinner.

Hopple

— to tie the legs together. In this country, to fasten the legs of a horse, so that he can neither run nor leap.

Slack-baked

— dull-witted.

Smouch

— cheat. "They smouch, or want to smouch, some of the taxes."

Tippybobs

— the wealthy classes.

Above snakes

— above the ground.

Jibber

— balky horse.

Bosaal

— a halter of particular construction, used in the breaking-in of horses.

Borning Ground

— native soil.

By Sun

— before sunset.

Daydown

— sunset.

Clatterments

— belongings.

Clatterwhacking

— racket.

Cockarouse

— a person of consequence, a cocky fellow.

Crab

— fast horse.

in their daily life had to be named or re-named. So there grew up a new and live vocabulary, suited to the needs and conditions of a new life. In writing on this subject, H. L. Mencken says: "With a new landscape came an entirely new mode of life—new foods, new forms of habitation, new methods of agriculture, new kinds of hunting." Therefore, a great swarm of new names sprang up—back-country, back-woods, back-woodsman, back-settlers, log-house, roasting-ear, corn-crib, and corn-cob. These are all typically American words. So are pine-knot, snow-plow, land-slide, ash-can, bob-sled, apple-butter, salt-lick, prickly-heat, cane-brake, shingle, frame-house, mush, hired-man, hired-girl, camp meeting, land-office, spelling-bee, bee line, moss-back, crazy quilt, stamping ground, and hundreds of others.

MUCH of the speech of the colonists and their descendants was, as Mencken points out, "coined in English metal" into new words primarily demanded by the circumstances in which they were placed. Note how expressive many of these are: blue-grass, canvass-back, razor-back, live-oak, potato bug, turkey-gobbler, sweet potato, copper-head, eel-grass, egg-plant, peanut, pitch pine, cling-stone, June-bug, lightning-bug, butter-nut, huckleberry. In the following list, descriptive of landscape features, note how well the words apply: run, ranch, fork, bluff, neck, barrens, bottoms, water-shed, foot-hill, water-gap, under-brush, bottom-land, clearing, notch, divide, knob, raffle, rolling country, and rapids. Americans have always had a knack for inventing apt phrases and words, for example, to tote, to dicker, to dump, to draw a bead, to face the music, to darken one's door, to take to the woods, to fly off the handle, to go on the war-path, and to saw wood. These were the direct result of pioneer conditions.

The Indian, of course, contributed a great many words to the new American language. Some of these are moose, skunk, trail, half-breed, hickory, Indian-summer, Indian file, Indian-giver, caribou, raccoon, Chipmunk, tomahawk. Squash is derived from the Indian word *Squantersquash*. William Penn left off the *squanter*, and since then it has been *squash*. Some other words which came from the Indian are toboggan, hominy, canoe, mackinaw, moccasin, papoose, sachem, scalp, wigwam, succotash, squaw, war-path, pale-face, and fire-water.

THE origin of the word *Yankee* is in doubt. Some claim it comes from the French word *Anglais*, meaning English. Others say it is from the Scotch *Yankie*, meaning a gigantic falsehood. Still others maintain that it is of Dutch origin. The early Americans were in constant contact with the French, often fighting with them, with the result that the American language contains many French words, such as portage, chowder, bureau, gopher, bogus, and prairie.

(Continued on Page 19)



Out on a Limb

Getting a Line on the Apple Crop

By Frank App



Frank App

It is yet too early to forecast the 1934 apple crop, but conditions that will limit production are becoming apparent. The blooming season so far would indicate a light crop in the east. The Shenandoah Valley and Atlantic Coast up to and including New Jersey, had ideal weather conditions for polli-

nation. However, some varieties which had heavy bloom are setting lightly, probably because of the extreme cold weather which must have injured the buds during the winter.

The earlier varieties along the Atlantic Coast are setting better than the late. Reports from the Shenandoah Valley state that Winesap bloom was very heavy; Pippins light; York, Stayman and Delicious spotted. They report frost damage on April 27th and 28th. The middle western states report spotted bloom except in the Winesaps. Illinois reports good bloom for Rome and Ben Davis; Johnathan and Delicious fair to light. They also report Grimes, York, Wealthy, Golden Delicious and Stayman's very light. Illinois reports early apples' light. Arkansas reports a heavy bloom; Missouri, a medium to heavy. Last year's heavy crop and severe winter will probably mean a light crop for New England. Ohio reports prospects only fair for that state. Michigan indicates a lighter crop than last year. The extent of injury from cold weather cannot be accurately forecast until after the June drop.

When we examine the reports from the western coast, we find Washington and Oregon report better prospects than last year. California reports poorer prospects with serious threats from insect damage.

The growing conditions in most sections up to the present time have been satisfactory since the blooming period.

* * *

Moth Emergence

The warm weather during the blooming period for the Atlantic Coast section has developed the codling moth so that the first emergence is much earlier than last year.

We found moths flying and eggs laid in our orchard as early as May 4th this year, compared to May 14th last year. Growers who did not have their orchards covered with lead arsenate may find some damage from this first emergence. Fortunately, however, this warm period was followed by a cold spell which made the worms much less active, resulting in less damage than otherwise would have been the case.

The second extreme warm period of May 20th to 23rd brought another emergence. This time it was heavier than the first. We found that traps in some of the blocks in our orchard caught as many as fifty moths per

night. This warm spell was again followed by one quite cool.

Last year the first peak of the moth flight occurred between May 18th and 23rd. There was another peak May 26th and another the first week in June. Each time the peak was associated by high temperatures.

A comparison of activity for 1932 and 1933 shows that the first moth observed for 1933 was May 13th and 1932, May 15th. The first worm injury observed in 1933 was May 28th and 1932, May 30th. In each case worm injury was first observed fifteen days after the first moths were found. The peak of the first brood of worm entrance in both cases was the latter part of June.

We aim to get this first brood by starting with our lead arsenate, fish oil and sulphur fungicide beginning with the petal fall spray and keep spraying continuously with cover sprays until a heavy deposit of lead covers the foliage and fruit so as to protect them when the peak of the worm emergence arrives. This is the deciding factor in the fight against moth.

* * *

A Spray Materials Yard Stick

There are a great many brands of fungicides and insecticides on the market. Unless we have a yard stick to measure the value of the various brands offered, it is impossible to buy wisely or effectively.

For a number of years I have tried a large number of these brands in a block of our orchard for the purpose of comparing their effectiveness and their cost per one hundred gallons of spray material. I have found considerable difference in the cost per tank of finished spray material, in the finish of the fruit and their secondary influence. This last sometimes may be the determining factor in selecting a fungicide. We found one fungicide which contained an ingredient which served as a repellent for Japanese Beetle. I also found one which served as a sticker for lead arsenate. I have found less difference in the fungicidal values of the different wettable sulphurs on the market.

I look forward to the time when we will have a measure of value for fungicides and insecticides that will be as accurate and comprehensive as that of fertilizers. We can select a fertilizer for our crops by designating the source from which the elements shall be derived so as to give the most satisfactory returns as expressed in yields of the crop grown. This has required years of testing in the laboratories and checking the laboratory tests in field plots under different soil conditions and for different crops.

Yesterday an insecticide representative stopped for the purpose of interesting me in a new material, either in dust or liquid form. This firm is offering a dust which they guarantee to

have ten times the amount of rotenone as that from any other manufacturer I have yet contacted, and yet the price is much less.

I believe the fruit grower should be spared the expense of learning the superior qualifications of a spray material through experience alone.

* * *

Nature Takes A Hand

The vegetable areas are suffering from lack of rain fall whereas in 1933 at this time these areas were oversupplied with showers.

The north Atlantic States except for lateness are better off than last year, whereas the south Atlantic States have experienced conditions very similar to those of last year.

I was discussing crop conditions with one of the large canners this week, who has operations located in the Atlantic states and also the central and western states. He reported operating conditions extremely difficult throughout the drought stricken area and indicated that many crops would be greatly curtailed so that the promise of large surpluses of canned goods, from reported intentions to plant, and plantings to date, were now likely to be crops without surplus and possibly with deficiencies.

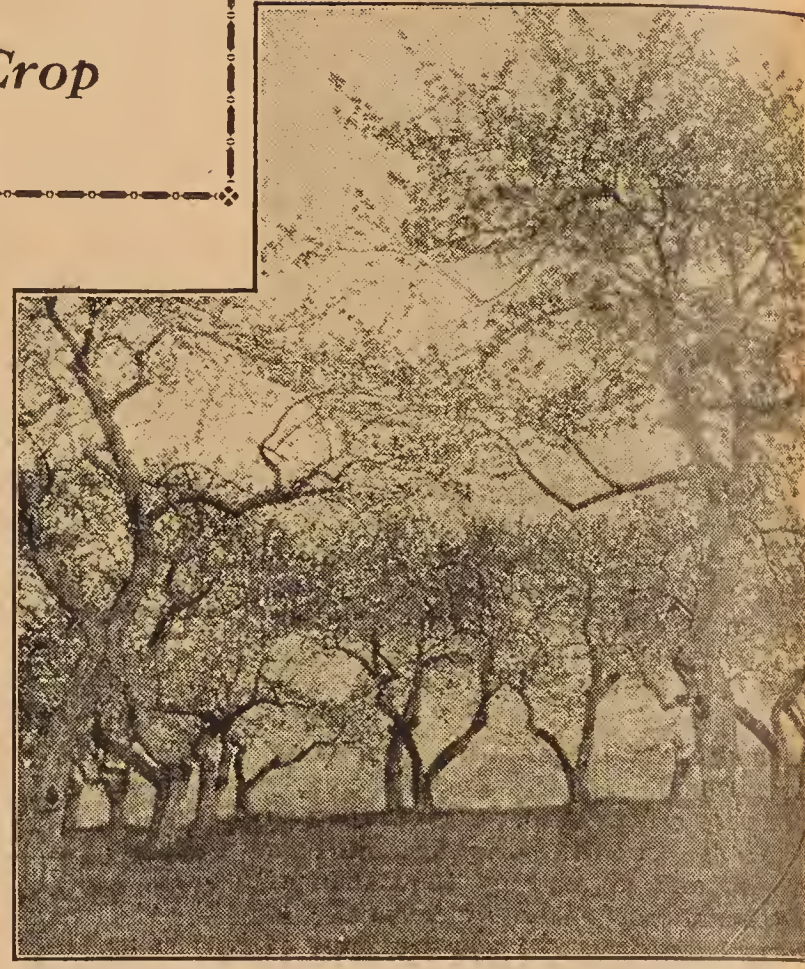
Recent rains have to some extent relieved the distressed conditions in some areas, but the subsoil moisture is deficient. More than a normal amount of rainfall will be needed to produce large crops.

These conditions are of great importance to the eastern farmer. He should prepare to grow as large a proportion as possible of all his feed. It is quite likely that protein feeds will be high, forage crops scarce and pastures deficient, all of which will have a direct bearing on next season's price of grain and hay.

* * *

Markets Show Some Bright Spots

During the past two months I have visited some of the large fruit and vegetable markets and for the first time in several years found an optimistic tone on the part of the operators. A short supply again brings about high prices. During the height of the depression, a short supply did not make so much difference since very few peo-



While this home orchard was photographed in New Hampshire, its duplicate can be found on thousands of Eastern farms. Trees were planted close together, and are now so high that it is almost impossible for it to make a profit for its owner.

ple would pay a high price for any commodity; instead they would substitute something else. We still have our gluts but the tonnage movement is better and stronger. The peak prices are higher and the feeling of the trade is much better.

This week I discussed with several of the buyers and executives of the large chain stores, the market condition. I found they are again looking ahead for satisfactory supplies for their stores. They report a better tonnage volume and a better dollar volume of sales. This is contrary to some chain stores' reports published from other sources.

Unquestionably the present prospects are for a better market.

* * *

A Visit from the Chief Land Bank Appraiser

Mr. E. D. Strait, chief land bank appraiser visited New Jersey last week and examined a number of properties which were presenting difficulties to the local appraiser.

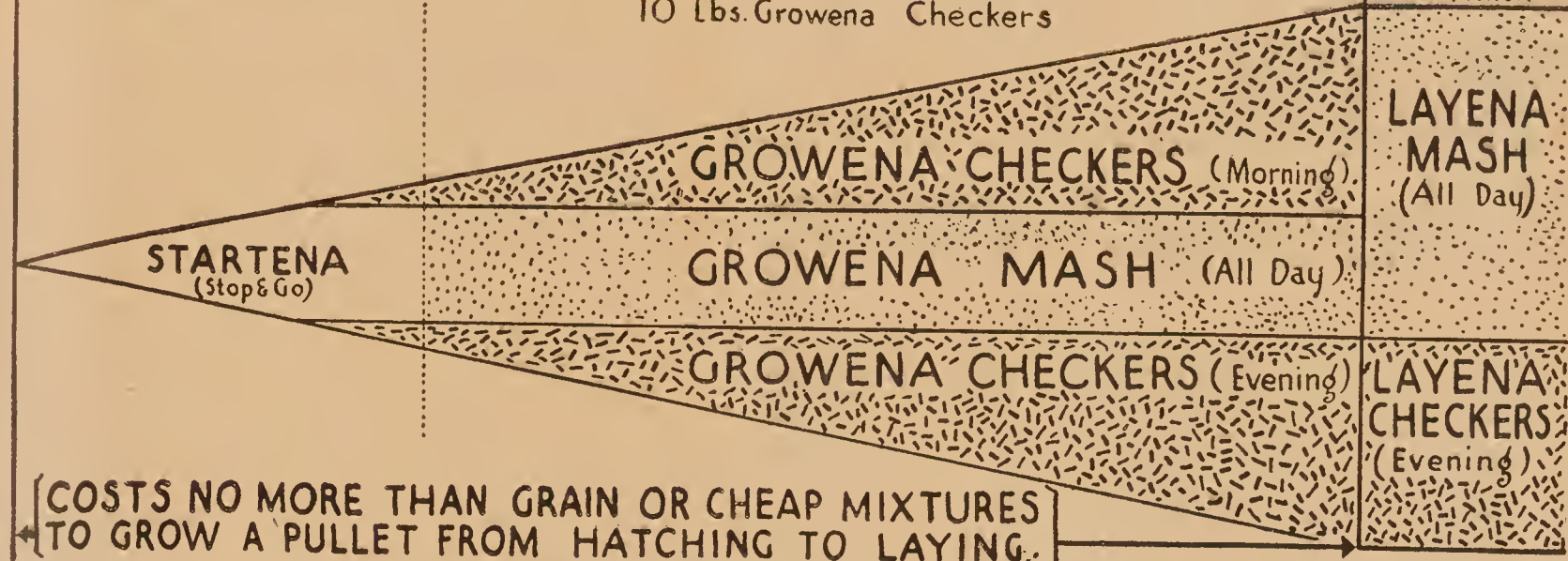
I was acquainted with Mr. Strait when he was a student at Cornell where he received his early training in farm management and agriculture economics. Although I have followed his work through his associates, it is quite a long time since I had the pleasure of seeing him personally.

The Springfield Bank is one of the soundest, and ranks high for its appraisal work which has been developed

(Continued on Page 13)

Spring lettuce again commands a good market.



1ST DAY6TH WEEK20TH WEEKBROODER HOUSE
2 Lbs. StartenaON RANGE
6 Lbs. Growena Mash
10 Lbs. Growena CheckersLAYING PEN
6 to 7 lbs
Layena
Per Month

The above chart shows the average consumption of feed, per bird, from baby chick to laying hen.

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Reasons Why You Should Consider GROWENA CHECKERS for Your Growing Pullets

- 1 At last, *you*, and not the birds, have Control of Feeding. Every bird must eat a *balanced* Growing Feed.
- 2 Growena Checkers grow *uniform healthy* pullets, because all birds eat the same. They can't unbalance their ration.
- 3 Growena Checkers contain cracked grain. This "hardness" takes care of proper gizzard development.
- 4 Growena Checkers are formed by pressure, not by cooking, so that vitamins are not destroyed.
- 5 Growena Checkers carry especially studied *bulk* to distend and "sweep" the intestines.
- 6 No waste; no bird can select or "pick over" the feed. No feed is lost in the litter.
- 7 Growena Checkers are complete; no scratch grain, no green feed or minerals are needed.
- 8 Growena Checkers cost no more to feed than mash and grain. It takes less feed—16 pounds grows a pullet.

PURINA MILLS BUFFALO, N. Y.



GROWENA CHECKERS (Natural Size)

MASH AND CHECKERS

I
DARE
YOU!

To My FRIENDS:

I AM writing this on the Island of Bermuda.

Back in 1609 a group of intrepid souls sailed from England bound for a new home on the fertile shores of Virginia. It was a long, hazardous voyage across the Atlantic, but the new world with its amazing opportunity challenged *men who dared*. Their ship was "The Sea Venture." What a name! As one who loves adventure, I'd take a chance in "The Sea Venture" instead of in a "Calamity Jane," wouldn't you?

But "wooden ships and iron men" could not withstand that terrible storm of 1609 which wrecked "The Sea Venture" on the shores of this beautiful island, but without the loss of a single life. What a change from that day to this! I came over on a beautiful ship of more than 22,000 tons, with a thousand passengers on board: Bermuda's shores of rough, ragged rocks are still dangerous but the wireless and great light-houses protect ships today.

SPACE doesn't permit me to tell you more of Bermuda's history but I must give you a few random shots. We are eating Bermuda Onions planted from Texas seed. We have Bermuda Potatoes raised from "eyes" grown on Long Island or in the Western States. It's not strange to my agricultural friends but it is to most people that it is oftentimes impossible to get best results by planting seed in the same soil in which it is raised.

Morning glories are blue in the morning and change to purple as the day advances. Hedges of "Match-me-if-you-can" with every leaf a different shade and shape. Lilies—the most beautiful I ever saw—but an old gardener told me that honey bees wouldn't touch them. That we mustn't leave them in our bedrooms at night, "They will make *you* dubious."

MY FISHERMAN friends would find this a paradise. I won't relate my experiences but what would you think of a Soap Fish that "gets itself into a lather" in order to irritate its prey? That may help a Soap Fish, but if any of us human beings work ourselves up into a lather, I'm inclined to believe that it hurts us a lot more than any opponents we may have.

Bermuda has no automobiles or motorcycles but you are kept busy dodging the bicycles which everyone rides. It's English here, so we must keep to the left. If you go to the right, you go wrong, but if you go left you go right. A wag said that even the dogs pass one another on the left.

THE Bermudians are neighborly people. I had the privilege of meeting the Honorable Mr. Patton, Minister of Agriculture. By the way, I was told that when one member of the High Council, in a speech, speaks of another member, if that member is a business man, he will probably say "The Honorable Member from Pembroke Parish." If he is a lawyer, then he is spoken of as "The Honorable and Learned Member from Paget Parish." If he has had military distinction, then as "The Honorable and Learned and Gallant Member from Warwick Parish."

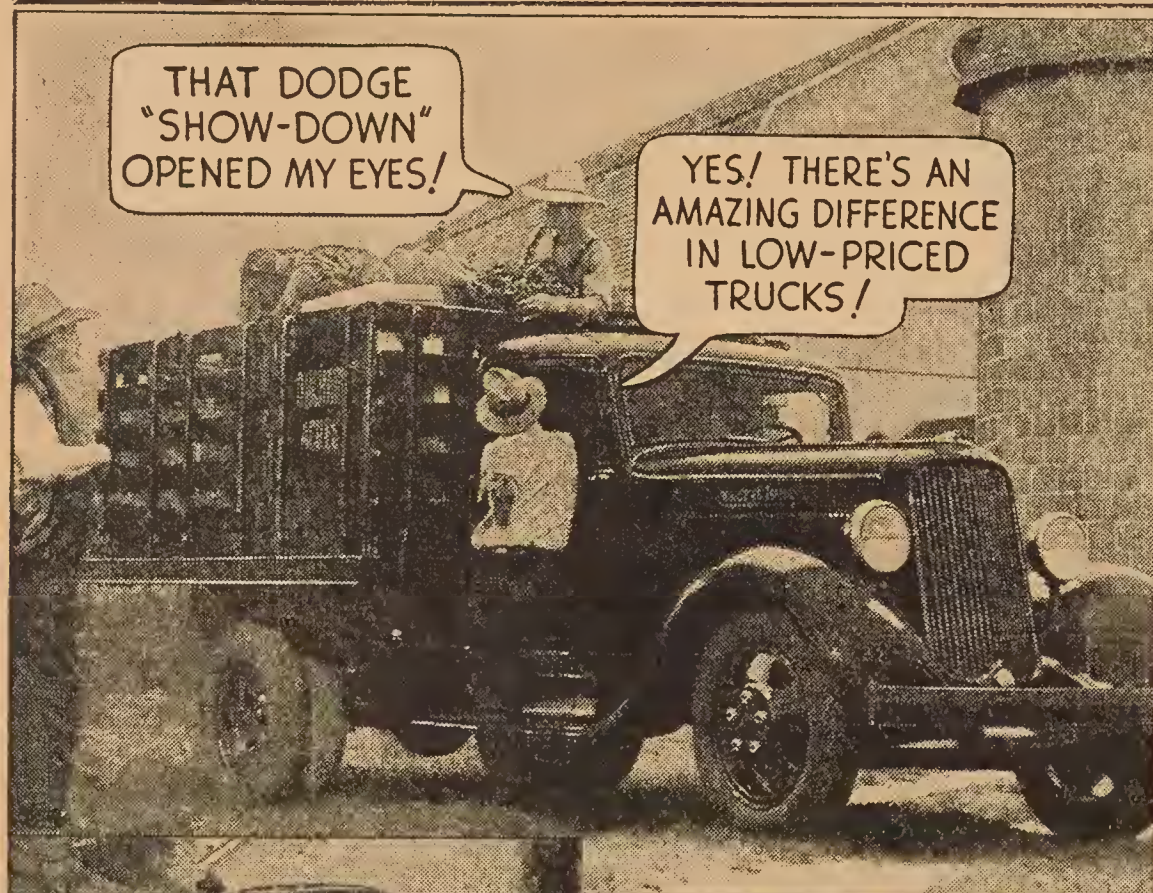
How I would love to tell you of my visits to the largest dairies on the Island. I wish you could know Robert Watson, a Canadian gassed in France, and his delightful wife. They are the leading poultry raisers in Bermuda and are doing a lot of experimenting with day-old chicks from the States.

ISN'T it a joy to widen your circle of friends? I love genuine folks. Shouldn't we all go back home after every trip we make, no matter how short the distance, the richer for our experiences as we strive to share them with others?

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

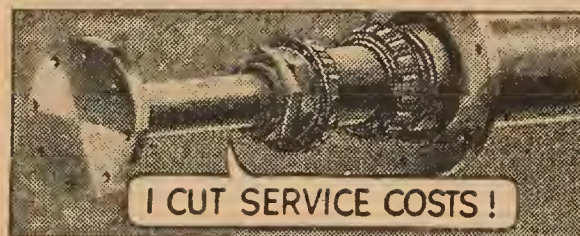
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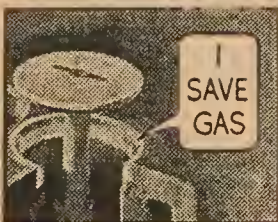


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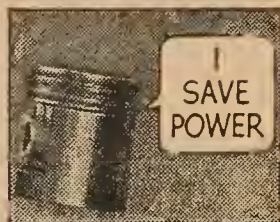
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"Skeff's" Farm Notes

THIS has been a most unusual spring for upstate fruit growers. At the outset the season appeared later than normal. Cold weather hung on and there was no rain. Most interest centered, of course, in determining the amount of damage done by the February freeze, the most severe in more than a generation.



L. B. Skeffington

When the weather did begin to warm up it got hot suddenly. Blossoms developed nicely, but lack of rain ruined the chances for many of them pulling through. In other words, drought began to get in its work almost from the start. There will be a crop of apples, however, as most varieties excepting Baldwins are looking good and absence of rain has helped in insect and fungus control.

Making Good Apples Better

A clear analysis of the shortcomings of marketing New York apples was presented at the annual dinner of the Niagara-Orleans Apple Blossom Festival in Lockport by Leroy E. Snyder, vice-president of the Gannett Newspapers.

Mr. Snyder admitted frankly that he was speaking as a consumer, "as one of your customers," but he said he had been inspired by the thought that perhaps he could approach the problem from a new perspective. As a summary of his remarks, he suggested a three-fold program:

- 1.—Develop the great markets.
- 2.—Pack apples so they will be easy to sell.
- 3.—Educate the consumers.

"I know there are many consumers, and even persons in the apple industry, who feel our New York apple industry has been riding along on the good will of the public," he said. "Good will is an invaluable asset, but it seems to me that what sells apples is their quality, appeal to the eye and appeal to the pocketbook."

Mr. Snyder referred to the fact that in a recent fairly typical year Western New York supplied only one-fifth of New York City's apples. He pointed out that the cost of shipping apples from the Pacific Coast is more than four times the cost of shipping them from Western New York to the metropolitan market. He quoted railroad rates to prove this.

Mr. Snyder related consumers' experiences and disappointments in buying New York apples. He urged that

fruit be carefully graded and attractively packed, "bearing the state's seal of inspection, so that every apple is guaranteed to be of high uniform quality for its grade. The advantages we enjoy in lower freight rates, and in some other respects, should make it comparatively easy to compete upon a profitable basis."

Cull Apple Market

Arthur Winslow of Fairport, president of the New York Evaporators' Association, says New York growers are threatened with a loss of a market for their cull apples. Appearing before a Western New York meeting called by the State Horticultural Society at Rochester, he said

stringent rules under the Pure Food and Drug Act threaten to write finis for the evaporators.

"We do not object to enforcement of grading laws to keep dirt and rot out of our pack," he said, "but the spray residue enforcement measure may deny growers a market for their culls. There is no way of controlling bugs without use of certain sprays, and there is no economical way of getting the residue down to the minimum which federal officials may call for. If they so wish, they can put us out of business."

Mr. Winslow was asked if the same conditions did not apply to dried apples produced in other sections and he said they did. Previously he had indicated that if upstate growers had to wash their culls the price would be higher than dryers would pay, and that if dryers paid the higher price they could not meet competition of other states.

After lively debate, it was admitted the cost of removing residue with the Cornell washer was 10 cents a bushel.

* * *

Gas Flow Harms Crops

During the past few years natural gas has been more important than farm crops in some sections of Yates and Steuben Counties. Some of the wells are not being worked, because of low pressure. One well abandoned was on the Huff farm north of Dundee. It registered a small flow of gas but not enough for commercial use.

It has been found that farm crops will not grow in the vicinity. Perhaps they get a start and then die off, together with other vegetation. Investigation showed gas escaping at the mouth of the well and seeping up through the ground. A casing has been put in to shut off the gas flow.

* * *

AAA Threats!

The Smith amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act offers grave peril for fruit and vegetable growers, according to analysis by R. G. Phillips of Rochester, secretary of the International Apple Association. It would give the Secretary of Agriculture sole power to dominate and dictate to the industry by fixing quotas and issuing licenses at his discretion.

Mr. Phillips visualizes a situation whereby because of good salesmanship, increasing demand, or the opening up of an unexpected market, as in France this season, there might be an extra good outlet for apples or some other crop. "But if a licensee had reached his quota of sales there would be nothing for him to do but quit. He would be all through and washed up. Truly a remarkable method of encouraging business."

* * *

Steuben Sells Cows

Steuben County dairymen have found a profitable sideline in the sale of cows (Continued on Page 14)



Three good boosters for New York apples at the Niagara-Orleans Apple Blossom Festival in Lockport. From left: Keinosuke Fujii, counsellor of the Japanese embassy at Washington, guest of honor; Leroy E. Snyder of Rochester, vice-president of The Gannett Newspapers, principal speaker; C. H. Baldwin, state commissioner of agriculture and markets.

How to Beat the Drought

THE long spring drought prevailing in some sections, combined with the hard winter which injured both new seedings and old meadows, may result in very poor pastures for the season and a shortage in the hay crop. Last summer's drought is another factor in the situation, for it caused the older meadows, particularly in northern New York, to go into the winter already weakened. The 1933 hay crop was consequently short and we now have little reserves.

New York State is hardest hit. New England and Pennsylvania have escaped fairly well, and there has been plenty of rain in most of New Jersey and a fair supply in south-eastern New York. Both drought and winter killing have been most severe in the North

Country, in south-western New York, and to a less extent through the central-western and southern tier counties. Reports collected by the New York State College of Agriculture from County Agricultural Agents and others indicate that many seedings, and older Timothy meadows also, in Northern New York and in some other sections of the state have been killed to the extent of fifty and even seventy-five per cent. Kentucky Blue-grass and other pasture grasses have been greatly injured in some sections.

However, it has always been my observation that these weather situations, whether from too much rain or too little, are never as bad as they at first seem. The drought here does not compare at all in severity with that which has prevailed for weeks in the West. It is true, also, that a poor year for grass is often a good year for corn, so that a fair balance of roughage can be obtained in one way or another. The situation is serious enough in some sections, however, so that the dairyman should certainly take steps to off-set the failure of his hay crop. The Colleges of Agriculture are always ready to provide for an emergency, and the New York State College has done so in this case. Conferences have been held and County Agricultural Agents and State Schools of Agriculture are ready to help farmers on how to grow emergency pasture and hay crops. The



Sorghum grown by the New York State College of Agriculture in 1926. It is good for emergency hay, either alone or in combination with Soy Beans. See table and article on this page.

Emergency Hay and Pasture Crops Information

Crop	Planting date	Amount of seed	Fertility	Date of use for pasture or soiling	Date to cut for hay
Oats and Peas	April 15 to June 1	2 bu. oats 1/2-1 bu. peas	Same as for Oats	6-8 weeks later	8 weeks later
Oats	April 15 to June 1	3 bu.	High as possible	6-8 weeks later	—
Soybeans	May 25 to June 15	2 bu.	As for corn	8-10 weeks for soiling. No pasture.	10-12 weeks later
Soybeans with Sudan or Sorghum	May 25 to June 15	1 bu. Soys with 20 lb. Sudan or 20 lb. of Sorghum	As for corn	6-8 weeks for soiling. No pasture.	8-10 weeks later
Oats and Sorghum	May 25 to June 15	50lb. Oats 20lb. Sorghum	High as possible	6-8 weeks later	—
Sudan on dry land. Japanese Millet on wet land.	June 15 to July 1	30 lb. of either	High as possible	6-8 weeks later	8-10 weeks later
Common or Foxtail Millet	July 1	30 lb.	High as possible	6-8 weeks later	8-10 weeks later

tabulated information on this page, showing the kind of emergency hay and pasture crops to plant, together with the amount of seed and fertility, was very kindly given to me in an interview with Professor John H. Barron, Department of Agronomy, New York State College of Agriculture. Some of these combinations are certainly worth trying and if your hay crop is going to be short. Several of them make excellent supplementary feeding, even with a good hay crop, because they can be used when pastures are beginning to dry up.

If the drought or hard winter has injured your meadows, your first bet is more silage corn. Corn can be planted up to the middle of June. In practically all sections in the Middle and Northern Colonies (A. A.'s new name for New England and Middle Atlantic States), corn is next to good hay the cheapest and best roughage.

Professor Barron makes some inter-

esting comments and suggestions on the recommended emergency pasture and silage crops given in the table: Soy Beans should certainly be inoculated. Lime is not usually necessary unless the soil is very sour. 200 lbs. or more of superphosphate will help. When feeding Sudan Grass or Sorghum, as a pasture crop, they must be watched for poisoning. When stunted or frozen they are dangerous. When emergency crops are used for pasture, they should be rotated. One-half acre of emergency crop should be provided for each cow, and this will make good pasture for from four to six weeks, if alternate periods of grazing and rest are provided. Rape is a good emergency crop for sheep or hogs. Where sown broadcast, about 48 lbs. of seed per acre is used.

Seed for some of the recommended emergency crops is already not to be had or very scarce. Therefore, I sug-
(Continued on Page 10)



Good Gasoline

AND SOMETHING MORE!

Yes, you get Much More than the Gasoline you pay for when you Stop at a Socony Station or Dealer

IF YOU'RE like most people, you don't stop at the first pump you see when your gas gauge reads "low." You look for a station that offers more than good gasoline.

And that's right. For it takes more than gasoline to keep your car running the way it should.

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We make Socony Mobilgas to give as much power, as much pick-up, as quick starting, as little knocking as can be crowded into a gasoline. We refine Mobiloil to the special requirements of the kind of cars on the road today.

If you'll stop at the sign of the Flying Red Horse, we think you'll find service that's equally far above the average. Try it—and see.

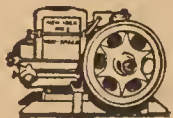


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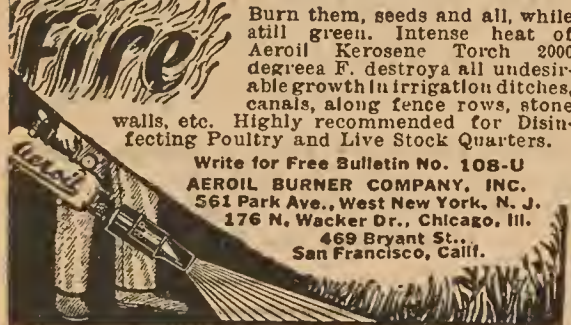
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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Horseshoe Championship to be Decided Next Fall

LAST fall for the first time the Farm Bureau-American Agriculturist Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at the New York State Fair was held near the grandstand where thousands of people passed by daily. Everyone agreed that this new location was much better than we had had in former years. It was handy, cooler than the old location and more people stopped to watch the contest.

When State Fair time comes next fall, the tournament will be held on the same spot, and will be managed as it has been in previous years. There will, however, be one difference which will be a cause of sadness for all who have pitched in previous contests, or who have been connected with them in any way. That difference will be the absence of George Snyder, of Albion, New York, who died last spring. Mr. Snyder has never missed a contest, and never, as far as we know, had a single disagreement with any contestant or with anyone connected with the management. We will miss him. D. D. Cottrell, of North Cothont, New York, who has worked with Mr. Snyder since the contest started in 1924, will be there and will have someone whose name will be announced later to assist him.

Each county is represented at the State Fair by one contestant whose expenses are paid by the State Fair management. The man to represent his county will be chosen some time during the summer, usually at a county-wide tournament held at the time of the annual Farm and Home Bureau Picnic. That, however, is entirely under the jurisdiction of the County Farm Bureau manager. All that the State contest requires is that the man to represent the county be certified by the county agent. Of course, it takes time and effort to conduct a county contest,

and not every county is represented. That, however, is usually the lack of interest on the part of horseshoe pitchers, rather than lack of willingness on the part of the county agents. If you want your county represented at Syracuse next fall, let your county agent know about it now.

Aside from the chance to get the medal shown on this page which is given to the winner by American Agriculturist, the winners of the various county contests will have a lot of fun, will have a chance to get acquainted with a bunch of mighty fine men, and will have a chance to win one of several cash prizes. Seven prizes are given by the State Fair management as follows: 1st prize, \$50; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$30; 4th, \$20; 5th, \$10; 6th, \$5; and 7th, \$5.

There are a few special rules governing the contest, and aside from them, the official rules of the National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association will apply. We have copies of both sets of rules, and we will be glad to send them to any reader upon request.

It is of interest to note that almost without exception the degree of skill of the pitchers has improved each year. The contest was started back

in 1924, so this fall will be the tenth anniversary of the contest. In 1924 the percentage of ringers was 7.7. There was an improvement in this respect every year until 1932 when the percentage was 36.1 as compared with the previous year's record of 37.4. In the finals last fall the percentage of ringers was 42.7, and the winner threw 46.9 percent, which is pretty nearly a ringer with every other shoe he threw. We are giving you these figures not to discourage you, but rather to urge you to get out the horseshoes and begin to brush up. We wish you luck and will be looking for you at Syracuse next fall.



After the New York State Fair next fall someone will be wearing this gold medal. The other side shows a stake and some horseshoes, and the medal makes a fine addition to a watch chain or fob.

Time to Nominate Master Farmers

RIGHT now it seems a long time until Farmers' Week at Ithaca next February, yet the work of choosing the Master Farmers for 1934, who will be honored that week, has already begun.

The first step is to get nominations, and a good many have already been received. Any person can make a nomination. All that is necessary is to write us giving the man's name and address together with a letter telling why you believe he is worthy of the honor.

New York State Master Farmers have been chosen every year since 1928 and most of our readers are familiar with the qualifications. It is not always the man who has made the most money who is named. It is much more likely to be the man who has been moderately successful in a financial way, and who while doing it has given his time to work for the betterment of agriculture. His home is a real home, and, so far as possible, his children have been given an opportunity to train themselves for whatever task they may have chosen as their life's work.

The standards are high, so you should not feel disappointed if the man you nominate is not named. The standards are so high that we consider it a distinct honor to be nominated. Incidentally, we wish to say that because a man may not be named this year, he is in no way disqualified.

There is no limit to the number of times a man may be nominated. In fact, quite a number of men who have been named in previous years were nominated a number of times before they were chosen.

If you know a man who, in your opinion, meets the high standards set up, sit down now and write us a note and give us his name.

How to Beat the Drought

(Continued from Page 9)

gest that you get your supply immediately. Sudan Grass is not available, although you might be able to find a little in the hands of your local seed dealer. Use Japanese Millet in its place. The same is true of Wilson Soy Beans, but there is still some Manchou Soy Beans. There is plenty of Sorghum seed. Early Amber is a good variety; so is Early Orange.

Further and more detailed information on emergency pasture and hay crops can be obtained by writing American Agriculturist; your local County Agricultural Agent; your nearest State School of Agriculture; Professor John H. Barron, Department of Agronomy, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.; or any other State College.

If you act on these suggestions immediately where drought or winter killing has been bad, we are certain that you will save money.—E. R. E.

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FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE. HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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SCHROER'S BETTER PLANTS

Spring Grown. Frostproof Cabbage: Early Jersey, Large Charleston, Flat Heads, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Allhead Early Select, Allseason Wilt Resisting, Also Collard, Savoy Cabbage and Red Cabbage. Prepaid 100-30c, 500-\$1.00, 1000-\$1.50. Collect 1000-\$1.00. Onion: Yellow and White Bermuda, Crystal Wax and Sweet Spanish, also Leeks. Prepaid 100-25c, 500-80c, 1000-\$1.25. Collect 1000-75c, 5000-\$3.00. Green Sprouting Broccoli. Prepaid 100-50c, 250-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50, 1000-\$2.50. Collect \$1.50 per 1000. Early Snowball Cauliflower: Prepaid 100-75c, 250-\$1.25, 500-\$2.00, 1000-\$3.50. Collect \$2.50 per 1000. Tomato: Early Detroit, Break O'Day, Bonny Best, Clarks Early, John Baer, Marglobe, Brimmer, Beefsteak, New Stone and Greater Baltimore. Prepaid, 100-50c, 200-90c, 500-\$1.50, 1000-\$2.50. Collect \$1.50 per 1000, 5000-\$6.25. Sweet Potato: Porto Rico, Early Triumph and Big Stem Jersey. Prepaid, 500-\$1.10, 1000-\$2.00. Collect, \$1.75 per 1000, 5000-\$7.50. Pepper: Ruby King, Ruby Giant, World Beater, California Wonder, Pimento and Red Cayenne. Prepaid, 50-35c, 100-60c, 250-\$1.25, 500-\$1.75, 1000-\$2.75. Collect, \$2.00 per 1000. Black Beauty Egg Plant: Prepaid, 50-50c, 100-75c, 250-\$1.25, 500-\$2.25, 1000-\$3.50. Collect \$2.50 per 1000. Quality plants and true to name varieties guaranteed.

Schroer Plant Farms, Valdosta, Ga.

Vegetable Plants --- 150 Acres for 1934

Fine outdoor grown plants. Select, handpicked and good delivery guaranteed. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Golden-acre, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, Allhead, Allseasons (Yellows Resistant) \$1.00 thousand; 10,000, \$7.50. Onion plants same price. Tomato Plants: Marglobe, Pritchard, Bonnybest, Indiana Baltimore \$1.50 thousand; 10,000, \$12.50. Sweetpotato \$1.50 thousand. Pepper \$2.50 thousand. We use treated seeds from Certified stocks and guarantee satisfaction or money back. Oldest and largest growers in Virginia. Shipping capacity 750,000 daily.

J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

35th year. Highest quality only. We do not grow cheap plants. Cauliflower and Egg Plants 1000-\$4.00; 10,000, \$35.00. Tomatoes, peppers and celery 1000-\$3.00; 10,000, \$28.00. Brussels Sprouts and Green Sprouting Broccoli 1000-\$2.50; 10,000-\$22.50. Cabbage 1000-\$2.00; 10,000, \$18.00. Send for list. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, New Jersey.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS. We will have millions of strong field grown disease free Celery, Celieriac, and Cabbage plants ready for shipment by June 15. All standard varieties. Price 30 cents per hundred; \$2.00 per thousand, F.O.B. Canastota. Prices quoted on quantities over five thousand. WARNER CELERY CO., CANASTOTA, N. Y.

25 MILLION OUTDOOR GROWN VEGETABLE PLANTS. Special wholesale prices: Cabbage 60c thousand; 10,000, \$5.00. Onion plants 75c. Pepper, \$2.00. Tomato \$1.00 per 1000; 5,000-\$3.75. Sweet Potato \$1.50, all per thousand. Well packed, shipped safely anywhere. Cash or C.O.D. OLD DOMINION PLANT COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

3,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS,

Yellow Jersey, Big Leaf Up River, Red Nansmond, Nancy Halls, Southern Queen, \$1.50 per 1000, cash with order. C. E. BROWN, BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

Tomato Plants, \$1.00 thousand; Bermuda Onion, 90c; Porto Rico sweet potato, \$1.25; cabbage, all leading varieties, 60c; Ruby King pepper, \$3.50 or 50c, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. QUITMAN PLANT CO., QUITMAN, GA.

BERRY PLANTS

HOWARD 17

Just the money-maker you should grow this season. Freshly dug, well rooted, Northern grown. STRAWBERRY PLANTS carefully packed, .90 for 100; \$3.00-500; \$5.50 for 1,000. Prepaid prices. JAS. M. BRITTON, R. 2, CHEPACHET, R. I.

PLANTS. (Millions) June, July delivery. Mail or express collect. Cabbage: Goldenacre, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Ballhead, 200, 50 cts, 500, 80 cts, 1000, \$1.25, 5000, \$5.00, 10,000, \$7.50. Cauliflower: (Snowball) and Celery, 200, 75 cts, 500, \$1.45, 1000, \$2.45. Critically assorted. Guaranteed. Only fourteen hours from N. Y. City. W. J. MYERS, 2, Massillon, Ohio.

Sass and Applesass

THE May 12th issue of *American Agriculturist* with your article, "La Guardia Prevents Better Milk Prices" is before me.

In this article you allude to seeing a paper headline, "Milk Farmers Are Baby Starvers" and add, "We face such a situation...at the present time." Why not put it this way, "Milk Distributors Are Baby Starvers" and you would then hit the nail square on the head.

Further on you say, "It may be that some dealers are making too much profit...but if every cent of the dealers' profits and salaries above the cost of operation were taken from the dealers and given to the farmers, it would not add more than two or three cents per hundred pounds to the farmer's price."

If this be true, then tell us where the balance of the differential goes. If we farmers were as inefficient as the above would indicate the distributors are, what a howl would go up about the inefficiency of the farmer.

One commendable thing in your article, I want to mention. You say, "Start the other way around. Give the farmer cost of production plus a profit, add the dealer's necessary costs and a reasonable profit..." as a basis for the price to consumers.—A. C. M., New York.

The dealer's differential, as it is frequently called, does not represent the margin that he has to work on. Transportation takes a considerable slice of it, and pasteurization, bottling and putting it on the consumers' doorsteps, takes a lot more. Our fight is for the dairymen, but there is no advantage in refusing to see the facts as they are. On the other hand, it is our belief that the average dairyman is just as efficient as the average businessman. He has had to be efficient to stay in business. *The Editors.*

* * *

Hickory Nuts Not the Only Ones!

So you sometimes eat eggs for breakfast and sometimes you do not. Big strong man that you are, one little egg nearly chased you out of the room. Evidently someone served you one of Secretary Wallace's 30 day eggs—that he says should be classed "Grade A-fresh eggs." Here's hoping he gets the running mate to that particular egg every time he tries to eat an egg for the next year. We poultry people gather eggs three times a day, keep them where it is cool, ship twice and sometimes three times a week. Then along comes a ruling like that one. Well! one has to read just a few of the rulings sent out from Washington each week by the little Johnny Bright Eyes boys to know that all the nuts do not hang on hickory trees.—Mrs. G. V. E.

Fortunately for New York State poultrymen, the State Department of Agriculture and Markets is not inclined to go along with the new federal egg grades. They have revised the New York State grades removing all references to federal grades. It is quite probable that other states in the Northeast will follow their example. At the same time, the situation is one that will bear watching. Anything

that will offset the natural advantages which nearby poultrymen have, should be fought vigorously.—*The Editors.*

* * *

Codes Hard on the Small Business

I have been encouraged by your courage displayed and your program published in the May 12th issue. I have received certain "code" letters which "grind" me fearfully. For 20 years I have done a neighborly small business in sprayers and parts, probably at no profit and certainly less than \$100 a year; but now I must agree to pay \$10 as all regular big dealers, and also agree to pay in the future "my share of the expenses." How can I? I believe your readers could profit by reading some of the code letters.—L. T. W., New York.

* * *

Paying the Other Fellow's Taxes

In a recent issue of *American Agriculturist* I read an article about exempting property from taxation. I think all property from which revenue is derived should pay taxes.

I would like to see A. A. back a

movement to do away with most forms of exempt property.

One more thing. I don't see where the processing tax on pork is going to benefit the producer or the consumer."

—G. S., New York.

Originally one of the chief reasons for exempting property from taxation was to make certain investments attractive. It served its purpose but the owner of property which is taxed has to pay his tax and the other fellow's too! *The Editors.*

* * *

A Pat on the Back Does No Harm

It is darned hard work for me to write a letter but I could not help giving you a pat on the back for your editorials in the May 12 *American Agriculturist*, especially the references to taxes.—J. C. G., N. Y.

* * *

A Suggestion for Every State

Our Legislature regularly meets only once in two years, and then only for about three months. This last winter was not the one for the session, so outside these two special sessions there has been no opportunity for legislation. The situation is the same in New Hampshire.—H. L. B., Vermont.

The example of Vermont and New Hampshire might well be followed by

other states. The old definition that "that government which governs least, governs best" is still true, and we are close to a heavy over-supply of laws.—*The Editors.*

* * *

Objects to Compulsory Pasteurization

I read the article in a recent issue in which you suggested the plan of advertising milk, with much interest.

An advertising campaign cannot be successful with divided authority in the control of the milk business, for while the Department of Agriculture & Markets is recommending the use of milk and sending literature to the schools to help, the State Health Department, in nearly every issue of its bulletin, is featuring raw milk as a menace to health.

I am satisfied that the consumption of milk could be doubled in the small towns and country if the authorities would formulate a system that would encourage the production of raw milk of high quality rather than spread propaganda as to its dangers.

Pasteurization will never be a success when done in a small way under country conditions and there is a question if milk improperly pasteurized is

(Continued on Page 13)

● Come to the WORLD'S FAIR at Chicago. See the McCormick-Deering Radio-Controlled Tractor, piloted by a mechanical man. Many other new things are shown in the International Harvester Exhibit: latest Tractors and Equipment, Binder Twine manufacture, and full display of re-styled International Trucks.



The McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder being operated by a Farmall Tractor.

More for Your Money in a Binder Today Than You Ever Got Before

THE 1934 binder is pronounced, by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, as 70 per cent better in design and quality than the great majority of binders now in use.

Think of that! So many improvements and refinements have been made in binders that the one you buy this year is far ahead of the binder it will replace. It will do better work... faster work... and it will please you in every detail of its performance.

Take the McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder, for example. This 10-ft. roller-bearing binder is built especially for fast tractor work. It has double the capacity of an 8-ft. horse-drawn binder. The sickle, reel, canvases, packers, and binding mechanism take their power direct from the engine of a McCormick-Deering

Tractor—the binder main wheel simply supports the binder. If the grain clogs, the operator halts the tractor while the binder clears itself. In lodged or very heavy grain, the forward speed of the tractor can be reduced while the normal speed of the binder mechanism is maintained, assuring uninterrupted operation.

See for yourself the great improvements made in McCormick-Deering Binders. The McCormick-Deering dealer near you can tell you about them. In addition to the tractor binder, McCormick-Deering provides modern horse-drawn binders in 6, 7, and 8-ft. sizes, and "Big-Ball" Twine, guaranteed for length, strength, and weight.

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606 S. Michigan Ave.
Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa., and at 92 other points in the United States.

McCORMICK-DEERING BINDERS



How to keep from growing old.

—Copyright 1934 by Chicago Tribune.

Making dreams come true

In producing Creamatine we're proud to have done something that hasn't been accomplished by countless others in 50 years of trial. When a dairyman can, with the use of a feed, increase the size of his milk check, he can make his dreams come true.

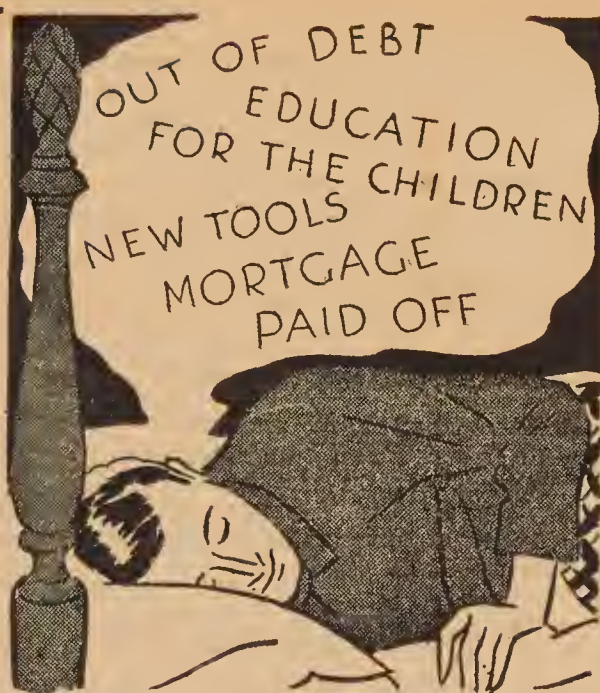
Creamatine

—by increasing the butterfat in milk—is worth millions of dollars to dairymen. Increased profits in bigger milk checks can mean getting out of

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Waverly, N. Y.



debt, getting rid of the mortgage, buying needed tools, sending children to college—and countless other things that you and your good wife have wished and dreamed for. Nobody can doubt that Creamatine is making milk checks grow in size. Too many have already proved that. If you want records of others, we'll send them. If you want to make a record for yourself, begin using Creamatine.

Al Palmer
President

SWINE

Reliable Pigs for Sale!

Our quality shall be maintained but prices are lowest ever quoted for this high grade stock.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester

8-9 Weeks old \$3.00

CHESTER WHITES \$3.50

Will ship C.O.D.—no crating charge.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass. Box 83

PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old. \$3.50 each.

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PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$3.00 each

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

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TOP QUALITY PIGS

Choice young porkers. All ready for the feed trough. Berkshire and O. I. C., Chester and Yorkshire crossed, 6-8 weeks old—\$3.00; 8-10 weeks old—\$3.25 each.

10% discount on orders 10 pigs or more. All orders promptly filled with stock that will please you. Ship any number C.O.D.

Our guarantee:—A square deal at all times.

DEPENDABLE PIGS, All High Grade

Chester-Yorkshire Cross	6 weeks \$2.75
Chester-Berkshire Cross	8 weeks \$3.00
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Shoats \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6. Shoats weighing 100 or more if desired at low prices. Boars for immediate service, \$10, \$12, \$15. Younger boars weighing 50, 65, 75, 90—\$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8. Young gilts for breeding \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8. Bred gilts \$12, \$15. Add 35 cents for Double treatment. Be safe, I'll stand squarely behind every double treated pig. No crating charge.

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire and Chester and Berkshire, 6 to 7 weeks old, \$2.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, \$2.75 each. Crates free.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS.

TREAT SWELLINGS While Horse Works

Great liniment! Old reliable Absorbine gets right after any lameness caused by swollen tendons—by strain or sprain—brings quick relief—and keeps horse working. It never blisters, never removes hair. Great antiseptic, too! Aids healing of open sores, cuts, galls, boils. Economical. Little goes far. Large bottle, \$2.50. For sale at druggists and dealers. W. F. Young, Inc., 241 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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HORSES

THREE CARLOADS farm work horses for sale. One car choice heavy drafters, one car handy-weight chunks, one car cheap horses; clever, quiet, gentle harness-broke. Several matched spans work mules. Sorrel and roan registered Belgian stallions also for sale. FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

PONIES

SHEPHERD PONIES—Mares, Geldings, and Stallions. Forty dollars up. PONY FARM, Himrod, N. Y.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE

75 Big Type Chester & Yorkshire—50 Berkshire & O. I. C. crossed—68 Poland China & Yorkshire. The old reliable kind that will grow fast and make the best of hogs. 6-8 weeks old \$2.50 each. 8-10 weeks old \$2.75 each. We ship what you need C. O. D. SUNNY BROOK FARM, Bacon St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1364-W. W. Gabriel, Owner.

Modify Mastitis Rules

THE prevention and control of mastitis, commonly called garget, has become one of the most important dairy farm problems. The departments of health of the city of New York and of the state of New York have, during recent months, strengthened their requirements concerning the removal of cows infected with mastitis in advanced form, from herds producing milk for the New York City and grade A raw markets. The seriousness of this problem can better be appreciated when consideration is given to the fact that during 1933 about 1 per cent of the cows producing milk for the New York City market were condemned, because of mastitis, compared to a condemnation of about 5 per cent of the cows inspected since the new requirements of the department of health of the city of New York became effective in January 1934.

It is recognized that mastitis in dairy herds is a source of severe economic loss to dairymen and that steps should be taken to help farmers curb this loss. The loss resulting from reduced milk flow coupled with the loss in market value of animals becoming seriously infected with the disease is beyond the ability of this committee to estimate but it is one of the most serious diseases of dairy cows from the economic point of view.

Health Angle Not Vital

The importance of the disease is viewed from two angles, namely, public health and economic loss to the farmer. In the light of present information the disease is of relatively minor importance as far as public health is concerned. It is significant as far as physical condition of milk is concerned. It is most significant from the point of view of economic loss to dairymen. Because of this situation it is especially important that more consideration be given to the farmer's problem, by health agencies, in the enforcement of rules and regulations concerning control of the disease. The farmer is the man who owns the cows and any loss which results because of presence of the disease or any loss which results because of condemnation of animals is of prime importance to him.

Since January 1, 1934, when the New York City Board of Health issued new instructions to veterinarians requiring that all cows infected with acute or chronic mastitis in advanced form must be recorded as either condemned or held for re-examination, considerable immediate loss has been experienced by farmers because of the relatively large number of cows condemned. According to unofficial reports about 5 per cent of the cows inspected since January have been classed as having mastitis in advanced form. Reports coming to our attention from farmers indicate that a rather wide range exists in condemnation running all the way from 5 to 20 per cent.

Diagnosis Not Uniform

It appears to this committee that wide variation exists, on the part of inspectors and veterinarians, in connection with detection of the disease in advanced form.

The committee has confidence in the ability of most veterinarians to diagnose and detect mastitis but the committee is convinced that veterinarians are not as yet sufficiently instructed to permit a high degree of uniformity and accuracy in detecting cows infected

with mastitis, acute or chronic, in advanced form.

It is the opinion of this committee that the detection and eventual elimination of cows infected with acute or chronic mastitis, in advanced form, is highly desirable from the standpoint of the individual dairyman and the industry as a whole. The committee is convinced that control of the disease will pay good profits to dairy farmers.

More Facts Needed

It is also the opinion of this committee that condemnation of infected cows is not getting at the root of the problem. We recognize that identification of the disease is a factor of extreme importance and we recommend that dairymen pursue every course available to locate animals showing infection.

It appears to the committee that health regulations relating to mastitis are far in advance of our educational program concerning prevention and control of the disease in dairy herds. Until such time as farmers are better equipped with facts for preventive treatment, little progress will be made in controlling the disease through the process of condemnation.

Reports coming to our attention also lead the committee to believe that a serious evil is springing up as a result of rather widespread condemnation of cows, in advanced form. Under present conditions it is easy to understand that all too frequently condemned cows are sold to cattle dealers to be sold by cattle dealers to unsuspecting farmers who are seeking milch cows. As long as this practice prevails we can expect increased spread of the disease and severe economic loss to unsuspecting farmers who purchase such cows. We believe that the State Department of Agriculture and Markets should take steps to curb this unfair practice, through some form of regulations.

In viewing the problem of mastitis prevention and control, purely from the point of view of the farmer, it appears that three distinct problems exist. These problems may be classed as education, research and regulation.

Education:

The committee is convinced that education is one of the most important factors if progress is to be made in curbing the disease. Farmers must have definite and tangible information concerning methods of prevention and control. Under present conditions farmers know but relatively little about mastitis and its control and until this condition is corrected we may well expect an entirely too high percentage of advanced cases to develop.

The committee requests Director of Extension L. R. Simons to develop an extension program for the specific purpose of helping farmers to learn more about the disease and its prevention. In light of the good that has been accomplished for farmers and veterinarians through the demonstration herds in the counties of, Herkimer, Delaware, Onondaga, Wyoming and Madison, we urge that demonstration herds be established in every dairy country in New York State in order that farmers and veterinarians, who are interested in mastitis control, may have opportunity to profit by the experience of the Veterinary College in this respect.

Research:

The committee appreciates that

(Continued on opposite page)

much valuable research has been accomplished by the New York State Veterinary College and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva in connection with mastitis. The committee realizes, that the New York State Veterinary College is seriously handicapped, at the present time, because of lack of funds for mastitis research.

This disease which costs the farmers of New York State millions of dollars annually warrants a more extensive research program. The committee recommends that special study be given to the following:

1. The important factors involved in the spread of the disease.
2. The influence of mastitis infection on milk production and butter fat content.

Regulation:

In connection with regulation the committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That the New York State Farm Bureau Federation request the departments of health of the state of New York and the city of New York to give careful and special consideration to the farmer's problem when promulgating rules and regulations. To this end we recommend that the dairy committee of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation volunteer its services to the departments concerned in offering farmer counsel concerning any regulations and instructions which may be promulgated.

2. The instructions issued to veterinarians, operative January 1934, by the department of health of the city of New York concerning mastitis are unjust and in the enforcement of regulations enormous expense is experienced by the farmer resulting in increased costs of milk production without compensating benefits to public health. In view of this situation we request that the department of health of the city of New York re-consider the instructions to veterinarians which instructions have resulted in condemnation of approximately 5 per cent of the cows inspected since January 1934 compared to a condemnation of about 1 per cent in 1933.

3. That Commissioner of Agriculture Charles H. Baldwin be requested to give special consideration to regulatory measures to prevent traffic in condemned cows. The committee suggests that consideration be given to the practicability of branding, tagging or other proper means of identification for the protection of those purchasing milk cows against the introduction of disease into their herds. The committee further recommends that the dairy committee of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation offer its counsel to the Department of Agriculture and Markets in this regard.

Special Committee on Mastitis Prevention and Control

Charles Stiles, Moira, N. Y. Chairman.
E. S. Foster, Ithaca, N. Y. Secretary & Temporary Chairman.

Members of Committee:

Charles Stiles, Moira, N. Y.
J. S. Earl, Unadilla, N. Y.
Ernest Dann, Hamden, N. Y.
R. Y. DeWolfe, Oneida, N. Y.
Earl A. Beckwith, Ludlowville, N. Y.
Cyrus Garnsey Jr., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
D. V. Farley, Goshen, N. Y.
Artless Estey, Tully, N. Y.
H. J. Wood, Vestal, N. Y.
Leigh G. Kirkland, Randolph, N. Y.
H. N. Kutschbach, Sherburne, N. Y.
Murray Barnes, Avoca, N. Y.
F. J. Walton, Watertown, N. Y.
Lew Fisher, Spencer, N. Y.
Maynard L. Smith, Elmira, N. Y.
*M. N. Wadsworth, Oswego, N. Y.
*A. J. Williams, Franklinville, N. Y.
*F. M. Smith, Springfield Center, N. Y.
*William Shields, Malone, N. Y.
E. S. Foster, Ithaca, N. Y.
*—Did not attend meeting.

Those Meeting with Committee in Advisory Capacity

Thomas B. Roe, Chester, N. Y. Dairyman.
James Dornan, Franklinville, N. Y. Dairyman.
D. A. Bamer, Watertown, N. Y. Dairyman.
L. D. Norton, Watertown, N. Y. Dairyman.
Emerson Lang, East Otto, N. Y. Dairyman.
C. S. Denton, Walton, N. Y. County Agricultural Agent, Delaware Co.
M. E. Thompson, Cooperstown, N. Y. Co. Agricultural Agent, Otsego, Co.
A. R. Blanchard, Owego, N. Y. County

Agricultural Agent, Tioga Co.
D. Leo Hayes, Wampsville, N. Y. Co. Agricultural Agent, Madison Co.
E. K. Hanks, Romulus, N. Y. County Agricultural Agent, Seneca Co.
C. C. Davis, Middletown, N. Y. County Agricultural Agent, Orange Co.
Don D. Ward, Syracuse, County Agricultural Agent, Onondaga Co.
Wm. Stempfle, Bath, N. Y. County Agricultural Agent, Steuben Co.
P. I. Higley, Binghamton, N. Y. County Agricultural Agent, Broome Co.
W. O. Sellers, Watertown, N. Y. County Agricultural Agent, Jefferson Co.
K. D. Scott, Norwich, N. Y. County Agricultural Agent, Chenango Co.
C. N. Abbey, Salamanca, N. Y. County Agricultural Agent, Cattaraugus Co.
Fred B. Morris, Ithaca, N. Y. Asst. State County Agent Leader.
Leo Muckle, Ithaca, N. Y. Asst. State County Agent Leader.
L. D. Kelsey, Ithaca, N. Y. Asst. State County Agent Leader.
L. R. Simons, Ithaca, N. Y. Director of Extension, College of Agriculture.
E. R. Eastman, N. Y. City, Editor, *American Agriculturist*.
Dr. W. A. Hagan, Ithaca, N. Y. Dean, N. Y. S. Veterinary College.
Dr. D. H. Udall, Ithaca, N. Y., N. Y. State Veterinary College.
Dr. G. J. Hucker, Geneva, N. Y., N. Y. S. Agricultural Experiment Station.
Prof. F. B. Morrison, Ithaca, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture.
Dr. J. G. Wills, State Department of Agriculture and Markets.
Dr. F. D. Holford, N. Y. City, Chief Veterinarian, Borden Farm Products Company.
Dr. Hodges, N. Y. City, Veterinarian, Borden Farm Products Co.
Dr. J. J. Ragan, N. Y. City, Chief Veterinarian, Dairymen's League.
Dr. John Drew, N. Y. City, Veterinarian, Dairymen's League.
Dr. Jensen, N. Y. City, Chief Veterinarian, Sheffield Farm Products Co.

Mangel Beets for the Family Cow

Mangel beets are good cow feed. For centuries farmers have been growing them for their cows, and they have always proved to be thoroughly good.

Perhaps the suburbanite who lives in the country but works at a job in town, and keeps only one cow, will find that mangel beets will be just the thing to keep the cow in good condition and giving a good flow of milk.

These days when dairymen have had so little money for hiring help on the farm, a lot of them have stopped growing beets for their cows because they couldn't get the help. They are depending more on corn ensilage for succulent feed in winter.

But a family with only one or two cows can not very well have a silo. In such cases, the mangel beet is just the answer to the problem of providing juicy rough feed.

Just a little work at odd times, on a rich piece of soil, will provide an immense quantity of mangel beets for the family cow. You can feed her from twenty to fifty pounds a day depending on how large she is and how much milk she is giving.—Charles A. Taylor.

Out on a Limb

(Continued from Page 6)

under Mr. Strait's direction. I was quite impressed with the grasp of land values he had of our local community.

Our local appraiser in charge of the southern part of New Jersey is speeding up appraisal work, so that southern New Jersey is now third in rank for promptness of the different local districts in the north eastern states.

Objects to Compulsory Pasteurization

(Continued from Page 11)

not more of a health menace than the raw milk. Country people will be slow to use pasteurized if raw can be obtained.

You refer to the use of milk in the schools. Are you aware that Dr. Graves has issued an order barring raw milk from the schools, evidently on recommendation of the Department of Health? This makes it impossible to use milk in more than 10% of the Central and Rural schools of the state.

James B. Drew, a former employee of the Milk Control Board, resigned, I am informed, because of his belief in raw milk and has been elected Executive Secretary of the Natural Milk Co-operative Association which is making a fight for recognition of a better raw milk in the state.—R. L. O., New York.

BENEFIT BY THE USE OF A DE LAVAL MAGNETIC MILKER NOW!



THE MAGNETIC



THE UTILITY



The only milker with magnetic and uniform pulsations combined with alternating action. Milks faster, cleaner, better. Simple and dependable in operation. Furnished in outfits for milking one to 1000 or more cows.

The best low-priced quality milker on the market. Furnished as complete outfits or single or double units for use with any existing single pipe line milker installation.

THE LONGER YOU WAIT THE MORE YOU LOSE IN PROFIT AND SATISFACTION

THERE is no question in the minds of most dairy farmers concerning the value and efficiency of De Laval Magnetic Milkers. During the past five years they have proven their economy and usefulness on thousands of farms.

The greatest experts in dairying use and endorse them. The United States Government uses them. Thousands of dairymen are enthusiastic about their De Laval Milkers.

From all parts of the country come statements from De Laval users like these:—"Saves half the time of milking"—"Less expense and more profit with a De Laval"—"Wouldn't continue to milk cows without a De Laval"—etc.

If you do not already have a De Laval Magnetic Milker there never was a better time than right now to start enjoying its use. You can get one on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it.

Remember, also, there is the De Laval Utility Milker—the best low-priced milker made.

See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below.

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A whole bag of PATENTED FEATURES made it FAMOUS!

Unadilla door and door-front construction is a whole bag of patented features. You tighten and loosen hoops; open and close up doors and shove out silage at door level; walk up and down with ease and safety.

• Write for our low prices and extra discounts for early and cash orders. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.

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CRAINE
Money Saving Silo Values - NOW

To fit your farm and purse. 8 best types of silos to choose from. Rebuilt wrapped jobs at fractional prices. Write CRAINE, Inc., 61 Wilson St., Norwich, N.Y.

Herd Infection

If your cows fail to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have udder trouble or shortage of milk write us. No obligation. Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co. Box 197 Waukesha, Wis.



SPECIAL:—May we send you 3 doz. plugs chewing or 3 doz. sacks smoking for \$1.00 on 10 days trial.

CARLTON TOBACCO COMPANY, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Goldleaf Guaranteed Satisfactory chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c, ten \$1.25. Pipe Free. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Sedalia, Ky.

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100 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

10 GRADE GUERNSEYS

Dispersal Walter L. Johnson, well known herd June 12-13, 1934, at the Ideal Farm, Endicott, N. Y. Accredited herd, of good size, good condition, with many fresh and nearby springers. Some nice yearlings and heifer calves.

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COWS FOR SALE—Fresh and nearby springers. Holstein, Guernsey & Jersey. T.B. accredited, one or carload. The best at moderate prices. Walter R. Film, AVERILL PARK STOCK FARM, AVERILL PARK, N. Y.

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Placed anywhere. Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient—Cannot spill. Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Control Board Prices

The prices as set by the New York State Division of Milk Control for May are as follows: (These are the prices which dealers must pay for milk used in the various classes, and will continue until changed by the Division of Milk Control):

Class	Price
A (Fluid Milk)	\$2.10
2A (Cream)	1.40
2B (Condensed and certain cheeses)	1.40
2C (Cream or Ice Cream in New York City)	1.40
2D (Same as 2C, but used outside of New York City)	
2E (Storage cream for cream cheese)	
3 (Evaporated and condensed milk, whole milk powder, some cheese)	
4A (Butter)	
4B (American Cheese)	

To Class 1 milk for New York add 53 cents before deducting the freight rate. The net price for the 201-210 mile zone is \$2.175.

Prices for Classes 2D, 2E, C, 4A, 4B will be figured at the end of the month by the Milk Control Board. 2D will be 15 cents higher than 4A; 2E will be 10 cents higher than 4A. Other classes are to be figured at market values of those products.

The Dairy Situation

Two situations of particular interest to dairymen in New York are plans for putting into effect the milk advertising bill, and the outlook for production as affected by dry weather. Last week at Albany a hearing was held by Tax Commissioner Mark Graves, on methods of collecting the tax of 1 cent a hundred on milk. The hearing was attended by representatives of all the larger milk dealers and quite a number of the smaller ones. The law states that the tax went into effect May 1st, which means that dealers will have to make reports some time during June on their May business.

The Department of Agriculture and Markets has appointed a technical advisory board for the newly created State Milk Publicity Bureau. The appointees are: Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., State Health Commissioner; Dr. Flora Rose, Director, State College of Home Economics, Cornell University; George W. Sisson, Jr., business executive and farmer of Potsdam; Jerry B. Badgley, milk and cream distributor of Albany; and Earl B. Clark, dairyman and Master Farmer, of North Norwich.

William Thompson, of New York, director of the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and Frank E. Gannett, of Rochester, publisher of the Gannett newspapers, and chairman of the Board of *American Agriculturist*, were named ex-officio members of the board, and will act in an advisory capacity.

Drought is still serious in some parts of New York State, particularly Western and Northern New York, but we can still consider ourselves lucky as compared with some Western areas. Because of the drought, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has removed all restrictions on the planting of forage crops in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin,

Michigan, Montana and Wyoming, and it is also expected that restrictions will be removed in a number of counties in Texas, Nebraska, Kansas and New Mexico.

It is generally believed that dry weather will make a price increase on milk inevitable in the near future. The A.A.A. has just authorized a price increase on Class 1 milk in Chicago from \$1.75 to \$2.00 a hundred.

Butter

The butter market has been extremely sensitive to any news as to probable production. The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that cold storage holdings on May 26th were 20,460,000 pounds, as compared to last year's figures of 25,625,000 pounds.

Consumption has not been as good as it was last year, and while the outlook for production is not good because of dry weather in the West, the thought that rains may improve the situation slows up any price advance. Recently leading chain stores reduced retail prices about 2 cents, but will probably increase them soon. There is a general agreement that a sizeable decrease in production, as compared with last year, will still leave enough butter to supply the market.

Cheese

The cheese market has been holding up in spite of increasing production, fairly heavy stocks on hand and a demand that has been only steady. Production of American cheese during April was about 10 per cent higher than a year ago.

Eggs

Here is a brief summary of the important factors which go to make up egg prices:

Consumption in New York still lags behind last year. As nearly as can be estimated, the output of eggs for the week ending May 26th in New York City was 91,630 cases, as compared with 101,497 cases for the corresponding week a year ago.

Egg production will almost certainly continue lower than it was a year ago. The latest report from baby chick hatcheries indicates the lowest number of chicks hatched since 1930. The April report showed better than 7 per cent fewer eggs set since January 1st, and almost 2½ per cent fewer chicks booked for later delivery. New England hatcheries continue to show an increase, but all other sections, except the Northwest Central states showed decreases.

The outlook is for higher feed prices, which will discourage Midwestern poultrymen even more than those closer to market and may result in sending more hens to market.

Cold storage holdings are running lower than last year. The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that on May 26th egg holdings were 7,094,000 cases, as compared with 7,497,000 cases on the same date a year ago. Eggs in storage are plenty high but the situation as compared with last year is likely to improve as the season advances.

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets estimates that during the last week in May it took 9.9 dozens of eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed, as compared with 9.7 dozens a year ago.

Hot weather has had its effect on the quality of a lot of the receipts coming into New York.

On May 23rd representatives of egg auctions in the Northeast met at New York City and completed the organization of the Northeastern States Association of Egg and Poultry Distributors. The president of the association is J. C. Huttar, regular contributor to our poultry department.

Prices at New York State Egg Auctions

Grade	Buffalo May 29,	Albany June 1,	Smithtown June 1,
N. Y. Fancy Lge.....	21 -22	21 -23½	22½-26
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.....	19 -20½	20 -23	22½-24½
Producers' Lge.....	17 -	18½-19½	
N. Y. Fancy Med.....		18½-20	19 -21½
N. Y. Gr. A Med.....	16 -17½	18½-19	18½-21
Pullets.....	15 -	16	17
Brown Fancy Lge.....		20 -22½	28 -
Brown Gr. A Lge.....			26 -29½
Brown Gr. A Med.....		18 -	20 -

Prices at New Jersey Egg Auctions

Flemington, May 29, 1934—Number of cases sold—1042. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 23-26½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 18½-24c; N. J. Grade A 22¼-25½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 19-23½c; Pullets 17-19½c; Pewees 17½c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 23-25½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 18½-21¼c; Pullets 17½-18½c; Ducks 18-24c.

Vineland, May 28, 1934—Number of crates sold—840. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 22-26c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 18-22¼c; N. J. Grade A 21½-23½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 17-19¼c; Producers Grade Extras 20-22c; Producers Grade Med. 18-19c; Pull-

18½c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 22½-24c; N. J. Grade A Med. 19¼-20c; Pullets 18c; Pewees 17½c.

Paterson, May 29, 1934—Number of cases sold—144. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 25-27c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 19½-22½c; N. J. Grade A 20½-25½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 19¼-22c; Creams 21¼-26c; Creams, Med. 19¼c; Pullets 18½c; Cracks 17¼c; Ducks 22c; Undergrades 22c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 22½-24c; N. J. Grade A Med. 17c.

Hightstown, May 24 and 28, 1934—Number of cases sold (two auctions)—151. Quotations as of May 28. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 23¼-27¼c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 22-22½c; N. J. Grade A 23¼-25½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 19¼-22c; Pullets 18½c; Producers Grades, tints 21¼-23¼c.

Poultry

The market on live poultry for the first part of the week ending June 2nd was good. The trade for the coming holiday, Memorial Day, helped, but following the holiday a reaction set in which resulted in declines of from 1 to 2 cents and caused an unsatisfactory situation. Receipts have not been unduly heavy, but demand at this writing is slow though near the end of the week the situation improved.

The dressed poultry market is of interest to New York poultrymen only as it may indirectly influence poultrymen.

New York City's population was increased by 35,000 this last week when the Fleet anchored in the Hudson River, and this has resulted in an increased demand for dressed poultry which helped along the situation.

For the last week in May storage holdings in 35 cities were 31,787,000 pounds, an increase of 1,374,000 pounds over a year ago. The reduction in storage holdings for the week was considerably higher than it was for the same week a year ago.

The amount of poultry going to market the next few months will be influenced somewhat by the ratio between the price of feed and the price of eggs. The tendency should be for producers to cull a bit more rigidly than they normally do. The Massachusetts poultryman can get Leaflet No. 35, "Culling and Selecting Pullets and Hens," by dropping a postcard to the College of Agriculture, at Amherst, Massachusetts. Most other state colleges have similar bulletins.

New Jersey Live Poultry Auctions

Flemington, May 30, 1934—Number of crates sold, 325. Fowls, colored 18¼-21¼c; leghorns 13¼-17¼c; Broilers, rocks 21-28½c; reds 18¼-22¼c; leghorns 13-23¼c; Pullets, rocks 26¼-27¼c; leghorns 18½c; Old Roosters 10½-14c; Ducks 11-12c.

Mt. Holly, May 29, 1934—Number of crates sold—120. Fowls, heavy 18-21½c; leghorns 13-16c; Broilers, heavy 20-26½c; leghorns 15¼-21¼c; Roosters 13½-14c; Turkeys, toms 12½-16c; hens 16½-20¼c.

Vineland, May 28, 1934—Number of crates sold—93. Fowls, leghorns 10½-15c; Broilers, rocks 22¼c; reds 15-19½c; leghorns 10-20½c; Roosters 10½-12c; culls 4-6c.

Smithtown, L. I., N. Y., May 28, 1934—Baskets sold—32. Leghorn Broilers 18-20c; Leghorn Fowl 14¼-16¼c.

Meats and Livestock

Hothouse lambs recently received at New York City had been out on grass and the quality was inferior, sales ranging from \$3.00 to \$6.00. A few of good quality have been selling at a premium of \$1.00 to \$2.00 above quotations. However, the season is about over and values are mostly nominal.

Country dressed veal calves have been selling at 10 to 11 cents per pound for prime; 8 to 9½ cents for common to good; and 6 to 7½ cents for small. About a year ago the New York State law was changed to make the sale of young veal calves legal if they were plainly marked, "Baby Veal." At the same time restaurants using the meat are supposed to display a sign indicating that "baby veal" is used. Strangely enough the writer has never seen any such sign in any New York City restaurants.

Shippers should keep in mind that the spleen must be attached to the carcass of all calves and lambs shipped to New York City.

* * *

Live veal calves have been selling as follows: Prime, per 100 pounds, \$6.25 to \$6.50; choice, \$5.50 to \$6.00; lower grades, \$3.00 to \$5.25.

Spring lambs, per 100 pounds, have been selling at \$10.50 to \$11.00; choice, \$9.50 to \$10.25; lower grades, \$7.00 to \$9.00.

Bulls, heavy, have been selling at \$3.25 to \$3.75; light to medium, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Cows, heavy, \$3.75 to \$4.50; light to medium, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Hogs, \$2.75 to \$4.20.

Feeds and Grains Higher

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following comment about feed and grain markets:

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	June 2, 1934	May 26, 1934	June 3, 1933
BUTTER			
93 score	25¼-26	23¾-24½	22 -22½
92 score	24¾-25	23½-	21 -21½
88 to 91 score	23 -24¾	21¾-23	20 -21¼
Lower Grades	22 -22¾	21 -21½	

CHEESE (N.Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	14 -14¼	13½-14¼	
Fresh average run			
Held. fancy	16½-19	16½-19	20 -21½
Held average run	15½-16	15 -16	

EGGS White			
Best nearby open market offerings	20½-21	18½-19½	17½-19½
Commercial Standards	18½-18¾	17 -17½	16 -16½
Mediums	17 -17½	16½-17	15½-
Lightweights, Un'grades	17 -17½	16½-17	15 -15½
Pullees			
Pewees			

Brown	19 -23½	19 -23½	16 -18½
Best	18 -18½	18 -	14 -14½
Standards			
Duck			
N. Y. State	18½-20	18½-20	

POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	14 -16		-15
Fowls, Leghorn			-14
Chickens, colored			
Chickens, Leghorn			
Broilers, colored	21 -26		12 -20
Broilers, Leghorn	19 -21		12 -16
Pullees, colored			17 -21
Pullees, Leghorn			
Old Roosters	- 9		- 9
Capons			
Turkeys, hens	16 -17		14 -15
Turkeys, toms	10 -11		-10
Ducks, nearby	10 -12		9 -10
Geese, nearby	- 7		- 8

GRAINS Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (July) .....	.98¼	.91½	.72½
Corn (July) .....	.56	.53¾	.44½
Oats (July) .....	.43¾	.37¾	.24¼

Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.15	1.08½	.95¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel. ....	.70½	.68	.56¾
Oats, No. 2 .....	.55½	.49¾	.35½

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats		26.50	17.50
Sp'g Bran		21.00	13.00
H'd Bran		23.50	15.00
Standard Mlds.		20.00	13.00
Soft W. Mlds.		25.50	18.50
Flour Mlds.		22.00	18.00
Red Dog		22.50	19.50
Wh. Hominy		20.00	18.00
Yel. Hominy		20.50	18.00
Corn Meal		25.50	20.50
Gluten Feed		21.00	20.40
Gluten Meal		31.75	26.40
36% C. S. Meal		26.50	22.50
41% C. S. Meal		27.50	23.50
43% C. S. Meal		28.50	24.50
34% O. P. Lin Meal		32.00	25.00
Beet Pulp		22.50	

"Domestic grain markets made further gains toward the end of May. Unfavorable new crop prospects and lack of relief from drought were the principal strengthening influences. Light marketings also favored advance in prices. Spring wheat gained more than winter because of the serious drought situation in the Dakotas and other spring wheat producing areas. Rye gained with wheat while feed grains sold sharply higher. Corn rose to highest cash prices of the year. Flax advanced on unfavorable seeding conditions which more than offset the influence of the slow demand for linseed oil.

"The millfeed situation was firm at Buffalo near the end of May. There was an urgent inquiry for bran for spot and immediate shipment. Offerings for June and later shipments were fairly large but were not being pressed upon the market. Demand for wheatfeeds at Philadelphia remained dull with jobbers unwilling to place orders until consumer demand improved. The Buffalo linseed meal market continued dull but prices remained unchanged since supplies continued very light."

Skaff's Notes

(Continued from Page 8)

to dairymen in other counties. For 10 years the Steuben County Farm Bureau, of which William Stempfle is manager, has been active in promoting the sale of cows. There has been a good response from dairymen in Orange, Delaware and other counties where farmers prefer to buy good cows rather than raise them.

The value of the Steuben campaign was demonstrated recently when C. C. Davis, manager of the Orange County Farm Bureau, and Dr. H. F. Hodges, assistant chief veterinarian for the Borden Company, spent ten days in Steuben County inspecting cows offered for sale.

Dr. Hodges said the intensive production methods employed in the eastern counties demanded cows with udders showing strength and freedom from defects. The preference also if for cows of good size, heavy producers and high butterfat tests. The visitors said this test was most important because 90 per cent of the milk produced in Orange county is sold as Grade A, which must show a butterfat test of 3.7 or better.

New York Farm News

New York sour cherry producers do not favor a code under the AAA, but it there is to be such a code they want to have a part in framing it. This was the sentiment of delegates from upstate cherry-producing counties meeting in Rochester.

Elmer G. Butts of Sodus, who presided at the meeting, was elected delegate to an AAA hearing in Cleveland. Herbert P. King of Trumansburg and Carl Wooster of Union Hill were named his advisors. It was indicated that Leo A. Muckle, assistant county agent leader, and Prof. Wilbert C. Hopper of the farm management department at Cornell University, would accompany the committee and seek to protect New York's interests.

The New York growers want a minimum price of three cents per pound. They favor assessment of one-fourth of a cent per pound for advertising, to be paid equally by growers and processors.

It was explained that it is too late to obtain an AAA production code for this year, but that steps are being taken to frame one applying to the 1935 crop. In the meantime, a resale agreement governing minimum buying and selling prices by canners is sought. Frank Vanenwyck of Williamson, president of the New York State Canners' Association, said he would favor such an agreement "if it was under the AAA, not if it was a gentlemen's agreement." It was explained that New York canners got "stung" on such an agreement this season when Michigan and Wisconsin processors cut the price and upset the market for New York canners who had paid three cents a pound last year.

Delegates from all the counties said growers were opposed to AAA codes and agreements. The only basis upon which they were interested was that they feared they might be forced in anyway, so they might be wise in trying to protect New York's interests as opposed to the interests of the states farther west.

Has the break come in administration ranks at Washington due to growing realization that the AAA must be curbed?

Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia is a Democrat and voted for the Agricultural Adjustment Act. He has supported the present administration until the Smith Amendment to the adjustment act was introduced. He now attacks it, saying: "I will never agree to regiment the farmers of America without their consent, and by arbitrary power. We do not want a Hitler of American agriculture. Neither do we want an army of governmental parasites traveling around the country at public expense to tell the 40 millions of farmers what to do each day when the success or failure of our crops depends more upon the elements than upon human effort."

These remarks of Senator Byrd were contained in a statement which he sent R. G. Phillips, secretary of the International Apple Association. The Senator, in a letter read by a representative of the *American Agriculturist*, authorized their publication. In the

minds of some observers who have had a chance to ponder the Senator's remarks there is but one conclusion: That is that the administration is bound to lose the support of powerful friends if it persists in proceeding with its AAA program. This, they say, is what friends of President Roosevelt have feared; that the acts of the Wallaces and the Tugwells would in time arouse bitter resentment and weaken the administration's support.

Western New York Apple Box

The Western New York approved apple box this year will be what is known as manufacturers' style 4. Approval was given after several county meetings had debated boxes and sent delegates to a general meeting at Rochester, called by the New York State Horticultural Society.

This box is not considered the ultimate solution of the box problem in Western New York, but its approval for this season is believed to be a step in advance. Adoption of a box for upstate was complicated by two factors: First, that it must fit railroad refrigerator cars; second, that it must conform to the impending new federal law on standardization.

Most of the upstate apples go to market by railroad. Boxes in use last season made it necessary to brace them in the cars. It is more economical for shippers to use a snug-fitting box, and more satisfactory for the railroads as there is an avoidance of damage in transit. The new standardization law will require that all packages for fruit and vegetables be in even multiples. Some boxes proposed had cubic contents of a bushel and one-fifth. Requirements under the new law may rule them out.

The new box has inside measurements to the top of the sides of 2,452 cubic inches, or one and one-quarter bushels. Dimensions to the top of the sides are: 16 inches long, 13 3/4 inches wide, 11 1/4 inches high. The ends are three-fourths of an inch higher, making the box 12 inches high, and cubic inside measurement to the top of the ends is 2,618 inches.

The Rochester meeting was presided over by J. L. Salisbury of Phelps, president of the Horticultural Society. Members of the committee it directed to approve a box were James G. Case of Sodus, Frank A. Salisbury of Phelps, Grant Hitchings of Syracuse, E. G. Cowper of Newfane and Ernest R. Clark of Spencerport. About 100 persons attended the meeting, including growers, shippers, farm bureau agents, box makers and W. S. Jensen of New York, manager, and A. A. Durfee of Rochester, agent of the Railroad Perishable Inspection Agency.

—Skeff.

Hearing on Loose Milk

The New York City Health Department held a hearing on loose milk on Tuesday, May 29th, in New York City. One of the interesting conclusions gath-

ered from the meeting was that it will be impossible to make any substantial savings through the sale of loose milk, so that the consumer may buy it at a price below that charged for bottled milk, which, so far as we have been able to learn, is the only real argument in favor of loose milk. Added to that, owners of retail stores, which were the principal outlet for loose milk do not seem anxious to have it made legal again.

On the other hand, there are several devices whose sponsors claim they can be used to dispense bulk milk safely.

So far as the milk producer is concerned, he would seem to be affected in two ways: First, by the possibility that milk consumption might be increased were the sale of loose milk again made legal, and, second, through the possibility that loose milk again would be used in destructive price-cutting wars. That probably would not happen while the Milk Control Board remains in power, but might become a factor if some of its price fixing powers were taken away.

Farm Credit News

The Farm Credit Administration has announced the second cut within two months in the interest rate on production loans. Farmers borrowing through Production Credit Associations after May 17th will pay 5 per cent interest. The Production Credit Corporation at Springfield has approved loans to 1,248 New York farmers through 13 Production Credit Associations formed early this year. The amount loaned is \$1,250,000. Of the total, Rochester

leads with 164 loans approved. Olean and Geneva each are second with 154; Riverhead, Long Island, has 139; Batavia, 126; Albion, 103; Syracuse, 102; Middletown, 96; Ithaca, 64; Canton, 54; Poughkeepsie, 41; Schenectady, 37; and Sidney, 14.

At the same time announcement was made that interest on working capital loaned to farmers' Cooperative Associations has been reduced from 3 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent. Since the Bank for Cooperatives was established at Springfield early this year, it has approved 16 loans to cooperatives in the Northeastern states totaling \$405,722,000.60.

Announcement has also been made that Production Credit Associations' loans are available to members of 4-H Clubs and to vocational agriculture students for the purpose of financing their projects.

Picnic for Brown Swiss Breeders

The New York State Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association will hold its Picnic and Summer Meeting Saturday, June 16th, in Washington County at Elm View Farms, owned by Herbert F. Whelden & Sons, one mile east of Greenwich. An all day program beginning at 10 o'clock is planned. The speakers are Dr. E. S. Harrison of Cornell University and President W. W. Kincaid of Youngstown. Other features include a judging contest and a short tour to the farms of three nearby breeders. All who are interested in Brown Swiss are invited. Dinner plans call for a basket lunch. George Wilson, Hudson Falls, Raymond Miller and Marshall Whelden of Greenwich are the committee in charge.



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This picture was taken at a recent meeting of the Council of Agriculture and Markets for the purpose of discussing plans for the New York State Fair next fall. From left to right, — Miss Vera McCrea, Home Editor, Dairymen's League News; T. H. Munro, of Camillus, Onondaga County; Commissioner Charles Baldwin; Fred DuBois, of New Paltz, Ulster County; J. Dan Ackerman, Director, New York State Fair; E. J. Chaffee, of Wassaic, Dutchess County; and J. A. Holl.

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The Healthy, Vigorous Pure Bred Chicks that we have hatched for thousands of satisfied customers for many years. Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns. Greatly reduced prices—Big profits for you! (Catalog free.)
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"Nearby Markets for

What's In an Egg?

OUR Northeast is getting "quality conscious" when it comes to eggs. This is slowly but surely becoming true of consumers; it is positively important to egg buyers, dealers, and distributors and is receiving more attention from producers than ever before.

Now let's look at this trend fairly, forgetting our own particular problems for a minute. Is it good or bad for the Northeastern poultryman?

Has any other section better hens which will produce finer eggs? I believe as a section, we hold the edge.

Has any other section better production conditions which would favor it in the production and handling of eggs? Probably the Pacific Coast is a little favored in this respect.

Does any section have a transportation advantage in sending its eggs to market? No; the Northeast has a decided advantage in this respect.

There are the three factors which determine market quality. Summing them up, we have the advantage. This advantage is an opportunity knocking at our door. Are we out to lunch? No, let's answer the knock and invite "Old man Opportunity" in for a chat.

Make Prejudice Work for You

A prejudice once built up by the buyers of a big market like New York, whether favorable or unfavorable, is not easily changed. You'd be surprised how some buyers talk about the eggs from whole states. Quite freely they class them all either as good or poor. You and I know that these statements are unreasonable, especially when two neighboring states are contrasted. I know of an instance of a poultryman who moved from Vineland, N. J. to the Hudson Valley in New York. He moved his hens with him and continued using the same feed and handling which he practiced in Vineland. He shipped his eggs to the same receiver and had about the same distance to market. He received two cents a dozen less for his eggs after the move.

Why is a chicken that has barred feathers better eating than one with white plumage and of the same breed? I don't know the answer to that one, but I do know that Barred Plymouth Rocks regularly sell for more money than White of Buff Plymouth Rocks here in New York, quality size and age being equal.

With one or two exceptions, Northeastern eggs are not regarded too highly by the market buyers of New York City. That must be accepted as a fact. But it must not be accepted as a permanent state of affairs. Any unprejudiced observer of this market will say that quality, if consistent, reliable, and in sufficient quantity will overcome any adverse prejudice.

The job, therefore, is to work on quality, get all your neighbors to work on it, talk it at every poultry meeting, pound at it consistently. We've got to get buyers thinking in terms of Northeastern eggs when they are looking for

fine quality. If buyers must have prejudices, let's build up a prejudice in favor of Northeastern eggs.

What Producers Think

I've talked and written to a lot of producers here in the Northeast on the question of egg quality and the reactions I get from them can be grouped into three attitudes.

1. Some producers are anxious to learn all they can and do everything possible to improve quality.
2. Some think it's all right in theory but do not think it worth the bother.
3. Others feel that an egg is an egg and all this quality stuff is "bunk."

There's a general moving upward through these three grades. The middle group is the one we have to concentrate on.

I got a letter a short time ago from a producer who, in a humorously sarcastic tone tells me that I expect producers to take a lot of time and trouble with their eggs. He writes: "These eggs

were produced, watched over, prayed and aged over by a politically free but economically very much bound slave, whose official handle is farmer. They were carried from my coop in wire baskets. They were cooled and rolled upside down and then again down side up. They were wiped, dried, and cooled again. Then they were placed in a crate and set up in the parlor to get high minded. There's nothing lowbrow about these eggs as the hens are lectured nightly. Any low down, miserable price will be accepted."

Just as a matter of interest I want to say that I have inspected the eggs of the author of this letter regularly at least twice a week ever since he wrote this letter. The quality of them is either good or very good every time. He did, however, express the feeling of many poultry keepers on this subject.

Good Care Not Difficult

Now the point I like to make is that it is really not a hard job to handle eggs properly. It requires a little thinking and a few minor arrangements. After one gets into the habit of handling eggs to preserve quality, it doesn't seem like extra trouble at all. Some people make an attempt and if results are not immediate they quit in disgust. That's not the right way to get ahead.

Most anyone can easily detect the effects of poor production or bad handling in butter or milk. Just imagine breaking eggs out in open dishes and letting them sit around in a warm place. You'd soon hate to eat those eggs yourself. Now, isn't it asking quite a lot of a thin, porous egg shell to guard that same product from all sorts of adverse conditions?

The shell is made of lime, is less than a thirty-second of an inch thick and is full of pores.

Inside the shell there are two very
(Continued on Page 18)

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Nearby Poultrymen



Just a Few Early June Hints

HOW often should a brooder house be cleaned? This question is often discussed, seldom settled. My own private idea is that it should be cleaned whenever it needs cleaning. If the chicks are very crowded, or if the



L. E. Weaver

ventilation is so restricted that the moisture is held in the room or if coccidiosis appears it will need cleaning every day. But if the chicks have all the room they should have and the ventilation is correct, and the water dishes set up on wire frames and no disease has appeared it may not be necessary to clean out for several weeks.

* * *

Chicks started after June first, will be badly handicapped by hot weather, but if they do well they will be starting to lay small eggs in November as the price of eggs starts dropping. It will probably be a better investment to wait and buy some well grown and earlier hatched pullets next fall, or to get some 4 to 8 weeks old pullets now.

* * *

It may be easier to vaccinate pullets against fowl pox now than to try to catch them up on the range later. The best time is when they are six weeks old.

* * *

Carbolineum painted on the roosts and roost supports now will keep out the red mites all summer. As it comes from the can it is too thick to be sprayed on. Heating will thin it enough to spray. It should not be diluted with kerosene. With some brands kerosene causes a gummy sediment.

* * *

Chicks raised to several weeks of age entirely indoors almost always have rough looking plumage. Did you ever notice how quickly the feathers smooth down when the pullets are put

out on range? It looks to me as though the explanation lies in something other than the feed. Also I am not sure that it is a very important matter.

* * *

When you see what looks like small chunks of tomato pulp in the droppings of the chicks or hens do not jump to the conclusion that acute coccidiosis is present with its "bloody droppings." Occasional red or reddish brown in the droppings seems to be a normal thing in most flocks. However, it is always wise to investigate at once, anything of which you are suspicious.

* * *

It is well to repeat once more that if the growing chicks become droopy and the droppings do show unmistakable signs of blood it is acute coccidiosis.

Get some dried skim milk and add it to your chick mash at the rate of three pounds of dried milk to seven pounds of mash. That makes a forty per cent milk mash, if there was already ten per cent of dried milk in the chick mash. Give all the water the chicks want to drink. Then clean out the litter each day and take care of it so that no other chicks can become infected. It is alive with coccidial infection. Continue the milk feeding (sometimes called the milk flush) and the daily cleaning out until the chicks recover, usually 2 or 3 days. Then return to the usual ration.

* * *

There are two kinds of culls in poultry; production culls and market culls. A production cull is a hen that is no longer valuable as a producer of eggs. She is usually an excellent table fowl because she lays on fat instead of laying eggs. These production culls will be showing up from now on and the sooner they are spotted and marketed the better for your bank account. Market culls are birds that are thin in flesh, are diseased or for some other reason are not wanted on the market. They should be conditioned by good feeding before shipping, or if that is not possible destroy them at home. One or two market culls can, and usually do, discredit an entire shipment of first class birds.

—L. E. Weaver.

I Call on Two Connecticut Poultrymen

By H. L. Cosline

IF you find yourself on the road between Bethel and Newtown, in Fairfield County, Connecticut, it will pay you to turn aside to see Homestead farm, owned by E. J. Morgan and his son, G. C. Morgan. It is located at the top of a steep and stony hill, which provides an excellent location for keeping it sanitary, and incidentally, so Mr. Morgan says, they get a fine breeze in winter as well as summer.

Some real breeding is done on the farm. All the hens

are trapnested, and near the main laying house there are a number of small pens holding special matings of birds with unusually good records.

Most of the chicks are raised in a group of ten brooder houses equipped with a glass substitute, and each with its coal stove hover. One small but interesting point is that each water bucket has, floating on top of it, a



Just a few of the brooder houses on Homestead Farm, Newtown, Connecticut. There are 10 in this group, and just to the left is the range equipped with range shelters with wire floors.

slatted wood cover which keeps the young chicks from falling in. As soon as the pullets get a little size, they are moved to a group of range shelters with wire floors. On two farms Mr. Morgan and his father keep about 2,600 hens, and have raised this year 5,600 chicks.

The main laying house is fitted up to save labor. A truck drives up to the house and unloads feed. At one side is a feed mixer operated by an electric motor, and the feed then drops through chutes to the hen house below.

Culmour Leghorn Farm

Another fine, up-to-date poultry farm is the Culmour Leghorn Farm, owned by Leo Grouten of Farmington, Hartford County. He has about 3,400 laying hens and usually raises about 7,500

(Continued on Page 19)



From every standpoint—cost, quality, depreciation, dependability of performance and all-round usefulness—Dried Beet Pulp is a good investment today.

Its price today is within three dollars a ton of its record low for the last 27 years. Its quality can always be depended upon. It keeps indefinitely—can be stored for years, if necessary, without any lowering of feeding value. Does not turn sour, rancid or musty—it will keep sound and sweet, wholesome and palatable indefinitely. Rats, mice, moths and weevils will not touch it. Its dependability as a producer of milk and health under all conditions is common knowledge among feeders of dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep. And every day more such feeders are learning how numerous are its uses—how easily it fits into any ration—how much it improves the feeding efficiency of any ration—how universal is its adaptability as a regular or emergency feed.

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Here is real food for thought in these days of drought—of threatened crops—and of legislation designed to increase the market value of farm products. *How long can the present low price of dried beet pulp be maintained?* BUY NOW, FOR SUMMER FEEDING, OR FOR NEXT FALL AND WINTER.

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Per Dozen....	\$1.00	\$3.00
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.

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THE McALISTERVILLE HATCHERY,
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Cash or C.O.D.

Large English Type	100	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$6.30	\$63.00
Ed. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	6.75	67.50
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100% del. guar. Order Now, Cert.No.5852		

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S.C. Wh. Leghorns, lg. type	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.
Wh. and Barred Ply. Rocks	6.50	32.50	65.
R.I. Reds & Black Minorcas	6.50	32.50	65.
100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.			

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What's In an Egg?

(Continued from Page 16)

thin shell membranes which also allow gases and water vapor to pass through them very freely.

Germs, that are abundant in all forms of filth, can pass through the shell and shell membranes quite readily.

Then you find the egg white, which is almost 90% water, constructed in little bubbles of protein. Each bubble is full of water. Heat, extreme cold, bacteria, or sometimes just age will break open the bubbles, making the egg white look watery. The broken down white won't whip up or poach very well.

Warmth Ruins Egg Quality

Finally, in the middle is the yolk. It is about 50% water, 35% fat, and 15% protein. On every yolk is a germ spot. If the egg is fertile the germ will grow at temperatures above 70 degrees F. The yolk is held together by a very thin membrane. If much heat or extreme cold comes in contact with the egg some of the water freed in the egg white will pass into the yolk. This stretches the membrane, sometimes to the breaking point, and makes transparent spots appear on the surface of the yolk giving it a mottled appearance. These spots often are visible in candling.

- In candling an egg a buyer looks at three things,
1. The air-cell which forms at the top of the egg and increases in size as water evaporates from the egg.
 2. The yolk. If the white is watery and the yolk is flattened, the yolk will swing out close to the shell as the egg is twirled before the candling light. It then casts a large dark shadow. If the egg white is thick the yolk is held in the center and its shadow is hardly visible.
 3. The egg white. He looks for blood, meat spots, or decay. He also forms an idea of how thick or thin the white is by how fast the yolk moves and how dark its shadow is when twirled before the candling light.
- Knowing this about the structure of an egg you can readily appreciate why it must be watched and handled just like milk or butter.
- Let me say again that it's about as easy to handle eggs right as wrong. And remember we want to build up a favorable prejudice for Northeastern eggs.—J. C. Huttar.

Runner Ducks Again

About a year ago I wrote an item about runner ducks. Since that time a study by the survey method has been made of eleven farms in Central New York that keep White Runner ducks for layers. The study was made by Dr. E. G. Misner and L. W. Harvel of the Department of Agricultural Economics, and L. M. Hurd, of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, at Cornell.

I was correct last year about two facts. First, the young ducks can be raised on land too full of coccidiosis and worms to be safe for chicks. This simply means that the diseases and parasites that trouble chicks are not harmful to the ducks. No doubt in time the ducks will get theirs too. It does not mean that if a few ducks are put with a flock of chicks, the ducks will

clean up the premises and keep the chicks free of troubles. Some people got that idea from what I wrote last year. Second, the mortality among laying ducks is very low.

I was incorrect about all the other points. The study shows that the average number of eggs laid is almost exactly the same as for an equal number of good pullets, about 145 eggs per duck per year. The price of duck eggs is higher than for hen eggs during January, February and March only. The rest of the time the duck eggs bring less. The average price for the year is about the same for both. I am copying the summary from the report that was made of the study.

1. Ducks require about half again as much feed to rear and produce a dozen eggs as hens. Feed is the largest item of cost.
 2. More labor is required in feeding and in caring for the eggs from ducks than hens. It is customary to wet the mash and all eggs must be washed as ducks lay on the floor.
 3. More floor space is required per bird by ducks than hens, but cheaper buildings are satisfactory for ducks.
 4. Mortality of ducks is much less than of hens, but the advantage in this respect is more than offset by the higher feed charges.
 5. Shipping charges are higher per dozen of duck eggs because of less eggs to the case.
 6. If it is impossible for a poultryman to raise healthy chicks so that he continually loses money on commercial poultry, ducks for laying purposes offer one way of using the buildings. The results on the few farms studied seem to indicate, however, that ducks were not as profitable as hens.
- L. E. Weaver.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this column at regular intervals we plan to give you worthwhile news about the products of our advertisers. Many commercial companies conduct valuable experiments, sometimes publish bulletins giving worthwhile information, and at times there are new products which are real news. Such information you will find here under the heading "With American Agriculturist Advertisers."

Heat and Refrigeration


The Perfection Stove Company, 7810-B Platt Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, have two booklets, — one explaining an oil-burning refrigerator, and the other explaining an oil-burning cook stove.

For More Butterfat

The Tioga-Empire Feed Mills, Inc., of Waverly, New York, are enthusiastic over the records made by feeding "Creamatine." Almost invariably after changing to this feed, the average butterfat test of the herd has gone up a few points. Mr. Palmer believes that further trials will strengthen the evidence. If it is proven to the satisfaction of milk producers that the butterfat test can be raised by feed, the discovery will be invaluable to dairymen.

Soy Bean Paint

The Swift "Bridge of Service" at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, is painted with a paint in which soy bean oil is used. As G. F. Swift, president of



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 3:40 daily except Saturday; Bill Robbins, 12:55 daily except Saturday. (Eastern Standard Time).

MONDAY, JUNE 11
12:35—"The Plant Doctor Looks At Your Garden Flowers," Dr. C. E. F. Guterman.
12:45—"Two-Timing," Miss Ruth Devenpeck.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12
12:35—"Health Suggestion," Dr. William A. Howe.
12:45—"Playing Favorites in the Henhouse," H. J. Talmage

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13
12:35—"Canning by Wire."
12:45—"Country Things I Love," (Countryside Talk), E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14
12:35—"Grass, Grain and Greenbacks," J. A. McKee.
12:45—"The Use of Farm Practices in Insect Control Work," P. M. Eastman.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15
12:35—"When Dobbin Gets A Flat Tire," Dr. E. J. Sullivan.
12:45—"Better Board for the Summer Boarder," Miss Winifred Wagner.
7:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16
12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Taking the Sing-Song Out of 4-H Singing," Windham County, Vermont, 4-H Clubs.

Swift and Company, applied the first bit of paint, he remarked that it would mean a few less soft hogs. Soy beans make soft pork, but after the oil is removed, the remaining meal makes a good feed.

"Short Cuts to Power Transmission"

A 72 page illustrated text book entitled, "Short Cuts to Power Transmission," has just been published by the Flexible Steel Lacing Company. This book is a thorough revision, with new chapters added, of a book with the same title which the company has published in years past. It contains all information needed in solving any ordinary belt transmission problem, a discussion of belting of all types, extremely informative material on the subject of belt joints and good transmission practice, besides a mass of useful associated tables and data. Copies may be secured, the compliments of the company, by writing them at 4607-31 Lexington Street, Chicago.

Powdered Molasses

For years it was considered impossible to produce a dry powdered molasses that would not take water from the air and become liquid. Now the Molaska Corporation, of 7406 Stanton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, have solved the problem. To prove their point, they offer to send a free sample and a booklet of information.

Fully fifty per cent of the bees in New York State perished during the past winter, and one-half of the remaining colonies are in danger of starvation, says Prof. George Rea of New York College of Agriculture.

Connecticut farmers who want a concise reference book on insect pests and plant diseases will find it difficult to locate a better one than two bulletins, Plant Pest Handbook for Connecticut, which is Bulletin 344, Part 1, and Diseases and Injuries, Part 2.

Send for your copy to the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Connecticut. If you live outside the State of Connecticut, you will have to take your chances about getting one, but it will do no harm to ask.

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Buy Now! Wolf Chicks the choice of thousands at these lowest possible prices. All Blood-tested with Antigen for B. W. D. by Gilbert Wolf, American Poultry Association Flock Inspector. All reactors removed. We guarantee 100% live delivery and 14-day livability, which means replace losses first 7 days at 1/2 and last 7 days at 3/4 of original price.

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Here is a fine, uniform bunch of pullets grown on range. A very important factor in raising good pullets is to have plenty of feeder space, otherwise the weaker ones get crowded away and never develop satisfactorily.

LET'S TALK American

(Continued from Page 5)



The Dutch were an important part of our early population and they contributed many excellent words. Some examples are cruller, cold-slaw, dominie, stoop. Everybody always called a porch a stoop, and we will hereafter.

Other Dutch words, or words derived from the Dutch are span (of horses), waffle, hook (of land), scow, boss, and Santa Claus.

The third reason why we shall use a vocabulary largely of American origin is that it helps to emphasize the fundamental principles upon which this nation was founded. As H. E. Babcock, and the rest of us on the staff of *American Agriculturist*, have stated many times lately, America is departing too far from certain truths which were built by our forefathers into the foundations of the nation. We do not join in the modern sneers at the rugged individualism of our fathers. We do not believe in the modern doctrine that America can spend its way out of the depression. We do believe that our fathers were right in teaching and practicing thrift. And, lastly, we know that individual initiative and personal freedom and responsibility made this country what it is. When she departs from these principles, she will be no longer great.

Now we of *American Agriculturist* most emphatically are not "old-foggyish" or reactionary. We are modernists. We believe that people have better times and are happier today than ever before; but we know that they are so because of our splendid heritage. We must keep that heritage safe and pass it on. They of the past built our American civilization on right foundations. Now some would like to destroy what has been done and rebuild on old-world models, reducing the freedom and liberty of the individual and regimenting him in a military-like discipline under a government of great central powers. That will not work. *American Agriculturist* will resist it with all its might. To help do this we will revive interest in the good things of the past. Our fathers made things with their hands so well that some of them

are still in use after a century and a half. Can you imagine a chair from a modern factory still strong enough to hold a fat man one hundred and fifty years hence? From time to time we will talk about these things in this publication (read the article on page one of this issue), not only because they are interesting but because they should be preserved, and because they prove that anything worth doing is worth doing well.

So in the future columns of *American Agriculturist*, begin to look for a language which is typically American. Do not expect much at first for it will be a slow process building a vocabulary and we shall most certainly need your help. You are invited to send in your suggestions and to contribute words and phrases which you think belong in a truly American speech. In selecting such words we must be careful to follow certain rules, which include:

First, any words may be included in *American Agriculturist* vocabulary which were in use any time from the landing of the Pilgrim fathers to the present time, but preference will be given to words and phrases which were typically American in their origin.

Second, *American Agriculturist* circulates in the thirteen original colonies, from Maryland north. Early American words should be typical of the language in these northern and central colonies. They may come, however, from Indian, Dutch, Quaker, Yankee, or early American Scotch or Irish sources. The fundamental test is whether or not the word was used for many years by any large part of our people.

Third, the words and phrases in our new American vocabulary should not violate the principles of good grammar. However, we aim for a strong, pithy, picturesque style and our vocabulary may therefore include some words now out of use but the meaning of which is still clear; some slang and colloquialisms, so expressive and apt that they have survived through the years; and words which have been coined by our people to meet new situations.

I Call on Two Connecticut Poultrymen

(Continued from Page 17)

and 9,000 chicks. This year for the first time Mr. Groueten is trying out electric brooding in a number of houses. He finds it very satisfactory, and, he believes, cheaper than coal, particularly late in the season.

The chicks are brooded until they are eight weeks old in a long brooder house with a hot water brooding system. They are then moved out to colony houses in a wooded area close by. Mr. Groueten does not believe that it is so important to get chicks out on range early. He feels that a lot of the pullet mortality that poultrymen have been having is due to hatching pullet eggs. He also thinks that crowding hens is one big cause of cannibalism, and on his own farm he takes care to give the layers plenty of room. Mr. Groueten says that a good deal of the lack of uniformity in the growth of chicks is caused by too few feeders. He cannot understand why some poultrymen will skimp on this point. He believes in lots of feeders and in keeping them full.

Here for the first time I saw oat hulls used as poultry litter. Mr. Groueten likes them and says that while they cost him about the same as straw, he has to clean the house but two-thirds as often as when he uses straw. He puts in 100 pounds in a 12 ft. x 16 ft. brooder house, or 300 pounds in a 24 ft. x 24 ft. pen.

The ventilation of the main laying house is a bit different than any I have seen. In the center of each pen there is a large window which can be swung in and hooked to the ceiling in the summertime. Part of each window is covered with a glass substitute, but at both the top and the bottom there are shutters which can be opened and closed to regulate the amount of air that enters.

Realizing that ventilation is a summer as well as winter problem, the owner has provided an outlet through the roof of each pen, which is not used at all in winter, but which in the summertime helps to keep the house cool.

Mr. Groueten believes that even with the present relationship between eggs and feed, a poultryman can make money if he gets good production and is able to keep down mortality. His eggs go to the Hartford Poultry Producers' Cooperative.

Toe picking and feather pulling in baby chicks may be prevented and controlled by giving the chicks plenty of room, darkening the brooder house, getting the chicks out of doors on a clean range and painting the injured chicks with pine tar or a mixture of two ounces of pine tar, one-half ounce powdered aloes, and tincture of iodine sufficient to dilute to desired consistency for application.



Gannett Newspapers Are Home Papers

Gannett Newspapers are home newspapers. There is nothing blatantly new and flashy about members of this newspaper family. Several are over 100 years old. They have grown up with the communities they serve.

To meet the Gannett standard, a newspaper must be clean, fair, independent and constructive; it must be a home newspaper fit to enter the home and be read by every member of the family.

Gannett Newspapers are home papers in two respects. They stand for the best in life and try to do their share to enable families to get a true picture of the world about them. They are also interested in that larger home — the community which means the city or village in which they are published and the surrounding territory. And in this respect they are helpful because on each newspaper the publisher, editors and staff are home folks. They understand their community and its people.

Each Gannett Newspaper is by, of, and for the community it serves.

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NEWBURGH, N. Y., NEWS
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Little Big-Heart

By C. A. Stephens

Three Maine boys go to Portland to see the great fire. A small child who cannot find her parents attaches herself to them. Deserted by the other two, one boy whose family is away takes her home and sends for a nearby maiden lady, saying that he wants to give her a kitten.

As a result Miss Euphemia cares for the child, but this causes a quarrel with her brother with whom she lives and she leaves home. Later the quarrel is patched up and Sissy continues to live with Euphemia and Canaan Lovejoy.

Dassa, as Sissy is now called, is known for her love for animals. She publicly prevents a driver from beaten his oxen at a pulling contest, and later interferes when a teacher punishes one of the pupils.

CHAPTER SIX

So many sects, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
When just the art of being kind
Is all this sad world needs.

DASSA'S impulsive compassion, which she could help no more than she could help breathing, had brought little Pierre Rancier's flogging upon her own shoulders. But Hood, the school-master, conscience-stricken and ashamed, had abandoned the school. District No. 8 was without a teacher in the midst of the winter term.

On the next day the school committee met to inquire into the cause of the master's disappearance. The committee consisted of a country doctor, a village lawyer and a respectable farmer. When they learned that Dassa had left her seat in school hours and tried to shield an unruly boy from punishment, they were astonished, and promptly decided to sustain the master. Mr. Beaman, chairman of the committee, wrote at once to ask him to return. The young man replied that he believed himself unfit to be a school-teacher, and that nothing would tempt him to come back.

The committee then tried to find some one else, and had difficulty in doing so. It happened that I had come home to spend Thanksgiving that fall—the first time in four years; and at length the committee asked me, for lack, I suppose, of a better, to take the Corners school. I had not experience in teaching, for I was only a student myself; and I had been away so long I did not appreciate the changes that had taken place at the Corners since the paper-mills and shoe factories had brought in so many people of foreign birth. I felt flattered by the invitation to teach, and somewhat inconsiderately accepted it.

Entering the schoolhouse on Monday morning, the eighth of December, I made an earnest opening address, such as youthful pedagogues are apt to deliver, and then asked my pupils to open their Testaments and read each a verse of the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John.

The third pupil in the first row of front seats was a French-Canadian girl, fifteen years of age, named Marie Bos-

quet. She refused to read. When I asked her why, she replied, reluctantly and sullenly, that her parents did not wish her to do so. Questioned further, she told me her parents had religious scruples, and believed it wrong to read the Protestant Scriptures. The boy in the seat next hers also declined to read from the Testament.

I asked if there were others of like mind. In response to my question, fully fifty of the eighty-three pupils present raised their hands. One bold little Irish girl piped up that it was "wrong ter read de Protestant Book," and added that she should not study "de hist'ry book, nuther, fer it said de Catholics was wickud. An' sure," she continued, briskly, "dey's not wickud at all. Dey's good, an' God loves them. Father Subier says so."

I was both amused and disturbed, but dropping the matter for the time, bid my pupils lay aside their Bibles and take their school-books. I knew the custom there from time immemorial had been to open school every morning by reading the Scriptures. So that evening I called on Mr. Beaman, the lawyer, the chairman of the committee, to ask his advice, and to learn what the wishes of the school board were in the circumstances.

Mr. Beaman seemed strangely unwilling to say anything specific upon the situation, but talked at great length on the general subject of education in the United States. When at last I asked him, pointblank, what should be done the next morning with regard to reading the Scriptures, he parried, and said that he would consult with his colleagues and "let me know." But no decision was rendered for two weeks.

In the meantime Mr. Winfield, the Congregational clergyman, called twice, and remonstrated with me for discontinuing the reading of the Scriptures. Five ladies, active in church work, also called and talked earnestly to me on the same subject.

In the schoolroom other difficulties beset me. I had to govern thirty or more unruly boys, all of whom had observed with interest and glee that I had excused from reading in the Testament those who objected on the ground of religious scruples. To speak lightly, many of these rogues now showed "religious scruples" concerning arithmetic and geography. If the Testament could be evaded on that plea, why not "hard sums" and rules, which were even more repugnant to their tastes?

I was forced to adopt some course. Since the school committee had not let me know its wishes, I was obliged to act on my own responsibility. There was less in the way of precedent in those days than there is now to guide a teacher. I spent an entire evening searching the Constitution of the United States for precept and authority. I found it stated there that every one shall have liberty to worship God as he pleases, and shall not be molested or coerced in doing so.

On the following Saturday I called

at the house of every family in the district, and asked the parents whether they wished their children to read from the Scriptures. Some replied in the affirmative, some in the negative. Of those pupils whose parents approved, I formed, the next Monday morning, a special class to read from the New Testament. All the others I excused.

I do not advocate or defend this plan; I merely record what I did in my inexperience.

To my mortification, I found that this arrangement pleased no one. Rumor of what I was doing had no sooner gone abroad than the hitherto silent school committee sent word to me that I had made a great mistake! Mr. Winfield also said so publicly throughout his parish. I was told, too, that the Catholic priest was displeased.

Three days later the committee, sure now that they were on the popular side, called in a body to inform me that they would not sustain me in my course.

My indignation was intense. "Very well, gentlemen," I said. "I should gladly have carried out your wishes, if you had had any. But you evaded your duty and left me without instructions. Your neglect caused insubordination in school. I was compelled to act on my own judgment. I did what seemed to me best, and now you come here and discredit me. Accept my resignation as teacher here from this hour."

This outburst from an angry young man's heart ended my career as pedagogue, after an inglorious effort of three weeks. Again No. 8 was without a teacher.

This time the committee resolved to make no mistake in their man. Mr. Beaman journeyed into an adjoining county and secured the services of Nate Kildrake, a noted schoolmaster, especially famous as a "straightener."

By this time the school district was split into two hostile factions, and the unruly boys, encouraged by what they had heard at home, determined to "make it hot" for the new master. They hooted him on his advent into town; and when, on opening school, he commanded all to open their Bibles and read in turn from the first chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke, not a copy of the New Testament except his own could be found in the house! Some rogue had privately entered, early that morning, and taken away every Testament in the room.

Moreover, twenty or more of the youthful rebels had banded together and pledged themselves to learn no lessons which the new master might assign. They had already seen two masters leave that term, and they now resolved to drive out the "straightener."

Many other school-books were also missing from the desks; and Mr. Kildrake was able to do little that day except lay down the law, assign lessons, and order every pupil to come provided with a copy of the Scriptures next morning.

Here was a bad state of things; but it seems to me to have been less the fault of the youngsters than of the school committee, the parents and religious advisers. If the parents, the school board and the clerical gentle-

men had met and harmonized their differences, as Christian people and good citizens should do, there would have been no trouble at the school-house.

Not more than twenty Testaments were produced on Tuesday—there seemed to be a great dearth of the sacred books. As previously, Marie Bosquet and some others refused to read. When threatened with the ferule, they mumbled their verses—that is to say, made inarticulate sounds instead of pronouncing the words.

When the first arithmetic class was called and questioned as to the lesson, numbers of the boys replied, "Haint got it." Mr. Kildrake gave them an hour longer, informing them sternly that at the end of that time he would whip those who did not know their lessons. The twenty rebels shut their books and grinned defiantly. They did not believe that he would dare flog them all, if they stood together.

Mr. Kildrake afterward said that in all his experience he was never in a schoolroom where rebellion was so bold. Perceiving that serious trouble was at hand, and that flogging on a large scale was inevitable, he prudently sent for Mr. Beaman to be present as his witness and authority. That gentleman, as usual, was slow in responding; his motto seems to have been "Wait till the clouds roll by," if possible. Mr. Kildrake sent for him again in haste.

In the meantime, the hour of grace having expired, the rebellious arithmetic class was recalled to the recitation seat. Mr. Kildrake first gave each boy a chance to recite the lesson.

"I haint got it," was the reply of each one in turn; and the row of hard, young faces wore a grin of exultation. Evidently the moment for decision action had come. The master produced two greenhide whips, and proceeded to keep his word with them. He was a vigorous man, who believed in corporal punishment; and since it had come to whipping, he determined to conquer each one in turn.

The first in the class was a round-headed, black-haired boy of sixteen, named Felix St. Cyr, who, after receiving twenty stinging blows in silence, begged for mercy, and promised to get his lessons in future.

"Very well," the master said. "Take your book and let me see you study."

He had heard about Dassa, and feared a scene with her. Glancing toward her desk, he saw that she had buried her face on it and was holding both hands to her ears, as if to shut out the sounds.

The next delinquent was a larger boy, named Charles Cyprian, who surrendered at the tenth blow; and just at that moment there was a knock at the outer door. Mr. Beaman had come—in considerable excitement. On admitting him, the master explained what had happened, and why the boys were being whipped.

"Go on! I fully approve!" exclaimed Mr. Beaman. In fact, his manner was joyous, rather than regretful.

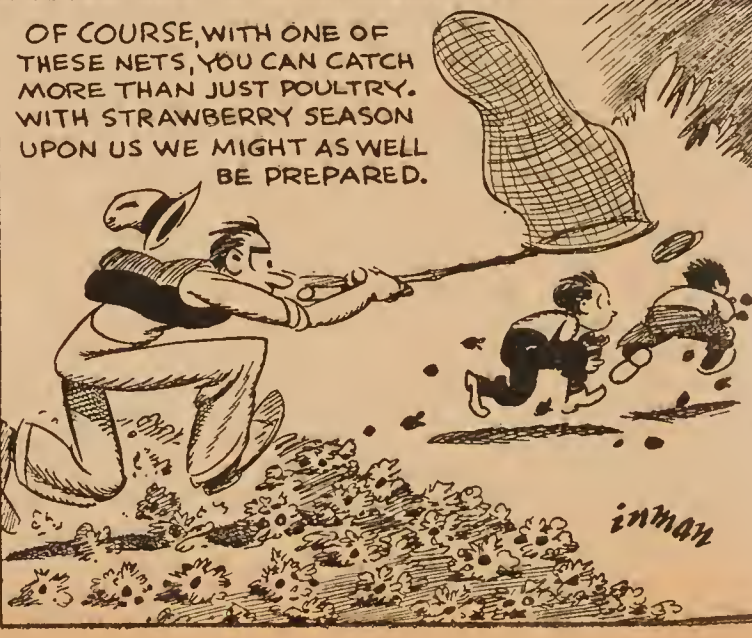
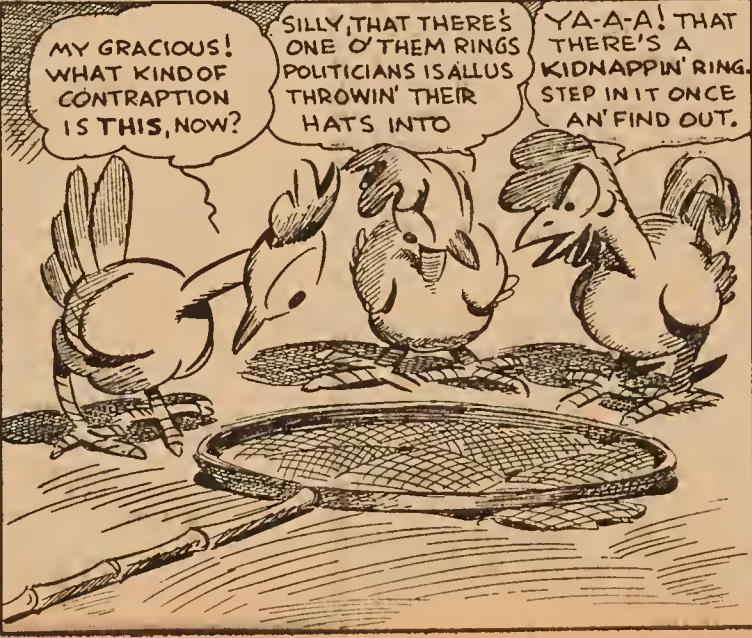
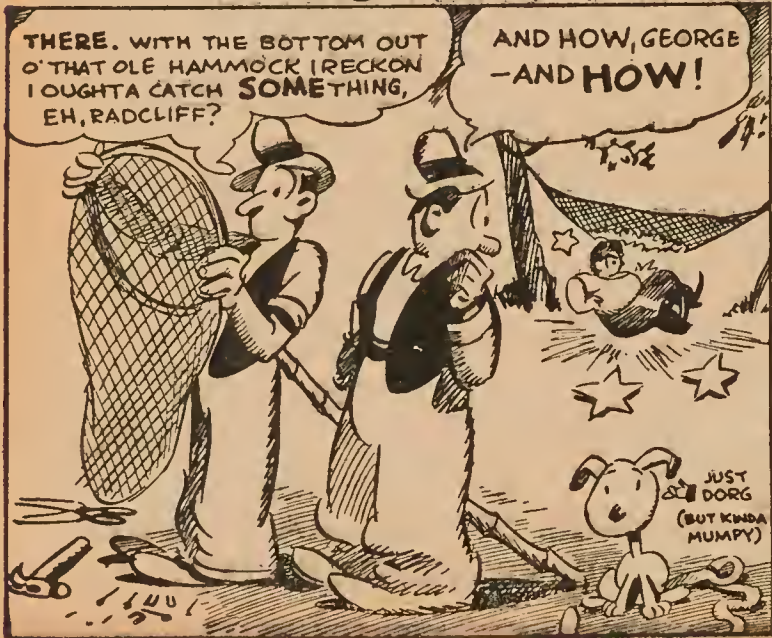
The next boy, Johnny Gardner, was hardly twelve years old. When taken in hand, he cried lustily. "Don't whip

TO CATCH A CHICKEN WITHOUT CHASING IT AROUND

Make a longhanded net out of an old hammock, a barrel hoop and a bamboo fishing pole

Lay it down, mouth up, near the chickens you are after and drop some corn in the center of it.

When a chicken steps on the net to get the corn, lift it up suddenly, tip it slightly—and there's your chicken. . .



me!" he implored. "Don't whip me! I will get my lesson every day!"

"I am obliged to whip you," the master replied. "Your repentance comes too late. You have incurred the penalty."

"Oh, I didn't think you would!" Johnny howled.

"Very likely, but I keep my word," said the master, and glanced at Mr. Beaman, who soon again exclaimed that he fully approved. Thus officially reinforced, the teacher returned to his task.

Hardly had the first blow fallen on Johnny's shoulders, when Dassa was at the master's side, begging him not to strike.

Before he could reply, Mr. Beaman interposed. "You are the girl who made trouble here before, are you not?" he cried. "I command you to take your seat."

Dassa started to obey; but when the whip was plied again, Johnny's outcries caused her to turn. "Oh, I cannot! I cannot!" she cried. "I cannot see him struck!"

"I will expel you from the school!" exclaimed Mr. Beaman. "I do expel you!" he shouted; for, unmindful of the threat, Dassa was again clinging to the master's arm.

"Take your books and go home!" cried Mr. Beaman, angrily. "You are expelled for disorderly conduct."

Weeping bitterly, Dassa took her books and moved toward the door. Mr. Kildrake waited until she had gone out; but she must have heard the howl with which Johnny responded to the first stroke after the door closed, for the next moment she had flown back into the room and was hanging to Mr. Kildrake's arm with both hands!

Mr. Beaman sprang to his feet and put the girl forcibly from the room. It was reported that he struck her, in his excitement; but Dassa did not confirm the rumor. He followed her a part of the way home, however, and lectured her severely.

When he had returned, the master and he set to work again with the whips, and both being much exasperated by this time, they flogged away without mercy until all the rebels were reduced to abject submission. They whipped twenty boys cruelly, it was alleged.

The next morning only thirty of the eighty-three pupils appeared at school. After such a carnival of flogging, it is not strange, perhaps that the disaffected parents took their children out of school. It was believed that Father Subier advised the Catholic families to do so.

Mr. Kildrake taught the diminished school for eight weeks, then the old schoolhouse caught fire mysteriously, and was burned to the ground.

This was the beginning of an evil period in the history of No. 8 which lasted for several years; a dreary time of bickering and foolish hatred. The Catholic parents declined to send their children to the public school, and when compelled by the state law to educate them, they sought to establish a private school. Several efforts of this kind having failed, five families united in hiring as a schoolroom a vacant room over one of the village stores. There were twenty-three children in these families, which were those of workmen in the factories; and their mothers came one day to the Lovejoy farm to entreat Dassa to be their teacher.

After her expulsion from school, Dassa had remained at home during the spring and summer. The Elder had then insisted on paying her tuition and other expenses for a year at a young ladies' academy at Andover, in Massachusetts; and she had but recently returned from there.

The matter of a few hundred dollars did not now mean much to the Elder. After various changes of occupations, first in New York, then in Wisconsin and Michigan, he had invented, or at least got possession of, a new process for making paper from wood pulp. He was successful in getting this process adopted in a great many paper-mills, and was said to hold a million dollars' worth of pulp-mill stock. He now virtually controlled the mill at the Corners village; but his temper was said to be as tumultuous as ever.

He was away at Montreal and Chicago during the winter when Dassa was expelled from school; and we who had grown up with him and knew his characteristics, felt sure that it was only because of his absence and pre-occupation with business affairs that Mr. Kildrake and Squire Beaman had not been called to account by him—for Dassa was still the apple of the Elder's eye. In all his many vicissitudes and wanderings, I do not think that he had ever really cared for any one save this child, whom he had pulled from under the causeway on the night of the Portland fire.

Dassa was now in her seventeenth year. She thought it strange at first that these French-Canadian women should want her to teach their children.

"But I am not a Catholic," she said to them, gently. "You do not want me, do you?"

The women did not seem to think

(Continued on Page 25)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY says she nearly dies' a-chasin' round to swat the flies, she says she thinks that I am mean, or I would go and git some screen and shut them hungry flies outside, I would if I had proper pride. That's what Mirandy Jane tells me, that woman never let's me be, she nags away because some fly alights upon her cherry pie. She says she doesn't like it cuz them flies come in the door and buzz and fly around and loop the loop and take a dive into the soup. Them flies ain't satisfied outside, they seem intent on suicide by gittin' in the coffee pot, or in the cream, as like as not. Most ev'rything we have to eat has been walked over by flies' feet, when I have et a meal, by gee, there's forty flies inside of me.

I'd put the screens right on today, but flies will git in anyway, they have a way of dodgin in and then they can't git out again. We've tried to poison off them flies, and ev'ry time a couple dies a hundred more come in to see

whatails their relatives, by gee. You put some sticky paper out and catch a dozen flies, about, and then the cat gits stuck on it and yowls around and has a fit. The more you swat the more there is, I cannot understand, gee whiz, why Noah, when he build that ark allowed a pair of flies to park, and saved their lives to propogate, the human race to irritate. He had them flies upon the spot, he could have taken one good swat and saved a lot of toil and pain, oh for a chance like that again!

California

Here We Come!

IN AUGUST, California expects us. They have everything all ready. Golden Gate Park, Mission Dolores, Twin Peaks, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Little Mexico, Riverside, Mission Inn and San Bernardino. Welcome to **American Agriculturist** readers.



But California is only one of the fascinating places on America's summer map we are to visit. Colorado Rockies, the Grand Canyon, Rainier National Park, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Just names to most of us. Now we're coming out to get acquainted. "Hello, Portland". "So this is Seattle!"



Our train in the Montana Rockies

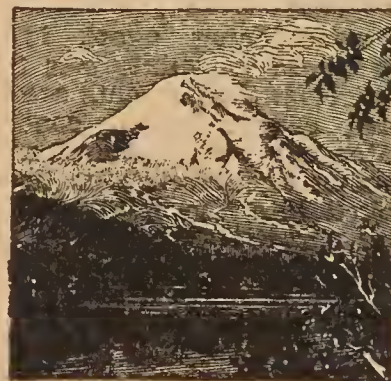
You are most cordially invited to come with us. Under the best auspices, that of the American Agriculturist, you will be royally entertained. Uncle Sam's collected attractions in his western states will be visited. We're going to size them up ourselves. Everybody who has seen them tells us they are "as advertised". Others say "wonderful", "beyond words", "marvelous country" and all that. One thing we're sure of—every dollar we have invested in travel has been profitable to us. Never a loss—just profits and dividends of satisfaction and pleasure. And when it comes

to seeing America, you get more for your money in these United States than anywhere in the wide, wide world.

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Editor E. R. Eastman,
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With the A.A. Homemaker



WARM weather makes us crave cooling drinks, refreshing, cool foods. Nature supplies us so bountifully with the fruits and vegetables to satisfy that craving; it only remains for the foodstuffs to be handled in such a way that they give highest returns in satisfaction.



Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

Take berries, for instance. A bowl of berries, nicely washed and cooled, sweetened if one prefers, is much more appealing than the same berries would be if served lukewarm from the sunshine, or carelessly bruised or broken. What would be more appetizing for afternoon refreshments or for "party" breakfast

than strawberries picked with stems on, washed, chilled, and arranged on individual plates lined with clean, strawberry leaves which form a pretty pattern around a mound of powdered sugar in the center?

In France wild-strawberries and the cultivated ones, or raspberries are brought to the table without washing, a small bowl of water, a dish of powdered sugar and a serving of whipped cream are provided for each person. Each berry is dipped into the water to cleanse it, then into the sugar and cream, and eaten from the stem. For the French, the world's greatest food artists, believe that water left on the berries will destroy their delicate flavor and aroma. We Americans might think that we cannot take the time at the table to address each berry as an individual, but it is worth trying, just to see how such treatment does bring out the berry flavor.

There are many ways of using berries delightfully in drinks, in salads, and in desserts. In fact, if certain principles are observed in using berries and fruits, alone or combined with others, it is hard to find any that would be anything but pleasing.

Drinks Require Tartness

For drinks, a fruit or berry that lacks tartness is much improved by combining with one that is at least slightly sour. Strawberries, raspberries,



peaches, apricots—in fact, most of the berries or fruits make better beverages if lemon juice is used with them. Rhubarb juice in small quantities is another good "tartener."

It is excellent practice to save all bits of left-over fruit juice, from fresh, stewed or canned fruits and use them, either as cooling fruit cocktails for beginning the meal, or thickened with flour or cornstarch and served hot over puddings. One great fault is to have these juices so sweet that the natural fruit flavor is completely covered.

It is also excellent practice to keep in the refrigerator a heavy sugar syrup ready to be diluted and combined with fruit juices for these refreshing drinks we are discussing. One-half cup of water to one cup of sugar is the proportion for this syrup. Boil it, covered, for five minutes. Cool it and keep in a covered jar or bottle in a cool place. By adding at the beginning 2 or 3 squares (oz.) of chocolate or 2/3 to 1 cup of cocoa to the sugar and water and cooking until thick, one has a de-

Cool Drinks---Cool Dishes

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HOCKETT

licious syrup for hot or cold chocolate on a moment's notice. This has to be diluted with milk, of course. Two to three tablespoons of the syrup to each cup or glass will be enough for most tastes.

Rhubarb syrup is made by adding 1/2 cup sugar to one quart hot rhubarb liquid from stewed rhubarb; cook 3 minutes, stirring constantly, let stand 3 to 4 hours before using.

How to Make Fruit Syrups

Fruit syrups may be made of currants, blackberries, cherries, raspberries and strawberries in this way. Bring 2 cups sugar and 2 cups water to boiling point quickly, stirring constantly. Cover, let boil 15 minutes. Add 2 cups fruit juice, cover, let boil 15 to 20 minutes, skim, cool. To get the juice, crush the berries or fruit, and strain in a cheesecloth. When serving, dilute with water or crushed ice, and garnish with some of the fresh fruit in each glass. A sprig of mint also goes well with most cold fruit drinks or with punches having tea as a foundation.



With one or more of these fruit syrups on hand and cookies or sponge cake, there is always something ready for the unexpected guest whom one wishes to serve just a "bite."

One of our good, wholesome American appetites is for ice cream and ices.

The term, ices, usually refers to frozen fruit juices which have no cream or milk added. These are cheap, wholesome and refreshing, though the grain will be coarser than those which have the cream. Furthermore, if frozen without stirring, as in the mechanical refrigerator, the grain will be coarser still. The mixtures are practically the same as for beverages except that they are richer in sugar and in quantity of fruit juice.

Freezing Ice Cream

If a freezer is used, start with a slow motion for five minutes, then gradually increase the speed until freezing is done. One part of ice cream salt to 3 parts of ice is right for freezing, then when the dasher has been removed, repack with one of salt to 4 of ice. The ice should be finely broken, as this helps to get a smoother texture in the cream. For a mousse or other mixture to be frozen without stirring, 2 parts of ice to one of salt is right for packing. A pudding mold or a can with tightly fitting lid, can be filled three-fourths full of the mixture to be frozen, the mold sealed with a strip of muslin dipped in melted fat, and then submerged in a mixture of ice and salt for 4 hours. When the mechanical refrigerator is used for freezing, the mixture should be stirred at the end of an hour, and possibly again at the end of another hour.

Some smoothening agent is also necessary where the mixture is frozen without stirring. Such agents are gelatin, cream, evaporated or condensed milk, beaten egg whites, marshmallow, or thickening agents such as flour or eggs cooked into the mixture. These help to prevent the coarse grain which forms when ice crystals take shape unless there is a turning dasher to break them up into smaller forms and add air which is beaten in at the same time. A large quantity of sugar in the recipe lengthens the time it will take to freeze it. Hence it is wise to use the smallest possible amount which will still make it palatable. Another point to remember is that freezing dulls all flavors, and this should be allowed for in tasting mixtures before freezing.

If you have some pet recipe which you have used in the crank freezer, you

can convert it for use in the refrigerator by following the suggestions given above, put in some of the smoothening agents, and stir it as soon as it begins to set, and once more within an hour.



The following recipes may be used either way, with the exception of the mousses which are always frozen without stirring, either packed in ice and salt or in the pan of the refrigerator.

Apricot Ice

3 cups stewed apricot (with juice)
Juice 2 lemons
2 cups sugar

2 tablespoons granulated gelatin in
1/4 cup cold water
2 cups hot water

Soften the gelatin in the cold water for five minutes, then pour on the boiling water, stir until dissolved, add sugar and cool. Mash apricots through colander, combine with other mixture. Add lemon juice. Freeze until it is a soft ice, then pack as for mousse, and let stand until firm. Serve plain or with whipped cream. —R. S.

Cherry Ice

Wash and stone a quart of cherries, chop finely, let stand with a half cup sugar until the juice runs freely. Boil 2 cups water with 1 1/2 cups sugar until it makes a syrup, about 5 minutes. Cool, add the cherry juice and freeze. Blackberries or raspberries may be used instead of the cherries. This is one of the coarse grained ices, but is deliciously refreshing. —R. S.

American Ice Cream

3 eggs
1 cup sugar
3/4 tablespoon corn starch

2 pints whole milk
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups cream
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Make a custard of the first five ingredients, let cool, add the cream and the vanilla and freeze. If chocolate cream is wanted, add 2 squares (oz.) of chocolate melted in 1/4 cup hot water to the hot custard. Also add an extra 1/4 cup sugar. If young children are to have this cream use only one and a half squares of the chocolate. This recipe is an excellent one and can be varied by folding in crushed peppermint sticks (1 cupful), or the same amount of crushed peanut brittle, while the mixture is mushy.

Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream

3/4 cup condensed milk (sweetened)
1/4 cup water

1 cup strawberries
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
1/4 cup confectioner's sugar
1 cup whipping cream

Blend sweetened condensed milk and



water thoroughly. Crush strawberries, sprinkle over with lemon juice and sugar. Combine the two mixtures and chill. Whip the cream to custard-like consistency and

fold into the chilled mixture. Freeze to a mush, scrape down from the sides of the pan and beat two minutes. Smooth out and freeze until firm, about two to five hours in all. For peach ice cream, substitute one cup crushed fresh peaches for the strawberries and proceed in exactly the same way.

* * *

Peach Ice Cream

Peel and slice and mash three large peaches. Coat with 2 tablespoons lemon juice. Add one cup granulated sugar. Beat two egg whites and add 1/2 pint sweet cream, unbeaten. Freeze. To make strawberry ice cream, substitute 2 cups of strawberry pulp for the peach pulp. Serves six.

* * *

Cherry Mousse

1 cup cherries
1/2 cup powdered sugar

1 pint cream

Wash, pit and chop cherries fine. Let stand in the sugar long enough to start the juice well. Whip cream until stiff, combine with cherry mixture and freeze for four hours, in ice and salt or in refrigerator pan. —R. S.

* * *

Three-of-a-kind Sherbet

3 cupfuls milk
3 cupfuls sugar
3 bananas

3 lemons
3 oranges
1 cupful water

Make a syrup of the sugar and water, and cool. Strain the juice of the oranges and lemons. Mash the bananas to a pulp. Put fruit into the freezer, add the syrup, then the milk. Freeze until firm.

* * *

Grape Juice Mousse

2 cups grape juice
1 tablespoon gelatin
2 tablespoons lemon juice

1 pint whipped cream
3 tablespoons powdered sugar

Heat grape juice to boiling and add gelatin which has been mixed with 1/4 cup cold water to soften. Add sugar and lemon juice and let cool. Fold in whipped cream and mix thoroughly. Let stand in ice and salt or in refrigerator pan for two to three hours, until firm. It can be sliced for serving and is a beautiful purplish color which is useful when one is trying to carry out a color scheme.

* * *

This list of recipes would not be complete without a sponge cake to serve with them; so here is an orange sponge cake.

Orange Sponge Cake

6 eggs, separated
1/2 cup orange juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice

1 1/2 cups sugar
1 1/2 cups pastry flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt

Sift flour and baking powder together four times. Beat egg whites until foamy, add salt and beat until stiff. Gradually beat in 3/4 cup sugar. Beat yolks, 3/4 cup sugar and fruit juices until light and foamy. Fold the flour, about 1/4 at a time, into the yolk mixture. Lastly, fold in the beaten whites. Bake in an ungreased angel food tin for 60 minutes in a slow oven, (325F.).

The American Heritage

(Continued from Page 1)

furnishings, that have survived from the 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries. Antique dealers have grown wealthy from the exploitation of such survivals. Why should not the owner of the farm benefit from his inheritance?

Many farmers have benefited. Their farms are pleasant places, more pleasant by far because tangible reminders of the men who worked and pleased on them in past years are evident in every field. Such farms are American, proud of their heritage.

To separate the leaves of a solid head of lettuce, cut a cone-shaped piece from the core, hold the head under the cold water faucet and let a stream of water run into the cavity.

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All of us, at some time or other, feel the effects of fatigue — and are not able to continue with our daily tasks satisfactorily. This is due, in a large measure, to the lack of reserve energy. Those who are called upon to do much outdoor physical labor, especially farm workers, realize this fact.


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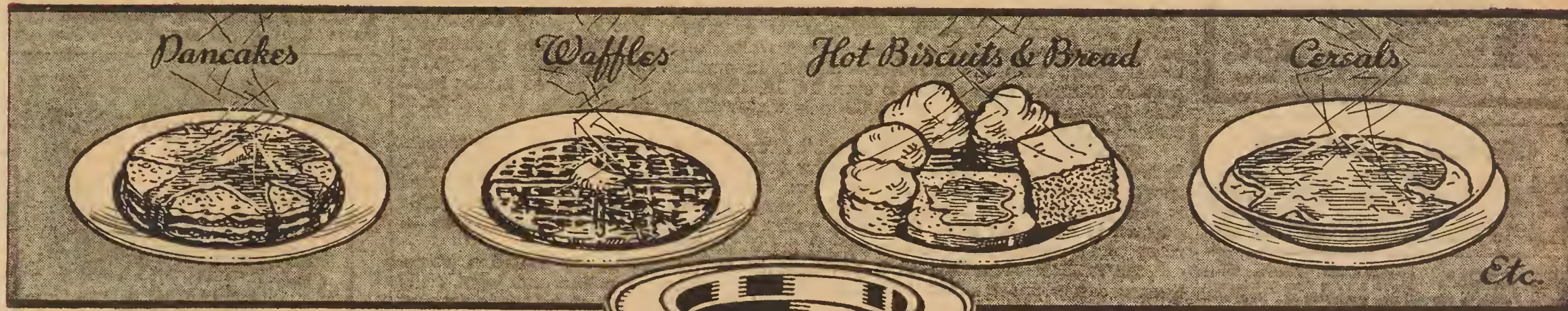
hot biscuits, cereals, etc. Keep your family and yourself well supplied with this delicious table syrup.

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SPORTS RIG NO. 2757 is much in favor with the young set this season. It is made of white linen, but shirting cotton, shirting silk, pique and similar sports materials are also suitable. The skirt buttons from waist to hem and is easily removed for hiking or tennis, but it is worn for spectator sports. This pattern is made for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 4 3/4 yards of 39-inch material for the entire outfit.

PATTERN NO. 2764 is a particularly happy choice for matrons whose figures can support a few slimming lines. The narrow collar and jabot frills and the center panel in the skirt are all designed to lend slenderness. Sheer cottons, linen prints, pastel tub silks, and wrinkle-resistant voiles are suggestions for making use of this very attractive model. Sizes are 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: any of these patterns, write name, address, pattern sizes, and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with proper remittance in stamps. (15 cents for each pattern). Add 12 cents additional for copy of our new Summer fashion catalogue. Address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Do You Know That—

Herbs for seasoning are useful and decorative in a kitchen window garden. Sage, mint, and thyme may be grown alone or in pots with other plants.

Brown sugar will not become lumpy if it is kept covered with a damp cloth in a cool place.

When soup is too salty, put a piece of raw potato into the kettle for a few minutes to absorb some of the salt.

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A Cake Contest for Grange Women

NEW YORK grange women will be friendly rivals in a State-wide cake baking contest that is being sponsored by *American Agriculturist*. Final awards will be made at the annual meeting of the New York State Grange in December when cash prizes of \$25, \$10, and \$5 will be given to the three highest scores in the State Contest.

State Master Freestone has delegated the Chairmen of the Service and Hospitality Committees to supervise the contests. The first series will be held in Subordinate Granges, the winners then being eligible to compete in the County or Pomona contests which will be held in each county previous to the State Grange meeting. Winners of the Pomona contests will compete in the State Contest which will be held coincident with the Annual State Grange Meeting.

Regulations Governing Contest

Entries will be limited to one plain two-egg (whole egg) butter cake from each contestant. The cake should be baked in a rectangular loaf pan and topped off with a fudge icing (chocolate flavor). Soft, boiled icings should be avoided because they will soak into the cake before it is judged.

Each cake will be judged on the basis of a score card setting forth the following distribution of points:

General Appearance	10
Size, Shape.	
Crust	15
Color, Texture, Depth.	
Crumb	40
Lightness, Moisture, Color, Grain.	
Flavor	35
Odor, Taste.	

Total Points.....100

The standards upon which the above points are based will be:

Size: Medium.
Shape: Level or slightly rounded on top (rectangular loaf).
Color: Golden Brown.
Crust: Tender, smooth, thin.
Flavor: No decided taste of shortening, egg, or flavoring.
Texture: Light, tender, and easily broken. Fine and uniform grain.
Moisture: Slightly moist but elastic when pressed with finger.

Judging in the Subordinate, Pomona, and State Contests will be based on the same standards and score card.

You Are Invited

Last year *American Agriculturist* and Grange women conducted a bread baking contest which was exceptionally popular. There were forty two counties represented at the State Contest and reports were received of the winners in more than two hundred Subordinate and Pomona Contests. It is expected that the cake baking contest will be even more popular and every Grange woman is invited to join the party. The kind of cake to be entered has been limited to a relatively simple one so that everyone can enter whether she is an expert cake baker or not. The more the merrier. Our prime objective is to have some fun in this contest. If, on the other hand, we can arouse some interest in improving the quality of home baked goods we shall be very happy. As the contests are held, names of the winners will be published in *American Agriculturist*. If the date of your local contest has not been announced yet, see your Service and Hospitality Committee Chairman. The game has started!



—Courtesy General Foods Corp.

Little Big-Heart

(Continued from Page 21)

that this was an insuperable objection. They instinctively liked her sweet, kind face, and felt impelled to trust their little ones to her care.

"You must talk this all over with your priest," Dassa at length said to them. "Afterward you can let me know." But the idea had pleased her very much.

The women came back the next day, and said that Father Subier offered no objection.

Thus began Dassa's school—a curiosity in its way well worth describing. There never was anything like it before in New England, or anywhere else, and probably there will never be again—till the millennium arrives! From the very first she was delighted with her task. Nothing could keep her from it. The Elder argued and coaxed in

vain to dissuade her, and he was not a little disappointed, for it was a pet scheme of his to send Dassa to Wellesley College. (To be continued)

Old Squire Stories in Book Form

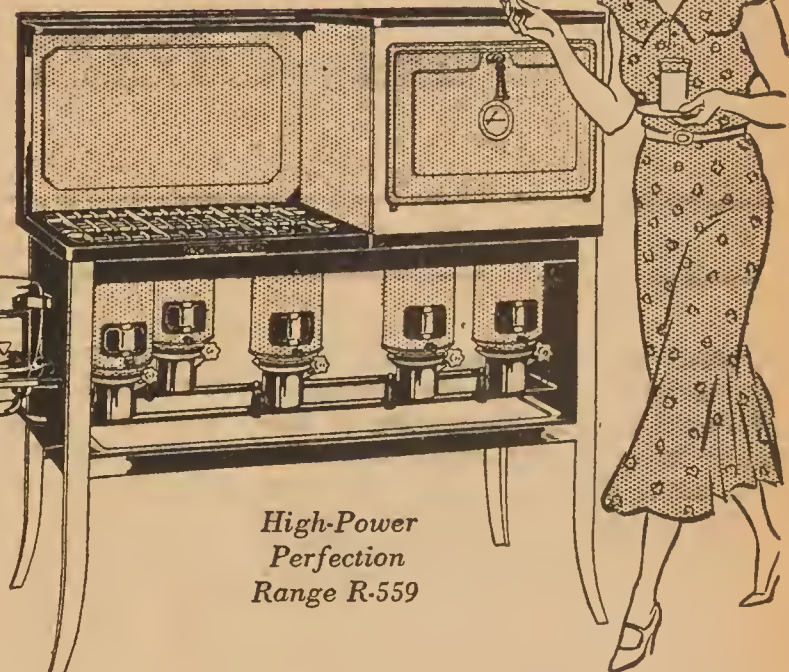
Readers who are enjoying the present serial by C. A. Stephens will be pleased to know that a number of his books have been reprinted and are now available. The following can now be purchased for \$1.50 per copy, prepaid from the Old Squire's Book Store, Norway, Maine:

Molly's Baby.
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When Life Was Young.
Great Year of Our Lives.
Busy Year at the Old Squire's.

Curtains in kitchen windows should be made of material that is washable and will not shut out light and air.

"THAT NEW STOVE CERTAINLY DOES JUSTICE TO YOUR BAKING"

"YES, AND THINK OF THE SAVING ON FUEL BESIDES!"



High-Power
Perfection
Range R-559

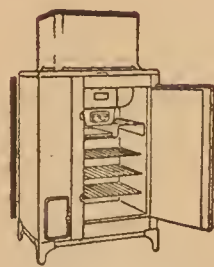
HIGH-POWER SPEED AND CLEANLINESS... kerosene economy

YOU couldn't wish for greater speed! High-Power burners boil two quarts of water in eight minutes; for pan broiling, High-Power gives a sizzling heat, evenly spread over the bottom of the pan. There's no soot, either—just clean, cooking heat.

The new High-Power burners start to cook the minute you light them, saving fuel as well as time. They are easy to light, easy to regulate for any cooking task from baking a custard to broiling a steak.

See the new Perfections at your dealer's. Every model is a practical one for busy kitchens. Everything is open and easy to get at; ovens are at convenient height, and every stove has broom-high space beneath for easy kitchen cleaning. Perfection Stove Co.,

7810-C Platt Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.



SUPERFEX
OIL-BURNING
REFRIGERATOR

Chills foods economically and makes ice cubes all year. A few cents' worth of kerosene makes the cold. No electricity or other connections required. Write today for free booklet.



"IT'S THE QUICKEST, CLEANEST STOVE I EVER USED—AND SO ECONOMICAL!"

"My range is a medium-priced model with built-in 'live heat' oven and five High-Power burners. I'd part with anything in the house before I'd go back to the drudgery of an old-fashioned stove, after having High-Power cleanliness and speed."

The mark of quality

PERFECTION Oil Burning STOVES

Speed THAT SAVES TIME * Cleanliness THAT SAVES WORK * Fuel Economy THAT SAVES MONEY

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

HERE is a program which would do much to clear the American Farm Bureau Federation of suspicion of favoring the South and Midwest against the rest of the country. I submit it with the idea of healing any spirit of sectionalism which I may have aroused by what I have written here.

Program

(1) Immediately persuade the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to exempt bags purchased by farmers, either as containers or to be used to market farm products, from the bag tax.

(2) Lead a movement to restore the old Federal Egg Grades.

(3) Secure a promise from the government to abandon price fixing, or to set a reasonable *maximum* price per bushel on any corn which it may acquire as a result of Corn Loans.

Bag Tax

Farmers have never been taxed so unfairly as they are in the case of the Bag Tax. In plain words, Bag Taxes represent the employment of the United States government by the farmers of the South to collect money for their account from the rest of the farmers of the country.

Cotton going into bags to be used for agricultural purposes should have been exempted in the first place from the cotton processing tax. Had this been done, there would have been no need for the so-called compensating taxes later assessed on jute, paper, and other materials from which bags are made. *The responsibility for the processing tax on cotton going into bags rests squarely on Secretary Wallace.* I know, because I personally called him on the telephone and pointed out to him that it was unfair to assess the tax.

After Secretary Wallace yielded to the political and economic pressure from the South and let the cotton processing tax on bags used in agriculture go through, someone in the A.A.A. jumped to the conclusion that it would be good business to assess like taxes on bags made from other materials like jute and paper. These taxes were forthwith assessed—it seems to me without a fair or adequate inquiry into the situation. Concerning them, only one man has been frank enough to tell me the real low down. He was in the Tax Division of the A.A.A. and bluntly stated that the taxes were needed to raise the money which had been promised the cotton growers of the South.

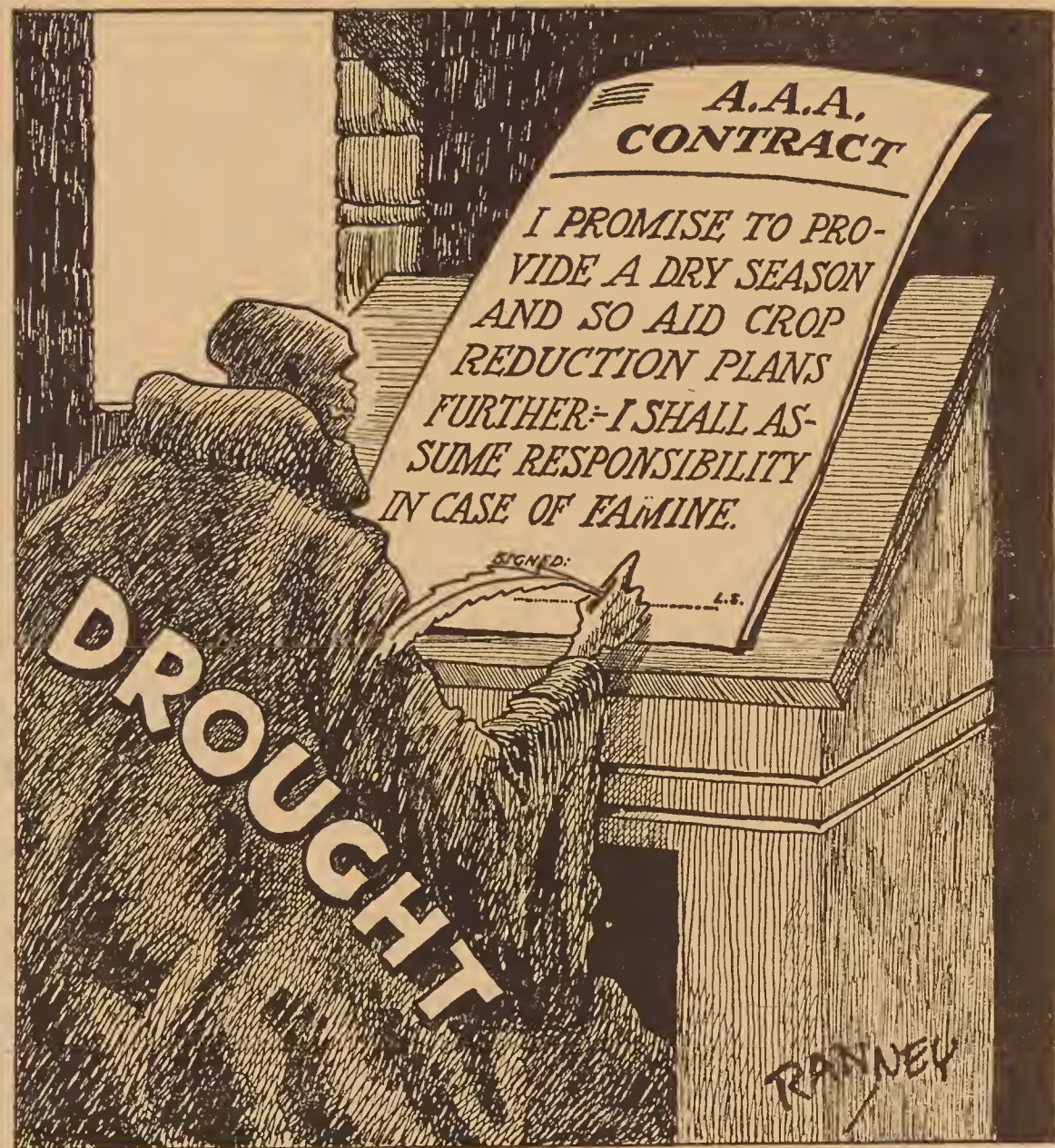
As I have already reported, I personally, have had the bag tax up twice with Assistant Secretary Tugwell. I gave him every chance to inquire into it and to correct the injustice which is being done farmers generally for the benefit of the Southern cotton grower and the political aggrandizement of the Administration.

Secretary Tugwell was, apparently, so busy saving the whole United States that he did not have the time to take the responsibility for correcting one single item of economic injustice even though it was originated by his own division of government.

Federal Egg Grades

The history of the agriculture of the United States is an unbroken record of the improvement of grades and standards. About the only instance that I know of when the United States government has lowered a grade or standard of excellence, once it has been set, occurred recently when Federal Egg Grades were modified so as to include eggs of lower quality in the top-most grades.

There was no real pressure upon the part of egg producers for this change. Eastern poultrymen would have violently opposed it. *It looks like it was slipped over by the Mid-west interests in the Department of Agriculture to curry favor with Mid-west packers and poultrymen. The old grades should be restored.*



AN UNEXPECTED SIGNER?

ment of Agriculture to curry favor with Mid-west packers and poultrymen. The old grades should be restored.

Corn Loans

The Federal Commodity Credit Corporation has loaned around 45c per bushel on between 250 and 300 million bushels of corn stored in cribs on Mid-western farms. The loans mature August 1st. During the past Winter and Spring, these government loans virtually pegged the price of corn with the result that every farmer who bought corn or other grain probably paid more than he otherwise would have paid.

Now I am not going to argue here whether the loans were wise or not. I don't know. But this I do know, the government has as much responsibility for the welfare of the farmer who must buy corn to feed in order to make a living as it does for the farmer who grows it to sell. *I, therefore contend that if the government takes over any corn as a result of its loans, that it has an obligation to the feeder of corn—in fact it had this obligation last year, but disregarded it—to see that the price does not go too high.*

An A. F. B. F. Chance

Now no one is more anxious than I to maintain the American Farm Bureau Federation and make it a real constructive force in protecting and developing the agriculture of the United States. *I do demand, however, that the directors refuse to promote the interests of any one agricultural section when such interests are contrary to the welfare of farmers living in other sections. Unless the Federation does this, and does it soon, it will break up. The program I offer is at least a constructive suggestion.*

So Far, So Good

The forenoon of Decoration Day, Ross and I moved this year's pullet crop from the big brooder house out into the range houses. Just eight weeks and one day before, we had counted into the brooder two thousand baby chicks. Our records show that twenty-six died and four were killed.

This accounted for thirty birds. Theoretically on a half-rooster half-pullet basis, we should have found nine hundred eighty-five pullets. Actually, we counted out nine hundred eighty-two.

Naturally I am reasonably well satisfied with nine hundred eighty-two nice pullets out of two thousand baby chicks at eight weeks, but final results are yet to be told now they are on the range. So far as I know, not a bird has ever been on it. It's dry, well drained, and seeded to alfalfa. I wonder what trouble we will run into between now and housing time.

* * *

Production Control

I don't know who signed up Sunnygables in the National Production Control campaign, and as yet I haven't had any check from the government, but believe me right now there is plenty of production curtailment taking place.

Last winter's cold weather—at least, I take it, it was the cold weather—ruined all but one of the alfalfa fields. It's now so dry we can't plow them up.

Pastures started off great, but if we don't get rain soon, I'll have to start supplementary feeding. Also it's so dry that seeds which have been in the ground ten days, haven't germinated. All in all, it looks as though at Sunnygables, despite the fact that we have the farm in the highest state of fertility it has been in years, will produce less this year than any time since I have known the place.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of English Pound Sterling in Dollars	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	Treasury Price of Gold.
May 15.....	136 1/2	5.1125	34.78	35.00
May 16.....	136	5.10875	34.74	35.00
May 17.....	136 1/4	5.11125	34.78	35.00
May 18.....	136 1/2	5.11	34.79	35.00
May 19.....	136 1/2	5.11	34.80	35.00
May 21.....	Holiday	5.11125	Holiday	35.00
May 22.....	136 3/4	5.10375	34.77	35.00
May 23.....	136 1/2	5.08625	34.72	35.00
May 24.....	136 1/2	5.09375	34.83	35.00
May 25.....	136 1/2	5.09375	34.78	35.00
May 26.....	136 1/2	5.0925	34.76	35.00
May 28.....	136 1/2	5.0925	34.81	35.00
May 29.....	136 1/2	5.07875	34.73	35.00

Gay Count is now jumping nicely. Picture shows H. E. Babcock, Jr., taking him over a low hurdle in perfect form. The combination won the open and Sophomore R. O. T. C. Jumping Classes at the recent Cornell Horse Show with absolutely clean performances. *Gay Count is the first hunter to be gotten ready for market at Sunnygables. He stands slightly over eighteen hands high and weighs just over 1400 pounds, but is as light on his feet as a cat.*





Neighbor Must Help Maintain Fence

"What is the law in New York on farm fencing? My neighbor says that he is not required to build any fence if he doesn't want to. Am I liable for damages if my cows get through the fence he is supposed to maintain? My neighbor also lets his horses and cows run on the public road without anybody to watch them and they get in our garden. If the law requires him to maintain his half of the fence, what must I do to force him to do it?"

Your neighbor is entirely wrong in his understanding of the fence law. Here is how you should proceed to require him to maintain his half of the line fence. First apply to your Board of Fence Viewers, made up of your town assessors, and request that they call on you to look over the situation. Then ask them to notify your neighbor, in writing, that he should build and maintain his half of the line fence. If he still refuses to do it the law says that you can build it and that the cost of it is legally collectable from him.

The law further says that if your stock gets through his half of the fence that he cannot expect you to pay for any damage done, and it is our opinion if they stray through your neighbor's fence on to property of other persons that he is legally responsible for payment of any damage they do.

It is also a well-established fact that where livestock is allowed to roam on the roads without any escort that the owner is liable for any damage that they do.

Checks Waiting for Egg Shippers

The Cooperative G. L. F. Marketing Corporation is unable to send out five checks to egg producers because of incorrect names or addresses. At their request we are giving information about the shipments. If you have shipped eggs to the G. L. F. and have not received your pay, write to the Cooperative G. L. F. Marketing Corporation, at 190 Duane Street, New York City, giving all the information you can as

to date shipped, color and size of eggs, etc.

(1) Case of eggs shipped from Attica, New York, February 13th, 1934. Name looks like Maplewood Farms.

(2) Shipment of eggs received April 27th from Cuyler, New York. Shipper's name looks like H. H. Grafe.

(3) Case of eggs received on April 27th. Name looks like William Wright, address illegible.

(4) Two cases received May 10th from Oswego, New York. Sender's name illegible.

(5) One case of eggs from Dundee, New York, received June 21st, 1933. Name looks like Fred Thompson.

* * *

What Benefit from Tourists' Associations?

This is the time of year when letters come to the Service Bureau inquiring about the reliability of any one of a dozen concerns that claim to help get business for tourists' homes. It doesn't matter what the name may be, although it is true that they vary in the degree of reliability; some will do as they agree—others do not. The point is that so far as we have been able to observe, none of them actually give much in the way of benefit to their members.

It has been our contention that the best possible advertisement for anyone who wishes to keep tourists over night is an attractive place and signs located so that they can be seen in plenty of time for the traveler to stop. The writer has stayed at dozens of farms keeping tourists and the general air of neatness far outweighs any sign showing membership in any association.

After you have been parted from your money there is little we can do to get it back no matter how dissatisfied you may be.

* * *

Buy Rather Than Be "Sold"

Quite regularly every few years agents travel about New York State attempting to interest farmers in forming a horse breeding association to buy a stallion. This seems to be one of the years.

The only comment we have to make is that if a group of farmers wishes to raise colts, they would do well to form their own association and send a member to a horse breeding section to pick out a stallion.

From what has happened in the past we believe they will be likely to get a better animal at considerably less cost than they can by dealing with an agent from another state. The history of associations which have been formed in that way is far from encouraging.

* * *

A Long Ways from Oil

"I have a friend in California who wants to sell me five acres of land in New Mexico near where they are drilling for oil. I would be glad to buy it if I thought they would strike oil."

Our general advice is that a person should never buy land without first seeing it. In this case we secured, after considerable work, some definite information which reads as follows:

"I would state frankly that it is nothing more or less than a gamble. The nearest proven area is nearly 300 miles away."

The writer of the latter letter in calling it a gamble was, in our opinion, right, and we might add that the chances are all against anyone who puts money in this land.

We are informed that prospective investors in oil land in New Mexico can secure definite and conclusive information from Patterson's Independent Scout Service, 713 Don Diego, Santa Fe, N. M.; and about land for agricultural purposes, from the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, Court House, Albuquerque, N. M.



Leon M. Fisher, Bartonville, Vt., holding two North American Accident Co. checks.

MR. FISHER was badly injured and Mrs. Emeroy C. Fisher was killed when their car skidded on a slippery road and overturned. Both carried our Limited Travel policy. \$82.86 was paid Leon Fisher for 8 weeks and 2 days he was totally disabled and \$1000 death indemnity was paid Mrs. Emeroy C. Fisher Estate.

After receiving the checks, Mr. Leon Fisher wrote us saying: "I appreciate the promptness in settling the claims within 10 days after we sent in the papers. I certainly recommend this protection."

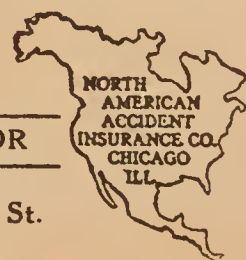
Claims Recently Paid

Paid policyholders to May 1st, 1934.....	\$358,135.91
Paid policyholders during May.....	5,600.70
Total	\$363,736.61

Donald Washburn, Cassville, N. Y.....\$ 5.71	Gertrude Wilkins, Est., Newfane, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto struck culvert—fractured nose	Auto struck by train—mortuary
Robert Ferriss, Bedford Hills, N. Y..... 11.43	Ralph Reed, Georgetown Sta., N. Y..... 30.00
Auto collision—cuts, sprained shoulder	Sleigh accident—sprained
Corinne Ferriss, Bedford Hills, N. Y. 27.14	Edward C. Wilson, Whitesboro, N. Y..... 5.00
Auto collision—fractured knee and ankle	Gored by bull—fracture of cartilage
Emeroy C. Fisher, Est., Bartonville, Vt. 1000.00	Clarence C. Edwards, Mannsville, N. Y..... 30.00
Auto skidded and overturned—mortuary	Wagon accident—inj. back, side, stomach
Leon M. Fisher, Bartonville, Vt..... 82.86	William Chevier, St. Albans, Vt..... 55.71
Auto skidded and overturned—fractured back	Auto accident—fractured knee
Daniel T. Sullivan, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. 20.00	Urho Arvidson, Newport, N. H..... 10.00
Thrown from truck—fractured ribs	Auto struck pole—fractured side
Edwin J. Lowe, Laurel, Dela..... 60.00	Anna L. Mosher, So. Bethlehem, N. Y..... 130.00
Auto accident—fract. ribs, injured foot	Buss accident—severe sprain
John Avery, Rock Hill, N. Y..... 130.00	Jay Hamblin, Horseheads..... 20.00
Auto collision—fractured knee	Auto collision—broken ribs
Clark T. Avery, Colrain, Mass..... 20.00	Albert Carpenter, Est., Holland, N. Y..... 1000.00
Auto skidded—fractured head	Truck accident—mortuary
Willard M. Nopper, Forestville, N. Y..... 62.86	C. Otto Peterson, Est., Jamestown, N. Y..... 1000.00
Auto accident—fractured nose, severe cuts	Auto collided with truck trailer—mortuary
Gladys B. Ahearn, Freemont, N. H..... 14.28	Christine Webster, Bath, N. Y..... 30.00
Auto collision—contusion of hip	Struck by auto—fractured ribs
May Kiely, Windsor, Vt..... 10.00	Joseph Magill, St. Johnsville, Vt..... 40.00
Auto overturned—sprained hand, bruises	Thrown from wagon—fract. ribs, bruises
William Frinck, Bradenton, Fla..... 20.00	Mrs. Minnie J. Dubuke, Florence, Vt..... 30.00
Auto overturned—severe cuts	Auto overturned—inj. knee, head, shoulder
Mrs. William Davies, E. Chatham, N. Y..... 30.00	Clarence A. Cullings, Delanson, N. Y..... 130.00
Thrown from auto—fractured wrist	Auto accident—fractured knee
Charles McNeil, Warners, N. Y..... 47.14	Ralph Stephenson, Aurora, N. Y..... 11.43
Auto collision—lacerations and contusions	Truck struck tree—laceration over eye
Florence Ward, Castleton, Vt..... 115.00	Laurence B. Ort, Kankna, N. Y..... 20.00
Auto accident—fractured leg and ankle	Auto overturned—brain concussion, bruises
Albert R. Caron, Lebanon, N. H..... 45.00	Clara V. Thompson, Heuvelton, N. Y..... 120.00
Auto skidded—fractured knee	Auto accident—sprained spine
Archie Nixon, Richford, N. Y..... 30.00	Fred Shovan, Bridgeton, R. I..... 30.00
Struck by auto—fract. ribs, injured leg	Wagon accident—fractured leg, muscles
Gothard Arvidson, Warrenville, Conn..... 70.00	Arthur M. Dodge, Waverly, N. Y..... 58.57
Auto accident—fractured head, back, stralus	Auto collision—fractured skull
Barbara Shea, Antrim, N. H..... 48.57	Auto accident—fractured skull

**Our agents will help you
with your Application**

A. A. Associates, Inc.



LICENSED AGENTS FOR

10 North Cherry St.

LIMITED \$1.00 POLICIES

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Service Bureau Claims Recently Settled

NEW YORK

A. Van Benschoten, New Kingston.....\$ 26.25	
(balance pay for eggs)	
T. W. Burrell, Geneva..... 29.00	
(refund on unsatisfactory radio)	
John Orr, Wells..... 1.25	
(part payment on account)	
A. L. Speenburgh, Hunter..... 4.42	
(part payment on account)	
Webster King, Waverly..... 12.00	
(pay for honey)	
Wm. E. Lasher, Tivoli..... 8.10	
(adjustment of claim)	
Louis Townsend, Frankfort..... .50	
(additional pay for produce)	
F. E. Worden, West Winfield..... .50	
(additional pay for produce)	
Walter Gaebele, Youngsville..... 30.00	
(pay for damage to house)	
Alfred L. Hess, Arkport..... 4.50	
(pay for eggs)	
Mrs. Harland E. Covey, Kennedy..... 10.00	
(additional adjustment on complaint)	
Fred Geishart, Middleport..... 10.00	
(refund on loan application)	

PENNSYLVANIA

Joe Chaplause, Nicholson..... 8.50	
(balance pay for produce)	

CONNECTICUT

George H. Stone, North Stonington..... 3.31	
(adjustment of claim)	

TOTAL.....\$148.33

Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK

Mrs. Alice B. Reynolds, Scio.....	
(adjustment of magazine subscription)	
Mrs. A. Kanning, Rhinebeck.....	
(order for portrait procured)	
Mrs. Marie Alley, Masonville.....	
(mail order adjustment)	
Mrs. H. A. Wimer, Van Etten.....	
(adjustment on magazine subscriptions)	
Mrs. E. E. Buckley, Collins.....	
(balance of mail order procured)	
G. H. Converse, Woodville.....	
(adjustment of complaint)	
Mrs. Allen D. Clendenning, Georgetown.....	
(mail order procured)	

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. E. Clive Allen, Delaware.....	
(adjustment of complaint on picture company)	

CONNECTICUT

Clifford Fish, Brooklyn.....	
(adjustment of complaint)	

VERMONT

Mrs. Grace Kerr, Putney.....	
(replacement of nursery stock procured)	

To Farmers in Drought Stricken Areas in the Territory Served by the G. L. F.

BY THE TIME you read this announcement all G. L. F. agent-buyers and G. L. F. stores will be in position to quote you on a special drought relief dairy ration. This dairy ration is mixed with two objectives in mind:

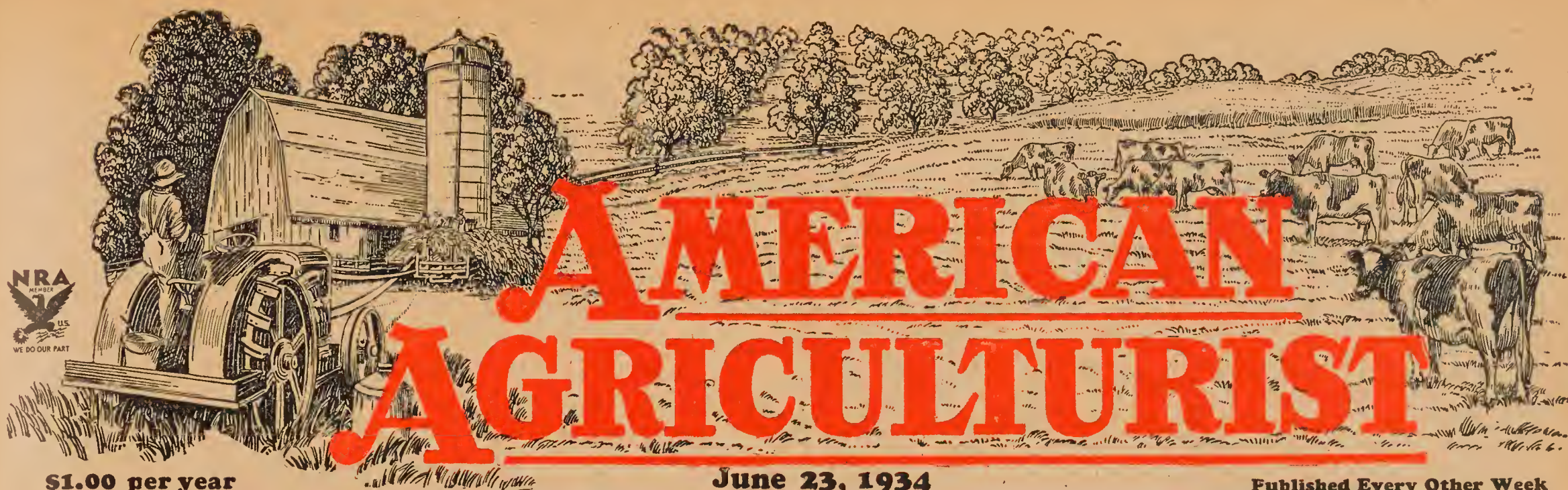
- 1) To take immediate advantage for you of those ingredients which are the best buys in the feed market.
- 2) To make up a feed which will be especially adapted to maintaining the condition and production of cows on short pasture.

***I**N pricing this ration the Cooperative G. L. F. Mills, Inc., has charged only the bare cost of mixing and it is recommended that G. L. F. agent-buyers and stores apply a very minimum retail mark-up.*

TO ESCAPE the bag tax amounting to roughly 40c a ton, which is being collected by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the benefit of the cotton growers of the South, it is recommended that you cooperate with your G. L. F. Stores and Agents in purchasing this special drought relief dairy ration in bulk.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.

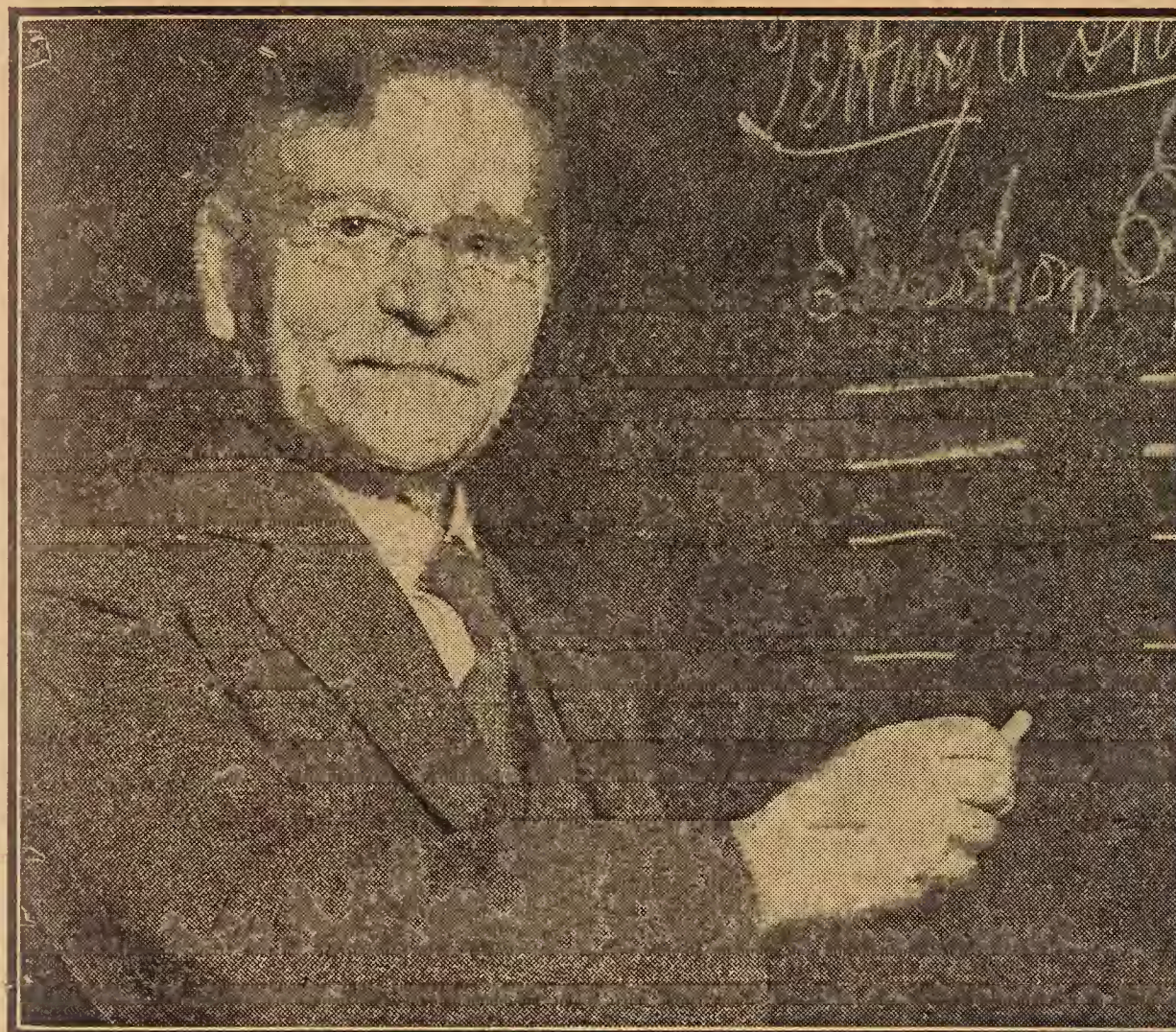
P. S. As a drought relief crop the Seed Division of Cooperative G. L. F. Mills, Inc., strongly recommends the planting of Luce's Favorite Corn rather thick in the row. A strenuous effort is also being made to have available to G. L. F. Stores and Agents, soybean seed, millet, sudan grass and buckwheat for emergency feeding.



\$1.00 per year

June 23, 1934

Published Every Other Week



To make the useful more beautiful and the beautiful more useful is the highest ideal of the breeder.

James E. Rice

PROFESSOR JIMMIE *looks at* LIFE



A Visit With
EDITOR ED

THE cackling of geese saved Rome, and the crowing of roosters and the singing of hens started at least one farm boy on the road he was to follow for a lifetime. That boy became James Edward Rice, teacher, Professor, and leader of America's great poultry industry for a generation.

"Yes, sir," said Professor Jimmie, "when I was a small boy living with my grandmother in Washington County, the love of farm life and its possibilities for contentment and happiness, were sung into my heart not only by the robin and the oriole but by the lowly and then despised hen. I still think of the barnyard noises in the morning in terms of beauty and symphony."

The other night, several hundred people from many States — former students, lifelong friends and associates — gathered at a dinner at Cornell University to do honor to Professor Jimmie. He is retiring from active work in the Poultry Department of the College of Agriculture after thirty-one years of continuous service. Some of the tribute from the speeches of famous men at this dinner are print-

ed on page 18 of this issue.

What a change in the poultry industry a vision of these thirty-one years calls up! No small portion of the progress in placing the poultry industry on a scientific and businesslike foundation has been led by Jimmie Rice.

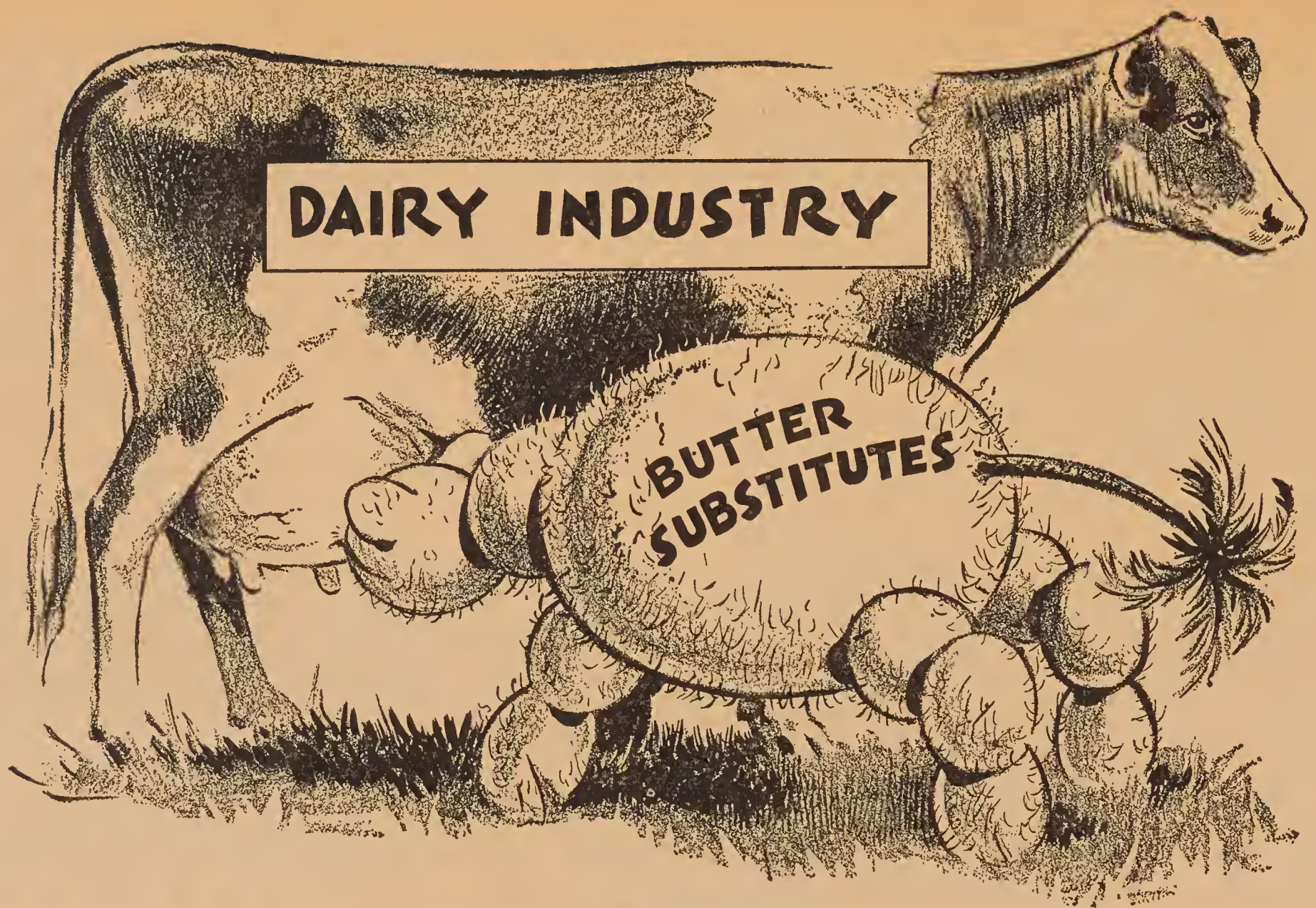
A day or two after the dinner for Professor Rice, Mrs. Eastman and I drove up through the Finger Lakes country to Trumansburg, where Jimmie lives on his farm with his family, to visit with him about some of the things these thirty-one years have taught him. Lying in the shade of a tree looking for miles up and down old Cayuga's waters, Professor Jimmie and I talked for hours, about changes in the poultry business he has seen and on what life is all about anyway.

Professor Rice was born on a Washington County farm 69 years ago, with a love of the land in his blood. At the dinner in his honor, Dr. Albert R. Mann told the story of attending the funeral of a friend with Professor

Rice. "We reached the house," said Dr. Mann, "just as the family was leaving for the church, and the son turned to me and said that he wanted me to say a word. I asked Professor Rice what I should say, and he told me to speak of the man's faith in his land and in his fellowmen." Those two expressions indicate the outstanding qualities of Professor Jimmie. He has gone to the top of the teaching profession. He has helped to put a great farm industry on a scientific and businesslike basis because of his fundamental faith in the land and in his fellowmen. When we lose faith in the soil, America will be stepping backward.

"How did you happen to get so interested in hens?" I asked Professor Rice. Then he told me about the song of the hens waking him as a small boy, and he also spoke of the

(Continued on Page 5)



STOP *this diversion* of *DAIRY PROFITS*

"246,362,442 pounds of butter substitutes were consumed in the United States in 1933.

"This is an increase of 24% over 1932 consumption.

"Could butter substitutes be eliminated, milk production could theoretically be increased 5% to 7%, rather than a reduction being made."

The above facts were presented to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration regional meeting at Syracuse by the Dairymen's League.

It is easy to see what will happen to our surplus market if this raid of the "cocoanut cow" continues to grow.

This is a situation which confronts every dairy farmer—which calls for a united front against a common threat—which makes neighbors of us all.

Many consumers consider oleomargarine simply

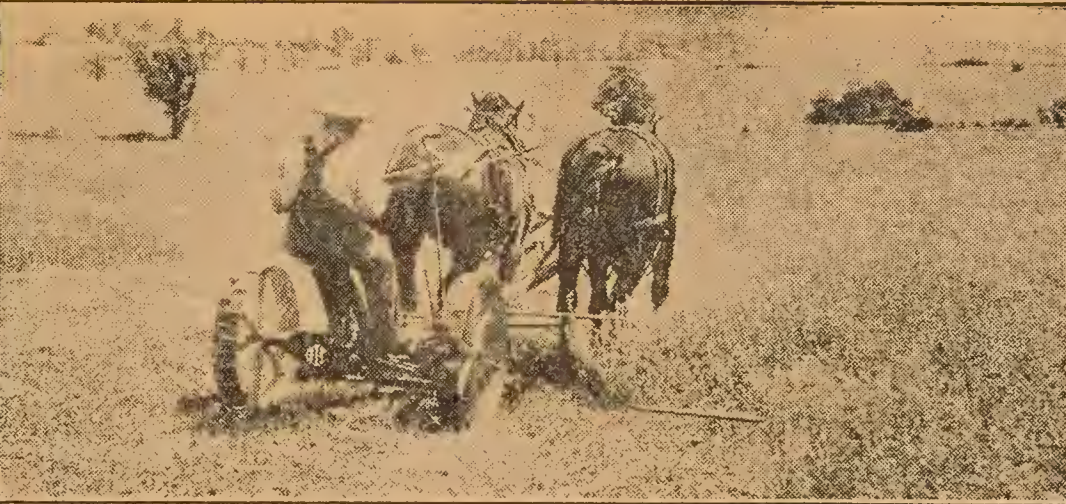
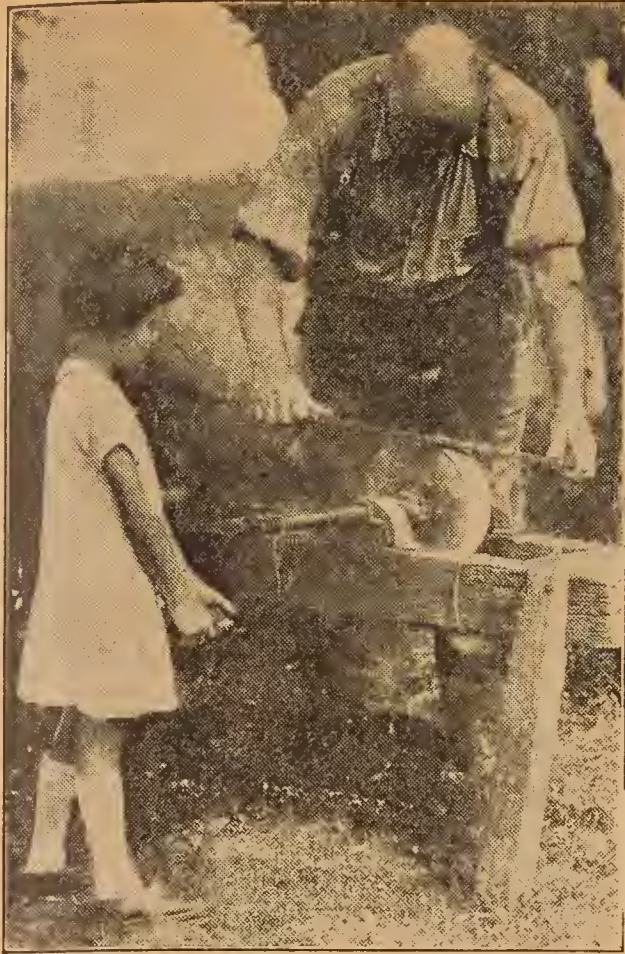
a low-cost "butter." They do not realize that BUTTER is more than merely something to make bread taste better. They do not know that it is a valuable food—one of the richest sources of the essential Vitamin A. Nor do they realize that oleomargarine is almost totally lacking in this vitamin.

We must not stand by and watch our surplus markets disappear. There is every indication that an attempt will be made to lower or eliminate entirely tariff schedules on cocoanut oil. We ask you to help strengthen the ranks of those who are fighting to maintain protection of American markets against such things as butter substitutes. By so doing, you are not only helping your own industry, but also actually rendering a health service to the consuming public.

We must all face this problem together. Only in this way can we effectively defend our industry.

Published by

**THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**



Hay-Time



THE big problem for the next few weeks is to get the hay in to the barn in the best possible condition, and with the least possible work. There has been more talk than action about early haying. A few farmers practice it and believe that the higher protein content more than pays them for the extra work.

The left-hand side delivery rake is a valuable tool. Following after the mower, as soon as the grass is wilted, it throws the hay into a loose windrow with the stems on the outside and the heads in the center. If the hay gets wet, the rake is used to loosen and turn the windrow without losing any of the leaves. When the hay is dry, a loader and a hay fork operated by a team, truck or electric hoist gets it into the barn with a minimum amount of labor.

A brief mention of a few questionable hay practices may be worthwhile. Of course, there is no danger of a general return to the use of scythes, hand-rakes or oxen. The tedder, while it helps to dry heavy or wet hay, is losing popularity because it causes a heavy loss of leaves.

Canvas hay caps have been recommended for hay cured in cocks. Hay cured this way is excellent, but many believe that it requires too much time and labor.

Two new practices that are receiving attention are chopping hay into the mow, and baling it in the field.

Those who recommend chopping claim that it saves labor and makes a better grade of hay. Storage space holds well toward twice as much hay when chopped, which means that the underpinning should be sound. If anything, hay needs to be a bit drier when put in this way. Some favorable and some unfavorable experience has been reported.

A pick-up baler saves work where hay is to be sold on the market. They are new in this section, but the picture shown on this page was taken on the farm of Francis Gates at Chittenango, N. Y.

The city market for timothy hay is almost a thing of the past. Those who depended on it have had to find new cash crops, or in some cases have turned to alfalfa for sale.



The hay loader when compared to the old method of pitching it on by hand is typical of labor-saving methods in handling the hay crop. It was slow, hard work when all hay was cut with a scythe, raked by hand, and pitched on and off the load with a pitch fork. At the right and left are pictured two new developments, a pick-up baler and a hay chopper.



The Editorial Page

Bag Tax Eliminated

H. E. BABCOCK and *American Agriculturist* have helped win another clean cut victory for Eastern farmers. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has dropped the cotton bag processing tax. At the same time Secretary Henry A. Wallace has terminated the compensating taxes on jute used in large jute bags and on paper in large paper bags.

Figure the bag tax in terms of your own business at the rate of 2 cents for each bag you use. It was costing farmers of the Northeastern states millions of dollars a year.

From the time the tax was first discussed, Mr. Babcock has been emphatic in his opposition. He made a special trip to Washington and both personally and by mail discussed the matter with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Department of Agriculture officials. They refused to consider his suggestions. Then Mr. Babcock took the matter to the farmers of the Northeast through the columns of this paper with the result that public sentiment became so strong that the AAA wisely finally decided to eliminate the tax.

One of the purposes of the bag tax was to aid Southern cotton growers but like many other projects of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the theory did not work out in practice. In order to prevent paying it, farmers were fast turning to buying feed and fertilizer in bulk so that consumption of cotton and the use of all bags was actually being reduced.

We want to say in fairness also that Secretary Wallace and Mr. Chester Davis of the AAA are to be highly commended for eliminating this tax. It is an indication that these officials will acknowledge and correct a mistake when they are sure that they are wrong. That is the right kind of attitude.

Drought Conditions Improve

MOST sections of the Northeast are fortunate because they were not seriously affected by the drought. Recent showers have greatly relieved the situation in most places where the drought has been bad. The trouble is not entirely due to recent dry weather. A few counties went into the winter too dry. They then suffered the worst winter in a generation followed by dry weather this spring. The result is poor pastures and meadows.

Hay will be a short crop and will undoubtedly bring good prices. On a recent ride of several hundred miles we saw good stands of corn. Many farmers have increased their corn acreage and it undoubtedly will be a heavy crop. Plenty of corn with some emergency hay crops in the drought counties will enable dairymen to come through, especially if they can succeed in getting better prices for milk.

Eight Cent Price Demoralizing Milk Market

THE sale in New York City, supposedly to needy families only, of about 20,000 quarts of milk a day at the price of 8 cents a quart seriously threatens the whole New York City milk price structure. Mayor LaGuardia has fought the New York State Division of Milk Control in its efforts to raise the retail price of milk 1 cent a quart. The price increase went into effect June 11th. The grade B price is now 13 cents in New York City. The Division of Milk Control order contained a clause allowing the city to retail Grade B milk through Baby Health Stations at 8 cents a quart to needy people accredited by welfare agencies, but with the proviso that the Class 1 price must be returned to the producer.

This was immediately done through 53 city stations. The milk has been furnished by one of New York City's largest dealers at a loss in order to

help New York City's poor. Vigorous complaints are being made by representatives of dairymen and by storekeepers that the city is making no effort to restrict the sale to consumers actually unable to pay the market price. Mayor LaGuardia appears to be determined to continue the program. Business is being taken away from storekeepers who sell milk, and there is grave concern over the possibility that the whole New York City price structure may be demoralized. If this should happen, it would be a great injustice to every dairyman in the New York City Milkshed, and, in the long run, to New York City consumers.

For Service to Agriculture and Education

"It is therefore highly appropriate that we should confer upon you the Rutgers University Award for outstanding service to agriculture and education of which this medal is the symbol."

THE above is part of the citation made at the Annual Field Day of the New Jersey College of Agriculture when President R. C. Clothier of Rutgers University presented a medal to Dr. James Earl Russell. Dr. Russell was formerly Dean of Teachers College of Columbia University and internationally recognized as a noted educator. In addition, Dr. Russell has always taken a deep and sympathetic interest in the problems of rural life and until recently was a member of the New Jersey State Milk Control Board.

It is good that there is an increasing tendency to emphasize and commend the good work of our great men while they are still alive. New Jersey is to be congratulated in having Dr. Russell as a citizen.

The Graduate's Best Opportunity

ALL over the land thousands of young men and women are getting through with school and are looking forward with high hopes to going to work. "Commencement" is rightly named, for the end of school is, of course, only a beginning. It is a discouraging time to graduate because of the difficulty of securing a job.

For generations both the bright lights of the cities and the new lands of the West have beckoned to adventuresome and ambitious young men and women. But the frontiers are gone and the city jobs are nearly all filled. Where, therefore, shall our young men and women go now? Our answer is, back home, right here in the rural neighborhoods of the Northeast. There has been too much chasing after fool's gold at the end of the rainbow way off somewhere else. For one who succeeded, there were many who failed. The pasture over the fence often has as many weeds as there are in our own backyards. Today more than ever before the greatest opportunity for trained young men and women, especially those with a farm background, is in the country. Let these trained young people consider the possibilities in their own home town and, if they are trained in agriculture, on the home farm.

In visiting with Dr. C. E. Ladd on this subject a few days ago, he spoke of the good chance girls with home economics training have in organizing the right kind of a restaurant or tea room in villages. Such a place soon gets a good reputation and people will travel for miles to eat there. There is a movement back to the old handicrafts such as knitting, sewing, weaving, rug making, furniture manufacture and pottery. Beautifully made hand work is coming to have a market. What is the matter with the idea of putting a college training into making the best grocery store in the whole county? We know two furniture stores located in small villages which draw patrons from surrounding cities.

And then there is the land itself. We have the utmost faith in the future of agriculture in this

country, but it has become a scientific trade or profession and one who succeeds at it must prepare himself as he would for any other profession. No better use can be made of your education than to apply it in the business and life of a farmer or rural home maker.

So we suggest to you graduates that you consider the opportunities of your own rural neighborhood. To be sure, you will probably never get rich in dollars, but the compensations of happiness from the right kind of life in rural districts are more promising today than they are anywhere else.

What is there sadder, short of death itself, than the young bride and bridegroom starting from their Eastern home in frontier times for the West, knowing that when the wilderness closed over them they would never see their parents or their home again. What is there finer than a family group like several we know whose grown sons and daughters are all in business or on farms in rural neighborhoods within a few miles of one another? We have been a nation of wanderers. Perhaps it is time to go home.

Car Accidents Since Prohibition

ALBERT Dodge of the Executive Committee of the National Insurance Underwriters, has just reported that insurance statistics show that there has been a 20 per cent increase in automobile accidents since the repeal of prohibition. That is the answer to those smart ones who said that prohibition was an utter failure. We predict that either people must give up the automobile or get some kind of better control of the liquor business than exists at present.

New Jersey Wins TB Fight

CONGRATULATIONS to Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee and to all farmers of New Jersey for the progress that has been made in TB testing. Secretary Duryee announces that the Department knows of only 800 cattle in the whole state that have not been tested and these will be before the 1st of July. New York must get in line!

Is There a Perfect Feed Hopper?

ACONNECTICUT poultryman tells us that, in his opinion, the big reason for lack of uniformity of pullets is crowding in the brooder house and lack of feeding space. Even expert poultrymen do not always realize how fast the chicks grow and therefore how rapidly overcrowding develops. It pays to separate the cockerels even before they are ready for market. It pays to get the pullets out on a good green range and it pays to keep the hoppers full all the time.

Incidentally, we wonder if there is any such thing as a chicken hopper where the feed cannot be wasted. We have seen many kinds, but not the perfect one yet. Have you?

Eastman's Chestnut

IT is a poor doctor who cannot take his own medicine. I am always telling chestnuts on somebody else and sometimes my friends get one on me.

When I was Farm Bureau Agent in Delaware County, New York, years ago, my stenographer used to tell the following story. The only trouble with it is that it is somewhere near the truth.

A farmer left at the Farm Bureau office some fine apples to be sent to Ithaca for the names of the different varieties. When I returned to the office I thought the apples were meant for me and helped myself. Shortly afterward the farmer came in and, taking the cover from the box, began telling me about the apples, when he remarked:

"Oh! some cuss has helped himself," to which I replied with a last swallow:

"So I see."

weekly hunt for the stolen nests of hens on his grandmother's farm. "I would climb through the haymow and then through a hole under the barn, coming out with a hatfull of eggs in various stages of decomposition; and in spite of the fact that we did that week after week all summer, how ridiculous it was that we never thought of stopping up the holes so that the hens could not get in!" That is just what Professor Rice has been doing ever since—trying to stop up the holes in the poultry business.

"How did you come to want to go to an agricultural college?" I inquired.

"Well, in the first place, my father called me to his bedside during his last illness when I was eleven years old, and said 'Eddie (Professor Jimmie's boyhood nickname from his middle name Edward), I want you to be a farmer. Farming is going to be a different business in the future and you cannot succeed unless you study it just as a lawyer or doctor has to study.' That set me to thinking.

"Then one day I was reading the Youth's Companion, one of the greatest publications of all time, and in it I found an article by Dr. G. C. Caldwell on the composition of milk. This showed me a world of which I had never even dreamed. It made me think of what father had said about the necessity of an education in farming. Then I read another statement in the Youth's Companion, by Moses Coyt Tyler, Professor of American History at Cornell University, to the effect that any boy who had gumption enough and persistence could get an education by working his way through College. That settled it. I was determined to go to College.

"I had been working on a farm for

self. There was not the need for, nor the knowledge of, science that became necessary as our markets grew, and as the complexities of agriculture increased.

"Few men can look ahead and visualize the future. Therefore, few are able to see the needs of the future, and so most of us oppose the things that are new as wild and visionary. Thus it was with education and science in agriculture in the early days.

"I finally got through college and came to a crossroads. Most of us meet many important crossroads during our lives, and often seemingly unimportant decisions influence our entire future thereafter. Then is when I am sure we are guided by an all-wise Providence. What road to take? I had an opportunity to develop a poultry enterprise on a rich man's farm at a good salary. I also had the chance to continue as an assistant in the young College of Agriculture, under the great leadership of Professors Isaac Roberts and H. H. Wing. I chose the latter road. My duties included care of the cattle, feeding the hogs, and such small chores; but I was obsessed back there in 1890 with the idea that we did not

know anything about poultry science. I experimented with feeding poultry rations. I put the chickens in small pens in order to study them. I noted the difference in the color of egg yolks, caused by different kinds of rations. I asked Professor Roberts for some poultry houses. He gave me the tools, showed me where there was some old lumber, and said I could make my own. I did. I put all of my young ideas into it, and, believe me, it was some poultry house! I have it yet.

"One day Professor Roberts asked me to speak at a farmers' meeting. I prepared a very highbrow lecture and gave it at the meeting. When I told Professor Roberts about it, he said, 'My boy, you won't be offended, will

you, if I give you a little fatherly advice? Never talk on feeding poultry without telling your audience how to feed a hen.' I have tried never to forget that advice and to make my teachings of practical use to the man who keeps hens. I want to say that I have spent my life doing what I could to develop the science of poultry industry. I believe in science more today than ever before; but science should never get too far ahead of practical application. In the end, you will need the farmers to tell you whether it works or not. One of my professor friends once said to me many years ago, 'It is utterly impossible for clover to get free nitrogen from the air.' 'By golly, maybe that's so,' said a farmer who heard this remark, 'but I know darn well that when I plow under clover, I get better results than I do when I plow under timothy.' That farmer did not know *why*, but he knew *what*—

which is perhaps more important.

"Professor Roberts proposed that I give some lectures on poultry, so during the winter of 1891-92 I tried to tell fifty-odd students what I thought I knew about the fundamentals of poultry husbandry. There were eleven lectures and one or two demonstrations. There was little poultry science to guide me, and that course was, so far as I have been able to discover, the first one in poultry husbandry to be



Professor Rice started the first Poultry Course ever given.

given in the United States and probably in the world. It is interesting to me that one or two of my former students who listened to those lectures, Harry Bull, of Orange County, and Floyd White, of Westchester County, attended the dinner which was given for me the other night."

"What was it, Professor Rice, that made you sure that the poultry business had a future back in those early days when nearly everybody was laughing at your enthusiasm?"

"Well, of course, I could not visualize the future of poultry as it is today, but somehow I had a blind faith that poultry was coming into its own, and I knew that it never could make much progress unless it was built on right foundations."

"Why didn't you stay on at Cornell?" I asked him.

"I always wanted to be a farmer and a poultryman, so I spent several years in partnership with my good friend Floyd White in Westchester County; and I would be there yet if it had not been for Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey. He came to Yorktown where I lived, told me that he was going to establish a Poultry Department in the College of Agriculture, and asked me to come back and help him do it. Another crossroads. I did not want to go. I wanted to stay on the farm, but Dr. Bailey said: 'You have had ten years practice in poultry raising. We need your faith and enthusiasm.' So I went, and I have never been sorry. Dr. Bailey is the only man in the United States who could have started that poultry department, for he had the vision and the faith and the ability to get the necessary funds. This was in 1903."

Professor Jimmie has a poultry and apple farm of 248 acres, with 5500 hens, more than 30 acres of young orchards and large acreages of beans, wheat, and other crops. His farm is near Trumansburg and overlooks Lake Cayuga. It is now operated with his

three sons in a father and sons partnership.

"What do you consider your greatest achievement?" I asked him.

"I have six children, three boys and three girls. You know that a Professor's salary is not large. Through the splendid help of Mrs. Rice, all three boys are graduates of the College of Agriculture; and of our three girls, one is graduated, another will be graduated this year, and the third will finish college within two years in home economics.

"Some years ago, Mrs. Rice and I felt that the children were not having the responsibilities or early training that one finds only in a farm home; so we rented our house, with its modern conveniences, in Ithaca, and moved up here. The children did not like to get up early in the morning in Ithaca. Here they get up without calling. All of the boys have returned to the home farm. Each has his own particular job. All have an equal share in the partnership. You could not pry them loose from this place if you tried."

"You have spoken of crossroads, Professor Rice. Would you take the same turns if you had it to do over again?"

"Yes, I would do the same things—teaching and farming: teaching because it has brought me in contact with thousands of the best young people in the world, boys and girls who have been to me a constant inspiration to do my best; farming because, with all of its problems, it is still the greatest and best of the occupations of man.

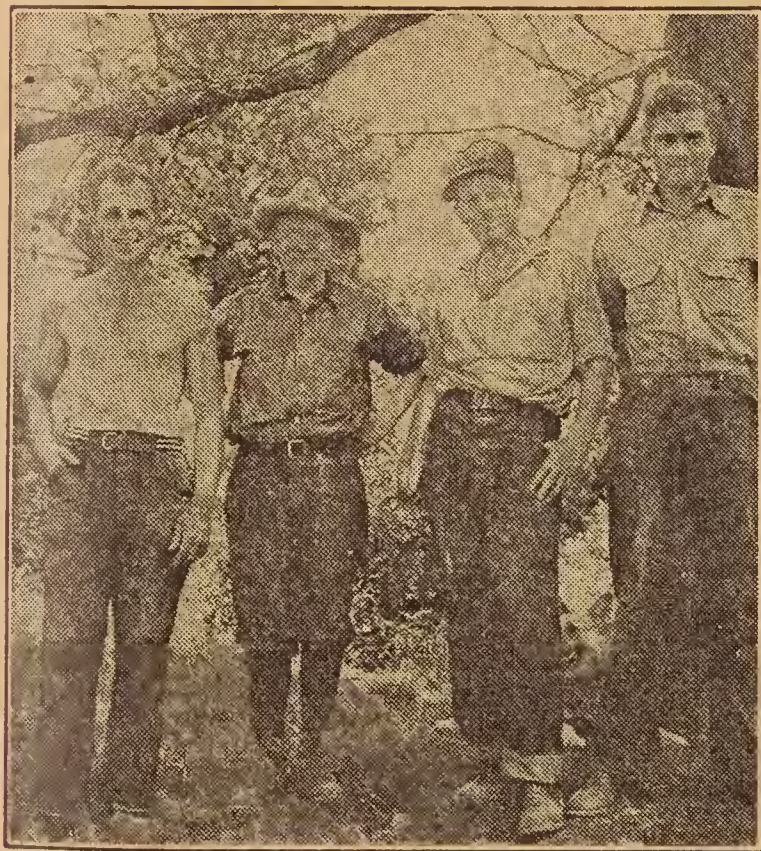
"Let me say, also, for the young people, that they are better judges of the ability and the character of one another than their teachers and parents are. The younger generation is often criticized, but after knowing rather intimately thousands of them, I have the utmost faith that they will carry the torch of civilization to higher levels."

"Knowing that Mrs. Rice is not living, may I ask you for the sake of others in a similar position, how does one carry on and get some happiness from life after such a loss?"

"Only by the development of real faith," said Professor Jimmie. "There are still many things that we just naturally have to take on faith. Science has made progress, but there are some truths which we have to accept that are not yet supported by science. If a person learns anything as he gets older, it is the necessity of developing his own spiritual philosophy. We do not live by bread alone. The spiritual is always stronger than the temporal. In my own case, I have been fortunate in having Aunt Alice, Mrs. Rice's sister, to help keep the home intact. Also I believe that persons live on in their children. Not a day goes by that I do not see some of the fine qualities of Mrs. Rice living again in her boys and girls, and I have faith to believe that somehow, somewhere, we all meet again."



By teaching by demonstration Professor Rice always keeps theory close to poultry practice.



A Father and Son Partnership. Left to right: James Rice, Jr., Prof. James E., Paul and John.

a relative by the month. He wanted me to go into the butter and egg business in New York City. When I refused and told him that I was going to study agriculture, he was indignant, said that I would disgrace the family by such foolishness, and that he certainly would not be a party to it by paying me any money. He would not even take me to the railroad station, but I went just the same. When I graduated, no one was more enthusiastic or bragged more about my graduation in his home town than this same relative.

"I don't blame him for feeling the way he did about 'book-farming,' because practically everybody else felt the same way. They saw the courses in the College of Agriculture only as a lot of foolishness, as a waste of time and money. As a matter of fact, farming in the old days was largely a subsistence proposition, sufficient unto it—



Out on a Limb

Nature Cuts and Laps

By Frank App

WHILE Nature is cutting surpluses through drought in many areas of the United States, it is over-lapping the harvesting period in others so as to cause serious gluts in the fruit and vegetable markets. In spite of the fact that the buying power of the market is greater than a year ago, the prices for local crops so far this season are disappointing.



Frank App

The cold winter and late spring which delayed the growth of spring crops is responsible. This is especially true of spinach, berries, peas and cabbage, and the indications are that it will follow with potatoes. I am of the opinion that the fall fruit and vegetable crops will encounter a much more satisfactory market as they will probably mature in a normal succession in keeping with their location. The present situation was predicted in the "American Agriculturist" on this page early in the spring.

The areas that have had a plentiful supply of rainfall this spring along the Atlantic coast have experienced periods of warm, mild winters, followed by dry summers from 1929 to 1932 inclusive. This year the mid-west enjoyed a very mild winter and this was followed with extreme drought which has brought about the most severe dust storm experienced in our history. I hope the length of the past dry cycle along the Atlantic coast will not be duplicated in the mid-west. If it should, it might create a very serious situation. At any rate the drought followed by the dust storm has started people to thinking. National attention is being centered upon the conservation of agricultural resources which heretofore were considered unlimited. Heavy grazing of the plains followed by dry weather, allows blowing of the soil. We then have the beginning of a desert. The production of tilled crops without the protection of sods or cover crops is followed by sheet erosion from rainfall or wind erosion from drought as well as extreme gulleying when the topography of the land is rolling. It is estimated that an inch of fertile soil which required nature 400 years to build, is removed from the corn belt areas in 10 to 50 years. At this rate our most fertile soils that nature spent 2800 years producing, will disappear within a period of about two generations. We cannot control temperatures or rainfalls, but we can protect and conserve our soil resources for the next generation.

* * *

Strawberries

That fine Dean of Agriculture, R. L. Watts of Pennsylvania State, used to say, "God might have made a better fruit than the strawberry, but He didn't." It is not only attractive to the eye, but is one of the most popular dessert fruits. The public is willing to pay the high transportation costs of berries produced in the extreme southern areas of the Atlantic and Gulf coast states so as to enjoy this fruit from early spring to late summer. The first essential to success in the production of strawberries is the selection of the proper variety.

* * *

What Variety of Berry to Choose

Strawberries are greatly influenced by reason of location, and a variety which may be quite successful in one area frequently is wholly undesirable in another. Consequently, it is essential that we ascertain what varieties are successful in the nearby vicinity where we wish to grow them.

In the south the "Klondike," "Aroma," and "Missionary" are the most popular varieties. "Klondike" represents about 25%, "Aroma" about 22% and "Missionary" about 20% of the total production in the United States.

Some of the most popular berries for the northeast are the "Howard 17," sometimes known as "Premier," the "Gandy," the "Chesapeake," and numerous others. In New Jersey the "Lupton" is the most popular berry for the southern part of the state. It is to the berry industry what the Ben Davis apple is in the apple industry. It is large and attractive looking, but quite lacking in quality as a dessert berry. However, in this particular area, it is a reasonably good producer, stands up well for shipping and will arrive on the market in better physical condition than any other variety.

The "Chesapeake" is a popular berry to produce under irrigation. It originated in Maryland in 1903. It has excellent dessert qualities. It is a reasonably good shipper and under irrigation is productive.

"William Belt," which originated in Ohio in 1888 is widely grown for home use in New England and New York. It is productive, attractive, mild flavored, and a fruit of quality. It requires

This past year we set out a number of varieties of berries as a means of testing their value for our conditions. Among these were "Lupton," "Fairfax," "Dorset" and "Blakemore." Of all those tested we found "Lupton," "Fairfax" and "Dorset" the best producers and the most vigorous growers. We find "Fairfax" and "Dorset" the two best berries for both quality and production of any of the varieties tested. The "Fairfax," which is a cross of "Howard 17" and "Sovereign" made by the United States Department of Agriculture, is a wonderful berry for the home garden. Its fruit season extends over a long period, and it appears to be resistant to disease. The fruit has a very rich flavor, is quite sweet and has a wonderful aroma. Unfortunately, when it becomes ripe it turns a very dark color, which makes it less favorable for shipping, but anyone wishing to have a rich, vigorous, sweet berry for their home garden should, by all means, obtain some "Fairfax."

The "Dorset," another of the recent introductions for the United States Department of Agriculture, was introduced about the same time as the "Fairfax," and seems to be the equal of "Fairfax" in vigor and production of fruit. It is somewhat tart in flavor,



a fertile soil and needs ample fertilization in order to maintain abundant foliage.

"Howard 17," sometimes known as "Premier" is of Massachusetts origin. It is early in maturing, has a rather long season for harvesting, possesses health and foliage, and makes runners freely. It is one of the latest varieties of New England, extends south to Virginia and west to Illinois and Michigan. It is one of the best sort for home use and local markets. It does well under a wide range of soil types, and should be considered carefully in planning a berry operation, or if sequence of varieties is desired in the garden. Some of the more recent varieties of berries such as "Blakemore," and "Aberdeen" are commanding some attention. We are not finding them very satisfactory in southern New Jersey.

lighter in color and holds its color when shipped. It is so much superior to "Lupton" under our conditions that it will challenge the "Lupton" for first place, providing it will stand up for long distance shipments. This berry will succeed on heavy soil and it is a very desirable variety for the home garden.

* * *

Do Berries Run Out?

Sometimes we are led to believe that a variety may be productive for a few seasons and then decline. For some varieties it is believed that the number of productive years are few; others longer. A careful examination of the length of popularity of different varieties of berries would indicate that berries do not run out or change in productiveness.



The most popular berries of the south were introduced many years ago. The "Klondike" was introduced in 1889; "Dunlop" in 1890; "Missionary" in 1900, whereas those of our own vicinity, such as "Gandy," were introduced in 1885, "Chesapeake" in 1903 and "Wilson," which is still grown in some localities, was introduced in 1851. However, since that time many new and better varieties have been developed and replace the older varieties in most localities. The United States Department of Agriculture have thousands of seedlings set out from which to make selections. An occasional one like "Fairfax" or "Dorset" is originated with superior qualities. Now is the time to determine what variety is best suited for one's local requirements.

* * *

Moth Bands

The practice of using bands around the trunk of the tree to catch moth worms is not a new one. The Farmers Cabinet in 1837 reports the practice of Mr. Stephen Beach of Ferrisburg, Addison County, Vermont, of banding trees for the control of codling moth. The system followed by Mr. Beach was to use a strip of birch bark about the width of three fingers. This was put around the tree two or three feet from the ground and fastened together with a small nail driven into the tree. The bark was then smeared with grease from the skimmings of a pot of salt pork. Salt pork grease apparently was too much for the worms. This was a market for the by-products of salt pork which has been forgotten in this age of chemicals.

I have been asked several times within the last few weeks of the value of using bands. Bands are a supplement to the spraying program when needed for moth control. It is estimated that bands will catch from 25 to 80% of all the worms that are not destroyed through spraying. I should not want to depend on bands, but rather consider them the court of last resort. They are not overly expensive or difficult to apply. We have found some difference in the makes of bands placed on the market. Last year, of the two makes used, we found that one seemed to retain the chemicals much better than the other. By reason of this there was a better killing of moths. I would suggest, therefore, that in the purchase of bands the grower should ascertain whether he is obtaining the best one for his uses. Recently a neighbor inquired as to the value of several bands offered. There was considerable difference in price. I am inclined to think there was also a difference in value. In this instance I recommended the higher priced band because past experience showed it to be the most satisfactory in killing worms.

It is quite possible for one to make his own bands, but unless it is necessary to make a large number, I question whether the saving is worth while. It is also possible to use burlap instead of chemically treated bands. If burlap is used it is necessary to examine them about once a week and kill the worms found in the burlap. I believe this extra cost of labor far more than off-sets the higher cost of chemically treated bands.

* * *

Scab

The season to date has been such that rather light infestations of scab have appeared in most orchards. I have noticed less scab in unsprayed orchards this year than one normally would expect. For those areas having plenty of rainfall and vigorous foliage with a thorough covering of fungicide on the trees at the present time, the danger of scab should be past if none is present now.

Bortfield turnips, new dairy feed which has yielded well in New Hampshire, are planted about July 1 in rows three or four inches apart in the row, with the rows far enough apart for horse cultivation. They are later thinned out to one plant every 12 inches.

Now!

SORRY, I WON'T GIVE
YOU ANY FEED TO
BALANCE YOUR
GREEN PASTURE



**DON'T
OVER-
DRAW**



**I
DARE
YOU!**

TO MY FRIENDS:

THESE ARE CRUSADING DAYS. For two solid months I have traveled the length and breadth of our land, and I find Crusaders everywhere. Where there is a Great Cause or an Emergency, there are Crusaders who rise up in all their might and FIGHT.

In a sincere effort to solve today's problems, I some time ago reached a personal decision: I decided that I must have the spirit of a Crusader in me. Then I did what I hope you will do. I read everything I could lay my hands on about the Crusaders of old. I searched through my encyclopedia. I had a library give me a list of all their books on the Crusades, and I came home with an armful. I dusted off Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." I journeyed with Sir Galahad in his search for the Holy Grail. I talked Crusades so much that one of my good friends presented me with Lamb's marvelous book, "The Crusades, Iron Men and Saints."

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

WHEN YOU GET FIRED with a subject until it becomes an obsession with you, then something always happens in your home: either you are a blooming nuisance or else your folks join you in your conquest. After I had been Crusading all over the place, Mrs. Danforth caught the spirit. She said, "Why don't you get out those old swords up in the third floor closet? They are symbols of action." No sooner said than out they came. One was the sword of Grandfather Bohn, Major in the Civil War. It had seen valiant service. The other was my Knight Templar sword with its shining blade and the cross on its hilt.

I wish you could understand the significance of these swords in my hands. I marched up and down the room with Grandfather by my side. I fought his battles over again. He passed away more than sixty years ago, but his soul was marching on with me. Then, in imagination too, I was a Plumed Knight, dressed in my coat of mail, with shield in my left hand and sword in my strong right, thrusting my dripping blade through the Turks who dared to stop my progress into the Holy Land.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Try it yourself. Maybe there is a Revolutionary sword handed down to you. Or maybe it is just a staff which one of your rugged pioneer ancestors left behind. Or just take a lath as a symbol of power and fight your way through any foes that dare get in your way. I know we all can become Crusaders. And I know positively that today we need Crusaders in every community in our land. Here's my definition of a Modern Crusader:

A Crusader is a man whose inner spirit compels him to do the tasks that the ordinary man says are impossible.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

IF YOU LIVED in the Northwest today and the grasshoppers were making a clean sweep of your farms, wouldn't you rise up and fight as a Crusader? If the chinch bugs which are taking a mighty toll in our grain belt menaced your crops, would you just quit or would you grasp your Crusader's sword and give no quarter? What is your pestilence? Drought, heat, low prices, lack of finances? You are an exceptional man if you haven't a fight on in your community right now.

I Dare You to become a Crusader. Catch the spirit. Join our Crusader's ranks. Lick the biggest foe that dares poke up its head to tear down the things that are most precious to you.

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.
P. S. Write me any Crusading thoughts which I might pass on to others.

SEPT.
I

SORRY, I CAN'T GIVE
YOU ANY DAIRY
PROFITS THIS FALL.
YOU'RE OVERDRAWN!



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**BODY-
COW CHOW**



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Special Weekly Rates

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Editor E. R. Eastman,
American Agriculturist,

415 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City

Please send me free literature. I may be able to join you. ☒

Not a chance of my going this summer but I'd like to read the travel booklets. ☐

Keep me on your list. Maybe I can go next summer. ☐

Name.....

Address.....

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

Quick on Trigger—One has to hand it to Chester C. Davis, AAA chief. He was all for curtailing crops. Then the drought did a better job. Did he fade out? No, he said "it shows how good

the AAA is because the money we pay the farmers is crop insurance." Mr. Davis forgot to mention the "crop insurance" won't begin to feed livestock. So you will notice more millions of YOUR MONEY are being poured into the drought areas.



L. B. Skeffington

Farm Credit—The Farm Credit Administration has justified its making over by Morgenthau and Myers. In the first five months last year the Springfield Land Bank loaned \$1,059,400. In same period this year bank commissioner's loans totalled \$17,828,300. Volume helped by shifting of mortgage financing from private creditors.

Price of Milk—Milk went up a cent a quart in New York despite Mayor LaGuardia's crusading. Rumor is the Mayor wasn't too anxious to fight the farmers' just claims, but New York Post action left him in a hole with New York City populace if he did not do something to oppose price raise. The Mayor loves to head a crusade, but maybe he wants to move up to Albany and dislikes being in wrong with upstate farmers who have votes.

Who Owns Canal?—Chicago takes all the water it wants from Great Lakes to avoid building sewage plant. New York State draws meagerly for its Barge Canal. Farm Crops parched, livestock thirsty, spraying halted because of lack of water. State denies free water to farmers. Lehman vetoed bill and now Bray, acting governor, says "unrestricted withdrawals" impossible—meaning farmers whose creeks canal drained must pay.

Milk Advertising—Thing to remember about New York State's milk advertising campaign is that it is not selling gold bricks. Milk is the cheapest and most essential of all foods. Check with the doctor. Yet thousands of children are not acquiring a taste for milk. In other words, milk has never really been sold on its merits.

Need Money?—Drought officially recognized in all New York counties excepting Long Island. L. R. Simons, director of extension, advised by FCA period for making emergency crop loans extended to July 1. Simons says

production credit associations will expedite loans to plant emergency crops.

Apple Talk Hits Mark—When Leroy E. Snyder of Rochester, vice-president of the Gannett Newspapers, spoke at the Niagara-Orleans Apple Blossom Festival on "Selling Apples" he provided plenty of food for thought. He discussed the situation frankly from a consumer's viewpoint. Charles H. Baldwin, commissioner of agriculture and markets, was present and much impressed. Now comes word that Commissioner Baldwin will have excerpts from the talk published in bulletin form.

Grange Divides on Wine—The Steuben County Pomona Grange, meeting at Pleasant Valley, after long discussion was unable to agree upon a resolution which proposed indorsement of newspapers and periodicals that refuse advertising of wines, beer and liquor. Members of Granges in the Lake Keuka section where grapes are grown extensively opposed the resolution. The grape industry has not flourished in recent years and with a demand for grapes for wine-making many growers have been hopeful of better prices.

There were 250 members at the Pomona meeting. It was decided to leave action to individual Granges, without expression from the county body.

Grange Report Issued—The Journal of Proceedings of the New York State Grange's annual session in February at Lake Placid appeared early this month. With it came a letter from Harold Stanley, elected secretary this year, stating that he refused to accept blame for the delay. The delay was caused by the printer who was awarded the contract before Mr. Stanley took office.

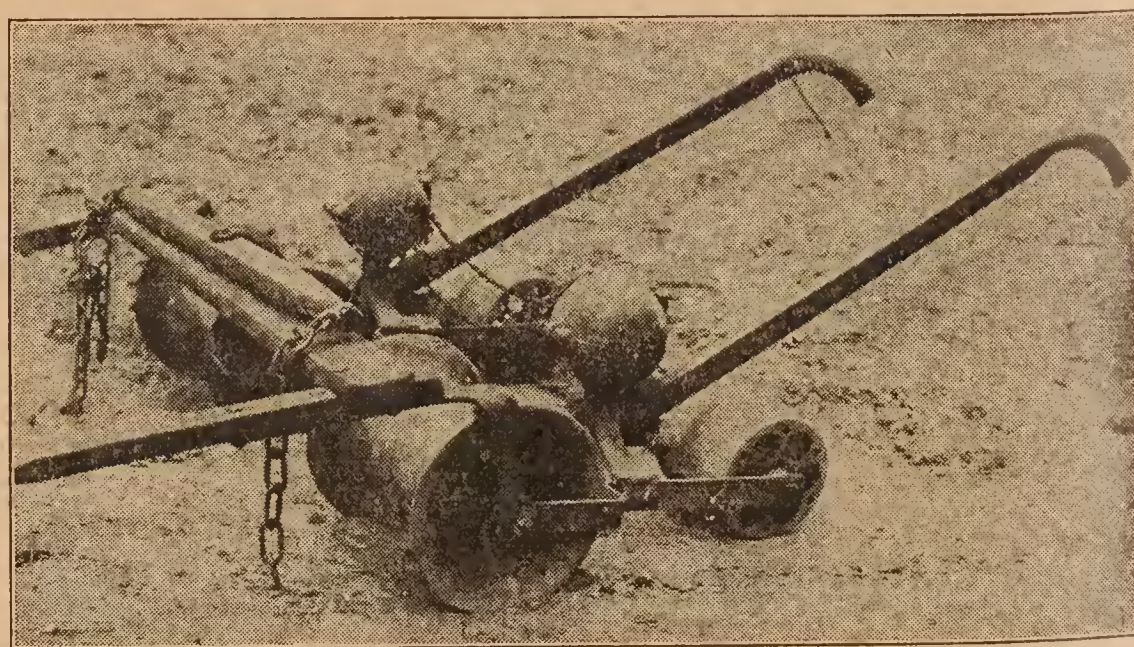
The report, in handy book form of 252 pages, includes all of the reports, speeches, resolutions and other activities of the convention.

Mr. Stanley also is distributing the little pocket-size directory of the Grange in the state.

Farmers' Millions—There is more to agriculture than farms and equipment, Francis H. Blake, chairman of Code Committee of New York State Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, told NRA chiefs in Washington. Across the state farmers have invested millions in cold storage plants at sources of production, "a part of agriculture."

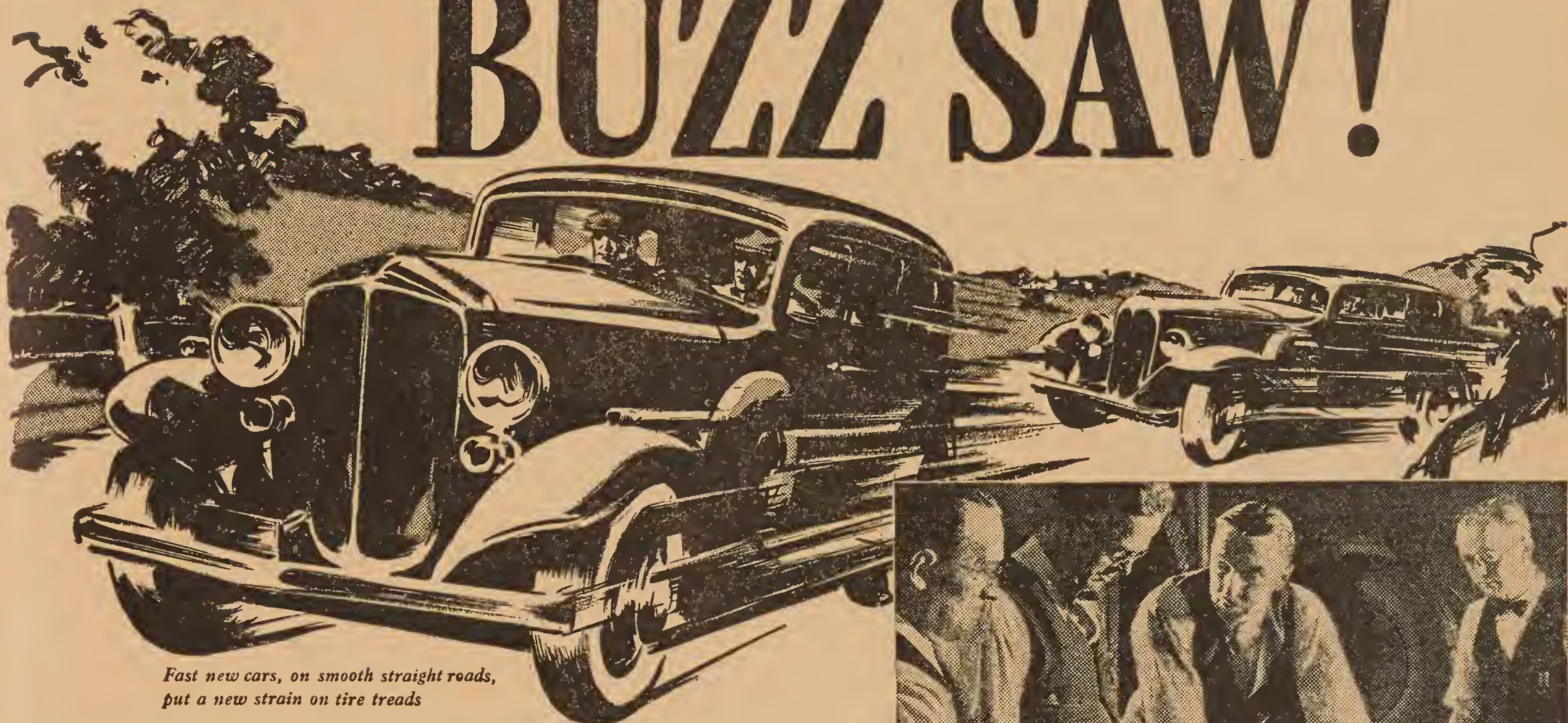
Costs Too Much—Allen L. Gillett, president of the Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield, says farmers in the Northeast pay from 10 to 40 per cent to dealers for credit. A cheaper way is to borrow money from production credit association and pay cash.

Hopping onto Hops—State to aid in bringing back hop industry to Central
(Continued on Page 15)



On a recent trip through New England one of our staff found and photographed this farm tool. How many of our readers can name it? It is not an antique, but is used on this farm every year. Just as a hint, we will tell you that it is used in connection with a crop which is grown in New York State in a small way for home use and local markets. Watch this page next issue, and we will tell you about it.

They hit it with everything but a BUZZ SAW!



*Fast new cars, on smooth straight roads,
put a new strain on tire treads*

"Battle Royal" Knocks Out Brakes on Test Cars, But Proves New Tread a Winner—43% Longer Non-Skid Mileage

IT was a great fight. First, the engineers put a new tread designs up against sandpaper made from sharp-cutting granite grit mounted on high-speed "grindstones". Then followed grinding road tests. When the new "G-3" Goodyear Tread showed it could take it better than any tread the engineers had ever seen, they equipped the Goodyear test cars.

And how they mauled "G-3"! Brakes "went out" in 8 hours, had to be relined every 72. Day and night the "G-3" test tires were scuffed, dragged, and mauled. They wracked the cars, but "G-3" kept right on rolling.

When the tests were over, we knew we had the answer to a puzzling problem that had to be faced by the tire industry. Treads were wearing out too fast—all well-known makes, even ours. The new, modern automobiles with flashy starts, snap stops, and high speeds were giving tires harder wear than ever before.

"G-3" proved to be exactly what we wanted—a tire retaining all the advantages of the famous All-Weather Tread for safe, quick stops on smooth highways—but improved to modern needs.

See "G-3" at your Goodyear Dealer's. The tread may appear familiar. But look closer and check every one of these facts:

It is wider— $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ more road contact

It is flatter—the tread blocks are square and true to the road

THE NEW GOODYEAR

"G-3"



WARNING!

Watch the rest of the industry try to copy this amazing tire. Watch them try to duplicate Goodyear's claims. But, remember, you have to have "non-skid" before you can have "non-skid mileage"—you have to have GRIP where you see it here—GRIP in the center of the tread.



"... 'G-3' showed it could take it"

It is firmer—the non-skid blocks are nested closer; ribs are $11\frac{1}{2}\%$ wider; grooves are narrower; there's more rubber in the tread

It is stronger—the tread "squirms" less under pressure; "heel-and-toe" wear and "cupping" are reduced 50%

The Result—43% Longer Non-Skid Mileage!

Frankly, such a marvelous improvement in an already-famous tire would have been impossible without Supertwist. This is the patented Goodyear cord fabric, you know, the fabric that has extra strength, extra elasticity, extra durability. For, with a wider tread, there is increased sidewall strain, and Supertwist takes this without the slightest trouble.

When you can get a tread like this "G-3" All-Weather and know that it has under it the matchless strength of Supertwist, will you be satisfied with anything less?

See the "G-3" All-Weather. Keep yourself up-to-date on how good tires are being made these days. It costs more to build—but nothing extra to buy.

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DESTROY PESTS— GAS THEM

Gas goes in and gets them where they are. Doesn't wait for them to come to it. Rats, woodchucks, moles, ants can't escape—they die instantly. A few cents worth of Cyanogas cleans out a rat hole or chuck hole. Saves feed, eggs, chicks, crops. Recommended by Experiment Stations and County Agents. Buy at Seed, Drug, Hardware and General Stores.

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Three Machines in One. Ideal for the estate owner.

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Cultivates your garden....
Cuts the tallest weeds....
Mows your lawn.

Write for facts.

Kill Weeds with Fire

Burn them, seeds and all, while still green. Intense heat of Aeroil Kerosene Torch 2000 degrees F. destroys all undesirable growth in irrigation ditches, canals, along fence rows, stone walls, etc. Highly recommended for Disinfecting Poultry and Live Stock Quarters.

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Vegetable Plants --- 150 Acres for 1934
Fine outdoor grown plants. Select, handpicked and good delivery guaranteed. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Golden-acre, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, Allhead, Allseasons (Yellows Resistant) \$1.00 thousand; 10,000, \$7.50. Onion plants same price. Tomato Plants: Marglobe, Pritchard, Bonnybest, Indiana Baltimore \$1.50 thousand; 10,000, \$12.50. Sweetpotato \$1.25 thousand. Pepper \$3.00 thousand. We use treated seeds from Certified stocks and guarantee satisfaction or money back. Oldest and largest growers in Virginia. Shipping capacity 750,000 daily.
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MILLIONS hardy, disease free, certified Cabbage Plants. Wakefields, Flats, Copenhagen, Danish. Not how cheap, how well at harvest. Wholesale, crated light, packed right; also lettuce, beet, onion, 75c-1000. Cauliflower, Celery, Peppers, Potato from vine plantings, insure quality. 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.50. Oldest state growers.
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TOMATO PLANTS, 75c thousand; Bermuda onion 75c; Porto Rico sweet potato, 75c; cabbage, all leading varieties, 50c; Ruby King pepper \$1.00, or 20c hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed.
QUITMAN PLANT CO., QUITMAN, GA.

3,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Yellow Jersey, Big Leaf Up River, Red Nansemond, Nancy Halls, Southern Queen, \$1.50 per 1000, cash with order. C. E. BROWN, BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

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WE SINCERELY BELIEVE THAT IF A BUSINESS IS TO AN HONEST RETURN FOR EACH DOLLAR LEFT WITH

WHEN home-grown vegetables are packed up in old containers of many types with newspaper liners, if any, and when they are stacked up in nondescript fashion in front of a produce house, or at the back of the truck, we wonder if our fancy products are given a fair show, especially in the face of well-sorted goods, in fresh, new, well labeled containers from long distances. Growers and produce merchants are equally careless in this respect. Last summer, I encountered in Chicago a produce house serving hotel trade which maintained a beautiful display from day to day, and it is their testimony that it is highly profitable in improving sales. Just compare it with the unattractive display at the right.

* * *

Growth Cracks on Sweet Corn

Every one is familiar with growth cracks in tomatoes and in roots, and with bursting cabbage. Last summer, we observed several instances when ears of sweet corn were broken in the same manner. After a period of dry weather, there was abundant rain, and



kernels apparently grew faster than cob. The cob parted cleanly within the husk not far from the middle of the ear. It will be noted from the picture that the kernels below the break are large and plump, while those above are dwarfed. The two figures at the right show the broken surface. The lower one is not the butt of the ear. It simply shows the kernels growing up around the break. I am told that this is occasionally observed in field corn in the West.

* * *

Keep That Garden Coming

After the oats and silage corn are planted and some more spring jobs are done, somebody says, "We'd better plant the garden." "Awright, Mom, go ahead." "Tain't plowed yet." "Well, I'll do it soon." So, sometime in May things get planted, usually once for all.

If the farm table and the farm pocketbook are to realize full value from the farm garden, there must be later plantings. Put in a bit of Swiss chard or New Zealand spinach for summer greens. Keep a succession of snap

Display Contrasts

by

Paul Work



beans and sweet corn coming on. Even plant a few later than you think wise, for it is almost as good fun to have them in October in case frost holds off as to have them real early. One must remember however that things grow more slowly as the days grow shorter.

To extend the garden season far into the winter and even to the following spring, one may plant carrots and beets to store. Commercial Danish cabbage should be in when you read this but for home use late set plants are not so likely to be overmature at storing time and will keep long and nicely.

Things that do not do well in mid-summer may be planted for fall use—lettuce and spinach.

* * *

Home Garden Survey

Out of 272 gardens surveyed a couple of years ago, 245 included beets. It seems a little strange that this vegetable should be so far ahead of cabbage which appeared in only 54 per cent of the gardens, and spinach in only 17 per cent. The other crops found in 80 per cent or more of the gardens were snap beans, lettuce, sweet corn, cucumbers, potatoes, tomatoes, carrots and radishes. Rhubarb, peas, and onions stand at about 70 per cent.

The average size of garden is about .4 of an acre with two-thirds of the area devoted to potatoes. Forty-four per cent of the gardens had over 15 different crops. Potatoes and cabbage were the principal crops stored. Nearly 70 quarts of vegetables per person or about 275 quarts per family were canned. That makes quite a store in addition to fruits and jellies that line the shelves of the well regulated farm cellar.

Man labor averaged 68 hours for the season, horse labor 20 hours, and tractor or car labor 4 hours. What 68 hours of the year's work yields more in actual quantity and quality of living?

* * *

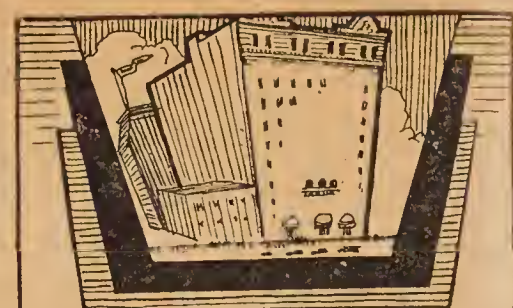
Late Tomatoes

Chris Bauer, plant grower and road-sider of Elmira, purposely sows some tomato seed to make plants for June setting. He has learned that many farmers in the cooler hill neighborhoods face frost danger until well on in June and some of these places have a fairly long fall. Thus he builds business for himself and drops a hint for others. Fruits from late set plants are much nicer than those from plants that have been long in bearing and are nearly spent.

Commercial tomato growers have also learned this wrinkle to their decided advantage, offering a fine article when the run of the market is none too good.

—Paul Work.

Ginseng holds no inducements for inexperienced growers looking for quick returns from a small investment. It takes six years for the seed to grow into marketable roots; the crop is also subject to blight.



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BROZTELL**
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YEAR IN . . .
YEAR OUT

Guests Remain and Transients
Too, Through the Years, Have
Continued to Stop at the

HOTEL BROZTELL

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in Size, but Excels in Service.

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Special Weekly and Monthly
Rates to Meet Your Purse

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FARM WORK MARES AND GELDINGS FOR SALE, heavy drafters, farm chunks and cheap horses. Yearling and two-year old colts. Matched spans mules. Truck-load or carload. Also sorrel and red roan registered Belgian stallions.
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PONIES

SHEPHERD PONIES—Mares—Geldings and Stallions, Coon, Fox and rabbit hounds. Depression prices.
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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

We are offering choice stock, grown on our own farm, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at bargain prices.

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE-CROSS, OR

BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSS,

8 to 9 weeks old—\$2.75.

CHESTER WHITE—\$3.25.

Add 25c if vaccination is desired.

Will ship C. O. D. if preferred.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass.

PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each.

WALTER LUX

388 SALEM STREET, WOBURN, MASS. TEL. 0086

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white.

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each.

8 to 10 wks. old @ \$2.75 each.

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL,

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DAILEY STOCK FARM

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TOP QUALITY PIGS

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10% discount on orders 10 pigs or more. All orders promptly filled with stock that will please you. Ship any number C.O.D.

Our guarantee!—A square deal at all times.

DEPENDABLE PIGS, All High Grade

Chester-Yorkshire Cross } 6 weeks \$2.75
Chester-Berkshire Cross } 8 weeks \$3.00
Short nose Yorkshire Cross } 10 weeks \$3.25
Duroc-Poland Cross } 12 weeks \$3.50

Hampshire Berkshire Cross }
Shoats \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6. Shoats weighing 100 or more if desired at low prices. Boars for immediate service, \$10, \$12, \$15. Younger boars weighing 50, 65, 75, 90—\$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8. Young gilts for breeding \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8. Bred gilts \$12, \$15. Add 35 cents for Double treatment. Be safe. I'll stand squarely behind every double treated pig. No crating charge.

CHAS. DAVIS, C/O OLD BATTLE GROUND, CONCORD, MASS.

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75 Big Type Chester & Yorkshire—50 Berkshire & O. I. C. crossed—68 Poland China & Yorkshire. The old reliable kind that will grow fast and make the best of hogs.

6-8 weeks old \$2.50 each.

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We ship what you need C. O. D.

SUNNY BROOK FARM, Bacon St., Lexington, Mass.

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire and Chester and Berkshire, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$2.75 each. Crates free.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS.

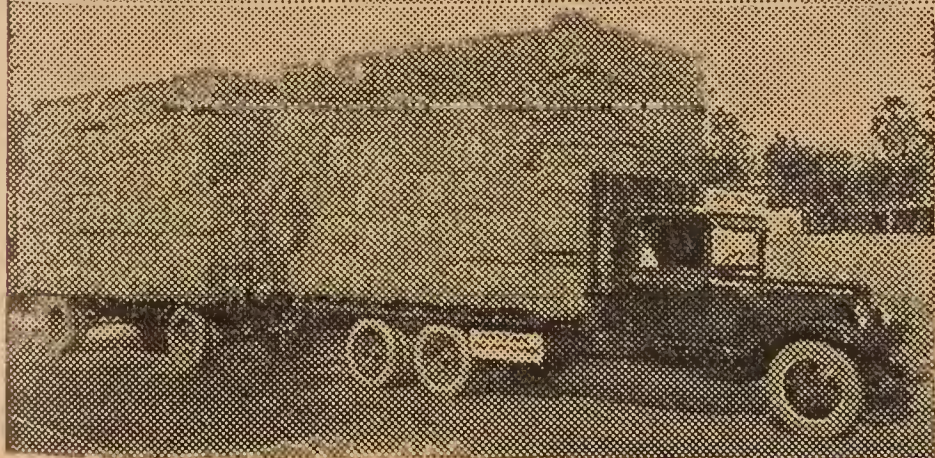
The truck for the farm is A BIG ECONOMICAL VALVE-IN-HEAD SIX

And Chevrolet gives you the biggest, huskiest truck in the economy field—the lowest-priced Six in the world

 When you buy your truck, go straight to the heart of the matter—get the facts about the engine. If it isn't *valve-in-head*, if it isn't a *Six*, think twice. Because you simply can't get all the power you want, *plus* peak economy, with any other kind of engine. Six cylinders blot out vibration—cut down wear and tear. Valve-in-head construction gives you more power on *less* gasoline. Combine an engine like that with a body

and chassis that are truck-built throughout, and you have a hauling outfit that more than earns its keep. You have, in fact, the fastest-selling farm truck in the world—the handsome, sturdy, reliable Chevrolet. And that's not all. Big as it is, efficient as it is, powerful as it is, this truck costs less to buy than any other Six on the market.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
*Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms
A General Motors Value*



190,000 miles through desert heat and still has original pistons—J. L. Bain, of El Centro, California, who owned this Chevrolet truck, says it was still hauling 6 to 7 tons of hay a trip when he traded it for a 1934 model. "The only expense we have had," he writes, "was the replacement of one wheel bearing."

CHEVROLET SIX-CYLINDER TRUCKS

Up to their necks in the new FRIGIDAIRE Flowing Cold MILK COOLER

Never a milk cooler like it! Put in one can and it goes down to its neck in the cold water. Put in another can—put in all the cans the cooler will hold—and still the water comes up to the same point on the cans. That's the exclusive self-leveling feature of the Frigidaire FLOWING COLD Milk Cooler.

The water keeps flowing around the cans in a cold stream. In about an hour, all the milk in each can drops from body heat to below 50°. Then it stays cold automatically as long as it's in the tank.

Milk cools faster and keeps colder. Operating cost is said by Frigidaire users to be only half to a third the cost of cooling milk by old-fashioned methods. And the price of a Frigidaire FLOWING COLD Milk Cooler is so low that the savings soon pay for it. Get all the facts in the book we offer.

MAIL COUPON OR A POSTAL RIGHT AWAY

FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION,
Dept. Q-14, Dayton, Ohio.

Send me the book, "How to Make More Money on Milk." I want to know all about the Frigidaire FLOWING COLD Milk Cooler.

Name.....

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P.O.....State.....

NOW GENUINE UNADILLA SILOS

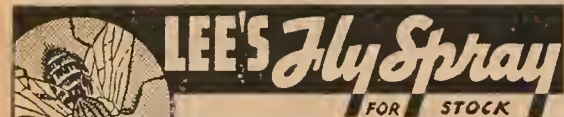
ARE BETTER THAN EVER
...COST LESS

UNADILLA SILOS have patented features that make them stronger, longer-lived, safer, easier to use. Made of Oregon fir...the superlative silo wood...at surprising low cost...they have dropped in line with prices for your products.

• Catalog, prices, terms, discounts on request. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B Unadilla, N.Y.

Agents wanted for open territory

...Its patented features make it a better SILO



LEE'S Fly Spray
FOR STOCK

Killer and Repellent. Powerful. Kills on contact. Repels flies and many other insects 2 to 4 hours longer than ordinary fly sprays. Does not stain, gum hair or taint milk. Just try it and see how much better Lee's Fly Spray is.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebraska



CRAINE
Money Saving Silo Values - NOW

To fit your farm and purse. 8 best types of silos to choose from. Rebuilt wrapped jobs at fractional prices. Write
CRAINE, Inc., 71 Wilson St. Norwich, N.Y.

DAIRY PRODUCTS SUPPLY AN EVER INCREASING PORTION OF TOTAL FARM INCOME



In spite of reduced consumption of milk and dairy products since 1929, they have been providing an increasingly large percentage of the total national farm income.

Pastures for Feed —Not Exercise

LET the cows draw the green feed while getting their exercise rather than get it by straining at the fence. To do this, I disc my corn stubble as soon as convenient after the corn is off and sow to rye. This gives me pasture for all cows and young stock by May 1st.

When they go on permanent pasture about June 1st, the rye stubble is disc'd and sowed to sudan grass from June 5th to 10th. In five weeks, this is ready to pasture. When this is gnawed down, I shut the cows off and clip with the mower if there are spots the cows have left or if weeds are showing up. This gives all the surface an even start of tender aftergrowth which Holstein-Friesians are very willing to go to the field to get. This second growth will be ready in about two weeks, according to my records.

This can be continued until frost wilts the sudan grass. By sowing rye in August you have very fine late pasture to help out with the late cut hay which may be on top of the mows. My C. T. A. book shows my herd charged with six months pasture last year, when I only used to figure on two months of good pasture.

The next important thing is to divide large fields so as to alternate while allowing a two weeks rest for the young grass to start up again. By turning on the rye May 1st you can cover up the last of the silage and save it for an emergency due to drought. Pasture management works in well with this program such as regulating to allow the milkers some of this green pasture once per day at least.

—G. S. V. ANDREWS,
LaGrangeville, N. Y.

Pasture Treatment Paid

My farm is situated in the Ischua Valley one mile north of Franklinville, on the Olean and Buffalo road. It contains 310 acres of land. I have a hill pasture of 180 acres that lies facing the Northeast.

In the spring of 1931, Mr. Abbey, our County Agent, suggested that I put ½ ton of acid phosphate on three acres of this pasture. I thought that this would be wasting time and money, but I tried it. That summer the weather was very dry, but by October anyone could plainly see where I had put it. Since then my pasture has improved every year. I did not sow any seed on the three acres, but the natural white clover came in very thick.

The trouble with all the pastures around here is that they get dry in August. There is plenty of grass, but it is worthless for milk. Where the fertilizer was used, the grass is good all summer. I am going to treat ten acres this spring with 500 pounds of

fertilizer per acre. I am thoroughly convinced that this fertilizer has paid for itself.—JAMES DORNAN, Franklinville, New York.

Pasture Improvement Experience

I have used a nitrogen carrier on my pasture where the grass was very good, and the cows liked it much better than where no fertilizer was used. Also the yield of the fertilized pasture was much greater.

I have also used superphosphate with stable manure on pasture which was mostly moss. I used about 40 pounds of acid phosphate to a ton of manure. The first year the cows wouldn't graze it at all, and quite a few weeds showed the first year. The second year the grass commenced to grow up through the moss and the cows grazed it very close.

I have some pasture which was treated with superphosphate and manure in 1929. It is fine with no sign of moss now. After the grass gets too high in the meadow to spread manure, I put it on the pasture. If I pile it up, it makes a nice place for flies to breed, so I improve a small piece of pasture every year.—BENSON LAFEVER, Bovina Center, New York.

Calves Get Whole Milk Too

I wish to state that I have never bought nor stored a pound of Oleo for myself or anyone else in my life of 56 years. As for using milk, my family use all we can drink. We feed whole milk to calves till 4 months old, and the cats, 4 to 6 in number, and the dog have all the milk they want.

—J. R. M., New York.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Reports, 12:32 and 3:40 dai' except Saturday; Bill Robbins, 12:55 daily except Saturday. (Eastern Standard Time).

MONDAY, JUNE 25

12:35—"Organizing to Fight the Red Devil," R. A. Polson.

12:45—"No More Sad Ironing," Miss Ruth Devenpeck.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26

12:35—"Rowen," Clarence Carlton.

12:45—"The Cost of Unanticipated Expenditures in School Building Construction," Dr. W. K. Wilson, and Dr. Don L. Essex.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27

12:35—"Electricity—A Roadside Sales Promoter,"

12:45—"Our Domestic Animals," (Countryside Talk), Ray F. Pollard.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28

12:35—"Knocking Down the Eggs," W. S. Mason.

12:45—"Construction Work and the New York State Fair," Walter S. Green.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29

12:35—"What To Do Till the Veterinarian Comes," Dr. Arthur A. Brockett.

12:45—"Food and the Pulse Strings," Miss Beatrice Fehr.

7:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship—"Eating Up and Dressing Down for Good Health," Albany County 4-H Clubs.

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BRING
YOUR MILK
BELOW 50°
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MINUTES

FAST, efficient dual action marks the time-and-money-saving work of the Empire Unit Cooler... refrigerating unit and circulating pump that sends cold water around the cans. Cools milk to below 50° in 45 minutes and holds it there. A marvel of efficiency, accessibility, convenience and built to last. Send for folder.

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BULL CALF FOR SALE

SIR WALKER INKA HOMESTEAD
35th, 684262.

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A good individual. Light in color. SIRE: Sir Walter Inka Homestead, 363817. A great proven show bull with a long list of high producing daughters.

DAM: K. O. I. Lady Snowball 2nd, 1011724. Record for year: butter—729.5, milk—16283.7, test—3.6%. 75% of her blood is from the noted sire, King Ormsby Ideal.

PRICE \$125.00. SEND FOR A PEDIGREE. We will consider a trade for some healthy well bred pullets.

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JUNE 20, 1934.

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Accredited, many blood tested. All young, fresh, nearby springers, a few yearlings, and several richly bred bulls ready for service. The pick of 35 different herds. Buy them at this sale for less than you can at private sale. State T.B. Claims accepted. Send for details to

SALES MANAGER

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE—Handsome pure-bred Guernsey bull; best blood lines; splendid producer; excellent disposition; four years old. None better in Connecticut. Sacrifice \$60.00 BOX NO. 2, c/o American Agriculturist.

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ACTIVE MAN. Big spot cash weekly income. Take orders for guaranteed fruit trees, shrubs, roses, etc. Competition eliminated. Unlimited FREE REPLACEMENT. No delivery or collecting. Exclusive Territory. BURR, Manchester, Conn.

Sass and Applesass

I'M not writing to pick flaws, but for information. Just after Calvin Coolidge signed his oath of office I visited the Coolidge place at Plymouth, Vermont, and called on Col. Coolidge. He invited me in and gave me his autograph, and invited me to sign his visitors' book. When he handed me the pen I asked him if it was the same pen the President used and he replied: "No. Would you like to use the pen he used?" I answered "yes," whereupon he went to his bedroom and brought out a pearl penholder with a gold pen. The picture in the *American Agriculturist* of May 12 represents the house where he was born as the place where he signed the oath of office, which is not so, as the Coolidge home is further up the street and on the opposite side of the road.—C. N. K., Vermont.

Our subscriber is correct and we apologize for the error. A good many of the pictures we use are purchased from commercial photographers and the information they gave us was wrong. We should have noticed and corrected the error.—The Editors.

The Mastitis "Merry-go-Round"

On April 13, 1934, my dairy herd was examined by a licensed veterinarian and one of my cows was condemned as having chronic mastitis. I sold her, of course, getting a very low price, but the man who bought the cow from me had her examined again and she was passed, so he sold her to another dairyman who is selling his milk to the same plant that I am.

I would like to know what I could do about it. I have been a subscriber to the *American Agriculturist* for twenty years.—H. L., New York.

This is the sort of thing that gives dairymen gray hairs and caused the statewide meeting on mastitis rules which we reported on page 12 of the June 9 issue. No one could blame this dairyman for feeling discouraged but with the rulings as they are he has no way of getting repaid for this unfair loss. This letter has been forwarded to Mr. E. S. Foster and will help the committee to get the situation corrected.—The Editors.

Likes the Old Squire's Stories

I am writing to tell you how much we appreciate the "Old Squire" stories. They are clean, interesting and instructive. Both young and mature minds find them entertaining.

Having been subscribers to the "Youth's Companion" for nearly forty years, we had acquired a real admiration for Dr. C. A. Stephens' stories. Wishing to preserve them, I have started a scrapbook, and as fast as they are published, I paste them in.—E. R. W., New Hampshire.

For years we have been selecting the



The latest addition to the *American Agriculturist* staff, — Warren Jennings of our Advertising Department and his seven-months-old son. It won't be long until he will be able to put his father on his back.

very best stories for serials, but we have never received so many letters of appreciation as we have since we announced the series of stories by C. A. Stephens. The one now running will soon be finished, but we have several others that are just as good.—The Editors.

Birds Appropriate Plant Box

On Good Friday I sowed some cabbage seed which came up promptly and in four weeks I transplanted the seedlings to a larger basin. As the weather became warmer, I set the basin outside in a box that had been nailed to the side of the house near the kitchen door for the convenience of the grocer, baker, etc. As the nights became warmer, I did not bring my plants into the house, but one morning I discovered a robin going into the box with nest-building material and, on investigation, I found the birds were building a nest in the midst of my cabbage plants. At first I thought that I would not disturb the nest but finally decided to lift

the nest and save a few of the plants. The following morning the birds completed the nest.

—M. W. T., New York.

Pleasure and Profit

Dear Mr. App:

Sometime ago you told us about the Newburgh Raspberry. We planted fifty. Now folks want to know how we got on to them so quickly.

Then a few issues ago my wife changed her technique on canning asparagus to conform with your suggestions, and this week your article on the sulphurs is one of the best I have ever read.

Keep it up. We certainly are enjoying your page for it pays us big to read it.—T. B. C., New York.

Sell Milk from Stores

Having been in the milk business a great many years before becoming connected with my present concern, I cannot pass up the opportunity to compliment your article on the editorial page of your May 26th issue under the heading "Sell All Milk From Stores."

Personally, I believe this would be

one of the most constructive movements toward the solution of consumers paying a reasonable price for milk, and a possible chance whereby the farmer could get greater returns for his milk.

If this idea could be promoted and broadcast, I believe milk dealers would be very receptive to this type of distribution.—C. B. D., New York.

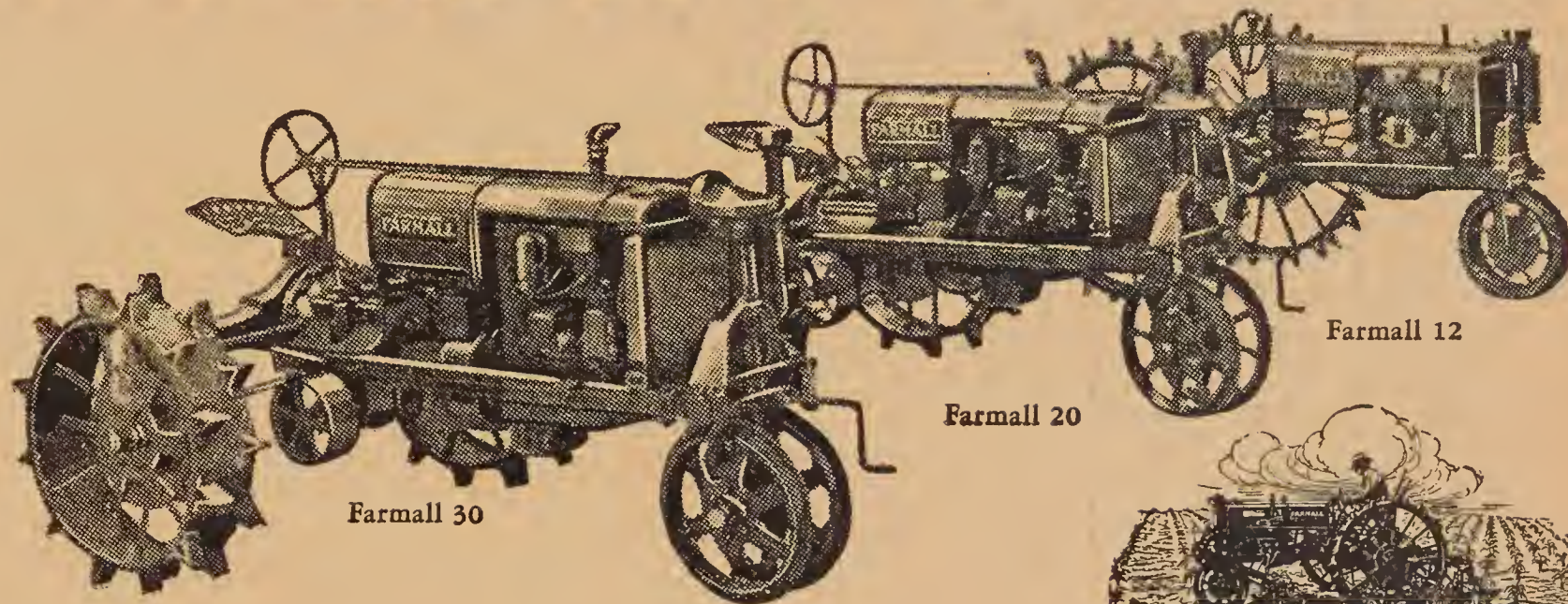
Against Deacon Calves

I have a suggestion which I think would help the New York Milkshed. Why not use up the surplus milk in raising veal calves? This would help to stop the selling of deacon calves from one to five days old on the market as meat.

If farmers would feed from 450 to 700 pounds of surplus milk to a calf, it would make a good veal calf worth from \$6.00 to \$10.00, instead of one weighing 30 to 80 pounds, which brings the farmer from 50 cents to \$1.50. Any calf that is not worth feeding, should not be sold as meat.

I believe this idea would be a real farm relief, would give the public better meat to eat, and would use a lot of surplus milk.—E. E. K., New York.

Here Is the Famous FARMALL FAMILY



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MANY good things come in threes, and among the very best from the farm point of view is FARMALL power—in THREE sizes. Here they all are—F-30, F-20, and F-12—each of them ready not only to plow but to plant, cultivate, run belt machines, and handle all row-crop and general-purpose needs.

The FARMALL 12

In the low-cost McCormick-Deering Farmall 12 you get all the advantages of Farmall design when it comes to cultivating. These exclusive patented Farmall features—quick-dodging ability, forward location of gangs, and braking either rear wheel through the steering gear for square turns—are built into the Farmall 12. Equipped with the McCormick-Deering 2-row Cultivator, the Farmall 12 has a capacity of 20 to 30 acres a day in corn, cotton, potatoes, and other crops planted in rows 28 to 44 inches apart.

In haying time, too, the Farmall 12 offers all the special Farmall advantages. It can be equipped with a 7-foot Farmall mower and used to cut 20 to 30 acres a day. And it readily takes on other haying tasks, efficiently powering rakes, sweep rakes, hay presses, etc.

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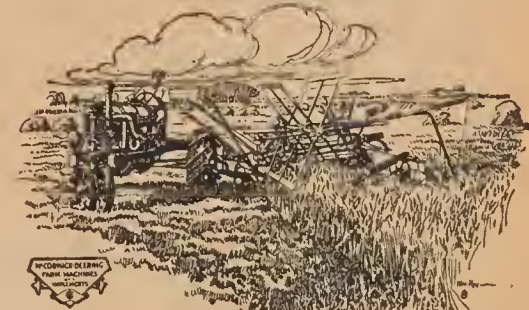
Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa.; and at 92 other points in the United States.

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CULTIVATING: Here is a Farmall 12 equipped with 2-row cultivator. In work like this the Farmall 12 uses less than 1 gallon of fuel an hour.



MOWING HAY: Farmalls are great hay makers. The Farmall 20 is shown above cutting a 14-foot swath with a 7-foot Farmall mower and a 7-foot trailer mower.



HARVESTING GRAIN: This Farmall 20 is shown making a square turn with a 10-foot tractor-binder. A good outfit for fast, efficient cutting and binding.

Come to the WORLD'S FAIR

at Chicago. See the McCormick-Deering Radio-Controlled Tractor, piloted by a mechanical man. Many other new things in the International Harvester Exhibit: latest Tractors and Equipment, Binder Twine manufacture, and full display of restyled International Trucks.

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

Division of Milk Control Prices for May

The Division of Milk Control has set minimum prices to be paid by dealers to producers for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone as follows:—(Classes 1 to 2C are announced in advance; Classes 2D to 4B are figured at the end of the month).

Class	Price	Butterfat Differential
1	\$2.10	.04
2A	1.40	.04
2B	1.40	.04
2C	1.40	.04
2D	.98	.04
2E	.93	.04
3	Not Yet Available Sent On Request	
4A	.83	.025
4B	.90	.02

(Classes 1 and 2A subject to adjustment for advertising tax).

To Class 1 milk for New York City add \$.53 before deducting freight rate. The net price at the 201-210 mile zone is \$2.175 for May 1934.

Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association has announced the May price as \$1.485 per 100 pounds for 3.5 per cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This is an increase of 28 cents per hundred over the May 1933 price.

Dairymen's League

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces a net pool price (cash plus certificates) of \$1.28 for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone for the month of May. The net pool prices for volume differential plants are as follows:

Volume A Plants	\$1.40
Volume B Plants	1.38
Volume C Plants	1.36

The Dairy Situation

The most disturbing feature in the New York City milk market is the sale of milk under city supervision for 8 cents a quart. When the Division of Milk Control raised the retail price 1 cent, they authorized the sale of milk by the city through Baby Health Stations to needy persons certified by welfare agencies, with the provision that the Class 1 price must be returned to producers.

So far as can be learned, anyone can buy this milk without certification by relief or welfare agencies, or regardless of their ability to pay the market price. The first day 8,706 quarts were sold, which was steadily increased to 20,000. There is every indication that the amount is to be still further increased. Storekeepers have threatened to sell milk at 8 cents a quart to keep their business, and fear has been expressed that the entire price structure will be wrecked.

Meanwhile the sale of loose milk is still being talked as a means of giving milk to consumers at lower prices. It is generally understood that Health Commissioner Rice is against it. However, a recent hearing was held for the purpose of inspecting new devices which would distribute loose milk in a sanitary manner. A consumers' organization has started legal action to compel Dr. Rice and the

Farms For Sale, New Jersey.

SALTWATER FARM, ROADSTAND. 104 acres with roadstand, sound & ocean view, 1200 ft. on cement state hwy; good truck & poultry land, dandy 6-room home, electricity & gas available; hip-roof barn, other bldgs. Splendid value at \$4000, terms arranged. Picture pg 37 big FREE illus catalog.

STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

25-COW MACADAM ROAD, 190-ACRE POTATOFARM. 10 miles from Warsaw, N. Y. 125 acres fine tillage, sugar orchard. Substantial house, fireplaces, electricity, 3 barns, concrete stable, silos. \$5,000. Long term easy payments. Free circular.

FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WOOL—Ship to one of the largest buyers who guarantee a square deal and a good price and prompt cash returns.

S. H. LIVINGSTON, LANCASTER, PA.

FOR SALE—Used Bushel and Half Bushel Baskets, Apple Crates, Egg Cases, etc. Write for prices, Open Day and Night. **MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, INC., 232 West St., New York.**

WOOL and SHEEP PELTS WANTED. I specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. **ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.**

HAVE YOUR WOOL manufactured into Blankets, Comfort Batting and Robes for your home. Write for circular. **SHIPPENSBURG WOOLEN MILL, Shippensburg, Pa.**

GOLDLEAF Guaranteed Satisfactory for chewing, pipe or cigarette, 5 lbs. \$1.00, ten \$1.75. **CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Sedalia, Ky.**

MILD PIPE TOBACCO—5 pounds 65c; 10, \$1.00. Pipe free. **UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.**

DOGS

FOR SALE—English Shepherd Pups. Also English and German Shepherd Cross, \$3 and \$6. From heel driving stock. **E. A. BRAWN, Chester, Vermont.**

COLLIES—Shep. Females \$5; Males \$6. Rat dogs \$4. Cross bred Cow-Farm dogs \$3.50. Intelligent, real watch-farm dogs. **MULLEN, Tuckerton, N. J.**

Board of Health to issue regulations for the sale of loose milk.

Milk Production is Low

The June 1st crop report stated that milk production per cow on June 1st was the lowest on record for more than half the states, and for the country as a whole averaged 8 per cent below last year, and 4.4 per cent below 1925, the previous record.

In New York State milk per cow per day was estimated as 21.8 pounds, compared with 22.3 a year ago. The New York State pasture condition on June 1st was given as 55 per cent of normal, compared with the ten-year average of 84. In New York State the condition of timothy and clover was 56 per cent of normal, compared with the ten-year average of 86, and alfalfa. 57. compared with 90.

Butter Markets Irregular

The butter markets continued irregular and unsettled during the first two weeks of June. Weather was still the main influence. Consuming demand appeared fairly well maintained at a level above that of the same time last year. Production appeared to be closely approaching the seasonal peak although receipts at the principal markets continued to increase moderately. Butter holdings in cold storage are far below those of last year and the 5-year average and probably the largest for the corresponding period since 1928. Butter prices have not varied far from the 25 cent level for the standard grades in the large markets.—*U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.*

Grain Follows Weather

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report on the prices of grains and feeds:

Grain markets were still dominated by weather changes the first part of June and turned weaker after reaching new high levels. Moderate to heavy rains broke the drought in the Corn Belt, and the spring wheat areas of the United States and Canada. Wheat declined from the top 5 cents a bushel, despite prospects for the smallest crop since 1893 but recovered part of the loss after weather reports became more favorable. Rye displayed independent strength but lost a little of the recent gains. Feed grains were down 4 to 5 cents with partial recoveries. Prospects for oats and barley indicate shortest crop in many years. Flax declined with some slowing up in demand for oil and indications that additional acreage may be sown as a result of recent rains. Crop conditions in Europe are also below those of a year ago. New winter wheat from Kansas is on sale in central markets.

As compared with a month ago, wheat feeds are about \$2.50 to \$4.00 a ton higher; corn feeds, \$3.25 to \$5.00; linseed meal, \$1.00; and cottonseed meal, \$1.50.

Eggs

The June 1st cold storage report gave the egg market a jolt. Holdings were heavier than had been anticipated, yet the immediate effect on the market for nearbys was a drop of only a half cent. The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that on June 9th total holdings in the United States were 8,300,000 cases, which is only 415,000 cases below figures on the same date a year ago.

Here are some interesting figures since the first of the year. As near as we can estimate, production in the Middle and Far West has run about 1.8 per cent below last year's, which reduction has been practically offset by increased production in the East. However, at present receipts of eggs are dropping more rapidly than they usually do at this time of year.

Up to date consumption has run about 5 per cent ahead of last year. Up to the first of April consumption ran about 19 per cent ahead of a year ago. Then, with the discontinuation of many C. W. A. projects, consumption dropped, and since that time has been 13 per cent below a year ago.

We do not believe that the heavier-than-expected June 1st holdings are very serious. While it is dangerous to make predictions, we are looking for a situation next fall better than it was a year ago.

New Jersey Egg Auctions

Flemington—June 12, 1934.—Number of cases sold—979. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 25-27½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 21½-24½c; N. J. Grade A 24-25½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 21-23½c; Pullets 19-22½c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 24-25½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 21-24½c; Pullets 20c.

Vineland—June 11, 1934.—Number of cases sold—766. Hennerly Whites, N. J.

Fcy. 23½-26c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 21-23½c; N. J. Grade A 23½-25½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 19-23½c; Producers Grade 20¼-23¼c; Producers Grade Med. 21c; Pullets 18-20½c; Pewees 17c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 23½-27c; N. J. Grade A Med. 21-22½c; Pullets 19c.

Paterson—June 12, 1934.—Number of cases sold—121. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 26½-29c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 23-24½c; N. J. Grade A 24¼-29½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 23¼-24½c; Creams 26c; Creams, Med. 23c; Pullets 21½-22½c; Cracks 18¼-20c; Pewees 21½c; Ducks 26-27¼c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 26¼-26¾c.

Hightstown—June 7 & 11, 1934.—Number of cases sold—114 (two sales). Quotations as of June 11—Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 24¼-28c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 23¼-24¾c; N. J. Grade A 23-27¼c; N. J. Grade A Med. 21½-23½c; Producers Grade, few sales 22½c; ungraded 15-16¾c.

Prices at New York State Egg Auctions

Grade	Poughkeepsie June 12.	Albany June 12	Smithtown June 12
N. Y. Fancy Lge.....	23 -27	22½-24	24½-30
N. Y. Grade A Lge.....	21 -28	22 -24	23½-27
Producers' Large	20 -21½	20 -	
N. Y. Fancy Med.....	20½-22	19 -20	19½-24
N. Y. Gr. A Med.....	18 -23	18¼-19½	18½-23
Producers' Med.	16 -18	18 -	
Pullets	17 -18½		20 -
Brown Fancy Lge.....		22 -23½	26½-2
Brown Gr. A Lge.....	22 -26		25 -27
Brown Gr. A Med.....	19½-20		22 -

Country Dressed Meats

For a day or two receipts of country dressed calves have been light, but demand has been unsatisfactory. It is reported that jobbers have been dissatisfied with recent receipts of country dressed calves, which has been turning the demand toward stuff from the West.

Shippers should remember that the spleen, commonly known as "melt" must be attached naturally to the carcass of all lambs and calves shipped to New York. Shippers are also advised to split open the crotches of calves and remove the crotch fat, but to use care not to touch the fat around the kidneys. This is especially important with heavy calves in order to get proper ventilation when iced.

The top price for country dressed veal calves is 9 cents; common to good bringing 7 to 8½ cents; and small 3 to 6 cents.

Livestock

The following prices are for June 4:—Veal calves, prime, (per 100 pounds) \$6.75 to \$7.00; choice, \$5.25 to \$6.50; small and common, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

The top price for lambs is \$10.00; good to choice, about \$9.00 to \$9.50; common to medium, \$8.00 to \$9.00; culls, \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Heavy bulls brought \$3.25 to \$3.75; light to medium, \$2.00 to \$3.00; heavy cows, \$2.50 to \$4.25; light to medium, \$1.50 to \$3.25. Hogs brought \$1.50 to \$4.50.

Prices

During the month ending May 15th prices of New York State farm products rose four points from 90 to 94 per cent of the pre-war level. This figure compares with 76 per cent of pre-war a year ago, and 77 per cent two years ago. At the same time the prices of farm products for the United States showed little change, standing at 77, seventeen points below prices in New York State.

New York State products, prices of which are above pre-war include, potatoes with an index of 111, apples with 106, milk cows with 106, lambs with 112, and wool with 120. Figures for milk are not available for May, but for April stood at 92.

Potatoes

The condition of the early crop did not change much during May. On June 1st ten Southern states reported the crop as 74 per cent of normal, compared with 69.9 per cent a year ago, and the average for the last eight years of 74.7 per cent. A group of second early states, including Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee, expect a crop of 6,864,000 bushels, compared with 5,388,000 a year ago. The intermediate states expect a crop of 12,677,000, as compared with 9,010,000 bushels a year ago.

Shipments of old potatoes have been coming in at about the same rate as a year ago, while new potatoes have been arriving in slightly larger volume than a year ago. Prices for both old and new dropped near last year's level in the middle of June, but according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics have been holding fairly well because of expected shortage of supplies in the Mid-West. Around the middle of June in six leading Eastern markets, old potatoes brought \$1.10 to \$1.50 per hundred. New potatoes have been ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a barrel.

Poultry

At this writing the market for live fowls in New York is in bad shape. The top price for colored fowls is 15 cents, with Leghorns around 12 cents. A further drop in price is predicted because even with lower prices, consumption seems to be considerably lower of late.

Broilers are going better. The top price

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	June 17, 1934	June 9, 1934	June 17, 1933.
BUTTER			
93 score	25½-26½	24¾-25½	22¾-23¾
92 score	25¼	24½	22¼
88 to 91 score	23¾-25	23¼-24¼	20½-21¾
Lower Grades	23 -23½	22½-23	19¼-19¾
CHEESE			
(N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	15 -15½	14 -15½	14¾-15
Fresh average run			
Held. fancy	17 -19	17 -19	20 -21½
Held average run	16 -16½	16 -16½	
EGGS			
White			
Best nearby open market offerings	21 -21½	21 -21½	18½-20½
Commercial Standards..	-19½	18½-19	16 -17½
Mediums	-19	18 -18½	16 -
Light weights, Un'grades	17½-18½	17 -18	12½-15
Pullets			
Pewees			
Brown			
Best	19 -23½	19¼-23½	16 -20
Standards	18½-	18½-18¾	14 14½
Duck			
N. Y. State		18½-20	
POULTRY			
Fowls, colored		14 -16	-14
Fowls, Leghorn		13 -14	-12
Chickens, colored			
Chickens, Leghorn			
Broilers, colored		14 -27	10 -22
Broilers, Leghorn		15 -21	10 -16
Pullets, colored			18 -22
Pullets, Leghorn			
Old Roosters		9	-11
Capons			
Turkeys, hens		17 -19	14 -15
Turkeys, toms		10 -14	-11
Ducks, nearby		9 -12	9 -14
Geese, nearby		-7	-8
GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (July) .....	.94½	.98½	.737½
Corn (July) .....	.57½	.547½	.447½
Oats (July) .....	.43½	.43½	.29¾
Cash Grains (At N. Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.11½	1.16½	.915½
Corn, No. 2 Yel. ....	.72½	.697½	.57
Oats, No. 2 .....	.55¼	.55	.40½
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo) N. Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	29.25	29.00	19.50
Sp'g Bran	26.00	23.00	14.00
H'd Bran	28.00	24.00	16.00
Standard Mids.	26.50	22.50	14.50
Soft W. Mids.	29.00	26.00	19.50
Flour Mids.	27.00	23.00	20.50
Red Dog	28.00	23.50	21.50
Wh. Hominy	23.00	22.00	16.00
Yel. Hominy	23.50	23.00	17.00
Corn Meal	28.00	29.00	20.50
Gluten Feed	24.10	26.10	20.40
Gluten Meal	32.25	33.10	26.40
36% C. S. Meal	28.00	28.00	22.00
41% C. S. Meal	29.00	29.00	23.00
43% C. S. Meal	30.00	30.00	24.00
34% O. P. Lin Meal ..	34.00	33.00	27.00
Beet Pulp	24.50	22.50	18.50

For colored broilers is 27 cents, with the average 22 to 24 cents, and Leghorns, 14 to 19 cents.

United States cold storage holdings of dressed poultry on June 1st totaled 39,620,000 pounds, compared with last year's figures of 38,131,000 pounds. Consumption of dressed poultry has also been light.

In New York City a live poultry dealer was asked as to whether or not the code for live poultry in New York was helping the situation. The frank, confidential reaction was that it was not as yet. He added that LeRoy Peterson, the code supervisor, has a big job, that he has threatened to prosecute one or two violators, and that an early conviction would strengthen the respect for the code.

New Jersey Live Poultry Auctions

Flemington—June 13, 1934.—Number of crates sold—590. Fowls, colored 16-19½c; leghorns 10¼-15¾c; Broilers, rocks 25½-27½c; reds 20¼-23¾c; leghorns 15¼-21¼c; Pullets, rocks 25-28c; Chickens, rocks 27-28c; Old Roosters 11-14½c; Ducks 12-13½c; Geese 8½c; Turkeys, hens 17¼-17½c; Pigeons, per pair 33-52c; Rabbits 13½-15c; Calves, 3¼-9c.

Mt. Holly—June 12, 1934.—Number of crates sold—95. Fowls, heavy 17-21½c; leghorns 12¼-15c; Broilers, rocks 21¼-27¼c; leghorns 15-21¾c; Old Roosters 14½-14¾c; Turkeys, hens 15-17½c; toms 14½c.

Vineland—June 11, 1934.—Number of crates sold—126. Fowls, heavy 17½-19c; leghorns 10-13¼c; Broilers, rocks 23-23¾c; reds 22-22¼c; leghorns 11-21c; Roosters 7-8c; Culls 4-8½c.

Keep the Fine Flavor in Milk

The fine flavor of milk at its best in natural, sweet, pleasant richness will do more than anything else in determining how much the public will buy it for a beverage. Now that milk has to meet certain standards as to bacterial count and fat content, flavor is the remaining factor which people consider in using it.

Because milk is probably the only staple food taken daily in large quantities and because its delicate flavor is so easily spoiled by "off-flavors" of one sort or another, it behooves producers and handlers to do everything possible to prevent them.

The Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill., has free copies of a digest on "The Flavor of Milk" which may be had on request by persons interested.

New York Farm News

Canal Water Bill Vetoed

IN Western New York there is deep regret that Governor Lehman vetoed the Thompson-Lee bill which would have allowed farmers to take water from the Barge Canal at their own expense.

Farm organizations have fought for several years to get such a law enacted, to circumvent a ruling imposed by Frederick S. Greene, State Superintendent of Public Works. Claims of farmers to free water for farm purposes are based upon the fact that such a privilege was enjoyed for 40 years and that the canal is said to have drained many creeks.

For several years County Farm Bureaus have been adopting resolutions on the subject and for two years in succession the movement has received the indorsement of the State Farm Bureau Federation. At present, under the Greene ruling, farmers are obliged to pay a fee of \$10 and one dollar per inch per month for the size of pipe used in siphoning canal water.

The Governor's veto, in the face of extreme drought conditions, has aroused considerable resentment. A number of farmers question whether the canal serves any purpose of greater economic value than providing water for live stock and spraying fruit. Cisterns have been dry all spring and many wells are reaching that stage.

This year, bills to restore to farmers their time-honored right to take canal water were introduced by Senator Fred J. Slater and Assemblyman Daniel J. O'Mara of Monroe County; Assemblyman John S. Thompson of Orleans County, and Senator William F. Lee of Niagara County. It is reported the Conservation Department favored the bill, because water in the creeks would prevent thousands of fish from dying. It is believed the Governor's veto was based upon the recommendation of Greene. In the meantime there is plenty of canal water, apparently, but not a drop for hard-pressed farmers unless they pay.

Eight Cent Milk Threatens New York Retail Price

At 53 New York City Baby Health Stations the City has been selling Grade B milk at 8 cents a quart, supposedly only to the needy. The demand has exceeded the supply. On Thursday, June 14th, about 20,000 quarts were sold, and it appears that the amount available is to be increased.

Milk dealers are becoming concerned claiming that the milk is sold to anyone who asks for it regardless of ability to pay the market price. It has been predicted that if this condition is not corrected, it will result in a serious demoralization of the milk business.

It has been stated that this milk actually costs the company furnishing it 9 1/4 cents a quart, and that it is furnished by them purely as a means of helping the poor in New York City who otherwise would be unable to buy milk.

—H. L. C.

Showers Relieve Drought

Showers, in some places intermittent and heavy, brought a measure of relief in upstate counties. Pastures have acquired a greener appearance and to field crops and young plants the rain came as a "life-saver."

In response to numerous inquiries for help in planning to beat the drought, the Monroe County Farm Bureau ar-

ranged three meetings with discussions led by Prof. W. R. Cone, soils specialist at Alfred University. Professor Cone reviewed the suggestions of Professor Barron and Cornell workers and urged farmers to draw upon their own experience in raising dry weather forage crops. Prof. L. J. Howlett of the Morrisville State School spoke at similar meetings in Wayne County.

Professor Cone said sudan grass might be expected to provide pasture in six to eight weeks, and this checked with the experience of farmers at a meeting on the farm of Jasper Howlett in the town of Henrietta. Because of cheapness of seed and the fact that it will grow on poorer soil, a number of farmers have been planting millet for pasture. It was agreed that the season was too far advanced to plant peas. Oats alone or in combination found some favor for pasture and there is likelihood that some oat hay will be cut. Oats for hay should be cut in the milky stage.

Probably most of the soybeans that will be planted are in the ground, but some sudan grass or millet may be planted for another week.

In a number of Finger Lakes communities water has been supplied from municipal hydrants to farmers, who have been hauling it in milk cans and spray tanks. At Clyde the fire department is pumping water from the canal for farmers.

In response to inquiries, the Orleans Farm Bureau scheduled a meeting to discuss irrigation, with Prof. A. M. Goodman of Cornell in charge.

Summer droughts of several past years, accentuated by the early and prolonged drought this year, have aroused some interest in ground water sources. The Monroe County Regional Planning Board has conducted an extensive survey in co-operation with the U. S. Geological Survey. Frank C. Blacford, chairman, says wells sunk at the proper locations would provide an inexpensive flow that would meet the most extensive needs.

Wayne County, N. Y., Granges Entertain National Master Taber

Grange history was made at Marion last week when Louis J. Taber, national master, was chief guest at a picnic and program marking the 60th anniversaries of 10 Wayne County Granges.

Mr. Taber in a spirited plea for co-operating among farmers said it was the only alternative to regimentation. "We must plan for the future, to care for surpluses and droughts. These are nothing new in agriculture, but go as far back as recorded history."

He referred to two kinds of planning, one by farmers co-operating for their own good and the other by a "Brain Trust."

"The trouble with Brain Trust planning," he said, is that it leads to bureaucracy and that may lead to regimentation. I am sure American farmers will never stand for regimentation."

C. P. Fairbanks of Williamson, deputy state master, presided. State Grange officers present included Rev. Fred E. Dean of Greece, state chaplain; Dana P. Waldron of Wolcott, assistant steward, and Mrs. Edna VanNoy of Canandaigua, Pomona.

Brief historical sketches of the 10 celebrating Granges were given as follows: Lyons, George Ennis, master; Sodus, Mrs. Edward Fletcher, lecturer; Clyde, Mrs. Charlotte Hannett, lecturer; Lincoln, Scott Parker, master;

Palmyra, Henry Reynolds, senior past master; Savannah, Edgar Brown, historian; Huron, Carl Yotter, assistant steward; Wallington, Isaac DeNeef, master; South Sodus, E. J. VanMarter, past master; Marion, Mrs. Matie Deyo, lecturer.

Invocation was offered by Charles Sterns of Marion, charter member of Marion Grange 60 years ago.

Jersey Breeders Have Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York on June 6. George W. Sisson, Jr. of Potsdam, N. Y. retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Jack Shelton from Luling, Texas. Mr. Sisson was elected to serve as a Director. Although the American Jersey Cattle Club is the oldest in the country having been founded in 1868, Major Shelton is the first man South of the Mason and Dixon Line to be elected President. The Jersey Club is next to the largest in the country, its pured registration exceeded only by the Holstein Breeders Association. In 1930 the official count of purebred registered Holsteins in the United States was approximately 649,739, total Jerseys 354,000, Guernseys 200,000, Ayrshires 48,000 and Brown Swiss 25,000. It is estimated that there are more than 9,000,000 Jerseys, including grades and purebreds, in the country.

Four Directors are elected to the Board of 12 members each year. Those elected this year included George Sisson, Jr. of Potsdam, New York, the retiring President; Charles F. Michael, Bucyrus, Ohio; Rex F. Reed, Tupelo, Miss.; J. W. Ridgway, Fort Worth, Texas. David E. Moulton, Portland, Maine was elected by the Board of Directors to act as Vice President. Major Shelton, the incoming President is a practical farmer and Jersey Breeder and also Manager of the Luling Foundation Farm at Luling, Texas, which is a million dollar educational project.

The May New York Laying Tests Report

Since October 1st, 610 birds at the Central New York laying test have laid 89,378 eggs. That is 146 eggs per bird, 60.9 per cent production for the period. The 680 birds at the Western test had 104,710 eggs to their credit. That is 154 eggs per bird, 63.3 per cent production for the period.

Mr. McCartney at the Western test tells me that both the Seidel and the Kauder pens which are leading the test are larger than average Leghorns. Some of them weigh more than six pounds. They are larger than some of the Reds. Looks as though it takes a big machine to do a big job.

Following are a few of the records up to June 1st:

Western Test

High Pens to Date

Owner	Eggs	Points	Breed
W. A. Seidel	1,891	1,988.95	W. Leghorns
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns	1,916	1,977.65	W. Leghorns
Pinecrest Orchards	1,839	1,898.05	R. I. Reds
James Dryden	1,898	1,893.20	W. Leghorns
Coop. Br. & Hatching Co.	1,804	1,868.50	R. I. Reds
Flying Horse Farm	1,778	1,825.60	R. I. Reds
Sand Hill Farm	1,775	1,796.20	W. Leghorns
E.N. Larrabee, Nedlar Farm	1,811	1,794.00	N. H. Reds
Henrietta Leghorn Farm	1,707	1,788.80	W. Leghorns

Central Test

High Pens to Date

Owner	Eggs	Points	Breed
James Dryden	1,829	1,824.35	Bar. Rocks
Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	1,785	1,809.40	W. Leghorns
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns	1,723	1,797.70	W. Leghorns
L. C. Beall	1,777	1,789.35	W. Leghorns
A. J. O'Donovan, Jr.	1,809	1,772.05	W. Leghorns
M. L. Palmer & Son	1,725	1,701.00	W. Leghorns
General Springs Corp.	1,629	1,664.00	Bar. Rocks
Perry T. Kistler	1,626	1,659.95	Bar. Rocks
Champion W. Leghorn Home	1,664	1,655.75	W. Leghorns
Eugene Delamaeter	1,646	1,653.15	W. Leghorns

Summer Cow Feeding Guide Free

How much grain should your cows have on pasture?

This question is answered in a new "Summer Grain Feeding Guide" which has recently been published by the New York Dairy Record Clubs. This feeding guide is free to all dairymen who may request a copy.

No wasting of grain; no more over-feeding poor cows or under-feeding of good cows when this feeding guide is used.

A card addressed to the Dairy Record Club, Dept., of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y., will bring you a copy.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this column at regular intervals we plan to give you worthwhile news about the products of our advertisers. Many commercial companies conduct valuable experiments, sometimes publish bulletins giving worthwhile information, and at times there are new products which are real news. Such information you will find here under the heading "With American Agriculturist Advertisers."

Readers in all zones where advertisements of *Hecker's Flour* have been appearing are eligible to get a silver plated cake and pie server. All that is necessary is to buy a package of *Hecker's Flour*, cut the coupon from the advertisement in the June 9 *American Agriculturist* and follow the directions given in the advertisement.

The *Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation*, 400 Rush St., Chicago, Ill., has just put out a folder which explains the use of "Kraco" and which stresses the value of Vitamin G on hatchability, growth and health of poultry.

In an advertisement of the *Molaska Corporation* appearing in the May 26th issue of this publication, a statement was made to the effect that *Molaska*, powdered molasses, contained 19 per cent more carbohydrates than liquid molasses. The *Molaska Corporation* wishes it known that this statement was incorrect and should have read, "Molaska contains 22 per cent more carbohydrates than liquid molasses."

Skeff's Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 8)

New York. Dr. U. P. Hedrick, director of State Agricultural Experiment Station, confers with growers and scientists at Waterville, where experimental plots are to be started.

More Grapes—Wine grapes short last season, so vineyardists in Lake Keuka region make heavy plantings. Demand heavy for Catawbas, Elvras, Moore's Early, Diamond White and Ives. Many Concord being grafted.

Buy Land—Maybe a good time if you can buy right and are sure you want it. A man who has sold more farms than anyone I know—in the game 25 years—says they are moving slower this year than last. His reason: Year ago some folks in cities with farm experience looking for small places; more going back to work now.

New Bulletins

The issuance of bulletins is changing from sporadic outbursts to continuing services. Cornell Extension Bulletin 206, "The Control of Diseases and Insects Affecting Vegetable Crops" by C. R. Crosby and Charles Chupp is now revised and reprinted every year. This is a field in which developments come fast and it means much to possess a recent bulletin. This publication, available for the asking, contains as much printed matter and far more information than most \$1.50 books.

Another new one which will probably be revised frequently is Extension Bulletin 281, "Fertilizer Recommendations for New York." It has been worked up jointly by the members of four departments and contains a world of practical information, not only on vegetables, but on farm crops, fruits, flowers and other ornamentals. Of course, its recommendations represent starting points from which to build one's own experience, but the vegetable tabulation has four subdivisions covering the lighter and heavier soils, both with and without manure.

"Spinach Production" by F. O. Underwood, Extension Bulletin 282, is a good little pamphlet just issued, on the management and culture of this important crop. Drop a post card to *American Agriculturist*, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York, if you want copies.

How Crops Look in June

The June Crop Report gives the following indications of production as of June 1. Due to the drought which has affected most of New York and major areas of the United States, the final crop outcome is much less certain than usual. Figures given show the conditions of the crops in percents of normal.

Condition	UNITED STATES			NEW YORK STATE		
	5 yr. Average	1933	1934	5 yr. Average	1933	1934
Winter Wheat	75.7%	64.0%	55.3%	81%	79%	61%
Spring wheat	83.3	84.9	41.3	83	83	66
Oats	82.1	78.7	47.2	83	82	68
Barley	83.4	80.4	44.7	83	82	66
Rye	80.8	73.7	43.5	85	83	68
Hay, all tame	82.0	80.0	53.9	85	85	56
Wild hay	80.3	79.4	37.7	84	80	56
Clover and Timothy	80.4	82.0	53.1	86	85	56
Alfalfa	85.8	79.5	59.1	90	90	67
Pasture	83.0	81.5	53.2	84	85	55
Apples	69.2	71.7	48.7	79	80	41
Peaches	66.7	55.1	58.3	75	59	2
Pears	68.5	64.9	59.0	74	57	50
Cherries	—	64.4	55.3	—	42	66

—N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets.

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Hall's Chicks
 Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
 New Hampshire Reds-Hallcross Broiler Chicks
"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"
 All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.
 Hatches every week in the year. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery. 22 years' experience. Free Catalogue. Cert. No. 917.
 Hall Brothers Box 59, Wallingford, Conn. Tel. 645-5

BABY CHICKS
 from carefully culled, bloodtested stock (Stained Antigen test, own supervision.) Full count. Live chicks guaranteed. (License No. 1681). June Prices.
 Cat. Free. Will ship C.O.D. 25 50 100 500 1000
 White & Brown Leghorns...\$1.75 \$3.50 \$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
 Black Leghorns & Anconas...1.75 3.50 6.50 32.50 65.00
 Barred, White & Buff Rocks...2.00 3.75 7.00 34.00 68.00
 White Wyand. & R. I. Reds...2.00 3.75 7.00 34.00 68.00
 N. H. Reds...2.00 3.75 7.00 34.00 68.00
 Jersey Black Giants...2.25 4.50 8.50 41.25 80.00
 Heavy or Light Assorted...1.75 3.50 6.30 31.50 63.00
 ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
 Box G, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

WENE CHICKS
 Summer Prices — Weekly Hatches
 Rocks, Reds, Wyand. — Wene Cross-Breeds.
 Write for Free Booklet, Prices and Early Order Discount. (Cert. 7415).
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. D, Vineland, N.J.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS
 (Cert. 4018) Circular free. 100 500 1000
 Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns...\$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
 S. C. Bar. & Wh. Rocks...6.30 31.50 63.00
 S. C. R. I. & N. H. Reds...6.30 31.50 63.00
 Heavy Mixed...6.30 31.50 63.00
 All breeders blood-tested for Pullorum disease (B.W.D.) by the Stained Antigen Method. Can ship at once, cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. prepaid. Cir. Free. Started Chicks & pullets at reasonable prices. **SHIRK'S HATCHERY,** H. C. Shirk, Owner, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.
 Large Type S.C. W. Leg. \$6.30-100; S.C. B. Rocks and Reds \$6.30-100. Mix \$6.30-100. Started Chicks, 1 to 4 wks. old at reasonable prices. All Breeders Blood Tested. Antigen test. 100% live del. prepaid. Cir. free.
THE MCALISTERVILLE HATCHERY,
 Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS from Blood-Tested Stocks, Antigen Test B.W.D. 100 500 1000
 S.C. Wh. Leghorns, lg. type \$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
 Wh. and Barred Ply. Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
 R.I. Reds & Black Minorcas 6.50 32.50 65.00
 100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.
 Certificate No. 5718. Write for Circular.
R. W. ELSASSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

1000 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 5 weeks old @ 30c each. 1000 at 3 mo. @ 75c each. **BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM,** New Washington, Ohio.

TURKEYS
TURKEY EGGS from our pure-bred M. Bronze, B. Red, Narragansett and Wh. Holland flocks \$2.00 for 12 eggs; \$3.50 for 24 prepaid.
WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO.

BABY TURKEYS, Lowest prices. Live delivery. Postage paid. **TURKEY ROOST,** Route 4, Holland, Michigan.

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DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins. Extra Size. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

DUCKLINGS \$18 delivered. Eggs \$8.00-100. New low prices. Free catalog **ROY PARDEE,** Islip, L.I., New York

STRICKLER'S STURDY BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS
 (B.W.D. STAINED ANTIGEN TEST) BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION. ELECTRIC HATCHED. QUALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
 Big Hatches June 25; July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; August 6, 13, 20, 27. Per 50 100 500 1000
 Large English White Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$3.30 \$6.40 \$32.00 \$63.00
 Barred Ply. Rocks, White Ply. Rocks, Extra choice for broilers...3.60 7.00 34.00 67.00
 New Hampshire Reds; Jersey Black Giants...4.00 7.50 37.00 73.00
 100% prepaid live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Can ship C. O. D. Catalog Free.
STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PENNSYLVANIA

WOLF BABY CHICKS from Flocks Inspected by A.P.A.
New Low Summer Prices — Order From This Ad
 Buy Now! Since closing down part of our plant we have discontinued Utility grade and now offering "A" quality at Utility prices and "AA" quality at "A" prices. All bloodtested with Antigen for B. W. D. by Gilbert Wolf, American Poultry Association Flock Inspector. All reactors removed. We guarantee 100% live delivery and 14 day livability, which means replacing losses for first 7 days at 1/2 and last 7 days at 1/4 of original price.
 Comp. No. 600
 Wolf "A" Quality Mating Bloodtested and Flock inspected by A. P. A. 100 500 1000
 S. C. White Leghorns 6.30 31.50 63.00
 Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas 6.30 31.50 63.00
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 White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 6.30 31.50 63.00
 Jersey Black Giants 7.50 37.50 75.00
 Assorted Heavy Breeds 6.30 31.50 63.00
 Assorted Odds and Ends 6.30 31.50 63.00
 For 25 chicks add 1c per chick — for 50 chicks add 1/2c per chick — \$1.00 books your order — We ship C.O.D. for balance.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 6 GIBSONBURG, OHIO



Nearby Markets for

Good Eggs or "Just Eggs"

I HEARD a talk over the radio one day which left a few very definite impressions on my mind. I don't even remember who delivered it. I think it was some psychologist or philosopher on some educational program. I don't remember the announced title of the talk either. (Those of you who know me are now sitting back with a smile and saying, "Johnny Huttar's memory is still missing on all six.") But I do clearly remember the general theme of the talk. It was concerned with human habits. The speaker pointed out how habits were formed and how at a very early age a person develops a sub-conscious aversion toward trying new and strange things.

Changes in Egg Handling

I often think of this radio talk in connection with egg production, handling, transportation, and distribution.

I have had enough first hand experience with many changes in producing and handling of eggs to know how stubbornly they were resisted.

I'm just about old enough to remember clearly how the idea of grading eggs for size on the farm was received. "Why that's just a lot of College poppycock. If some of those 'perfectionists' had to make a living, etc., etc." You all know both the tune and the words to the rest of the song. Anyway, now there are very few producers who wouldn't be ready to ridicule anyone who said, "An egg's an egg, what's the use of grading it."

But some of these folks who carefully grade their eggs for size and color are now just as stubbornly resisting the idea of producing and protecting interior egg quality and the whole system of classifying eggs by candling.

It's the Same Idea

When you get right down to it, the idea of producing and grading for interior quality is just as reasonable and sensible as producing and grading eggs for size, color, and other points of exterior quality.

One thing I'm quite sure of is that it takes less extra work and trouble to work for better interior quality in market eggs than for better exterior quality.

I believe the same general system for producing one will improve the other. Some small flock owners think that care in handling eggs is only the privilege, duty, and proper policy of the large commercial poultryman and that they themselves can't and don't have to be bothered with it. Believe me, that's wrong.

Let's suppose we're talking about a farmer who has seven or eight cows, two hundred hens, fifty lambs, and sixty acres of land under cultivation. Twenty acres are in hay, ten acres in wheat, eight in potatoes, twelve in field corn and silage corn, five in buckwheat, and five in cabbage. If it's right that this man's hens and eggs needn't be particularly cared for, he should buy his seed wheat down at the feed store and pay no attention wheth-

er it's Spring or Winter wheat. The ground don't need much fitting for it. Timothy, Red Top, and Quack grass are all right for the hay mixture or if a legume is seeded, he doesn't have to worry about lime. Eureka is all right for the field corn and pop-corn for silage. As for cultivating the corn, oh, that's all right for the big corn man from the West, but he won't have to bother. The lambs should graze in the clover and cows in the orchard. The milk can stand behind the kitchen stove over night to keep it nice and warm.

Oh, I know I'm exaggerating, but some folks exaggerate the bad care they're giving their hens and eggs. I'm just trying to show what would happen if the same ideas were practiced all over the farm. The county poor-house would soon have another inmate, wouldn't it?

I'm a great believer in a certain amount of diversification in farming, but each crop must be given the same care as the specialized grower of that crop would give it.

Not "Just Eggs"

Here is my platform for producing and selling good eggs and not, "Just eggs."

1. Breeding. Purebred fowls give less trouble from abnormalities and market defects in eggs. Think of interior quality as well as size, tints, and numbers of eggs, when you buy chix or set your incubators. You'll all agree that egg size and color is inherited. I'll run the risk of being told that I have no conclusive evidence, but still I'll say interior quality is also inherited.
2. Good management. This includes:
 - a. Clean, comfortable but not over-expensive housing
 - b. Good feeds and feeding
 - c. Rigid culling and breeder selection
 - d. Labor saving
3. Good marketing. Our very successful colonist ancestors, back in 1750 to 1850, used to trade their eggs for "vittles." If those same successful folks were farming today they would be marketing their eggs with a good deal of quality consciousness. They would:

- a. Keep the nests clean
- b. Gather the eggs at least three times a day (twice in the forenoon and at least once in the afternoon)
- c. Take them straight to a cool holding place and spread them out to cool.
- d. At the end of each day they would clean the spots off the dirty eggs
- e. The next morning they would grade them for size, separate the tints out of the white eggs and pack them into nice clean cases.
- f. They would find out the coolest way to ship them to market and do it twice a week
- g. And they would be consistent.

That's my three-point platform. If you'll think it over, you'll find it's both reasonable and sound. —J. C. Huttar.



An excellent way to save labor when the pullets are out on range. Here we see two youngsters feeding and watering a flock without the necessity of any heavy lifting.

Nearby Poultrymen

Keep Your Costs Low

EGG prices have started up. Feed prices never stopped going up. Brother Al paid \$2.05 per hundred for laying mash last week. It is to be \$2.10 this week. He can get wheat at \$1.90 and cracked corn at \$1.50. That makes the scratch grain cost about \$1.75 if it is of equal parts corn and wheat.

Right now it is costing us 50 cents per day to feed 100 hens. Large eggs brought us 20 cents net last week. So 2½ dozen large eggs will just pay the feed bill. But some of the eggs are mediums. They sell for a little less. So we must get at least 3 dozen per day per 100 hens or 36 per cent production before we can do more than just change dollars for dollars. There is no

money in that, but a lot of work. I'd rather go fishing.

Perhaps 36 per cent doesn't sound like very good production. It isn't. All of this figuring just shows that there is still a chance to make a little money above feed costs with our hens, if we keep our costs low and egg production high.

What can be done? I have set down here a list of things that my experience and observation tell me will help to keep down the expenses of producing eggs or will help to insure a continual flow of eggs that will be more and more valuable as the weeks go by.

Stop Feeding Rats

When we remodeled our poultry house we thought we had made it rat proof. There are no dead-air spaces in the side walls for rats to hide in and the insulating board is nailed flat against the under side of the roof boards between the rafters. But they got in last fall. Before we realized what was going on, a good sized family was established in a space between two roof-boards where the insulating board was not well nailed and had sagged. Cousin Arthur Hoag got some of them with his rifle and brother Al got some more. We are not yet sure that we have them all.

Rats love poultry mash. They steal tons of it every year in this state. They also destroy enough bags to pay that bag tax that Ed Babcock talks about, I am sure. Probably several times over.

Keep Out Mites and Lice

Lice annoy the hens, are a drag on a hen's vitality and thus a drag on production, and in large numbers can actually cause death. With Black-leaf 40, Sodium Fluoride and Mercuric ointment easily obtainable, there is no excuse for any hen having to go around all summer with a mess of lice crawling through her feathers and over her body.

Lice are a mild annoyance compared to the little red mites. Mites are blood suckers. They work at night like the robbers that they are and hide on the under side of and in the cracks of the

roosts and roost supports by day. Here a good mite-destroying spray will quickly get rid of them. It is so easy, so inexpensive to do, yet so very costly if not done.

Feed a Wet Mash

One of the best possible ways to keep the hens laying and to postpone the molt until late fall is to feed a moist mash once a day. Start it by the first of July. One of the worst possible ways of feeding wet mash is to put it on top of the dry mash. Just enough moisture gets into the dry mash to cause it to become musty. Hens will not touch it. Mash consumption falls off and so does egg production. If we must feed the wet mash on top of the dry, let's see to it that the dry mash is all cleaned out of the feeders once a day and a supply of fresh mash put in.

Likewise production begins to drop almost at once when we overlook the empty oyster-shell box. Israel in Egypt could not make bricks without straw. Neither can hens make shells without shell-building material.

Cool Houses Cut Costs

We cannot control the weather. We can remember that extreme heat cuts down egg production as much as extreme cold does. Heat prostration is a not at all uncommon cause of death among laying birds. We can open the house both front and rear to let the breeze blow through. We can insulate the ceiling and sides of the building against the intense rays of the sun. Some of us can let the hens seek relief in the shade of trees and shrubs.

Get Rid of Non-Producers

First get the roosters out. That is easy. We are not going to set any more eggs. The market eggs will be better. The hens will do better with more room. The roosters are big eaters. Why keep them around?

Next cull the entire flock, bird by bird, or get someone to do it for you. It is not a hard job nor a long one if you go about it in an organized way. I never saw a flock yet that did not have at least a few birds that were not laying and never would lay. Then there are always low producers, the hens that lay once a week and bring down the flock's average while they are eating up the profits.

Use Good Feed

I almost forgot to mention this. Getting the right ration used to be one of the biggest poultry problems. It is no longer. There are dozens of excellent ready-mixed

mashes on the market, or you can mix up your own. Be sure in mixing your own that you have a good formula. In trying to keep down costs let's not make the error of feeding a cheap ration that lacks essential elements. That would be nearer to suicide than economy.

Finally, remember that the test of a good poultryman is not how many eggs have his hens been laying this spring, but how many will they be laying in October and November. Can he equal the records at the laying tests? We are going to publish summaries of the monthly reports of the Central and Western New York laying tests. Watch them and compare your record with them.



It costs money to feed non-producers. Keep a constant watch for loafers, and go through the flock thoroughly several times this summer.

NOT A POISON

Harmless to humans, live-stock, poultry; made of red squill

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

K-R-O (powder form) 75¢
READY MIXED (no bait to buy) \$1.00.
All druggists.
K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

RESULTS GUARANTEED

GROW BIG FRAMED STURDY PULLETS

It takes strong, sturdy bodies, lots of red blood and vigor to keep hens thriving and laying. Grow your pullets with

PARK & POLLARD ManAmar Feeds

First to introduce dry mash feeds 30 years ago, Park & Pollard now offers a greater discovery in a complete line of ManAmar Feeds. These, rich in "Minerals from the Sea," are strength and vitality builders. Proved by the "Pen against Pen" test on thousands of farms. Your dealer has P & P Feeds, or write

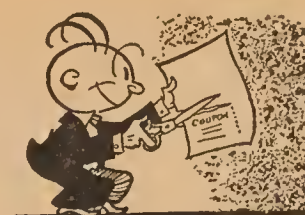
The Park & Pollard Co., 356 Hertel Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.; Boston, Mass.



Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE

No Handling of Birds

JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS



CLIP THE COUPON

ALMOST every day, questions have to be faced of how to buy things needed for farm and home most profitably and economically. Getting full value for every cent you spend becomes an easier matter when you read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The advertisements tell you what changes are being made to better the products, where you can get them and how much you should pay. Only advertisements of dependable manufacturers are accepted by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. They contain helpful information on almost any phase of farming and homemaking. Make use of them—it will cost you little or nothing to make inquiries and the knowledge you gain will prove a great savings in time and money. And when you write advertisers, clip the coupon and say you saw the ad in

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

A. A. Associates
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Stop Unwelcome Trespassers!



IT is easier to handle the trespass problem when your farm is legally posted. In New York to be protected by the No Trespass Law you are required to post signs at least 11 inches square at each corner and around the boundary of the entire farm not more than 40 rods apart. Illegal or missing signs must be replaced once a year during the months of March, July, August or September.

The New York Trespass Law Has Teeth

If your farm is NOT posted, you can order trespassers off and can sue them in civil court to recover if any damage was done—a costly and uncertain remedy.

If your farm IS posted, a hunter, fisherman, berry-picker or picnicker on your property violates the law the moment he trespasses on your property. He has violated the New York Conservation Law, which is a misdemeanor, and he can be arrested and fined.

Like other laws, the trespass law is not always vigorously enforced. We will be glad to cooperate by notifying the proper authorities in cases where trespassers on property posted according to law are not prosecuted.

It is the duty of game protectors, state troopers, and peace officers to help enforce the provisions of the Conservation Law.

We Have the Signs

They are printed on weather-proof canvass and are approximately 11 inches square.

	Without Name and Address	With Name and Address
Per Dozen	\$1.00	\$3.00
For Fifty	3.50	5.50
Per Hundred	6.50	8.50

Post Your Farm and Take Advantage of the Law!

The coupon is for your convenience in ordering. Fill it out and return it to us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 North Cherry Street
Poughkeepsie, New York

Enclosed find \$..... Please send me No Trespass signs, with name and address, without name and address

Name

Address



The "FORCE" which operates the Hartford Poultry and Egg Auction. Left to Right: Emil Petzner, West Hartford, caretaker, holding King the watch dog; Leslie Wilcox, Cromwell, poultry inspector; Dominick Parola, West Hartford, poultry handler; E. M. Granger, Jr., Thompsonville, auctioneer; Thomas Wallace, Thompsonville, egg candler; Charles Stolle, Wethersfield, egg candler; Nelson Smith, Wethersfield, clerk, just resigned; John Brazel, Hartford, egg inspector; Miss Belle Berkowitz, Hartford, secretary; Philip J. Wadhams, Hartford, auction master.

Selling Connecticut Eggs at Auction

CONNECTICUT poultrymen have demonstrated during the past ten years that eggs can be marketed cooperatively to the mutual advantage of the producer and consumer. This method of marketing has shown tremendous growth especially during the past year but Wessel S. Middaugh, Assistant Extension Economist of the Connecticut State College, believes that there is plenty of opportunity for continued growth on the part of all four cooperative egg marketing associations. They are serving only about one-tenth of the potential egg market.

In a report just issued Mr. Middaugh sketches the organization and development of the egg cooperatives, including the egg auctions which have completed a successful year's operation. During the past year 113,020 cases of eggs have been sold through cooperatives which include 19,558 cases sold at auctions which were operated in the beginning primarily as a service to members in connection with the live poultry auctions.

The following is a part of Mr. Middaugh's report: "The Eastern Connecticut Poultry Producers, a cooperative, started in 1923 by 45 poultry farmers of Eastern Connecticut, has tripled in members and volume of eggs handled. This association has been characterized throughout its life by efficient, low cost operation. It has performed the regular marketing functions at considerably lower cost than the trade had performed them for-

me.

"In 1933 the E. C. P. P. performed all the marketing functions; beginning with the receiving of the eggs, candling and grading, cartoning, selling, delivering, collecting payment and ending with the weekly check to the producers all for the low cost of two cents per dozen. Sales by telephone and of relative large size are examples of the efficient low cost operation. Quality of product has always been the foundation of the association.

"The Connecticut Poultry Producers, only one year younger than the E. C. P. P., was started in 1924 by a group of 127 poultrymen in the central and western part of the state. Its growth has been more than four-fold both in members and volume of eggs. The 460 active members of 1933 delivered approximately 65,000 cases, which were sold for nearly a half million dollars. All the eggs were graded and candled and more than one-fourth were put up in sealed cartons and individually stamped.

"In order to best serve both the members and the stores, three receiving and distributing plants were established. The main plant is at New Haven, the others at Hartford and Torrington. The cost of operating this set up has been greater than the E. C. P. P. The operating cost has been consistently reduced and was three and two-tenths cents per dozen in 1933. Though more than a cent higher than the cost of the E. C. P. P., it has been satisfactory to

members because the sale prices have been just about that much higher. The net return has been about the same to members of both associations. The net return is the final measure that every member uses in determining the success or failure of such associations.

"Having had success in the cooperative marketing of eggs the poultrymen considered selling poultry cooperatively. The poultrymen of Connecticut realized that an opportunity existed for them to get a higher return for the poultry-meat birds which they had for sale. After studying the problem here and in other territories and after making a survey of the poultrymen of the state, two poultry auctions were formed; one located at Hamden and known as the New Haven Farmers' Cooperative Auction Association, the other located in West Hartford and designated as the Connecticut Farmers' Cooperative Auction Association. Both auctions were formed for the definite purpose of gaining higher net prices for poultry. Likewise both auctions have tended to become egg auctions as well.

"From the very beginning eggs came in to be sold along with the poultry. The volume of eggs gradually grew until their importance surpassed that of the poultry. During the first year of

operation the New Haven Auction (Hamden) sold 5,179 cases of eggs. The Hartford Auction sold 14,379 cases. In the early stages of the Auction they did not take the handling of eggs seriously and made no provision for inspection or labeling of eggs. As the volume of eggs grew it became apparent that it would be necessary to provide for some standardization and guarantee of quality of eggs marketed through the association. The standard State grades were adopted and licensed men were employed to inspect the eggs.

"At the present time both auction associations furnish the following services on eggs: 100 eggs per case inspection, labeling, selling and weekly payments. The charge for these services at the present time is one cent per dozen for the Hartford Auction and one and one-half cents for the New Haven Auction. There is plenty of justification for faith in the cooperative marketing of eggs in Connecticut. The combined volume of the four associations probably does not make up more than ten per cent of the eggs consumed in Connecticut. With this potential volume of business at hand there is no serious competition between the cooperatives for business.

—E. H. Platt.

Tribute to a Great Leader

It is good for all of us when we find a great character who has contributed to the march of civilization a lifetime of good work to stop our own activities long enough to pay tribute. Professor James E. Rice, for a generation the head of the Poultry Husbandry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, at Ithaca, N. Y., is such a man. He is now retiring from his lifetime post. On June 2nd, hundreds of his friends and associates gathered at a dinner in his honor under the auspices of the Poultry Science Association. Here are some of the things that were said by famous men in agriculture, who were chosen to put the feelings of Professor's Rice's host of friends into words:

DR. LIVINGSTON FARRAND

President, Cornell University.

"A University is nothing save what its members and products give to it. You, Professor Rice, are one of those few whose names will be honored as long as the walls of Cornell stand."

DR. ALBERT R. MANN

Provost, Cornell University.

"Professor Rice is a man of great enthusiasm, great unselfishness, and great personal integrity.

"Faith is revered in all times. It is this fine combination of personal integrity, loyalty, and faith which enables Professor Rice to be held in such affectionate regard."

DR. CARL E. LADD

Dean of the State College of Agriculture.

"Professor Rice always looks forward. I presume that one usually looks forward in proportion to the distance that he can look backward. A study of the past helps to understand the present."

PROFESSOR WALTER G. KRUM

Department of Poultry Husbandry.

"Professor Roberts had no faith in poultry, but he had faith in students, and when a man came up and said he would like to do something, Professor Roberts usually let him do it. In that way, Jim Rice got 12 hens and a rooster, for the first experiment he ever performed as a student."

JAMES HALPIN

Cornell Poultry Graduate.

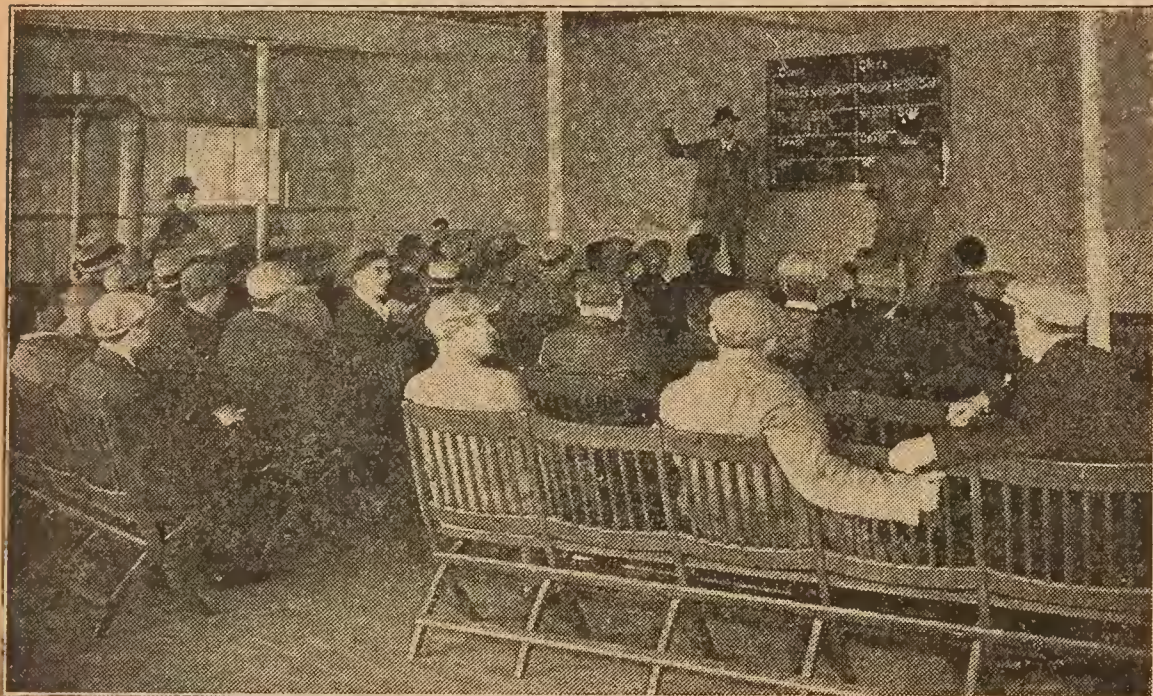
"The poultry business did not mean much to most people thirty years ago, but it was held in a different light after Professor Rice went ahead and taught others what he himself had found out — that the poultry business was very much worth while."

DR. LESLIE E. CARD

It has been my privilege to know Professor Rice, first, as a friend of my father; later, as an effective teacher; and, still later, as a respected colleague, inspired leader, and an understanding boss. I know of nothing that can give me greater personal satisfaction than to be able to present to him now this fellowship diploma, on behalf of the Poultry Science Association. This diploma is an expression of esteem for him and a recognition of Professor Rice's distinguished service to the science of poultry husbandry."

DR. LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY

"One of my very earliest recollections 46 years ago, when I came to Cornell, was of a small, sandy-haired student coming rapidly across the Campus to Everywhere, carrying with him energy and enthusiasm, and interested intensely in everything that he saw on the way. My finest tribute to that student, now grown to be almost in the upper years, would be for the enthusiasm that he has carried into life, his sublime faith in life, a faith in the goodness of the world, which, in its last analysis, is a faith in its Creator. In these recent years, when we have worshipped the Golden Calf and built up statutes to bolster our faith, there have been few men like Professor Rice who are filled with joy and enthusiasm for life and who have carried people on with them."



Selling eggs by auction at the Hartford Poultry Egg Auction. Each member has a number which is posted on the board, and buyers quickly learn the poultryman who produces quality eggs.



—Courtesy Santa Fe R. R.

This visitor is sitting on South Rim, Grand View Point at Grand Canyon National Park. If he walks to the edge he will see an abrupt descent of 2,000 feet. The Grand Canyon is not set in a mountain range, but in an arid floor of 100,000 square miles. From the rim the spectator sees hundreds of peaks taller than any mountain East of the Rockies, yet not one of them with its head as high as his feet, and all ablaze with colors that you must see for yourself to appreciate.

You Must See It To Judge Its Wonder

TEN thousand pens have "described" the Grand Canyon. Not one of them has hit the mark; nor can they. It is alone in the world. See it this summer with the *American Agriculturist* party and you will know why.

If you were to read in the newspapers that Niagara Falls had been removed to the Grand Canyon before you visited it, you would need to look through powerful field glasses and perhaps even then inquire from a guide just where the cataract had been located. Yet, in its own place Niagara Falls look pretty big. When we consider that the Grand Canyon is a terrific trough 6,000 to 7,000 feet deep, 10 to 20 miles wide, and hundreds of miles long, with hundreds of peaks taller than any mountains East of the Rockies, each one ablaze with color such as we have never seen on a landscape, is it surprising that the cleverest writers haven't scratched the surface of its description?

Early Spanish explorers in 1540 first reported the Colorado River which had cut a deep gorge in the earth's surface. In 1776, a Spanish priest discovered a crossing at "Vado de Los Padres" but for more than eighty years after that the Big Canyon was unvisited except by the Indian, the Mormon herdsman and the trapper. In 1857 the War Department dispatched an expedition to explore the Colorado upstream to the head of navigation. It remained for a geologist and a school teacher, a one-armed veteran of the Civil War, John Wesley Powell, afterward Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, to dare to accomplish the exploration of the mighty river. Powell's story of his experience is an epic of true heroism.

No one knows how much earthquake disturbances may have helped to make the Grand Canyon, but the powers of erosion are indisputable. The Canyon is still changing and each decade it gets a fraction deeper and wider from erosion only. If we stand on the South rim and look at the North wall we observe that it is three times as far from the Colorado River as the South rim, and from 1,000 to 1,500 feet higher.

The rock formations appear in layers or strata and rest on a level surface of rocks, through which the river has cut a lower inner gorge.

One Day at the Canyon

We will arrive at Grand Canyon at 7:30 in the morning. From then until noon we will view the stupendous chasm from various vantage points and after lunch at the El Tovar Hotel we will take a motor trip along the rim of the Canyon to Hermit's Rest returning to the hotel for dinner. We will not leave the Canyon until 10 o'clock in the evening, so there will be plenty of opportunity to observe the changing colors of the rocks caused by the setting of the sun—a sight never to be forgotten.

One worthy visitor to the Canyon has said,—"You may compare all you will—eloquently and from wide experience, and at last all similes fail. The Grand Canyon is just the Grand Canyon, and that is all you can say. I have seen people rave over it; better people struck dumb with it, even strong men who cried over it; but I have never yet seen the man or woman that expected it."

Congenial Traveling Companions

On August 4th the *American Agriculturist* party will start for the West Coast; going out by the Northern route and back by the Southern. We will be

(Continued on Page 24)



—Courtesy Santa Fe R. R.

Trails wind up and down, in and out of the rocks, affording different vistas of the Canyon. Our party will visit Hermit's Rest, a terminus on the Rim Drive.



THE MEASURE of a Newspaper's INFLUENCE

THE measure of any newspaper's influence and power is found in the confidence which its readers have in it. Without this confidence, no newspaper can grow in circulation or advertising patronage. In thirteen communities, varied in interests and tastes, The Gannett Newspapers have built up a confidence in the integrity and independence and devotion to the public welfare that is their choicest possession. This confidence is in the custody of the men and women who make these newspapers. They believe in these newspapers and so are true to the ideals which are back of them.

The Gannett Newspapers

ALBANY, N. Y., EVENING NEWS
ALBANY, N. Y., KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
BEACON, N. Y., NEWS
DANVILLE, ILL., COMMERCIAL NEWS
ELMIRA, N. Y., STAR-GAZETTE
ELMIRA, N. Y., ADVERTISER
ELMIRA, N. Y., SUNDAY TELEGRAM
HARTFORD, CONN., TIMES
ITHACA, N. Y., JOURNAL
MALONE, N. Y., TELEGRAM
NEWBURGH, N. Y., NEWS
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., JOURNAL
OLEAN, N. Y., TIMES-HERALD
PLAINFIELD, N. J., COURIER-NEWS
ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE
ROCHESTER, N. Y., TIMES-UNION
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., SARATOGIAN
UTICA, N. Y., OBSERVER-DISPATCH

Little Big-Heart

By C. A. Stephens

Three Maine boys go to Portland to see the great fire. A small child who cannot find her parents attaches herself to them. Deserted by the other two, one boy whose family is away takes her home and sends for a nearby maiden lady, saying that he wants to give her a kitten.

As a result Miss Euphemia cares for the child, but this causes a quarrel with her brother with whom she lives and she leaves home. Later the quarrel is patched up and Sissy continues to live with Euphemia and Canaan Lovejoy.

Dassa, as Sissy is now called, is known for her love for animals. She publicly prevents a driver from beaten his oxen at a pulling contest, and later interferes when a teacher punishes one of the pupils.

Indirectly Dassa's interference with school discipline brought about a sad state of affairs. Several teachers resigned, finally one secured order by severe corporal punishment, and then the school-house was burned. Finally Dassa, now seventeen years old, was asked to teach a private school.

CHAPTER SEVEN

IN Dassa's school there were but twenty-three pupils at first, but the number soon increased to fifty. All the poor, little, dull stammering creatures in the place found their way there eventually, as also naughty boys and forward, untidy girls; but Dassa loved them all.

The noise there was something terrible, till one became accustomed to it. Other teachers, who visited the school from curiosity, declared that they "couldn't hear themselves talk" in the room, yet some of them owned that the noise was not an irritating one, but simply the natural turmoil of fifty children who had never been asked to sit still.

Apparently, they all did just as they pleased, and set off for home or out-of-doors whenever they felt disposed. Dassa never corrected one of them, never even reproved them. When they were idle or outrageously naughty, she told them what they ought to do and asked them to do it with unruffled sweetness. If they were stubborn, she asked them again, and still again, but never spoke of punishment, nor set penalties of any kind. If she was obliged to ask them a great many times, her eyes were almost sure to fill with tears and her lip to tremble, because their disobedience grieved her so much; and then the little rascals would look at her spellbound, till their own lower lips would begin to quiver in sympathy. It always ended in their doing something near what was right.

Little scamps who would have stood out against any amount of whipping and cuffing, and thrived wickedly under it, could not endure Dassa's tears, nor hold out against her abounding love for them.

They were not an interesting lot of children. There was a great deal of ancestral wickedness in them, often fostered at home; but in Dassa they encountered a new kind of conquering

power to which their hard little hearts succumbed and responded.

Many teachers and others ridiculed the lack of discipline and order in Dassa's school. It was impossible, they said, to teach properly in that way. Perhaps it was, or would have been for them, or for any one else except Dassa and those who, like her, had hearts full of love, and without a spark of hate, anger or cruelty.

It was this heart full of love that was the vital force in Dassa's school. The hostile school board did not deny that her pupils learned fairly well, and that she even cured stutterers! No salary from the public school funds was paid her; she never asked for wages, but took what the parents of her pupils were able to pay. Sometimes, when work was good and they had no family misfortunes, they paid her liberally; but if work failed, or sickness beset them, they were often unable to pay anything. Dassa's school went on just the same, however.

The mothers of the children brought in their little sewing-chairs in the afternoon, and sat about the room, knitting or mending and watching Dassa teach, with beatific smiles on their care-worn faces. At last they had a teacher after their own simple hearts!

Father Subier, who was a kind, rather sensible old man, often came in to sit and beam genially on the school. He cherished a great affection for Dassa, and always gave her his blessing. Only one point of difference arose between them. Father Subier desired Dassa to teach the Romish Catechism in school; and Dassa thought that, as she was not a Catholic, it would not be honest and sincere for her to do so. The priest did not insist on it, but he was a devout Catholic, and the matter troubled him. In the end he consulted with another priest, or else a bishop of his church, who visited the parish and also the school.

This clerical visitor advised Father Subier not to press the matter of the catechism. It was hardly worth while, he is reported to have said, to insist on teaching the letter and forms of Christianity, when the teacher herself was the living embodiment of it.

This appears to me to have been a very clear and discerning statement of the case—one which shows quite exactly wherein Dassa's power and success lay. That she was nominally a Protestant girl made no difference with those Catholic children, nor even with their parents. She was the fresh, young personification of love and goodwill to all; and if every one, or even a majority of us, had a heart like hers, it is plain to see that strife, war, dissension and all evil would speedily cease from the earth.

It was said, and I believe it true in part, if not wholly, that fighting, squabbling and bad language among the children largely ceased in that quarter of the village, and that the little tatterdemalions could be heard carolling the school songs which Dassa

had taught them at almost any time, night and morning. In summer they were wont to bring Dassa loads of wild blossoms, and of everything else which they prized and thought pretty. Their school-room was a queer museum, even including squirrel-cages, pens for little woodchucks, and boxes for unfortunate birdlings that had tumbled out of their nests. Dassa loved and pitied everything that was in trouble, and she somehow communicated this love to the children.

One would have said that with such a small menagerie about, the children could have paid little attention to their books. Father Subier told the Elder that while ascending to the school-room one day, he found on the stairs, outside the door, a blind kitten, a little green snake, a dog with a lame paw and a young crow, and the crow was cawing lustily. Yet when he went in, a geography lesson was in progress, as usual, and he could not see that the attention of the pupils was distracted in a way to call for censure.

The fact is, that with children much depends on novelty. The first appearance of a squirrel in an ordinary, well-ordered school room would cause uproar and confusion; but if it were the usual thing to have squirrels there, the children would soon cease to pay much attention to them.

Father Subier may not have been a wholly unbiased witness. He was a kind-hearted old man, and liked Dassa. As for the noise in her school, he declared that it "rested" him to go there! It seems more than doubtful to me whether the majority of school-teachers could adopt such methods with success. True, the experiment has seldom been tried. Briefly, it consists in substituting for the fear of punishment a great and abounding affection, and trusting wholly to this to govern the hearts of children. Such a love is the most powerful agent in the world. It conquers and carries everything before it; but few possess it. Can it be cultivated and developed in the hearts of those who teach? In Dassa's case, it was born in her; and subsequent events showed that, quite unconsciously, she had become the dominating influence in this heterogeneous factory village.

During these two years the Elder came to the mills once a month, and remained usually for a week or ten days. He was now the largest stockholder and superintendent, but was fighting several lawsuits in other parts of the country. Apparently he saw little of Dassa. At heart he was disappointed that she was devoting herself entirely to the school, and he was somewhat displeased to see her so much engrossed in it. None the less, he would not have interfered with her, nor thwarted her in any way.

The school board at one time decided to disband this private school, but the Elder let them know that they could reckon on his opposition. The Elder's "opposition," either in law, or personally and physically, was something formidable, and the matter was dropped. He was a resolute fellow, exceedingly given to having his own way. Any one who sought a difficulty with him could have it at a moment's notice.

Still, as a rule, his employes liked him; although choleric and violent, he had the reputation of being "fair and square." He gave as good wages as could be had elsewhere, and paid in full every Saturday afternoon.

Trouble arose there, however, of a character which brought him in conflict with Dassa.

This, as will be remembered, was some years ago, when strikes and labor troubles were more a novelty than at present. Labor organizations had but recently begun to exist, and factory-owners regarded them with much suspicion. That spring most of the operatives at this factory village became members of a labor fraternity, known for short as the "Knights." Agents for the fraternity visited the town, and during May a demand was made at the paper-mill for better terms in respect of wages and working hours.

I know nothing whatever as to the justice of these demands; but, as superintendent, the Elder did not see his way clear to grant them.

"I cannot do this now," he replied to the delegate of the Knights. "The business done here does not warrant it. But if my summer market holds good, I will consider your requests seriously on the first of September."

The resident operatives were inclined to acquiesce, but the visiting delegate advised them to insist vigorously. Accordingly three of them, accompanied by the delegate as spokesman, entered the mill office again the next morning, and repeated their demands, threatening a strike in case of non-compliance.

"You had my answer yesterday," replied the Elder. "Go ahead."

"You refuse?"

"Beyond doubt."

"Then I'll stop your mill!" retorted the delegate, arrogantly.

He threatened the wrong man. Before he had time to realize it, the Elder had thrown him out-of-doors. The three operatives ran out.

This was before the methods of organized labor were as fully recognized as at present. The Elder regarded the visiting delegate as an interloper and a mischief maker. Next day, at eleven o'clock, most of the operatives left the mill in a body, and the strike was declared "on."

"Very well," the Elder said to them. "If you do not wish to work, I am in no hurry." He closed the mill.

The next night some of the rough element in the village smashed the windows and did other damage. On the following day the Elder procured lumber, hired six carpenters, and built a strong, high board fence around the mill. Thereafter, for a week, he guarded the building personally with a carbine. His view of the matter was that the mill was his property, and that as such he had a right to defend it, by force if necessary. Afterward, when absent himself, he hired four watchmen to live inside the fence, and armed them with guns.

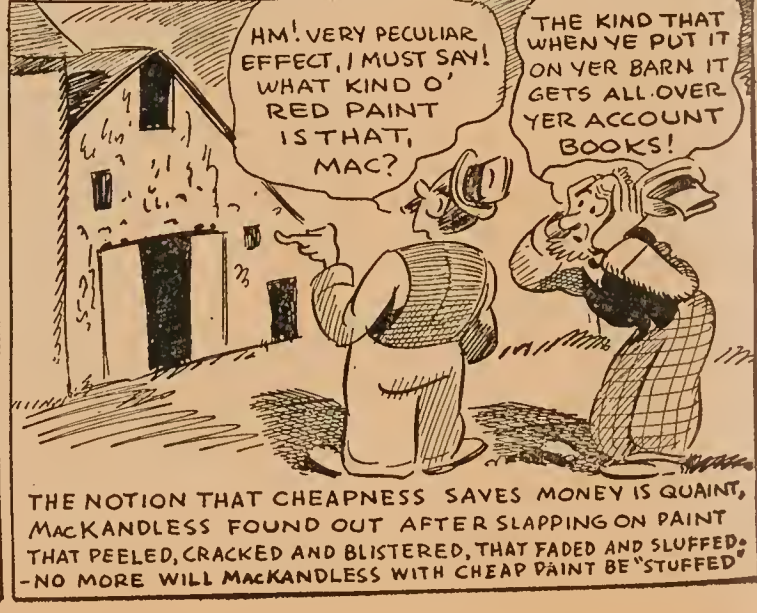
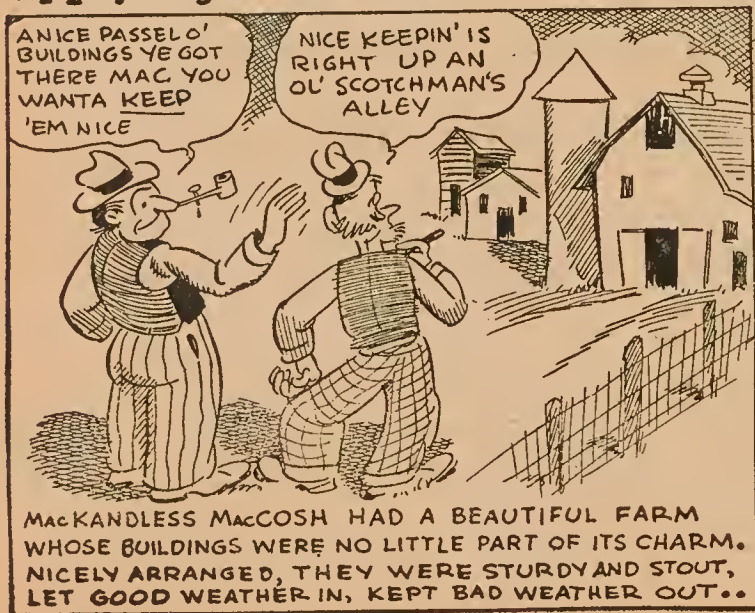
Then ensued one of those dreary periods, now so common in the history of manufacturing towns—weeks and months of idleness, poverty, hatred and general demoralization. It was a wretched summer for the mill operatives, who felt the want of their week-

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ly wages severely, and fell into debt to the small grocers, who in turn were distressed. The men, sullen and unkempt, loafed about the street corners and public houses, smoking, drinking and talking of revenge on the factory-owners; the women sat at home, untidy, sour-faced and unhappy. The school children were affected by the general misery and depression. Their food at home was poorer, and they had no new, clean clothes for summer.

After Dassa's school closed in June, for the usual summer vacation, the condition of the children was even worse, for, from her own small savings she had clothed some of the poorer ones and kept them tidy. The woes and poverty of every indigent family were well known to her, and touched her deeply. She spent the vacation weeks in aiding them and in soliciting contributions in cases of sickness, for typhoid fever was prevalent.

Thus far Dassa had not spoken to the Elder. He had been away for most of the summer, and had won a lawsuit and lost one, both involving large interests. But one day in August she met him as he was driving from the railway station to the mills. She knew that he was disappointed in her, and she felt reluctant to ask aid from him; but the case of a destitute family which she had visited that morning was so pitiful that, when he stopped on seeing her, she asked him to send food and a physician there.

"Why should I help them?" he exclaimed. "They left their work to spite me. They are trying to force me to yield. Why should I aid them in their fight against me?"

"Ah, but there is so much misery among them!" remonstrated Dassa.

"Serves them right!" replied the Elder, hotly. "If they don't like it, why don't they come back to work? I'm waiting. But I shall not wait forever. If they do not come back by the first of September, I shall hire other operatives."

"Then there will be nothing left for these poor people!" cried Dassa.

"It's their own fault."

"But can you not concede something to them?" asked Dassa, gently. "Others outside forced them into the strike, and they think that they are obliged to do as the labor fraternity orders."

"Hardassa, I cannot do what you ask at present," the Elder replied, soberly. "Their demands, if complied with, would put me at such a disadvantage in the market that these mills would be operated at a loss. That would be folly, and in the end failure."

"But, oh, the cruelty of it!" cried Dassa. "Is there nothing but cruelty in the world?"

The Elder was disconcerted. "Girlie, you're too tender-hearted for this hard old world," said he. "I cannot make a fool of myself, as a business man—but—if you find any of them are starving, or very sick, you may call a physician and get medicines from a druggist, and also food supplies from a grocer. I will pay the bill. But don't let any one know this. They would only say that I was conscience-smitten, you know, and was myself conscious that I am in the wrong. And I am not."

There is no reason to suppose that Dassa's generous heart and ready sympathy led to the Elder having to pay a considerable sum of money during the month of August, but I do not think that he would have grudgingly double the amount.

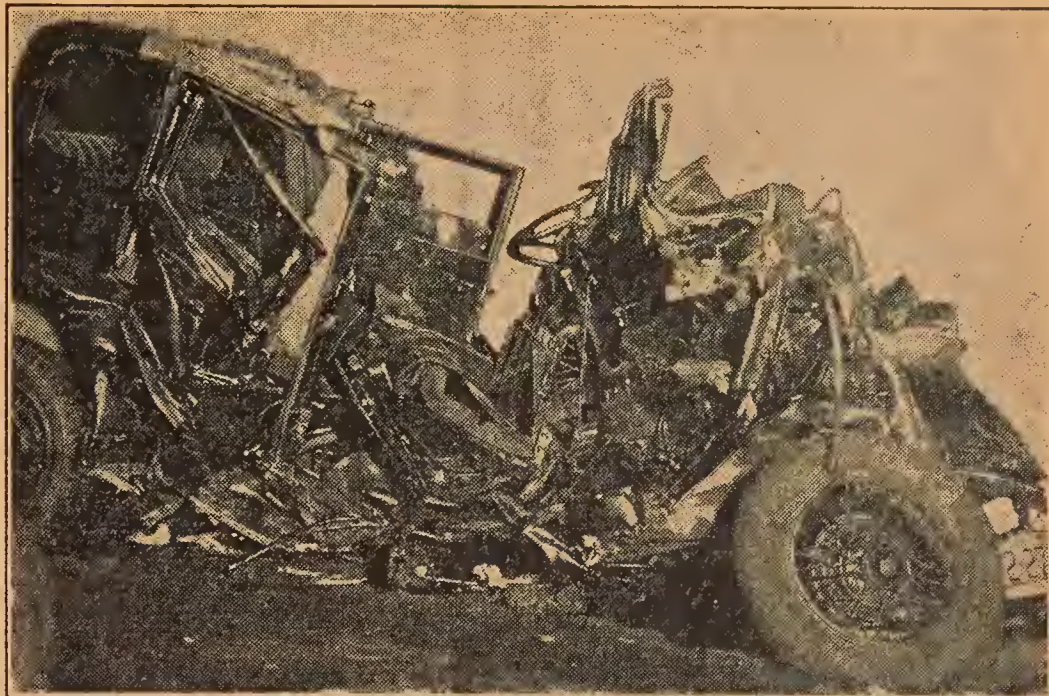
His private generosity did not avert the culmination of the trouble in September. On the first day of the month notices were posted on the fence about the mill, stating that work would begin three days later, and that all the old operatives would be employed, on the same terms as before, if they desired, and would present themselves at the mill gate at seven o'clock on the morning of the fourth.

There is no doubt whatever that three-fourths of the strikers would have been heartily glad to go back; but the more stubborn denounced the offer as an insult, and immediately agents of the labor fraternity arrived, who insisted that a great principle was at stake, and ordered that all members should stand firm, under penalty of ostracism from the union and other penalties.

It was reported that the Elder had operatives from a distant mill on the way to take the place of the strikers. Much excitement prevailed. Threats of burning the mills were made; and as usual, when rumors of impending trouble go abroad, numbers of turbulent, disorderly persons came to the town, to urge on and participate in the disturbances.

Such was the evil condition of affairs on the morning of the fourth, when the familiar mill-whistle blew at quarter before seven o'clock. An angry, agitated crowd gathered outside. There were women there as well as men. At seven the gate opened, but the entrance was seen to be guarded by four armed watchmen. A sheriff with three deputies, whom the Elder had summoned, also stood behind the watchmen, a hint to the strikers that only those who desired to return to work were to be allowed to pass, and that those who did pass would be protected.

Amid hoots, jeers and a few stones
(Continued on Page 25)



THE WRECK

Mr. G. C. Bartlett, Gen. Agent
North American Accident Insurance Co.
South Main Street
Enfield, New Hampshire

My dear Mr. Bartlett:

I have just received a check for one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) from the North American Accident Insurance Company in payment of claims on policy #9248783 held by Professor Justin O. Wellman, late of Durham, New Hampshire, who was fatally injured in an automobile accident in Somerville, Massachusetts.

I wish to express my appreciation to the American Agriculturist for making it possible to obtain accident protection of this nature for so very small an investment on the part of the insured.

I am enclosing my own application and the dollar for a policy for myself.

Sincerely yours,

Richard T. Lord
RICHARD T. LORD
Administrator of the
Estate of J. O. Wellman

RTL:C
Enc.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THIS time of year my neighbor squawks about the trouble with the hawks, them birds swoop down from out the skies and make away with his best fries. My neighbor likes fried chickens so it makes him mad to see 'em go to make a meal for hawks or crows, and that's the reason neighbor goes a-sneakin' out behind the shed with one eye cocked up overhead, a-hopin' with his shotgun he can pepper them old hawks, by gee. His springers all are nice and fat, they're sweet and tender, mebbe that is why the hawks pick out his flock, in spite of all he does to block their game and fill 'em full of lead, them hawks just fly away instead, a nice fat chicken in their claws, the while my neighbor swears and jaws.

It certainly would aggravate a saint to have to sit and wait to git a pot shot at a hawk, and then to hear a chicken squawk, them hawks outguess him ev'ry time, whenever they commit their crime it's where he ain't, they never did come within shot of where he's hid. I'm sorry for my neighbor, for he's losin' out in that there war, them hawks just stick

right to their biz and prove they're smarter than he is. The plan I follow is the best, I've got them old hawks all outguessed, my chickens rustle for their grub, they're tough and hardy, that's the rub, the hawks find 'em so hard to chew they git disgusted ere they're through, and so they let my chickens be and pick on neighbors' flock, by gee!

THE CHECK

Claim No. R-69161	New Hampshire.	Check No. _____
North American Accident Insurance Company		
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago		
Not Valid unless Released on Back is Signed by Claimant		
May 10, 1934		
Pay to the order of Richard T. Lord, Administrator of the Estate of Justin Owen Wellman, deceased, \$1000.00		
One Thousand and No/100 - - - - - Dollars		
PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO ILL. 2-15		
<i>M. L. Gordon</i> Claim Examiner.		

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With the A.A. Homemaker

Keeping Well When It's Hot!

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

KEEPING in good health is, after all, largely a matter of taking precautions. When one is in ill health a doctor is needed to prescribe for him, but keeping well is the individual's own responsibility. Restful sleep, plenty of clean water, inside and out, safe milk, an abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables (washed to remove organisms which may cause trouble), freedom from insect pests which not only annoy, but bring danger as well, comfortable clothing, and a mind that refuses to fret over what cannot be helped — with these simple requirements at hand, one has excellent chances of keeping well while it's hot!



Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

In countries where there is more hot weather than cold, the natives have learned how to manage in order not to suffer from the heat more than is absolutely necessary. By getting up early and doing the heavy or hot work before the sun gets too high is one favorite method. Then at mid-day, for about two hours, or even three, if the heat is very intense, man and beast rest or do quiet work under shelter. For it is not only the discomfort of the



—Courtesy of Good Housekeeping Magazine.

I find it convenient to have plenty of waxed paper and rubber bands handy to snap over containers that do not have lids to fit them. Covered jars should be used in the refrigerator for foods that absorb odors.

heat, but the ultra-violet rays of the tropical sunlight which are injurious. Sunlight there is something to fear, a very different proposition from what it is here in the East where there is so much cloudy and foggy weather to break the force of the sun's rays.

Another favorite way of keeping comfortable in hot climates is to close the house during the hot hours of the day, especially on the sunny side, then open up to the cool hours of the night. In India they even have black shades to draw over the windows for greater effectiveness in shutting out the glare and heat.

It is not high temperature alone that causes discomfort in summer; it is the moisture in the air together with the heat that makes us feel languid and depressed. The new home air-conditioning machines take out the moisture from the air as well as cool it. This is done in some cases by passing air over copper coils filled with cold liquid which is kept circulating. The moisture condenses on the coils just as it would on a glass of cold water, thus relieving the atmosphere of much of its humidity. Either this method or the one using a mechanical device similar to those in mechanical refrigerators would be more expensive than the average home would attempt.

But there are other things which anyone can do — have shade trees, for instance. It has been proved that a good shade tree may make a difference of ten degrees in the temperature around a house, and that is not to be despised when the thermometer soars. A house that was well insulated when built will be more comfortable in both hot and cold weather than one which is not insulated. Keeping out the heat is as necessary as keeping out cold.

A cloth screen over the door or window can be kept damp by dipping or spraying with water. The evaporation of the water cools the air around the damp object. This is not a job that one would wish to keep up for a long period, but over a brief, intensely hot spell, it might make it possible to get much-needed night's rest.

One of our readers once wrote in about stringing up temporary lines on her porch and hanging wet sheets there to cool off the house. Then, when the men came in from haying, they had a cool place to rest in. This principle of evaporation is also applied to the iceless refrigerator which is a cupboard enclosed in screen wire and covered with cloths which touch a pan of water beneath. As the cloths dry, that is, as the water evaporates, the food inside the cupboard is kept cool. It must be said, however, that this works much better in a dry climate, such as that of our Southwest, than in a damp one. It is also the principle of evaporation which makes our bodies cooler when we perspire. Days when the air is too full of moisture to allow perspiration to evaporate are the days when we feel the heat the most.

Keep a Cool Mind

Then too, the frame of mind has a lot to do with our comfort or discomfort. Dwelling on the subject does not help any in bearing it gracefully. Do what is possible to relieve the situation, then do not fuss or fret.

Clothing does much to make or mar a summer. The naturally cool fibers

will be more comfortable than those that overlap, making a double layer where one would do.

Present-day styles for men, women, and children are as healthful as can be made, with opportunity to get the benefit of the sun while it lasts. Let it be said, however, that sun-tanning can be done too rapidly and may be as dangerous as a burn from fire. The skin needs gradually to be accustomed to the sunlight and in that way develop its own pigment which protects it from burn. This is highly important, especially with little children whose skin is tender. Even the grown-ups get badly burned when they take the sunlight in too big doses. It is not only painful, but actually dangerous because of the infection which it may admit.

Sunsuits for children are as popular as ever. Some are merely little knitted trunks with suspenders or a net waist. Home-made suits can be made in similar style, of pretty cotton or linen prints suitable for the little people. It is convenient to have the pantie, play-suit part, to match a dress; then, if the small person is suddenly called to go "downstreet" or if company comes, the dress can be slipped on quickly.

Frequent Baths Help

Bathing facilities do more to make summer bearable than anything else. A tub may not be possible, but plenty of pails or pitchers of water, even if it has to be cold, can be at hand to do their bit towards freshening up before meals and bedtime. Sleep is twice as restful if the day's dust and perspiration are removed first. Restful sleep is nature's own way of restoring the body to freshness and vigor, and anything which helps towards complete rest is a decided aid to health.

The right kind of food assumes great importance in summer because so many ailments follow unwise choice or handling of food. Nature does all she can to help by providing an abundance of cooling, refreshing foods. It only remains for us to prepare them in such



—Courtesy of Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Nature does all she can by providing an abundance of cooling, refreshing foods. It remains for us to prepare them appetizingly.

are cotton and linen; a woven fabric is cooler than a knit; white or a light shade is cooler than the darker colors — with these facts in mind, it should be easy to select things that one can wear in comfort. Furthermore, one-piece garments, with no elastic bands to bind and hold the heat to the body,

ways as will do the most good and no harm.

Milk and water are abundant in this part of the country, as a rule. Both are easily contaminated by a number of disease germs or less harmful odors and flavors, so must be handled with care in order to prevent their being



Milk is easily contaminated with harmful germs and should be handled with especial care in warm weather. Keep it in a covered container in the coolest part of the refrigerator.

carriers of unpleasant or even dangerous material. When we stop to remember that the mouth is the chief entrance for disease germs into the body, then we know that whatever goes into the mouth should be of unquestionable purity, if we would stay well.

If a member of the family has "summer complaint," then both milk and water used should be boiled. Containers of milk and water should be scald-



—Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts.

Plenty of clean water, inside and out, keeps one refreshed in warm weather. Sleep is far more restful if the day's dust and perspiration have been removed from the body.

ed and sunned and rinsed just before filling again. Ice, especially natural ice, should not be put into beverages, as it may contain impurities. Artificial ice is made of distilled water, hence is safe as to disease germs unless handled carelessly. However, it is more healthful to cool beverages by setting them in the refrigerator, rather than by putting ice directly into them. Digestion is slowed up by too much cold food or beverages.

Foods that spoil easily, as meat and milk, should be kept in the coldest part of the refrigerator. In the older ice refrigerators, this is under the ice chamber. In the new ones operated by power, the claim is that all parts are the same temperature; in such case, convenience would be the only consideration in storing foods away. Covered bottles or glass jars should be used for water or milk, or any food that is apt to absorb odors. In the mechanical refrigerators, the covering serves to protect from shriveling such foods as might dry out. I find it very convenient to have at hand plenty of waxed paper and rubber bands of varying sizes to snap over any container which does not have a lid that fits.

Meats, especially those that are rich
(Continued on Page 24)

KRE-MEL

the DELICIOUS DESSERT

---made in about **5** minutes



THE problem of "what to serve for dessert" without the tiresome effort following a complicated recipe has been answered by KRE-MEL—America's Delicious Dessert.

Kre-Mel takes about 5 minutes to prepare and its economy is equalled only by its purity, quality and wholesomeness.

There is plenty of Dextrose, the vital food element, in Kre-Mel—

which explains why it is so good for growing children. And milk is used in preparing Kre-Mel, which makes it doubly nutritious.

Thousands of women have learned that Kre-Mel is really the "Perfect Dessert"—and they serve it often—they know Kre-Mel appeals to all appetites and no one ever tires of its delicious flavors.

Why not try a package or two of Kre-Mel today?

- A heaping teaspoonful or more of KRE-MEL in a glass of milk stirred with a spoon or mixed in a shaker makes milk an even more delicious drink.



4 FLAVORS --

Chocolate - Vanillin
Caramel - Coffee

Aunt Janet's Corner

"I have just about given up hopes of making Julia tell the truth so that I can depend on what she says. I know that what she is telling is not true, yet punishment seems to make no difference." So says this busy, conscientious mother. "What am I to do? I do not want a child that the neighbors say will tell lies, but my methods do not seem to work."

I should say that the first thing is to forget the neighbors, and concentrate on the child. Fear and worry, which is a form of fear, of what other people say will only destroy your poise which is so necessary in handling a problem of this sort. It must be met as reasonably and as calmly as a problem in

ance until he can tell things as they really happened, without fear of the consequences to himself. That is good training, not only morally, but mentally as well.

Let me give an example of what may happen when a child is not helped sufficiently to distinguish between real and imaginary things. I know a man in his thirties whose whole life is a tragic failure because his mother used wrong tactics when he, a tiny child, used to reel off large stories about the big bear in the back yard and all that kind of thing. Now the story was all right — any child imagines such things — but the mother would smile and encourage still larger stories without helping him to see the difference in what was really so or just "play-like." The sad part is that he still cannot tell the difference, and I believe that the beginnings were away back there in those seemingly unimportant incidents over thirty years ago.

Most of us like to be approved, whatever we do, and this lad associated his mother's approval with the yarns he was telling and proceeded to tell bigger and better ones. In this workaday world we live in, where we must come down to earth and stay there if we want to get along, he is what is called a total failure.

Hence, with regard to Julia, I should think that what she needs is great patience and not so much punishment. Instead of becoming angry and making a scene when she varies from the truth, it can be discussed quietly and she can be made to understand that you and other people like her better when she tells things as they really happened. The human craving for approval will usually do the trick. If, on the other hand, she happens to be a child who does things just to focus attention on herself, the quiet way, rather than the stormy one, is still right, as she will not succeed in precipitating a scene of which she is the center.

Then, when an imaginary story is given, let it be understood that it is

for entertainment purely; story-telling, with original ideas of the child herself, ought to be encouraged, but she has to learn to distinguish between the two kinds. This, as I said before, is a matter of training.

Aunt Janet

Keeping Well When It's Hot

(Continued from Page 22)

in fat, are heating foods. Less meat should be used during hot weather and more of cheese and eggs to take its place.

Swat the Fly

Too much cannot be said against the fly nuisance in summer. It is not only from a tidy housekeeping point of view, the desire to avoid unsightly specks and spots, but from the fear of disease that he brings with him, that he should be fought, consistently and persistently. He likes filth as well as the choicest food dainties and travels from one to the other without discrimination. Dysentery, diarrhoea and even typhoid fever may be carried by flies which get on to food after having come in contact with contaminated material. Screening the house, keeping all manure and garbage protected against them and exercising the greatest of care as to the purity of milk and drinking water will prevent many of the summer ills.

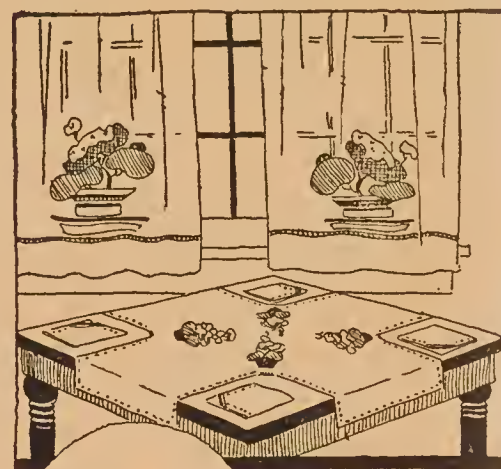
You Must See It to Judge Its Wonder

(Continued from Page 19)

gone for eighteen days and will see something memorable every day. One feature of the trip that should not be minimized is the association with friends. You need not worry about the superior knowledge your companions will have of traveling or of the wonders of the country. They will be people just like ourselves, ready to enjoy a vacation. Fill out the coupon on Page 8 and send it to the Tour Edi-

tor, *American Agriculturist*, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y., for information about the itinerary of our trip and the cost per person. If you have already received one of the special folders, please mail your reservation as early as possible.

Geraniums for Good Cheer



Curtains No 820
Lunch Set No 821

These most hospitable curtains for kitchen or breakfast room have geraniums in two values of red applique with green leaves and a turquoise pot striped with red and black bias. They are a pleasure to make and irresistible when done. We supply them in three lengths on crisp white organdie or cross bar dimity as No. M820A at 80c a pair, cut 1-yard length; M820B at \$1.00 a pair for 1½ yard length, or M820C at \$1.25 a pair for 2-yard length. Hems are not allowed extra in these measurements, but all appliques and hem bias of red are. Appliques and hem bias only to apply to your own materials may be purchased as No. M820M at 35c a pair.

The bridge or breakfast set shown in the same sketch is on pure linen, oyster white, with small matching pots of geraniums. Napkins finish with color bands across one corner, all of which may be very quickly made. Complete materials for the 36-inch lunch cloth and four napkins is No. M821 at \$1.00.

M820A Geranium Curtains (1 yard length) .....	.80
M820B Geranium Curtains (1½ yard length)	\$1.00
M820C Geranium Curtains (2 yard length)	1.25
M820M Pair of Appliques and Hem bias .....	.35
M821 Geranium Lunch Cloth and Napkins	1.00

Order from Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Cherry Pie

1 quart sour cherries 1/4 teaspoonful salt
1 cupful granulated sugar 3 tablespoonfuls flour
1 tablespoonful butter

If sweetened canned cherries are used, decrease the amount of sugar called for in the recipe. Mix together the sugar, salt, and flour, spread half of it on the paste lining the pie tin. Put in the pitted cherries spread remaining sugar mixture over them, and dot over with the butter. Wet the lower crust around the edge, put upper crust in position. Bake at 450° F. for 40 minutes.

A Jacket Dress—So Practical!

The short raglan sleeves are comfortable and cool. Notice the flattering draped neckline and the lower bodice with its pointed seaming that slenderizes the waistline. The belt is at the back only. Summer cotton prints, tub silk, crepes in white and pastels, tie silks, linen, etc., are lovely materials to fashion this easy-to-make model. The jacket may be of the same material or, in a contrasting material. An extra jacket will help in adding variety to your wardrobe at little cost. Style No. 2686 comes in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material for the dress; with 1½ yards of 39-inch material for the jacket.

To order: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in stamps. Address to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

The new summer edition of our Pattern book features fashion, beauty, and health. Enclose 12 cents more if you want us to send you a copy.

Jane and I

By ADA B. WOLF

It seems to me but yesterday;
Our lives had just begun;
For Jane was only seventeen
And I scarce twenty-one.

We were wedded in the June-time;
Life seemed one endless day,
But as we nearer sunset drift,
Time faster rolls away.

Now we've been wedded, Jane and I,
Just sixty years today;
I see the evening shadows
Softly gather round our way.

And yet, our hearts are just as young
As on the day we wed;
While Jane, a lovely silver crown
Is wearing on her head.

We are happy in December
With Life's work nearly done,
As in the days of long ago
When Jane and I were young.

As we travel on together
While years are gliding by,
So may we pass the sunset gates —
Together, Jane and I.

health or in business, without anger and without emotion. As long as Julia herself is not able to tell the difference between what she actually saw, as against what she thought she saw, or wanted to see, you get nowhere with punishment.

A child has a great deal of imagination which is a great thing in life if properly guided. It lights up many a dark passage and gives much pleasure, but leads to confusion if it cannot be distinguished from facts as they are. When I think it over, it seems that comparatively few adults have learned to be scientifically accurate in reporting what they actually see and hear. Usually the story is colored up in some way by what they want to see in the event or by personal opinions. Evidently then, it is a human trait to give a personal twist to any story.

Therefore a child who, we must realize, is born without any moral sense—that has to be developed by training—needs careful, patient guid-

For Wee Daughter

The dress with cool, slightly circular sleeves is a one-piece affair with an inset at front with soft, gathered fullness. As for the sun-suit—this is easily made by stitching waistband and shoulder straps that cross at the back to the one-piece pants that open at either side. The dress can be worn over the sun-suit on cooler days and for "dress-up" occasions. Blue crinkled crepe (that needs no ironing) is a practical material for this ensemble. Pattern No. 2855 includes dress and sun-suit in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires ¾ yard of 39 inch material for sun-suit, and 1½ yards of 39 inch material for the dress.

To order: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in stamps. Embroidery pattern No. 705 (blue) costs 15 cents extra. Address to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



EMB. NO. 705

2855



2686



By
JONATHAN FIFE

Yankee Workmen

IF one were to seek, among the men who lived during the years that saw the founding of the Republic, for a representative American, one could not do better than to choose a "joiner" or cabinet-maker. The very names of these men proclaim what they were. Consider Job and Christian Townsend, Matthew Egerton, Abner Toppan, Lambert Hitchcock, Evardus Bogardus, Ebenezer Parmalee, Benjamin Hawks, and, among the Yankee clock makers, Simon and Zabdiel Willard, Eli Terry, and Seth Thomas. They hailed from Hartford, Newport, Charlestown, Mass., Roxbury, Boston, Norwich, Duxbury, Lynn, Salem, Providence. And from a hundred hamlets and villages throughout New England and the neighboring states.

Their trade was, next to that of the blacksmith, most in demand throughout the Colonies. For they did not confine themselves to making chairs and tables, chests and beds and sofas. They were shipbuilders and housebuilders, hewers of huge timbers and carvers of delicate mouldings. Many of them stepped down from the scaffolding in a ship-yard, when winter interrupted the work, to return to their workshops and turn out domestic furniture that rivalled, and often surpassed, the finest products of the English masters, Chippendale and Hepplewhite and Sheraton. In their day wood was the common material, put to every conceivable use, and they could make anything with it, from clock-movements to frigates. They were perhaps the most resourceful of resourceful Americans.

One Christopher Souers, who flourished in Philadelphia, besides being a first-class cabinet maker was an author, a printer, a paper-maker, a doctor, and a farmer. Truly a man of parts.

It was these men who gave the distinctive flavor to American civilization. Their names are, more often than not, unknown today, but many a town in New England and the East boasts a Town Hall, a church or meeting house, that is the product of their labor. Many a farm house, still standing, still occupied, was built by them. They flourished from the very beginning of the Colonies, in the early 17th Century, until the multiplication of machines and the enlargement of factories forced their retirement about 1865.

But today a single chair, made in 1750 by a man whose name is forgotten, may be worth more than a dozen chairs, with a table to boot, produced in Grand Rapids. From hundreds of attic store-rooms antique dealers have, in late years, dragged a fortune from under the cob-webs and layers of dust. And hundreds of other attics—and living rooms, dining rooms, and bed-

rooms—still shelter articles that may be worth more than a year's produce of the farm. And the value is measurable not in money alone.

There is a reason, a perfectly sound and just reason, for this. It is not merely a "craze for rickety antiques." The Townsend family, or their relatives the Goddards, or Duncan Phyfe, or any of hundreds of other craftsmen, never turned out a rickety piece of furniture in their lives. Nor, with decent care, would any of their furniture ever become shaky or loose in the joints. Even those pieces that have suffered appalling abuse, and been tossed at last into a forgotten corner of the attic, can be made as sound as ever, with a little skill and a little knowledge.

The chair illustrated here is a Hitchcock chair, perhaps the most famous of its type and produced in considerable numbers between 1822 and about the time of the Civil War. Lambert Hitchcock was a typical Connecticut Yankee, born in Cheshire. In 1818 he settled on the Farmington River, northwest of Winsted and, with Alfred Alford, established a factory about which a small settlement grew up which was known as Hitchcockville until 1866, when the name was changed to Riverton. Hitchcock also worked in Collinsville and in Robertsville, but only those chairs made in his own factory bore his name. He employed more than a hundred men and women and made not only the Hitchcock chair but also the well known Boston rocker.

There are many chairs of the Hitchcock type still in existence. Some—authentic Hitchcocks—are marked "L. Hitchcock, Warranted" or "L. Hitchcock, Hitchcockville Ct." Later the label was changed to "Hitchcock & Alford, Hitchcockville, Conn." Others are stencilled "Unionville Chair Co." or "Union Chair Co., West Winsted, Ct.," in both of which factories Hitchcock worked after leaving his own company in 1843.

Still other chairs are unmarked and are, of course, of lesser value. The proper price of such a chair depends on its condition and on whether or not it is signed. The signatures are always stencilled on the back edge of the seat. Chairs are also frequently found to have been daubed with several coats of paint, and if this is properly removed, so as not to damage the original stencilling, the value of the chair is greatly increased, and its beauty restored. The work, however, must be carefully done.

Recently, by a small dealer in eastern Pennsylvania, I was offered an unmarked Hitchcock chair in only fair condition for forty dollars. If you can find, in your house or in your store room, a chair of this type, you can be sure that it is worth preserving.



Little Big-Heart

(Continued from Page 21)

thrown, six of the old operatives stole hastily forward and were admitted, to go to work, the sheriff meantime warning all persons to abstain from violence.

After fifteen minutes the gate closed, and the sounds of machinery in operation within the mill gave evidence that work had begun, as the Elder had announced it would.

Another rumor then spread that thirty alien operatives had arrived in the night, and were already in the mill at work. Thereupon rage and madness appeared to take full possession of the excluded strikers. Then was presented the pathetic spectacle of a body of badly informed operatives holding out for what many of them honestly believed to be their rights, or had been told were such, and knowing no better way to assert them than by violent assaults and the destruction of property; ignorant that such methods injure their cause desperately, and lead humane, Christian people to shrink from them.

But one sentiment seemed now to prevail—vengeance! Shouts of "Burn the mill! Kill the scabs!" arose. Stones flew, glass crashed, and the more aggressive spirits brought forward a beam with which to batter down the gate; but inside was a resolute superintendent, with armed men at his disposal, and the prospect of a sanguinary conflict was imminent.

(To be continued)

"Welcome" Sampler

This felt number may grace the guest room or be promoted to an entrance hall or some nook by the family



hearth. It boasts a black-and-white silhouette decoration of home and friends with the inscription:

"A house is a roof and a wall,
Furniture, food, a view;
But friends make a home of it all,
Welcome, my friend to you!"

We furnish the stamped background on rose or old-gold felt, with black for single-stitching the letters as well as the felt appliques for the house and figures all included as order No. M785 at 50c. A smart black-ebonized frame with glass, 8½ x 11½ inches, may be ordered as No. M608, price \$1.50.

No. M785, All materials for Welcome Sampler except frame..... 50

No. M608, Black Ebonized frame with glass, 8½ x 11½ inches.... 1.50

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

God, Grant Me a Garden!

By Roberta Symmes

Dear God, grant me a garden
A verdant little spot
Where roses spill their fragrance
And blooms forget-me-not.

I ask no stately garden
But just a little space
Where pride and hate and anger
May find no dwelling place.

My soul upon it's knees, God,
Let each thought be a prayer
As bud and leaf and blossom
Proclaim Thy presence there!



... NOW ON EVERY POST TOASTIES BOX

Wonderful toys for the children! Some boxes have Mickey Mouse and his pals. On others, The Three Little Pigs.

You and the youngsters will love this delicious cereal—big golden corn-heart flakes, toasted double crisp, they stay crunchy in milk or cream. A product of General Foods.

By special arrangement with Walt Disney Enterprises. © G. F. Corp., 1934

CUT THEM OFF THE BOX



FARMERS WANTED

to qualify for steady Government Jobs: Commence \$105 - \$175 month. Common education. Valuable information Free. Write INSTRUCTION B.U. - REAU, 395 St. Louis, Mo.

EXTRA INCOME

Courageous men or women over 18. My plan will start you working for attorneys in your section. Send for plan and official proof of success, HALL, Box 69, Oneonta, N. Y.

Edison Storage Batteries for farm and home lighting plants. Replaces any type of lead battery now being used. Requires less care. Non-Acid, Odorless, Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional guaranteed. 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature. SEE JAY BATTERY CO., 83 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

Edison Power-Light Plant Storage Batteries. Non-acid, odorless, Long Life. Fully guaranteed. All sizes. Bargains in complete generating plants, motors, etc. Free interesting literature B. Hawley Smith Co., 35 Washington Ave., Danbury, Conn.

KODAK FILMS. Trial offer. Roll developed and 4 prints 25c. Prints 3c. each. 10-inch enlargement 25c. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N.Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

FOR several issues I have been devoting the editorials on this page to the accomplishment of two major objectives. These have been: (1) To force the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to rescind the Bag Tax. (2) To get Secretary Wallace and his co-worker, Professor Tugwell, on record concerning the effects of dollar devaluation on farm income.

Bag Tax Rescinded

Today, June 14, the morning papers carry a dispatch stating that Secretary Wallace rescinded the processing tax on cotton going into large size bags (I assume this means seed, feed, and fertilizer bags) yesterday. He also rescinded the compensating taxes on paper and burlap bags. This saving, which approximates two cents per bag, will save farmers in the territory served by the *American Agriculturist* millions of dollars annually. More important still the action definitely checks a vicious tendency upon the part of the A.A.A. to tax one farmer for the benefit of another, which is sectionalism in its worst form.

Farm Income

Below is published a letter from a Mr. Stedman of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This letter speaks for itself. It leaves me convinced that I was right when I called attention to the fact that a heading given an A.A.A. press release laid the basis for misleading publicity. You will remember that this heading read as follows: "FIRST YEAR UNDER THE ADJUSTMENT ACT SEES FARM INCOME CLIMB 39%," and that it was reproduced in the "Herald-Tribune" of May 13th as follows: "FARM INCOME ROSE 1½ BILLION IN A.A.A. YEAR."

Furthermore, I am perfectly sure that the man who wrote the heading wrote it with but one objective in mind and that was to induce newspapers to give the A.A.A. maximum credit for the increase in farm income. I don't blame him for doing this, that was his job, but I do believe there is danger in such procedure with Government propaganda unless someone occasionally challenges it.

Thanks to Mr. Stedman

For one thing I feel greatly indebted to Mr. Stedman. He apparently has had the patience to go through the voluminous press dispatches and pick out and quote the comparatively few statements by Wallace and Tugwell in which they give credit to anything except the A.A.A. for the improvement in farm income. It is important to have these two men on record. Wallace used to think soundly on money matters but as he became immersed in the A.A.A. his public utterances in support of a sound monetary policy have been few indeed. It is also on record that in a speech at Cornell University late last winter he spoke slurringly of what he termed, if I remember correctly, "money magic."

Farmers of the United States will be benefited, above everything else, by an honest dollar. Farmers therefore have a right to know where Secretaries Wallace and Tugwell stand. Thanks to Mr. Stedman they may now have a better idea.

Read Mr. Stedman's Letter

"Dear Mr. Babcock:

Your editorial in the *American Agriculturist* of May 26th accuses the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of issuing 'misleading publicity.'

In this editorial you charge the Adjustment Administration with claiming credit for farm price increases which were not due to its efforts but to other factors. You adopt the method of quoting part of a press release which you interpret as establishing your accusation, and then of omitting to quote from this same release or from any other of numerous recent releases those parts which would show your accusation groundless.

Starting out by quoting from our release of May 13, in which we stated that farm income had risen 39 per cent, or 1½ billion dollars, in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's first year, you say:

"Taken at its face value, which is, of course, the way the A.A.A. people who put it out intended it to be taken, the release . . . and dozens of like stories circulating in the daily press, give the impression to the casual reader that the A.A.A. is accomplishing a lot of things for which it really deserves no credit."

In order to avoid discrediting your own statement you then omitted from your editorial all reference to the para-

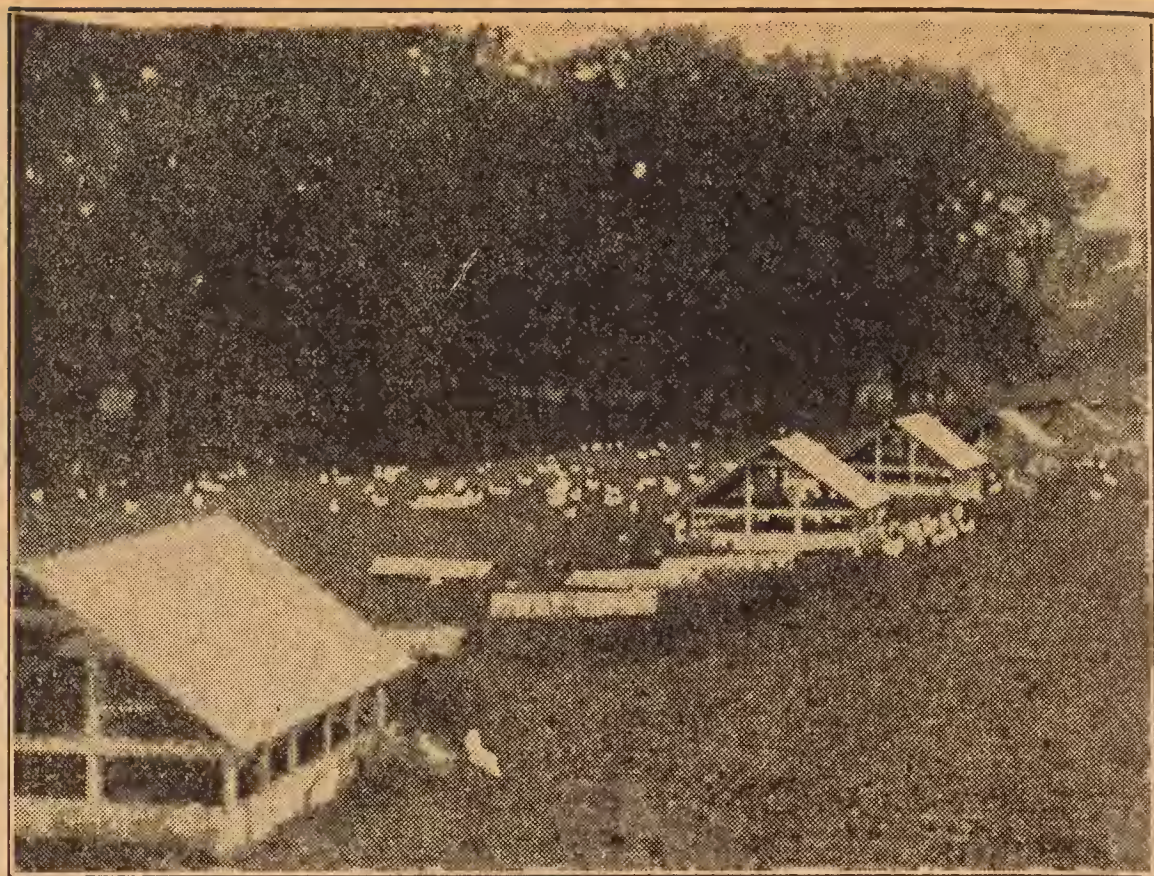
graph of the same release, just ahead of that portion which you did quote, which stated that only a beginning had been made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that its objective has not been fully accomplished, and which indicated clearly that such betterment as has been attained is at least partly due to agricultural adjustment. The sentence which you chose to ignore read:

"Although much remains to be done, a beginning of adjustment has been accomplished, and already farm income is showing important improvement due in part at least to better balance of supply with demand."

You then broadened your accusation to cover Agricultural Adjustment Administration releases generally, and you discussed the effects of the Federal Government's monetary policy on farm prices to show that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has not by itself alone accomplished all the benefits for agriculture that have been attained by the Roosevelt Administration. Who in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has ever made such claims?

The beneficial effects of other Roosevelt policies have been asserted repeatedly and publicly by our executives. Recent releases, for example, have contained the following:

May 3, quoting Secretary Wallace,



The battery of range houses at Sunnygables. I wonder if we made a mistake in placing them so close to shade. The pullets tend to spend a good deal of time under the trees. Perhaps they would be better off if forced to spend all day in the sunshine.

'The Secretary of Agriculture and the producers of export crops have appreciated the relief which the money policy has given during the past year'; April 28, quoting Assistant Secretary Tugwell, 'As a consequence of the cotton reduction program of 1933, the other recovery measures, including especially devaluation of the dollar, the potential gross income of the cotton growers from the 1933 crop, including rental payments and options, is 857 million dollars, as compared with 425 million dollars, the value of the 1932 crop.' Mr. Tugwell went on to acknowledge also the Farm Credit Administration's part in recovery.

On April 23, quoting Secretary Wallace, 'Largely because the 1933 wheat crop was only 527 million bushels . . . and partly because of speculation, and the President's monetary policy, the price of wheat at Chicago has been 15 to 20 cents above Liverpool.'

At Syracuse, New York, on April 5, 1934, Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, discussing the significance of all of the various phases of the Roosevelt Administration's recovery program to farmers of the Northeastern States, said, 'Dollar devaluation has been an important part of the recovery plan.'

I am enclosing herewith the releases mentioned and many others, including the one in which Chester Davis said, 'I say to you frankly that the case of the Adjustment Administration in New York can not be balanced if you take into account only the direct and immediate benefits to your farmers arising from the programs undertaken up to date. Personally, I believe the basis is much broader than that'; and in which he discussed the whole Roosevelt program, including dollar devaluation, public works and civil works employment, and especially the Northeast farmers' dependence on the buying power of your big consuming centers, which in turn, depends on national economic conditions and general recovery of farm buying power.

In that address to your people in New York, Mr. Davis said his purpose was to 'lay all cards face up on the table.' He talked with your farmers, just as Secretary Wallace talks, with all the honesty and candor to which two such sincere men are capable. The frankness of these men is reflected in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's efforts to supply farmers with correct and honest information.

I should like to review the main points in the broader benefits which the farmers of New York and the Northeast have a right to expect from the recovery program including the Agricultural Adjustment Act. They are:

Increased purchasing power of large eastern cities for dairy and other farm products produced near these markets.

This increased buying power is

dependent not upon local but upon nationwide economic conditions.

Prosperous agriculture in the South and West means prosperity for Eastern manufacturing centers, and greater payrolls in Eastern agriculture's nearby markets.

While ruinous feed prices may be temporarily advantageous to Eastern agriculture, recent experience proves that the disaster in farm buying power results in industrial unemployment, which in turn injures Eastern agriculture. In addition low grain prices force Western farmers into dairying and poultry, increasing competition with Eastern producers. In the long run the Eastern farmer can expect nothing but injury to himself from efforts to pit region against region so as to undermine general agricultural recovery.

Reverting to the theme of your editorial, the fact is that we have repeatedly and emphatically asserted the diversity of the causes of agricultural recovery.

In view of that circumstance, to make a public statement, as you have made, that this Governmental agency is deliberately circulating misleading publicity, is to make a serious accusation without any justification whatever.

This is still more serious and unjustifiable because you have excluded from quoted passages all the numerous parts of the releases and statements which would bear directly on your charges, in such a way as to refute them. Your readers are no doubt sincerely interested in the facts. They certainly are entitled to the facts, and I shall supply any of them with all the releases in question on request.

Your accusation is disproved by the long record of public information made available by this Administration, by our efforts to face facts, and to get facts before the farmers. I ask that this letter be published in full to keep a straight record in the interests of accurate publicity.

Very truly yours,
(signed) ALFRED D. STEDMAN,
Assistant Administrator."

American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of English Pound Sterling in Dollars	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	Treasury Price of Gold.
May 31.....	136/11½	5.065	34.69	35.00
June 1.....	137/1½	5.0675	34.75	35.00
June 2.....	137/2	5.065	34.74	35.00
June 4.....	137/2	5.0375	34.55	35.00
June 5.....	138/	5.04125	34.78	35.00
June 6.....	137/10½	5.07	34.95	35.00
June 7.....	137/1½	5.07	34.76	35.00
June 8.....	137/4½	5.065	34.79	35.00
June 9.....	137/8½	5.06625	34.83	35.00
June 11.....	137/9½	5.06125	34.87	35.00



Shipped Once Too Often

We have two claims from subscribers for eggs shipped to A. Stolzenberg of Brooklyn, N. Y. We have been forced to advise our subscribers that we have been unable to collect these claims and that the small amount involved would not warrant legal action.

Subscribers sometimes ask why concerns are allowed to stay in business when they do not pay for shipments? The answer, of course, is that the accounts are legally collectable and the shipper can take legal action if he wants to spend two or three times as much as the claim is worth. Usually he is not willing to do that and so there is no one to force the receiver out of business. Then, too, if he were forced out of business there is nothing to prevent his starting up in a week or so in a new location under a new name.

The only solution to this problem is to investigate before you ship. Incidentally, one of these claims comes from a subscriber who has sent several similar ones—all against receivers of no financial standing—and this in spite of our advice to investigate before shipping. We cannot do much for him until he learns his lesson.

* * *

Not Clever Enough

"The portrait enlargement scheme with the chance of drawing the lucky card, is with us again. An unusually suave young man presented himself at my door yesterday—just to advertise the work of this particular company by exhibiting some of their wonderful enlargements—nothing to sell—absolutely—just our means of advertising, being able to show what could not adequately be told in print."

After considerable rapid talk and flattery of my knowledge (?) and appreciation (?) of fine art, he produced a box of tiny envelopes from which he requested me to draw one but warning me not to be disappointed if I drew a blank, which I did. He then said I might draw one for my husband, in the meantime closing up his case of pictures and acting as if preparing to depart, but upon noticing the card inside the last envelope was blue, he overdid himself, congratulating me for my 'luck,' apologized for closing the case,

reopened it and proceeded to enthusiastically, explain that the blue card was worth \$45. By simply investing \$15, two \$30 enlargements would be made. He requested to see the pictures I wanted enlarged to examine them to ascertain if they were plain enough to be used. He simply took it for granted as an established fact that I would jump at such a wonderful offer and could not seem to grasp the idea that I had any intention of doing otherwise.

"Thanks to the American Agriculturist I had seen a warning some time ago about this kind of salesmen. Also my sister-in-law had a very unpleasant experience along this line once and didn't even get the small picture back."

We are glad our reader did not bite. These salesmen for picture-enlarging companies are undoubtedly clever. That may explain something that it has been hard for us to understand, namely, why so many of our subscribers will fall for their scheme. Once they get an order they have an argument which often gets the money when everything else fails, that is, that they will not return the snap-shot until they get their pay, and often the snap-shot is one that cannot be replaced.

Frequently, too, when the customer finds fault with the quality of the work done, these agents can become just as abusive as they previously were clever.

* * *

Guaranteed Advertisements Best

"I am having trouble about a dog I bought. I shipped the first one back as well as the one that was sent to replace him, because neither one of them would hunt coon. Now I cannot get any answer to my letters. Can you help me get my money back?"

We wrote to the magazine which published the advertisement and received a letter which states in part:

"We do not guarantee any advertising in the magazine. However, we try to run only advertisements of people who are satisfactory. We would not be willing to make any adjustments with your subscriber as we feel we have no connection with the case and that his redress is between himself and the advertiser."

We mention this case merely to show that it pays to answer advertisements in papers that guarantee them. American Agriculturist guarantees its advertisers.

* * *

Score, One to One

"No doubt you will be as pleased as I am that today I received the worm tablets from the x x x Company which you have been trying to settle for the past few months, and I thank you for your efforts in preventing them from getting away with such a dishonest trick."—A. E. D., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—As a matter of fact, we have been working on this claim for over six months. Inasmuch as our letters to the company did not come back we believed they were still in business and that there was no reason why they should not fill the order. We are glad to know our efforts were successful.

* * *

"We are so grateful to you and your helpers for trying so faithfully to collect this bill for us and we feel you are disappointed as we are. We sincerely thank you for doing so much and feel you should have something besides 'Thank you.' We know if you could not collect no one can. Nothing like American Agriculturist and all you stand for.

Sincerely,
Mrs. J. B., New York."

EDITOR'S NOTE—This refers to a claim on which we have been working since 1931, taking it up every now and then when we saw the slightest chance of being able to get a settlement. The debtor concern has recently gone out of business with no assets.

We are informed that Injunction Proceedings are to be started by the State of New York to restrain the Gray Goose Airways "from engaging in fraudulent practices in the sale of securities."

Service Bureau Claims Recently Adjusted

NEW YORK

John Peters, East Aurora.....	\$ 25.00
(adjustment of claim)	
Hiebo Peel, Gainville.....	1.25
(settlement on claim)	
A. W. Roberts, Caledonia.....	10.20
(pay for eggs)	
Wesley J. Cretser, St. Johnsville.....	16.00
(adjustment of claim)	
H. C. Avery, Brookfield.....	64.85
(pay for eggs)	
Gordon Thetga, Nichols.....	25.00
(refund on unfilled mail order)	
Fred Blum, LaFayette.....	12.50
(part payment for cabbage)	
Kenneth Sprague, Afton.....	2.50
(part pay on eggs)	

CONNECTICUT

Fremont C. Smith, Canterbury.....	2.00
(settlement of claim)	

VERMONT

Clarence Santor, North Hero.....	.75
(pay for fish)	
C. E. Wilson, St. Albans.....	1.70
(adjustment of claim)	
W. J. Nichols, Jericho.....	7.00
(settlement of claim)	
Clarence M. Rogers, Ely.....	4.50
(pay for racoon pelt)	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

E. W. Coombs, Henniker.....	4.28
(refund on unfilled mail order)	
Orrin H. Pearce, Manchester.....	1.00
(refund on unsatisfactory order of tobacco)	

TOTAL.....\$178.53

General Claims Not Involving Money

NEW YORK

Mrs. Orin Zimmer, Nichols.....	
(adjustment of complaint)	
Mrs. M. W. Curde, Esperance.....	
(mail order procured)	
B. J. Donald, Brier Hill.....	
(partial adjustment of claim)	
Arch L. Reid, Argyle.....	
(adjustment of complaint)	
A. E. Durham, Corfu.....	
(mail order procured)	
Mrs. Walter A. Burton, Lake Titus.....	
(adjustment of complaint on nursery stock)	
Miss Frieda M. Quencer, Rosure.....	
(order of pictures procured)	

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Dorothy M. Chappell, North Windham.....	
(adjustment of complaint)	



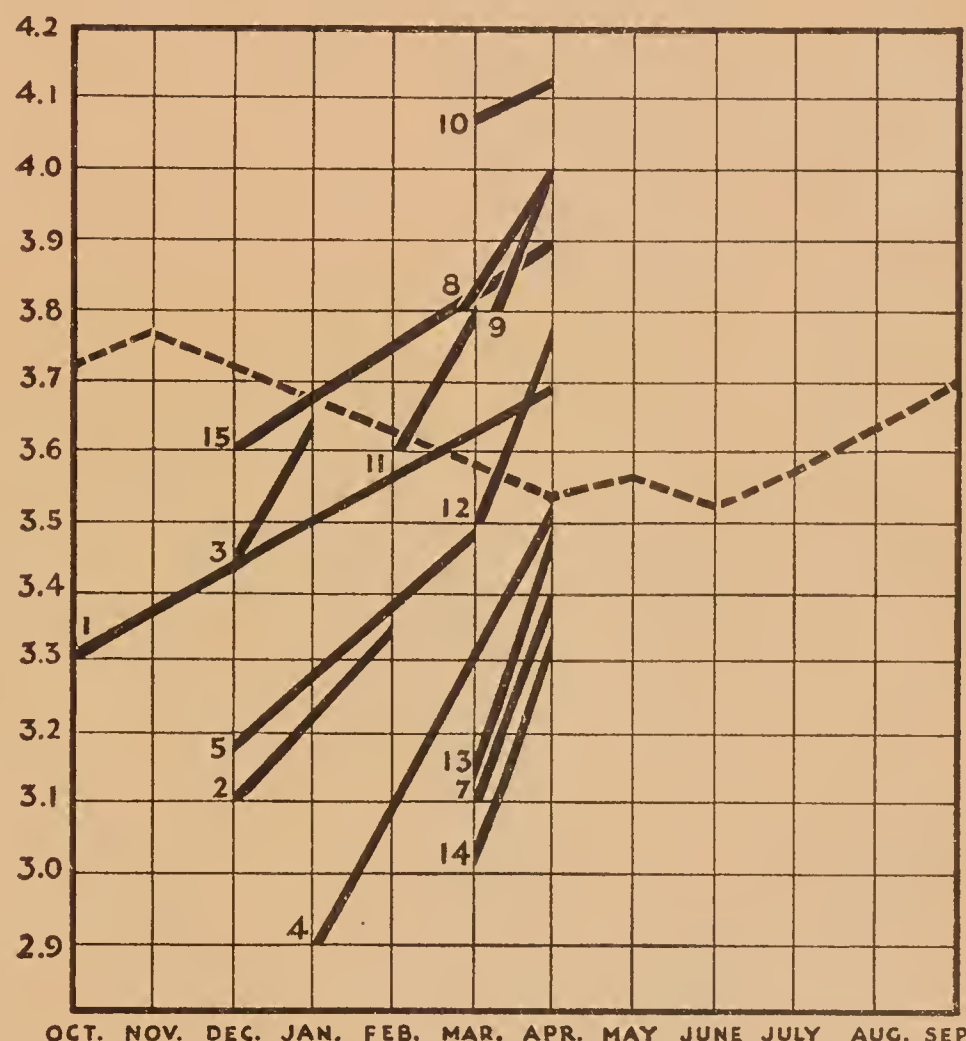
Makes Butter Fat Go Up When the Trend is Down

In this chart, the broken line shows the New York State average of Butterfat production. Figures at the left show the percentages. At the bottom are shown the months of the year.

The diagonal solid lines show the progress of butterfat percent of test herds on which the principle of Creamatine was first demonstrated and also some of the reports received since we began selling Creamatine. The numbers at the base of the lines represent herds.

These are, in most cases, creamery records of herd averages on which payment for the milk was made.

These trends of Butterfat percentage are typical and show the progress from beginning the feeding to the last report.



During all the time, Creamatine not only made the gains shown here, but overcame the seasonal trend.

As examples, note No. 1 gained 4 points while the average trend declined 2 points, making actually a 6 point gain. No. 4 gained 6 points against a down trend of 1½ points. See the gains in all the others.

Some people wondered if the general trend might be different than usual this year. To be sure of this, we checked 10 different creamery records. We found the same general downward trend shown by the State average in the chart.

You will note No. 6 is missing. That is an interesting case in itself, and I plan to tell you all about it sometime soon.

I wonder if your cows are going down with the general trend?

Going up or even stopping the down trend means more money for you. Why don't you give Creamatine a fair trial?

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.

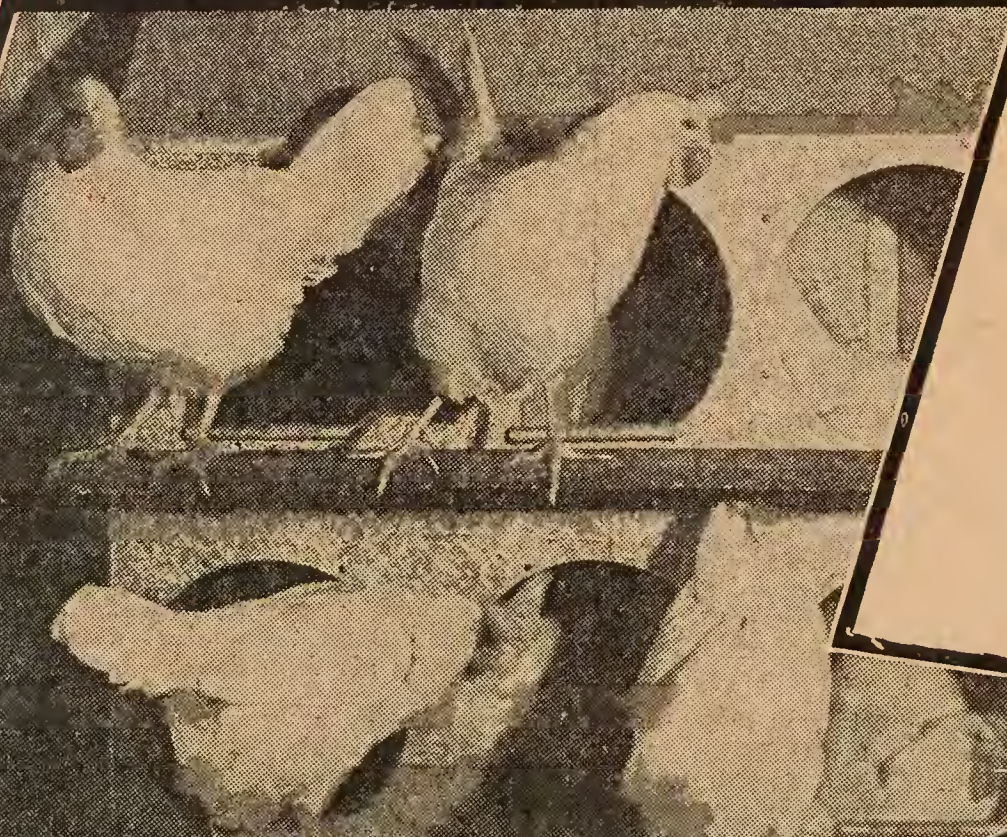


Waverly, N. Y.

Keep those PULLETS GOING PLACES



WHEN YOUR PULLETS ARE AT THE HALF-WAY MARK...DON'T LOSE SIGHT OF THE BIG OBJECTIVE...EGGS NEXT WINTER.



RIGHT NOW most pullet flocks are at the half-way mark. Another two to three months and they should be laying. Now is the time that many poultryraisers look around for a cheaper, less complete mash for the partly-grown pullets. This is a big mistake for two reasons: (1) It is the most important period in the pullet's life and she needs a complete feed to make the desired growth and development. (2) The practice of feeding more grain in proportion to mash during this latter part of the growing period increases, rather than decreases, the need for a complete mash.

There's no short cut in rearing a good pullet. It takes 5 to 6 months to do the job and requires on the average 23 pounds of the right feed. To attempt short cuts by using insufficient or incomplete feed is short-sighted and may defeat the purpose of rearing pullets. Suppose you can save \$2.00 to \$10 per ton by using an incomplete mash — how much do you save per pullet? Perhaps 1¢ to 3¢ per bird but you run the risk of producing an inferior bird, poorly prepared for the job of egg production.

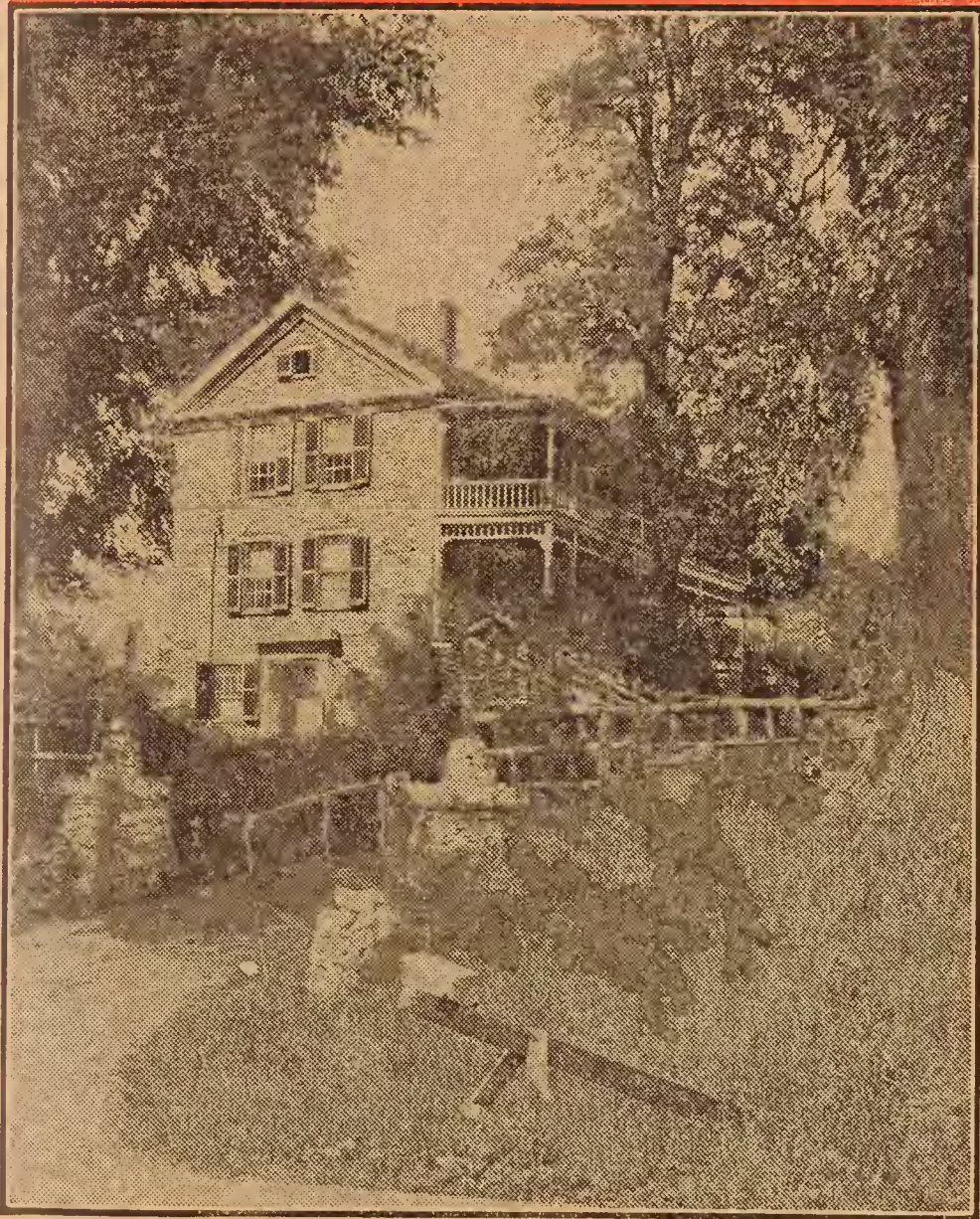
The plan of feeding G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash, supplemented with G.L.F. Scratch Grains, right through to maturity is seldom equalled for *results* and *economy*. This mash has set the standard for rearing big, husky, well-developed pullets that stand up under heavy egg production. Feed your pullets as well during the second half as you did during the first half of their growing period and they'll pay you for it next winter. Feed G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash right through to maturity.

G.L.F.

COOP. G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.



★ ★ ★ *A Long Tale* *comes to* *An END*



THE OLD HARDENBURG MANSION

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

have had occasion to drive between Prattsville and Grand Gorge, following the old Turnpike which at a very early date had Catskill for its eastern and Ithaca for its western terminal. I doubt if I have ever used this road by day without noting and mentally commenting upon the old stone house which stands on a little knoll on the north side of the highway a mile and a half west of Prattsville. Probably to call it the Hard-

enburg Mansion is too pretentious a term. I would prefer to say merely that it is a big, dignified old stone house that somehow carries with it a sense of worth and makes you feel that the folk who built it and dwelt there were people of standing and importance in their time—people who had at least some money beyond their immediate necessities and some leisure for culture and the things of the spirit. From what my friend was able to tell me, from family papers that I was permitted to examine, from local county histories and from maps and records in the State Library at Albany, I am able to set down very briefly the story of the ancient Manor House.

The tale takes its beginning some two and a quarter centuries ago or, to be exact, in 1708, when New York State was a Colonial

Province of Great Britain and when the well-intentioned but incapable Anne was the nominal English Queen.

In Colonial days there were very few forms in which men could store up or demonstrate their wealth. At that period, about the only form of riches was tangible property—land and live stock and houses—and first and foremost, land. So it came to pass that here in New York State prior to the Revolution we had certain great families who considered themselves an hereditary aristocracy and who were held rich and powerful almost wholly through their great holdings of land.

Many—perhaps most—of these great fortunes had their origin in the fact that from earliest days of the Dutch Occupancy down until the beginning of the Revolution, it was the custom, first of the Dutch West India Company and later of the English Crown, to grant to certain influential and favored persons great tracts of land. In fact, most of the state east of Rome and Unadilla—the so-called Fort Stanwix Treaty Line—was thus parceled out.

So it was that on April 23, 1708, Queen Anne was graciously pleased to grant to her loyal and beloved subjects Johannes Hardenburg, Leonard Lewis, Philip Roheby, William Nottingham, Benjamin Farrell, Peter Franconder and Robert Lurting the largest single parcel of land ever conveyed by Royal Letters

(Continued on Page 19)

A FEW WEEKS ago a Greene County gentleman journeyed to my home to tell me that the old Hardenburg manor-house was to come on the market for sale and that its contents would be scattered among strangers and he asked me if I would be willing to go and see this historic edifice while it was yet intact and while I might still have free access to its interior. He hoped that out of my visit there might come a little story for the *American Agriculturist*—a story which would perhaps serve as a sort of memorial for a once most noteworthy home. May I add that this friendly stranger could have given me no invitation that I would have been more pleased to accept.

The house itself was not entirely unknown to me. Now and again during many years I

INDEPENDENCE for DAIRYMEN

that has stood the Test

(The following Article is an editorial which appeared in Dairymen's League News June 19th)

WHAT kind of independence does the dairyman of today need most? The kind that leaves him at the mercy of dealers or the kind that looks out for his own interests? The kind that guarantees him honest weights and tests, sure pay and a satisfactory market the year around or the kind that leaves these things in the hands of the dealer?

Without any doubt these questions are in the minds of dairymen in this Milk Shed today more than at any other time in our history. Many producers who thought they were independent because they were not under any contract, find their so-called "independence" is more of a handicap than an advantage. They find themselves helpless with present conditions bringing low prices—bad checks—no checks at all—and in a number of instances complete loss of markets.

Enemies of cooperatives have always aimed their hostility at the membership contract. For thirteen years, in fact ever since it was written, the League contract has been under attack. League members have been pictured as being "bound hand and foot" by this iron clad agreement. They have been portrayed as being in the clutches of some relentless monster or octopus from which there was no escape.

In spite of all this, around 50,000 dairymen in the Milk Shed have chosen to dispose of their milk under this kind of a contract. They have preferred the kind of independence it has given them for more than thirteen years. They have preferred the kind of protection, service and independence that only cooperation can bring. Most dairymen outside the League are operating without any individual contract. They are not bound to any market. They can leave their market and seek a new one. By the same token their market is not bound to them and can leave them at any time. That is one kind of "independence".

A few examples of how this "independence" works out. Recently one independent group who owned its plant sold its milk to a New York dealer. Payments got behind and this group had to find another buyer. In the meantime there was no assurance as to how the new buyer would treat them, nor have checks been received from the buyer who left. Another group sold to a dealer because he offered higher prices. The prices dropped about 40c a hundred pounds. The company is at odds with the Control Board over producer prices. They have appealed to the United States Supreme Court from an adverse decision by the lower Federal Court. In the meantime this dealer has refused to accept the deliveries of many producers and they are forced to sell

their milk to an unapproved cheese plant. In another case a group of producers were offered \$1.10 for 3% milk—take it or leave it.

Such instances could be cited almost without limit. Producers are being thrown out of markets entirely, because of tactics in rejecting dairies, because of high test, low test, too few cows and so on. Efforts to balance supplies with markets bring this about.

The Dairymen's League is not gloating over the distress of these unfortunate producers. The League members have great sympathy for them and would gladly help if possible. It was because of just such difficulties that this association was established. It was to get away from just such troubles that from 40,000 to 60,000 producers have chosen for thirteen years to sell their milk together. Yes, an iron-bound contract if you wish, but one that guaranteed them a market the year around and sure pay for the milk delivered.

Naturally League members preferred the kind of protection and independence which their own organization gives them. This kind of independence is valuable at a time like the present when dairymen need it most. These same members realize that year in and year out they have received just as much for their milk, all things considered, as other producers. At any time that a member decides he does not want the protection and independence given him by the League contract he can withdraw from the association. This opportunity is presented every year. That is his chance to decide which kind of independence he prefers. There is hardly a producer in the Milk Shed who has not had the opportunity at some time in the past to help establish this kind of independence for himself and his fellow dairymen,

- 1—Either by joining the League or,
- 2—Cooperating in some other movement looking toward more complete cooperation of producers in the Milk Shed.

If present troubles serve to convince dairymen that real independence and protection can come only through producer cooperation perhaps they will be worth what they cost.

Published by

**THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Roadside Selling

By H. L. Cosline

WHY do so many possible customers drive past your roadside stand and stop at your competitor's place a short way down the road?

In order to help you to get the right answer, I talked with a number of people who buy from roadside stands. Here is an average of what they said:

"My first requirement is a satisfactory place to park where I can get to a stand and buy what I want without getting killed. No matter how attractive a place may look, I am not interested if I have to leave my car in the road.

"Aside from that, I have two reasons for buying at a stand. The more important one is a belief that I can buy better, fresher vegetables, fruits and eggs than I can in a store. The other reason is that I should be able, it seems to me, to buy things at slightly lower cost than I can in the city. However, with some products, particularly eggs, green peas and sweet-corn, I am willing to pay a premium over the market price if I can be certain that I am getting the highest possible quality. By quality I mean that the stuff shall be fresh, and that the product at the bottom of the container shall be just as good as it is at the top.

"I prefer to be a steady customer at one stand, and naturally I would rather buy from a man who grows his own stuff.

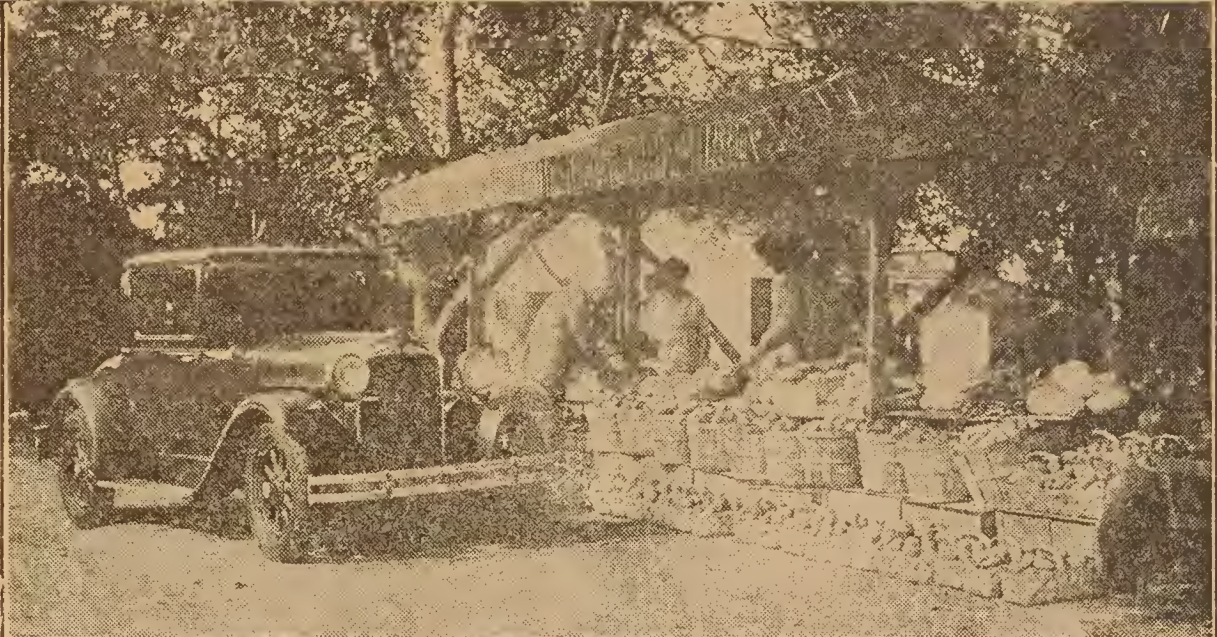
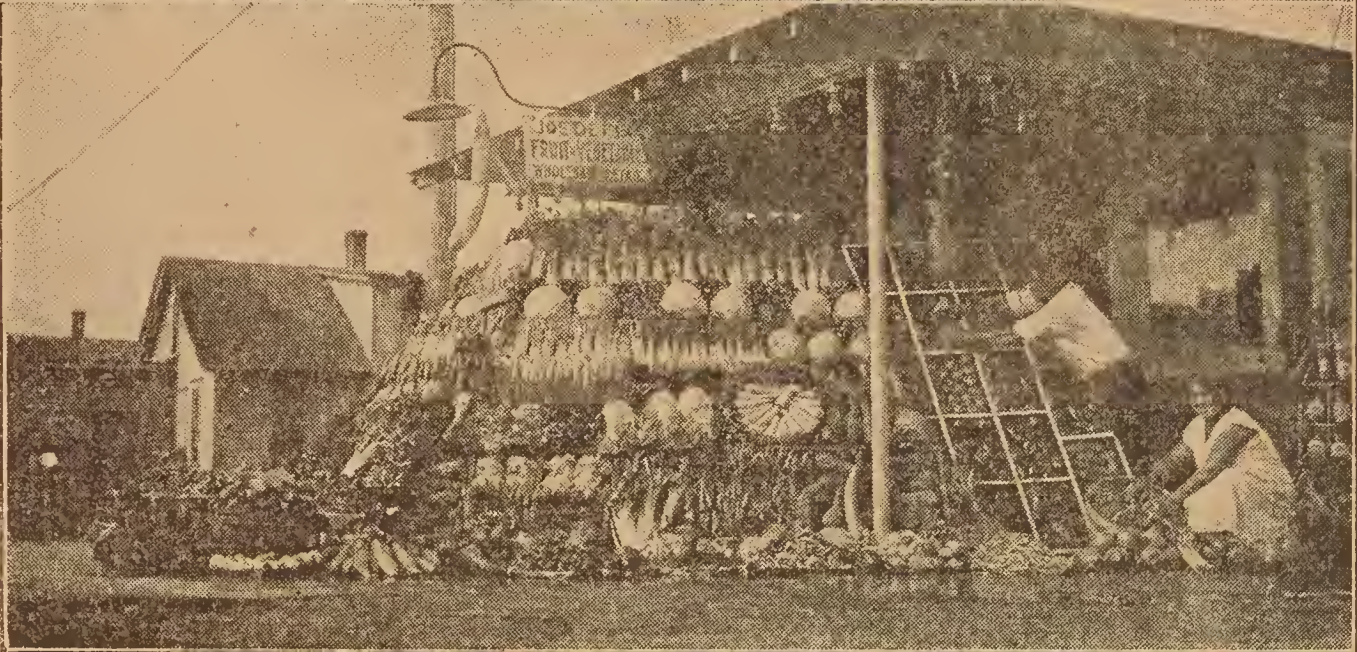
"I enjoy trading at an attractive stand where the products are arranged in a way that catches the eye. I prefer being waited upon promptly, but object to an attitude that says that a favor is being conferred upon me.

"If I can find all or most of these characteristics in one stand, I am willing to travel some distance to buy there, and I am willing to pay almost as much as I would pay at retail from my grocer."

Roadside selling is not the solution to all marketing problems. It has increased; perhaps it has been overdone. If so, some stands will go out of business, but it will not be the one whose owner is continually studying his farm and his customers.

When roadside selling was started, there were few rules to guide the inexperienced. Now there are many successful stands, not all of which are operated alike. Some producers specialize in one product and sell only during its season. Others try to provide a variety which will allow year 'round operation. Success seems to be dependent upon observing certain fundamentals and then doing a better job of selling than your competitor does.

(Top) An attractive farm stand which specializes in flowers, fruit and home-grown melons. High quality and fair dealing has built up a list of repeat customers. There is room for cars, making it unnecessary to leave them in the road. (Second from top) A display of vegetables near Rome, New York. A continual spray of water keeps the products fresh, and the general appearance of the stand is its best advertisement. (Center) A less pretentious roadside stand at Irondequoit, near Rochester, New York, which sells home-grown fruit, melons and poultry products. The quality at the bottom of the basket is just as good as it is on top. (Right) A common sight on the main roads in New Jersey. Most stands have places to park, but some, like this, make it necessary to stop in the road,—a dangerous procedure.—Photo by Ewing Galloway. (Bottom) A permanent stand which handles shipped-in as well as locally grown produce. Often stands with names similar to this are operated by dealers rather than farmers, and sometimes carry a line of canned goods and groceries. The man who grows all his stuff must do a better selling job to get the business.



The Editorial Page

Gold Prices Should Be Raised to Help Farmers Now

LEADERS of the national farm organizations recently passed the following resolution and sent it to President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace:

"Resolved that there should be an immediate and substantial increase in the buying and debt paying power of the farmers and people generally of the United States. To this end we urge the President of the United States at once to raise the price of gold to the highest point permitted by law—\$41.34 an ounce."

The present government price of gold is \$35.00 an ounce.

The increase in farm prices during the past year have been almost entirely due to the rising price of gold and not to the crop reduction policies of the AAA. The last Congress empowered President Roosevelt to raise gold to \$41.34 an ounce but it seems to be the government's policy to freeze it at \$35.00.

One ounce of gold today buys as much of farm and other basic commodities as 2½ ounces did in 1926. To make the one ounce worth as many dollars as 2½ ounces and thereby restore our basic commodity price level immediately our price of gold would have to be raised to \$51.67, but even a raise to \$41.34 would help a lot, especially if it were done now so the farmers could get the benefit of it in increased prices for this year's crops.

Rapidly Increasing Taxation Leading to Socialism

IN a recent statement Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, said: "PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS TO BE TAXED."

How do you like that, Mr. Farmer?

Mr. Hopkins is one of the finest men we know and he is doing well a job that has to be done in helping to care for the destitute. But the above remark shows how utterly wrong he is about taxation.

If all taxes in this country, both indirect and direct, including school district, village, town, county, state and nation are added they will equal those of almost any war-ridden country of Europe. Taxes in 1932 took more than 20 per cent of the cost of living of every person in these

ANOTHER OLD CUSTOM CHANGED



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United States. With the tremendous government spending since 1932, probably nearly one dollar in every three of income is now taken by the government.

The tax menace is leading rapidly to complete Socialism. It is taking away all incentive to own property or to work hard to get some savings ahead for old age. Is this what the American people want?

Unfair AAA Ruling on TB Indemnities

ATENTION is called to the article on page 13, this issue, about the federal ruling on TB and abortion indemnities for dairy cattle.

Again Secretary Wallace and the AAA officials have ruled unfairly against farmers of New York and other Northeastern states.

More than a year ago *American Agriculturist* suggested to Washington officials that a sensible way for the federal government to aid dairymen would be to grant sufficient appropriations for indemnities so that both TB and abortion in dairy cattle could be eliminated rapidly. We have discussed this thing editorially several times and talked with our Washington friends about it. Other dairy states took the matter up. Finally Secretary Wallace was given \$24,000,000 by Congress "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture under rules and regulations to be promulgated by him and upon such terms as he may prescribe, to eliminate diseased dairy and beef cattle, including cattle suffering from tuberculosis and Bang's disease, and to make payments to owners in respect thereto."

Of this \$24,000,000, \$12,000,000 was to be used for tuberculosis eradication and \$12,000,000 for Bang's disease control work. The intention of Congress was all right except that, as usual, they gave the Secretary of Agriculture too much power and he has used this power so that it is very doubtful if New York or other Northeastern dairymen will benefit much from these indemnities.

In New York State \$1,500,000 was to be set aside for tuberculosis eradication and \$1,900,000 for Bang's disease control work, making a total of \$3,400,000, a very sizeable sum of money and one which would have helped our New York State dairymen a lot.

But here is the "nigger in the woodpile." Under the Secretary's rules and regulations the maximum indemnity for grade cattle is only \$20. a head and for purebreds only \$50. Therefore either the State of New York will have to make large additional appropriations or dairymen will have to accept these small indemnities if any progress is made in eliminating these diseases. Under these new regulations the federal government is paying exactly the same amount from the emergency funds as it had previously paid in other years under the regular appropriation for TB elimination. Some more AAA farm relief!

Pennsylvania Dutch Are Good Farmers

IN 1682 and 1683 a remarkable German leader named Pastorius, brought a large group of Mennonites, a German religious sect, to the Colony of Pennsylvania and settled at Germantown. Germantown was long the leading German community in America and the home of many leading industries. Other large colonies of Germans from the Palatine countries and belonging to the Lutheran or reformed churches settled on fertile lands running from Easton through Allentown, Reading and Lebanon to the Cumberland Valley. We mention this because we are just back from a trip of several hundred miles across this section of Central Pennsylvania and over

some of the finest farm lands in the United States. See your map of Pennsylvania.

On many of these farms in Central and Southern Pennsylvania dwell the "Pennsylvania Dutch" who are not Dutch at all but direct descendants of the German people who have farmed this land for generations.

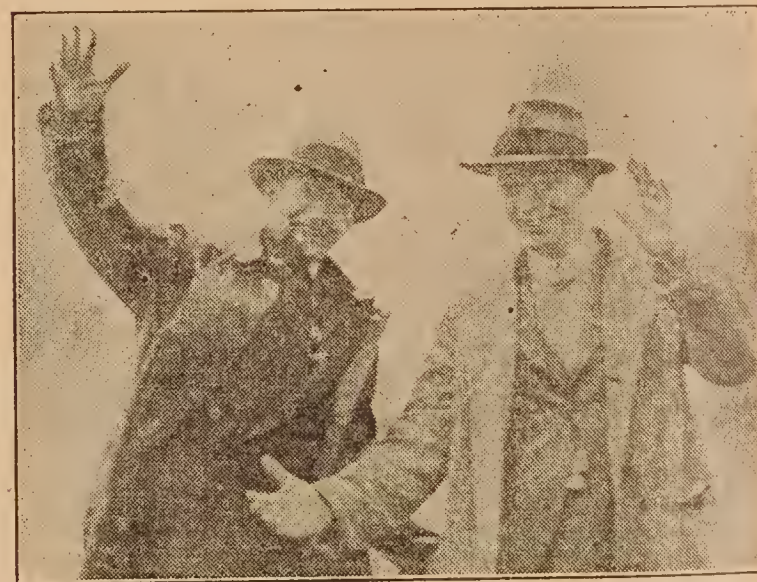
We wish every farmer who reads this could have taken this trip with us. Crops were fine. Apparently there has been plenty of rain through most of Pennsylvania. We saw corn on the 25th of June standing almost shoulder high. It is a great potato country and the tops on field after field nearly covered the ground. Wheat looked like a light crop but, standing in its golden glory ready for the harvest, it gave an air of peaceful prosperity to the land.

One recognizes the Pennsylvania Dutch country as soon as he enters it, not only by the good farm methods used by the thrifty people but by the peculiar type of buildings. Barns are almost as attractive as are the houses and practically all of them are of the over-hanging or over-shot type. Instead of windows in the barns, ventilating shutters are used which look like green blinds from a distance.

Not only are the Pennsylvania Dutch excellent farmers but they are good citizens. One still frequently meets a horse and buggy ambling quietly along the countryside, driven almost every time by a long-bearded Mennonite. Some of the hurry and bustle of our so-called modern civilization have passed these people by and left them the better for it.

Eastman's Chestnut

IN riding this summer several hundred miles through the Catskills of New York and the Appalachian of Pennsylvania, I have been impressed with the large number of followers of Izaak Walton. Most of them do not get many



Two of my friends just back from a fishing trip.

fish but what a lot of fun they have, not only while they are fishing but in lying about their big fish after they get home.

"How doth the little fisherman
Improve each shining hour?
He drinks his bait, and gets home late,
And lies with all his power!"

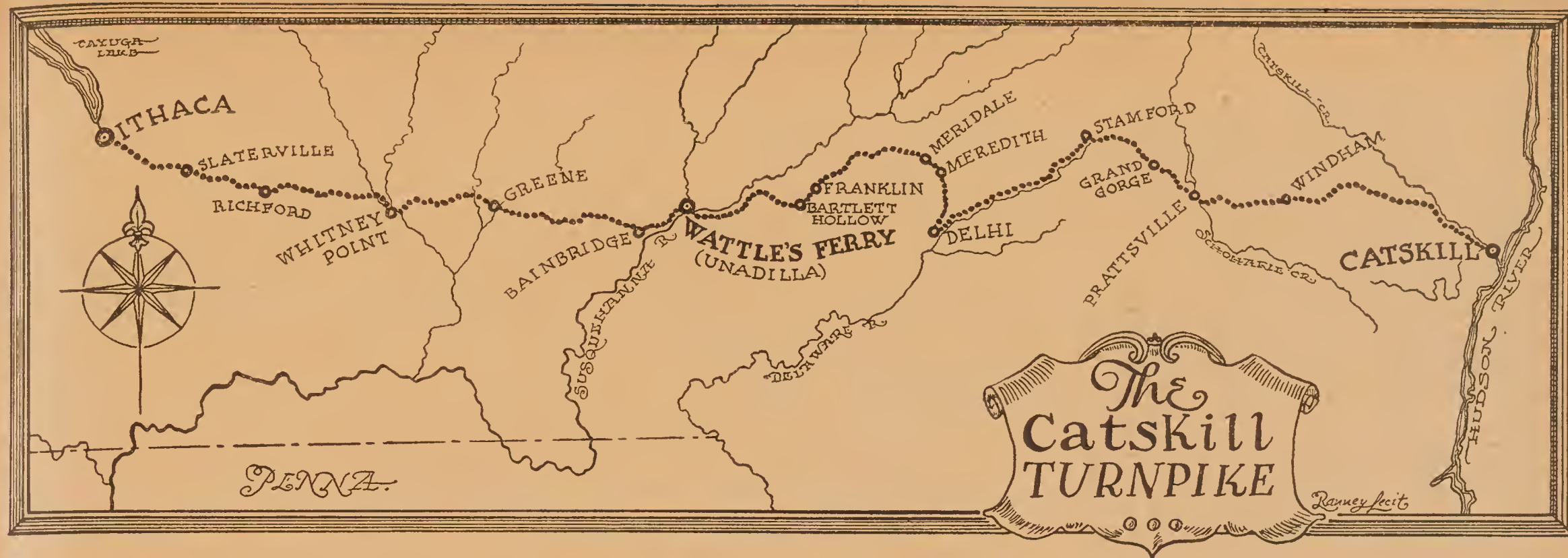
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"God grant that I may catch a fish
So big that even I,
In telling of it afterwards
May have no need to lie."

The late Uncle Joe Cannon was telling Chauncey M. Depew about a fish he had almost caught.

"About the size of a whale, wasn't it?" asked Mr. Depew, softly.

"I was baitin' with whales," answered Uncle Joe.

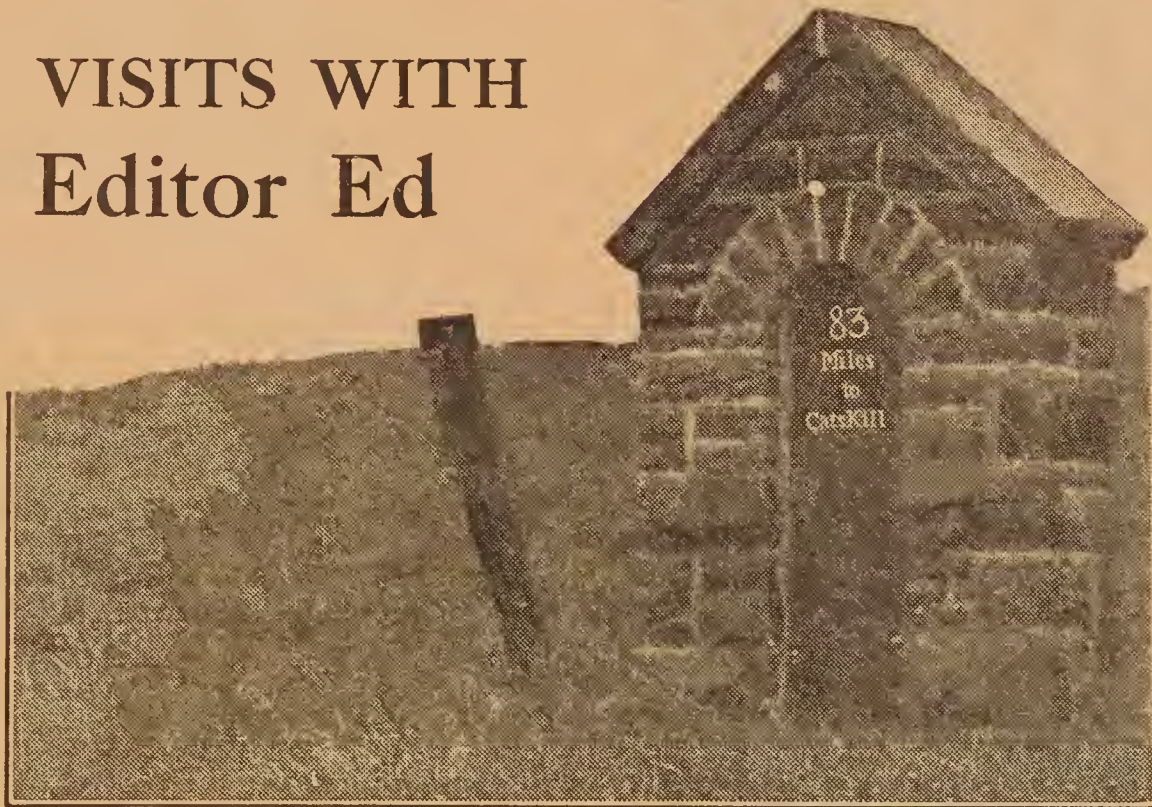


"Beyond the SUSQUEHANNA"

THOUSANDS of you who read this have ridden on at least parts of the old Catskill Turnpike which stretches across the beautiful hill and valley country from Catskill on the Hudson River to Ithaca in the Finger Lakes country. I wonder how many of you know that Unadilla, on the river between Chenango and Delaware Counties, was called Wattle's Ferry and was a resting and crossing place for thousands of New England pioneers headed for "beyond the Susquehanna." How many of you have ever stopped on that bridge to look down into the waters of the Susquehanna to see in imagination the slow but irresistible tide of emigrants moving ever westward to new lands and a New Day. For years immediately following the Revolution they came over the Catskills with their few household possessions, with a plow strapped on behind, driving their cattle, moving with infinite slowness but with indomitable patience and resolution.

In that great horde who traveled the Catskill pike and crossed the river at Wattle's Ferry were ancestors of many of you who read this. We of this generation are inclined to think of New York State as an old and settled country. This is not so, for much of the southern, central and western parts of New York were pioneer country almost within the memory of living persons. Indeed it is not so long since Sullivan made his famous expeditions against the Indians of southern and western New York. My imagination has always been stirred by what those good farmers of New England and Pennsylvania who served under Sullivan found when they reached western New York. The Yankees were astonished that the savages could grow corn in the Finger Lakes country nearly twice as large as was grown on much of the soils of New England. One soldier said that he could not even find a stone to throw at a dog. They never dreamed that such rich fertile land existed. These soldiers hurried back to New England. They told their neighbors about this farm Paradise that lay to the West. So within a few years following the Revolution tens of thousands of New England farmers and many from Pennsylvania migrated across the wilderness, settling southern and western New York more densely than it is today in the open country. Since that time there has been a decrease in farm population and number of farms. Many of the settlers came

VISITS WITH Editor Ed



83 MILES TO CATSKILL — a modern marker on the old Catskill Turnpike.

to Albany from New England and then went on through the Mohawk Valley. Others crossed the Hudson at Catskill and headed straight to the Susquehanna undaunted by the formidable Catskills that barred their way. This Catskill trail later became one of the main turnpikes. I wish there were time to visit about those early roads, the toll gates that were set up to help pay for them and later the covered bridges that were erected, a very few of which remained very recently.

In a letter about the Catskill Turnpike Jared Van Wagenen says:

"The most remarkable thing about the old turnpike is the stone arch bridge at Leeds. Next time you cross it stop the car and walk down below it and note the engineering skill of masons who have been dead — the last of them, I suppose, these hundred years."

I have no desire to glorify our past beyond its just deserts. "The good old times" were often bad old times. But neither have I any sympathy with

AT THE RIGHT: The last mountain top! Can you imagine the feelings of the New England pioneer and his family when they saw their future home in sight after weary days toiling through the miles of wilderness across the Catskills to the unknown country "beyond the Susquehanna"? To the East stretched the wild country over which they had just traveled. West and below lay the end of their journey and the hope for happiness.

England to western New York on the Catskill Turnpike. Dr. Ladd's great grandfather had passed over that road in the early days to settle in central New York. Probably some of my own ancestors had. So we fell to visiting about the changes that had taken place in the century and a quarter since the Catskill Turnpike was built.

We traveled in an automobile at forty miles an hour, covering the whole distance from Ithaca to Catskill in a little over half a day. Dr. Ladd spoke of the painful journey of many days required when his great grandfather made the trip. Ithaca to Catskill is about 140 miles as the crow flies. But the pioneer had not the wings of the crow. He had to go around trees and swamps, ford rivers and climb mountains. With his windings and hill climbing he probably traveled at least 180 miles to make the journey between Catskill and Ithaca and it took well over a week.

Passing through the village of Franklin in Delaware County we talked about history repeating itself. Here is a little town that flourished in the old stage coach days. Then the railroads came and passed it by and for years it languished for lack of good transportation. Then came the highways into their own again with the automobile and the trucks, renewing activity and business in the once iso-

(Continued on Page 9)



—PHOTO BY EWING GALLOWAY.



AFTER millions of years of effort to feed, clothe and shelter ourselves, we find we are producing more than is consumed. We are faced with want in the paradox of plenty. We are embarrassed and made poor with riches. For

the want of a better term we talk about surpluses, but rather than surpluses it is our inability to distribute our wealth. We are just beginning to understand that it is costing us too much to market our products. We farmers pay 12 billion dollars to market 6 billion dollars of food. The consumer pays 18 billion dollars for this food. The farmer gets 6 billion and the distributor 12 billion—why? Un-



Frank App

organized assembling of farm products and disorganized retailing is responsible for this situation.

We are supplying the large chain stores, in the metropolitan area, their cabbage supply for the month of June. Cabbage is cheap. Unseasonable weather brought a peak of production, with the states of Mississippi and north to and including Massachusetts, harvesting and marketing at the same time. Shipments of cabbage are three times as heavy as last year for a large part of June. The big chain stores are advertising cabbage and retailing it for 2 cents a pound. They pay us a cent a pound. We get half the consumers' price when we follow this channel of distribution. The retailer gets the other half. The consumer gets his cabbage cheap and is eating three times as much as last year when the price was higher. But what about the other channels through which we market? The local green grocer nearby charges 3 cents a pound. We get one-third, he takes two-thirds of the retail price and the consumer pays one-half more. His customers eat less cabbage. This outlet is not organized for distribution in the interests of the grower or the consumer.

I am not arguing the case of the chain store, but if the chain store best serves the interest of the farmer and the consumer, I favor this system of marketing. They will sell more cabbage for two cents a pound, their selling charge, than independent stores at three cents. *The country's inelastic cost of marketing is responsible for our surpluses.* At present the large chain store organizations are following the most elastic selling policy. This is necessary to move large crops.

How Shall We Organize the Food Industry?

Fruits and vegetables have grown from luxury foods to a necessary part of our daily diet. This change necessitates a different system of distribution over that which prevailed when these commodities were handled as luxuries. During this period the retailer has become organized, but the route from the farmer to the retailer has not changed much. Most of our food stuffs, particularly fruits, vegetables and eggs, are sent to a commission merchant who deducts 10 per cent for selling to a wholesaler or a jobber. They, in turn, take their percentage for delivering to the retailer. The commission man serves as a point for assembling, and a contact with those who supply the retail stores. It is not an efficient method of distribution. There is no control over shipments, no planning possible. *The farmer receives a price which, frequently, is more a matter of accident than control. Supplies of tomorrow are influenced by the prices of today and not by the need of tomorrow.*

How Retailing is Organized

We have about 100,000 retail stores that have banded themselves together

to buy in large quantities, through 800 voluntary chains. These have been formed in various ways. Sometimes retailers form a cooperative parent organization for buying their supplies. In other cases large wholesale distributors will organize a group of retailers and supply them, as a group, at more attractive prices, or the manufacturer may organize groups through which to distribute the commodities he manufactures. We also have about 800 corporate grocery chains that operate about 50,000 retail stores. It is estimated that 35 per cent of the retail grocery business is handled by the voluntary chains, and 30 per cent by the corporate chains. Two-thirds of the retailing of all food stuffs is carried on in an organized manner.

A few of the very large chains are buying direct from the farmer. These few represent too small a part of the business. We should organize the remainder of stores to buy direct from the farmer and save the excessive cost of assembling, unnecessary handling, financing, with no control from either the retailer or producer.

The best method of merchandising has already been demonstrated. It now remains for the farmer to organize the merchandising so as to enjoy the benefits of organized retailing. The assembling of the farmers' products for distribution to these retail stores should be done under the direction of the farmers' representative. This would furnish a direct contact between the farmer and the retailer. It would furnish a desired control for the assembling and distribution of crops, and I am sure it would greatly curtail the losses from surpluses which are so prevalent with the old system. *Planning for agriculture is a planning of distribution. We should give just as much attention and investigation to the proper systems and needs of distribution as we give to production.* We will then make much more rapid progress in working out a satisfactory solution for the difficulties encountered by agriculture.

Potato Prices

The governors of Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland have requested the assistance of the Administration in stabilizing the potato market which they already see demoralized. I am of the opinion that we could much more effectively control these conditions ourselves, if we went about it in the right manner. We have known for several months that the unseasonable weather would bring an overlapping of harvesting and marketing. Under normal conditions this is disastrous, and our present conditions we hardly regard as normal. I wonder why we cannot plan ahead when we know such a condition exists.

If the drought curtails crop production of late potatoes, might it not be possible to arrange for storage of some of this early crop, which will be needed in these local areas for consumption later in the year. It might be desirable for this entire region or

second early group of states to consider the storage of some of their potato crop for local consumption, almost every year. One of the best growers of New Jersey follows this practice and has made money consistently throughout the depression, during those years when other growers were producing and selling at a loss.

The facilities necessary for storage are not over-costly and the longer marketing season will raise the price level for the entire crop.

* * *

Spray the Tops

Several years ago, while passing through the Shenandoah apple belt, I stopped at one of the best-cared-for orchards in southeastern Pennsylvania. I felt I should like to see the owner and operator because of the condition of his orchard. There was no sign of moth and no scab. The growth and foliage was in fine condition for the production of a good crop. I found the owner did not operate any of the sprayers himself, but spent most of his time watching the tops of his trees to see if they were thoroughly covered with spray.

He said the greatest danger in spraying was to miss the tops, which would then serve as a continuous infection for the rest of the tree underneath. We use a spray material that shows whether the foliage has been covered or not. Our men have been trained to religiously hit the tops. Our control of scab and moth, up to the present time, is unusually good. This week a pathologist looked at one of our blocks and told us it was perfect. Things never grow perfect, but we like to have them approach that condition. Our combination of careful spraying, the proper use of fungicides, lead arsenate, fish oil and nicotine, is giving control.

* * *

Growers Travel and Observe Methods

This past week we were pleased to have a visit from a delegation of Long Island farmers, who were on their way to the eastern shore of Maryland. Most of us find it desirable to contact and observe what other growers are doing. This is a custom of long standing and

is responsible for much progress. The growers were accompanied by Professor Hardenburg of Cornell, who is an outstanding authority on potatoes, and Mr. Campbell, the county agent. I was asked why we do not use concentrated fertilizers. My answer may not seem scientific to a chemist but it is based upon unusual results obtained from the fertilizer we have used for the past six years. We prefer a fertilizer which is manufactured under our own specifications. The formula includes high grade tankage, ammonium nitrate and urea. With this fertilizer we have been raising much larger crops than were raised before with manure and fertilizers purchased on formulas of the manufacturing companies themselves. I believe for vegetables a certain amount of nitrogen derived from organic matter, is desirable. This probably is not true for potatoes, grain crops and grass.

I also had the pleasure of spending a few hours with Prof. Paul Work of Cornell who is also a contributing editor to *American Agriculturist*. He stopped one afternoon on an inspection trip to observe the changes that are taking place in the vegetable industry around the metropolitan area. Prof. Work is always chuck full of information concerning vegetables, varieties, strains of good seed, and successful practices followed. His visit was quite refreshing to me.

* * *

Should We Buy Newly-Recommended Equipment?

This week I was visited by a grower from a neighboring state, who was very much interested in a highly-recommended fertilizer just being put on the market. The price was higher than the chemical analysis would warrant. It had some value because of its organic content and possibly because of its bacterial properties. I am frequently confronted with this same situation. Newly-recommended fungicides, insecticides, fertilizers, packages, and other articles are brought to my attention, with reports of their value, from a few who have tried them, usually in a small way. I have followed the rule that new materials are worth while investigating, but not purchasing until after they have been tried for my own conditions. I believe this is fair to the manufacturer, as well as to the grower. *If I risk my crop and use my time in demonstrating the value of a new product, I feel I have carried my share of the burden without being charged anything for the materials.*

* * *

Repellent for Japanese Beetles

We have found the most satisfactory control for Japanese Beetles is a repellent rather than an insecticide. Some of the fungicides on the market will serve this capacity very successfully for those orchards within the Japanese Beetle area and in heavily infested zones. Such a fungicide will serve a two-fold purpose, without any additional cost. It can be used on ornamental trees and shrubs as well as fruit trees.



We have found it most important to cover the tops of the trees thoroughly. Careful spraying has up to the present given us almost perfect control of scab and codling moth.



A field of Golden Acre cabbage, a variety which is preferred by most markets.



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tion. The pullets can't "pick over" their feed. They all must eat the same combination with each bite. That's why Growena-fed birds show such even growth and mature early as fully-developed, profitable layers. Grow your pullets by this Complete



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PURINA MILLS

BUFFALO, N. Y.

I
DARE
YOU!

To My FRIENDS:

"**D**EUS VULT!" was the cry of the people at the beginning of the First Crusade. "God wills it!" they cried. Putting aside the trivial things of life, they went forth to hardship, to suffering, and to VICTORY!

In the year 1095 the roads of Europe were streams of Crusaders, men who were on fire with a great idea and who were willing to sacrifice the quiet peace of their native countries, even the comforts of their homes, for that idea. The Holy Land was in possession of the heathen!

UNARMED, equipped with only their belief in the cause, they poured over the Alps, and down treacherous passes, leaving a trail marked with the bodies of those who had fallen from starvation and exposure. Pressing on past Constantinople, these men saw thousands of their numbers perish from thirst in the desert.

They saw, too, thousands slaughtered by the Turks. One hundred thousand Crusaders dwindled to 20,000; but the 20,000 fought on, singing the misericorde. They fought on until finally these Christian men reached the Holy City and bowed before it, even though a heathen garrison mocked them from behind the high city walls.

And then suddenly one day to this group of starving men came the great news that the very spear that had pierced the side of Jesus upon the cross had been located by one of the priests. With the spear borne before them, they marched around the city of Jerusalem like Joshua marched around Jericho.

THEN the Crusaders attacked. "God wills it!" they cried as they hurled themselves against the city walls.

Through a breach in the north wall Godfrey of Bouillon led his men and, hacking his way through the heathen, met Raymond of Toulouse, who had entered the city from the South. And thus was Jerusalem delivered; thus was the goal won.

"Deus vult!" they cried. "God wills it!"

NOW read a modern Crusading story which a mother writes me: "Our little Mary was *desperately ill*. ... The doctor watched her until she fell asleep. With a troubled look he started to go. Then, turning back, he said, 'Have you an extra bed? I'll stay for the night' ... Wasn't he a Doctor Crusader, Mr. Danforth?"

Yes, he was, but as little Mary was brought back to life, I think the Mother had Crusading stuff in her, too.

FRED EASTMAN tells the story of an Iowa farmer in the Civil War, who had to choose between spending two dollars for a railroad ticket or walking forty miles to cast his vote in an election. He finally chose to walk the forty miles. It never occurred to him that he might save both the money and the walk by not voting. Voting to him was a Christian duty. Will we as Modern Crusaders Dare to do our duty, no matter what the cost, and go forth to hardship, to suffering, and to VICTORY?

In every home, in every community, there is one **BIG CRUSADING JOB** to be done. Will you shirk yours? Do you want to accomplish it so much that you will sacrifice for it, go hungry for it, yes, even go down on your knees and pray for the strength of a Crusader that you may do it? "Deus vult!" my friends. God wills that we should become Crusaders.

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



The shingles were charred, but the house was saved!



"I hear your barn burned the other day."

"Yes, and I wouldn't have a roof over my head if it hadn't been for the telephone. I called Dave and he got busy on the line and rounded up a bunch of men in a hurry.

They saved the house, but the shingles were charred—it came that near burning!"

This conversation shows how closely a farmer near Crawfordsville, Iowa, came to losing his house from the same fire that burned his barn. Only the hurried telephone call brought help in time.

In emergencies—fire, theft, accident, illness—you turn to the telephone. It sends your urgent voice to doctor, veterinarian, friend and neighbor. In the regular routine of life, you use the telephone in many different ways. You call for market news and for hands in haying season. It keeps you in touch with relatives and with the children when they are away from home. Its help and convenience are almost indispensable.



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"Skeff's" Farm Notes

Alfalfa Looks Good—A swing through several counties upstate shows alfalfa the banner crop of the season. In some places cutting was starting and generally it was in full bloom.

The impressive thing was that the crop on the rolling, well-drained land stood out in vivid contrast to other forage crops. One Farm Bureau manager said the men with good stands of alfalfa are sitting on top of the world this year.



L. B. Skeffington

Early Crops Poor—In general, many early canning crops were far below the usual yield. In some localities quality reported by state inspectors is extra good, possibly due to influence of local showers. Rain has broken the long drought and with a normal amount of moisture through the balance of the season late crops should show up better.

Peaches Hardest Hit—The preliminary crop estimates bear out the worst fears for this year's peach crop, with the state yield placed at two per cent of normal. Most of these are concentrated in a section of Niagara County. Baldwin and Greening apples will be scarce, with a fair crop of McIntosh and some other early varieties.

Milk in Pulpit—In the next issue will be an account of what is hoped to become a custom throughout the state, the observance of Milk Sunday by a church. Rev. Fred E. Dean, pastor of Greece Baptist Church and chaplain of the State Grange, has launched the movement and is planning a sermon on "Milk and Farm Independence." Dairy and farm leaders have been invited.

Congrats to Eastman—Not meaning our own Ed. but Perley M., who with Mrs. Eastman observed the 25th anniversary of their wedding the other day. Mr. Eastman is assistant director of the State Bureau of Plant Industry.

Back to Old Days—Yates County Pomona Grange members recently turned back the years when they met by lamplight for the first time in a quarter of a century. A storm broke,

putting electric wires out of commission, so kerosene lamps were uncovered and members sat down to dinner. Resolutions demanded cleaner films and local option on sale of alcoholic beverages.

To Advertise Milk—With the setting up of the Milk Advertising Bureau at Albany, headed by C. P. Norgord, assistant commissioner of agriculture and markets, Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin has named T. Elmer Bogardus, former Syracuse Post Standard reporter, to handle newspaper publicity.

Grangers to Niagara Falls—The Executive Committee of the State Grange has picked Niagara Falls as the place for the annual meeting Dec. 11 to 14. Edson J. Walrath, chairman, says the committee also visited Oswego, Watkins Glen, Oneonta and Utica viewing facilities in an effort to pick the most suitable place.

Special Grange Sessions—The State Grange will stage three special sessions this fall to confer the sixth degree upon members who may wish to take the seventh degree at the National Grange session in Hartford, Conn., in November. Special sessions probably will be at Kingston, Poughkeepsie and Hudson, N. Y. Classes of several hundred are expected.

Geneva Host to Fruit Growers

July 25 will be a red letter day for fruit growers of New York and Connecticut, when they will unite for a summer meeting at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. The date and the place were picked for the annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society. The Connecticut Pomological Society will join.

Several summers ago the New York Society organized a three-day tour into Connecticut. Large delegations from all parts of New York were royally received by Connecticut growers and public officials. From time to time the New Yorkers have asked for the privilege of returning the hospitality. Now H. C. C. Miles, secretary of the Connecticut society, has written to Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy, secretary of the New York society, that members are planning to make the trip this year.

What Is It?

The farm tool pictured on this page last issue is a turnip seed planter, which was imported into Massachusetts from Canada where they are quite common. The land is thrown up into ridges, and the seed is planted on top of the ridges. The two wheels shown in the picture keep the planter on the tops of these ridges.

Selling Apples by Machine



In some of our larger cities it is possible for a lover of apples to drop a nickel in a slot and get an attractive, fine flavored New York State apple in exchange. These apples are individually wrapped and present an exceptionally attractive appearance.

Fred Porter, owner of Ledgetop Orchards at Crown Point, New York, is one man who has taken advantage of this method of selling. He has about

40 of these machines located in Troy, Albany and Schenectady. One man with a truck services them with fresh apples every day, and in addition has charge of selling some of Mr. Porter's apples of slightly lower grade.

Of course, this method of selling requires more attention and more time, but the returns are on the basis of approximately \$4.00 a bushel, about double the wholesale price of apples of the same quality.



The four-in-hand stage coaches had the right of way on the old turnpikes and they traveled at the lightning speed of six or eight miles an hour!

Beyond the SUSQUEHANNA

(Continued from Page 5)

lated villages like Franklin on the old pikes.

How many of you ever rode on the corduroy roads over swampy stretches of the early highways? Roads like the Catskill Pike often had floors made of logs laid crosswise with the road. These logs kept you out of the mud but boy, you knew you had been somewhere after you had ridden for a while over those bumps! Of course, the turnpikes were pretty terrible to travel on during most of the year. They were mere dirt tracks. Some difference from our concrete highways! It was a common sight in spring and fall to see wagons mired to the hubs and often several teams were required to haul even light loads. Apparently there used to be more sleighing than in modern times for much of the hauling was done in winter on sleighs. A lot of business passed over those turnpikes, including the Catskill road. The farmers who went in to settle the farms soon began sending stuff back to the Eastern markets. Livestock traveled to market on its own feet. Some old timer describes a great herd of sheep on its way to market. "The pike was filled," says he, "from fence to fence and as far down the road as the eye could see came a rolling mass of woolly backs."

Hedrick in his History of Agriculture tells of the traffic on the Albany to Buffalo turnpike. "Over it," he says, "were driven droves of cattle, sheep and pigs from as far West as Ohio. Over it to the markets in Albany went huge freight wagons piled high with sacks of potash or slatted

racks of charcoal or heavily laden wagons with barrels of whiskey or leather from western crossroad tanneries. Canastota wagons carried salt from Salina to Albany. The westward files of wagons were loaded with stores for the grocer, clothier, milliner, stationer and vast quantities of horse-shoe iron, nail rods and metals for a thousand or more blacksmiths, and wines or brandy for taverns. East-bound or westbound all vehicles must pull out of the way for the four-in-hand coaches that went tearing over the turnpikes at six or eight miles an hour.

"Stage drivers and teamsters owned the road and showed little courtesy to other travelers on wheels. A carriage was a sign of aristocracy and nothing could please a coach driver or freight teamster, sons of liberty in the new Republic, more than to break a shaft, pull off a wheel or tumble over a buggy or gig driven by some rich townsman. The loud mouthed drivers of coaches or of the great gaudily painted, boat shaped freight wagons carrying two tons of flour, pork or other produce dominated the road." Evidently there were road hogs then as now.

Well, the pioneer fathers came, saw and conquered. Riding back over those same hills the other day Dr. Ladd and I wondered how much of that tremendous effort had been worth its cost. The New Englander thought that the hill tops of New York were just as fertile as his own New England hills. He hesitated to move into the rich valleys of New York because they were often swampy and hard to clear, so thousands of them settled on the hills. The new soil had a thin fertility so the first generations of settlers did fairly well. The next less so. The third generation found the hill tops worn out. Today on thousands of acres once farmed by the pioneer and his immediate descendants there is nothing to tell the story but the broken walls of deserted homesteads. Buttercups, daisies, paintbrush and the coming brush reign supreme. When Dr. Ladd's great grandfather crossed the Catskill pike wolves occasionally howled around his camp at night. When the settlements came the wolves disappeared. Today their howl is occasionally heard again at night. What about this land along the Catskill pike and all over these Northeastern states, some of it the best there is, some of it no longer able to give its tillers a decent standard of life? Have their lands and the people who live on them any future? Next time I will try to answer that question.

Silvery Linings

By ADA B. WOLF

They tell me that the somber clouds
That float up in the sky,
Have silvery linings, every one,
When viewed from up on high.

If this is true and all my clouds
Have silvery linings, too,
Then I must rise above my clouds
Their silvery side to view.

But if this altitude I am
Not able to attain,
I fear those silvery linings
May descend in showers of rain.

I love the sunny side of life,
The joys that life can give;
And would escape the hours of grief
That teach me how to live.

But if much sunshine makes me blind
To others' grief and pain,
And brings to me a selfish heart,
Then, Father, send the rain.

It's time we got some FUN out of LIFE



For forty years I've been as thrifty as a squirrel. Sometimes it saves me money. But often it takes fun out of life — and probably costs just as much in the long run. I've certainly found that out about gasoline these last three years.

MAYBE you didn't buy your car for pleasure alone. You have to have transportation. But it's false economy to throw away the honest-to-goodness fun that driving can give you, especially when the same gasoline that gives best performance also makes real savings in repairs and upkeep.

Whether you paid \$500 or \$5000 for your car, you want the full value—the full performance—from your investment. Ethyl gives you both. And—the only way

to get Ethyl performance out of your motor is to put Ethyl Gasoline into it.

Your own better judgment tells you that no one is giving you something for nothing. There isn't any "just-as-good-as-Ethyl" gasoline at any price.

Stop at the pump that bears the Ethyl emblem—the sterling mark of gasoline quality. Protect your car investment and get fun out of driving again. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.



Ethyl contains sufficient lead (tetraethyl) to make it the world's quality motor fuel

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Fine outdoor grown plants. Select, handpicked and good delivery guaranteed. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Golden-acre, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, Allhead, Allseasons (Yellows Resistant) \$1.00 thousand; 10,000, \$7.50 Onion plants same price. Tomato Plants: Marglobe, Pritchard, Bonnybest, Indiana Baltimore \$1.50 thousand; 10,000, \$12.50. Sweetpotato \$1.25 thousand. Pepper \$3.00 thousand. We use treated seeds from Certified stocks and guarantee satisfaction or money back. Oldest and largest growers in Virginia. Shipping capacity 750,000 daily.
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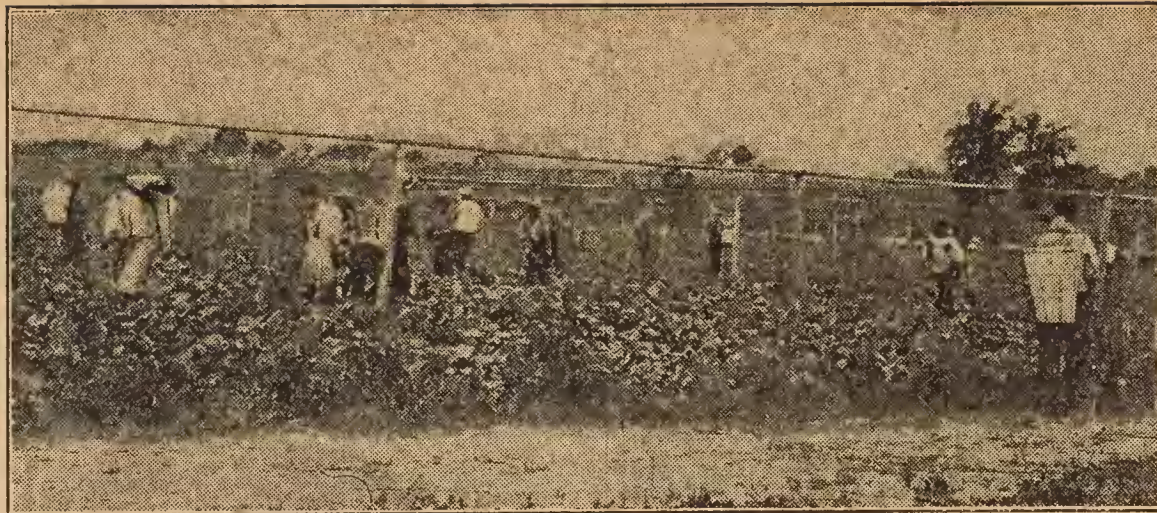
35th year Highest quality only. We do not grow cheap plants. Cauliflower Plants 1000-\$4.00; 10,000-\$35.00. Tomatoes and celery Plants 1000-\$3.00; 10,000-\$28.00. Brussels Sprouts and Green Sprouting Broccoli 1000-\$2.50; 10,000-\$22.50. Cabbage 1000-\$2.00; 10,000-\$18.00. Send for list. No business done on Sunday.
F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, New Jersey.

CELERY PLANTS—All leading varieties, ready to plant out. \$1.25 per 1000; \$10.00 for 10,000.
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LOOK OUT!

No matter what you are buying—seed, fertilizer, young trees, a milking machine, a radio, an automobile, a tractor, a binder, a washing machine, household supplies, electrical appliances, poultry supplies, and what have you, do it in a business like way. Get all the literature you can on advertised merchandise. It has weathered the test. To read about it, will open your eyes to the newest and latest developments. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts advertising only of reliable merchandise. You can depend upon it with the utmost confidence. Look out for unknown products.



Cutting cabbage at Seabrook Farms in June. The irrigation lines bring rain when it is needed. Note the shipping hampers that have been converted into pack-baskets.

In Frank App's Cabbage Patch

DID you ever see a hundred and fifty men harvesting cabbage in a single patch? That was the sight that greeted my eyes as I left the highway at the Seabrook Farms in south Jersey where Dr. Frank App is the manager. It would not mean much to go into detail as to how many acres there are



Paul Work

and how much irrigation and how much glass. But the cabbage patch sheltered some very concrete points for vegetable men.

The yield was heavy, over 17 tons per acre of Wakefield, an early pointed variety. That is about twice the average for Danish. Plants were set very closely both in rows and between. Fertilizer was not spared and there was water when needed.

The price was low—for June—

but would have been pleasing to many a grower of Danish or Domestic. As it happened, cabbage was on the New York market from Mississippi, Ohio, Norfolk and Jersey, seasonal vagaries having brought all to harvest at once. It will be interesting to see whether the July market is better. Northern growers have been turning more and more to the time that elapses between the southern crop and the appearance of ordinary field grown domestic. I met a grower the other day who sent seed to Pennsylvania to have plants grown in an open bed a little earlier than is possible upstate and at lower cost than under glass.

The harvesting gang consisted of cutters, carriers and packers. Carriers had wide straps with hooks which make pack-baskets of the shipping hampers—fifty pounds to a load. The packers at the ends of the rows handled over the heads, placed them securely in the hampers and fastened on the covers. Truck buyers were loading on the spot and the job was done.

* * *

Roamin' Round the Gardens

I've had chance to see a good many gardens and gardeners in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania the past few weeks.

The drought seems to be generally broken in Western New York but rains came later some places than others. The Buffalo section has not, at the time of writing, had enough moisture to last long—only an inch or so which will break a drought but which does not represent more than a week's supply, especially when the ground had become so dry.

Dry weather hurt cabbage badly, heads forming early and small and bursting readily. Early peas were poor on account of both heat and drought. Later sowings, contrary to usual experience, were yielding a better prod-

uct. Bunch stuff seems to have stood it well and earliest transplanted beets in up-state territory have brought some money. In South Jersey they were cheap from the start.

North Jersey gardeners are reported to have realized a little better prices and better buying power this spring than last. The same seems to apply to up-state New York.

Touring about continues to impress me with advantages of the fellow who is near a consumer market. It is not wholly a matter of miles. Roadsiding costs more but the grower gets more of the consumers' dollar. The grower suffers when his goods must be sold on the great dump-markets, through the hands of local dealer, wholesale receiver, jobber, and retailer.

South Jersey is truly a marvelous garden spot, but the light soil makes necessary rather costly fertilization and watering, and the marketing process is long, complicated and costly.

South Jersey men are feeling low prices, are not realizing greatly increased buying power but are finding costs of fertilizer, other supplies and labor much higher than last year. Questions as to the expediency of agricultural adjustment measures are crystallizing sharply. Some writers from



A truck-buyer putting on a load of cabbage. The cabbage is sold and on its way in less than an hour after it is cut.

the first have raised the question as to who is to foot the bills, and growers of vegetables feel that they are beginning to find out.

* * *

Toronto Meeting of Vegetable Men

The meeting of the Vegetable Growers Association of America is to be near home this year. Toronto is the place. Ontario has long been a great vegetable province and the industry is highly developed about the metropolis. Methods are modern and there will be much to see.

Vegetable growers are just beginning to express their views as a part of American agriculture and it is high time. A national meeting is the place to take measures for correction of abuses and for constructive building.

Local associations throughout the state should see that they are officially represented.

* * *

Tomato Type Book

Five years of faithful efforts on the part of the United States Department of Agriculture and five experiment stations have resulted in the publication of a splendid booklet under the title, "Descriptions of Types of Principal American Tomatoes." This is U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Miscellaneous No. 160. Under present economy measures, it is not available for free distribution, but may be had from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 35 cents. (24 9x12 in. pages, 31 full page plates, 3 in color).

The new tomato type book is a pioneer work in many respects. It is national in scope, trials having been conducted in California, Indiana, Michigan, Texas and New York. Only nine leading varieties are treated. Descriptions are presented in brief popular form, also in full detail for seedsmen, canners, specialized growers and others. Illustrations are very comprehensive, including field growth of vine, foliage and fruit. The exteriors are shown in considerable variety, representing standard, excellent and acceptable type. Beautiful color plates show foliage and both exterior and interior of fruit.

Other type books are to be available very shortly on cabbage and peas, while several more are in preparation.
—Paul Work.

Thin Vegetable Crops

The home garden deserves more than usual attention this year. Thinning garden crops, such as lettuce, beets, and carrots is important.

Leaf lettuce, for best results, should be from 5 to 6 inches apart, and head lettuce from 6 to 10 inches apart.

Beets should be thinned to a distance of from 2 to 3 inches apart, and carrots should have about the same space.

How to Make and Use Bordeaux Mixture

The usefulness of Bordeaux for protecting against fungus diseases was discovered by accident in France in 1882. Since that time it is one of the leading spray materials both in Europe and America. It is not a cure, but rather a preventative, and must, therefore, be applied before the plants become diseased.

A simple method of making a small amount of Bordeaux is to dissolve 4 pounds of copper sulphate in 5 gallons of water. In another container slake 5 pounds of lump lime. When cold strain the lime into a spray tank and add water enough to make 45 gallons. Then pour in the copper sulphate solution and stir it vigorously.

For larger quantities many growers dissolve 50 pounds of copper sulphate in a 50 gallon barrel of water by suspending the copper sulphate in a sack near the surface of the water. In another 50 gallon barrel slake 50 pounds of lump lime and when completed, fill to the 50 gallon mark. Then in mixing into the spray tank you can use 1 gallon for every pound of copper sulphate or lime needed.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 3:40 daily except Saturday; Bill Robbins, 12:55 daily except Saturday. (Eastern Standard Time).

MONDAY, JULY 9
12:35—"How Much Does It Pay to Cultivate Vegetable Soils?" G. J. Raleigh.

TUESDAY, JULY 10
12:35—"Apples—The Fewer, the Better," J. A. McKee.
12:45—New York State Department of Education.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11
12:35—"Full Value From Your Food."
12:45—"Countryside Talk—"The Fountain of Youth," E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist.

THURSDAY, JULY 12
12:35—"Vacations That Make You Money," H. B. Little.
12:45—"Milk Matters," K. F. Fee, Director, N. Y. S. Division of Milk Control.

FRIDAY, JULY 13
12:35—"What To Do 'til the Veterinarian Comes," Dr. A. A. Brackett.
12:45—"The Worth of Well-Kept Vegetables," Miss Winifred Magner.
7:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, JULY 14
12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship—"Making the Most of a 4-H Camp," Bennington County, Vermont, 4-2 Club.

Sass and Applesass

I AM astonished at the last issue. If you will take the price of gold during a period of years, you will find that the price of things has changed almost entirely on the basis of supply and demand. Gold remained about \$20.00 per ounce when wheat was \$1.50 and more per bushel. I bought a suit of clothes for less than when gold was at \$20.00. My new hat cost me 5 per cent advance; butter, eggs and milk cost about 20 per cent more. Today's price of wheat is 91½ cents, corn 49½ cents, and oats 35½. The advance in price is almost entirely due to the billions being poured into circulation by extravagant undertakings. Take the record of the last fifty years and history shows without question that gold has kept a very nearly uniform price as compared with wide changes in other things, and there is no evidence that I can find to show that prices go up and down with the price of gold.

Undoubtedly lack of confidence does affect price, but we are being taxed to make gold miners wealthy. Most anybody would be pleased to have the government agree to buy all he had to produce at an advance of 60 per cent, when he was making a fair profit at the old price. A friend of mine owned a silver mine and made money at 50 cents per ounce. How he would rake in the shekels at \$1.25 per ounce if he were alive! If President Roosevelt, F. E. Gannett, E. R. Eastman and H. E. Babcock think as you say, they are being deceived. The facts of history are against them.—J. G. T.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Money is a measuring stick of valuing in equally the same way that a yardstick measures in the engineering and mathematical fields. What would happen in the engineering world if the yardstick varied? What is there fair about a dollar that purchases a bushel and a half of wheat one time, and only half a bushel at another? What is there fair about contracting a debt in a dollar

that has one value when the debt is made and an entirely different value when the debt is due? The dishonest dollar has caused more human misery than any other economic factor in the world. I would like to see the value of our measuring stick standardized and held so, and that is the reason why I am in favor of reflation.

The Other Viewpoint

I am an advocate of Dr. Warren's Currency Revaluation plan and am delighted in your front page article in a recent issue. I would distribute at least 10 copies if I had them.

I am so well pleased with the principles and contents that I would like to see more circulation in this part of the country. Why not have your Circulation Manager have a "Post" at our Annual Interstate Milk Producers Meeting in Philadelphia with a quantity of copies of this issue and proclaim that our low price of milk is due to a defective monetary system rather than a defective milk producers' cooperative. I sure should like to see this gospel spread among our rural people and business men.

—A. K., Worcester, Pa.

Stands On His Own Feet

I consider your 1934 Declaration of Independence the greatest and plainest declaration of recent years. When there was a drive on here to have us all sign the NRA, I flatly refused. I was always told never to sign anything unless I knew just what I was signing, and I most certainly did not know what that was. I said that our forebearers fought a long and bloody war to be independent, that we had lost a lot, but that we had better keep what we had.

My son, 27, was going to sign up in order to have work, but I persuaded him not to. Yet, he has had more

work than most of those who did, as he is not afraid of work of any kind.

What you say about strengthening the government's power over us is absolutely true. I am nearly fifty-five, and still going strong. I stand on my own feet, and am going to do so as long as God gives me strength.—S. W. T., New Hampshire.

An Apple Lover

I am sending you a snapshot of our orchard when in bloom. It was a beautiful sight. People came from a long way around to see it. The picture was taken by our County Agent, Mr. Hanks. We are standing between two rows of McIntosh.

—T. B. Freestone, Interlaken, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Freestone's enthusiasm for his orchard is one of the chief reasons for its success. I used to tell him that he had a pet name for every tree. Certainly he was on first-hand terms with every limb. May he and Mrs. Freestone live to enjoy their orchard for many long years.—E. R. E.

Green Mountain Roads

It is with pleasure that I take a bit of time to send you a small bouquet this very cheery morning. I wish to say a few things in regard to your splendid paper which I've enjoyed this past year. There have been many interesting subjects discussed and as a daughter of the farm and countryside there were more articles read than possibly one would have found of interest if socially inclined.

May I comment on the recent May 12th issue? I first wish to mention Mr. Van Wagenen, Jr's article "Along Old New England Roads," which gives one a very fair idea of our Green Moun-

tain state. He mentions among other things our dirt roads leading to the main highways and he expressed very clearly just what the majority of the farmers on the back roads have to put up with every year if they get out to town, market and creamery. We are, as a rule, the workers who furnish many of our prominent citizens and city-folks with the necessary products for human consumption but when it comes to maintenance of roads the main highways are the first to receive consideration by the highway committee. We knock around the best we can until we get there and the more we "holler" the less we get. Just so our city-cousins and tourists get there that's all that's necessary.

—Mrs. A. C. S., Vermont.

Easier to Destroy Than Build

Please accept my thanks for your attitude in opposing the destruction of those things that have made America great. Your voice of protest is needed and will do good. If we lose our individuality, the loss cannot be made up, however much prosperity we may gain. Keep up the barrage. I am a minister raised on a farm and a lover of farm folks.—J. G. H., New York.



IT MIXES Better WITH AIR!

Engines "Breathe" like Human Beings ... How AIR helps to run your Car!

SLIDE INTO YOUR CAR—turn the ignition switch—step on the starter. With the first turn of the crankshaft, your car begins to "breathe!"

On every other down stroke of the pistons, your engine draws air—mixes it with gasoline—and so makes the "gas" that runs your car.

That's the reason why Socony Mobilgas has Climatic Control. The weather is always changing.

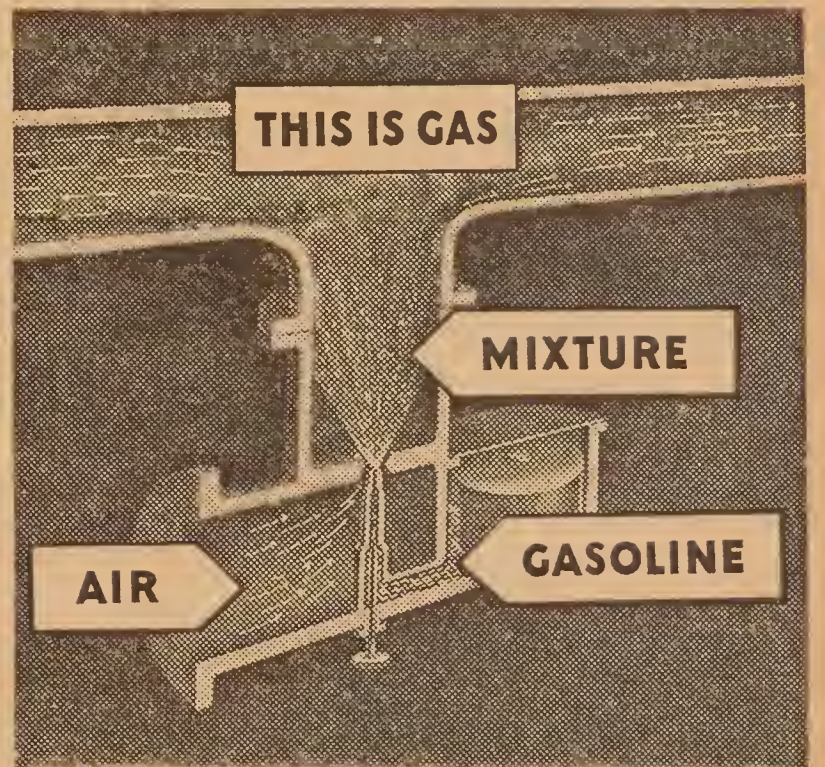
Ordinarily these variations affect the "gas" mixture. And considerable loss of power is very apt to result.

But Climatic Control gives Socony Mobilgas the ability to mix better with air. Every charge of fuel that reaches your cylinders is full-powered.

Certainly, dependable performance is what you want from a good gasoline. Why not try this gasoline that mixes better with air? It is sold at all Socony dealers.



THEY COULDN'T LIVE—if anything happened to the air-hose. Your car is just as dependent on air for its "life" and its power! And, in fact, engineers say it uses several thousand times as much air as gasoline.



HERE'S THE "WINDPIPE" of your car. The cut-away diagram shows plainly what happens when you "step on it" ... how liquid gasoline spray—meeting air coming in at the left at the needle valve—passes on as "gas."

Socony Mobilgas



IT MIXES BETTER
WITH AIR

Ready to Ship and Put Up!

You can get a Unadilla Silo on 24 hours' notice. The famous Unadilla is easy to erect. This year's Unadilla is the finest silo we ever offered. Fine, clear, well-cured Oregon Fir, stored under cover. Everything ready to ship at once!

Only in the Unadilla can you have patented doweled staves, which make any silo, no matter how big, extra-solid and storm-defying. You can safely choose the biggest silo—if it's a Unadilla. Send for catalog and prices right now!

Unadilla Silo Co.

Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.

SAFE
EASY
DOOR
FRONT
LADDER

UNADILLA SILOS

CONCRETE STAVE WOOD TILE STEEL

The LE ROY SILO Family

—SHORT HAY CROP—
and
LOW MILK PRICES
Makes it imperative that you
—SAVE YOUR CORN—
So you can produce your milk at
—LOWEST COST—

Save with a
—RIB-STONE CONCRETE STAVE SILO—
A silo which is WINDPROOF, STORM-
PROOF, ROT PROOF, GUARANTEED.
—THE LEROY WOOD STAVE SILO—
Patented 1933. Something new in wood silos.
Write Today for our Circulars and Low Prices to:
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RIB-STONE CONCRETE BOX A LE ROY, N.Y.

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If you don't own an Economy Silo, you are paying for it anyway. Silage increases milk production. Puts meat on live stock. Send for free catalog and new low prices. Patented storm-proof anchor equipment. Continuous Self-adjusting Doors or Swinging Hinge Doors. Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir or Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Also Glazed Tile and Cement Stave. Agents wanted in open territory.

THE ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. B Frederick, Md.

CRAINE

Money Saving Silo Values - NOW

Time-tested silos... 8 types... Choose the one suited to your needs and pocket-book. Rebuilt wrapped jobs at rock-bottom prices. Write TODAY.

CRAINE, Inc., 81 Wilson St., Norwich, N.Y.

Herd Infection

If your cows fail to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have udder trouble or shortage of milk write us. No obligation. Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co.
Box 197 - Waukesha, Wis.

KILL ALL FLIES

Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient. Cannot spill. Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

League Farmers Meet at Syracuse

THE organized women of the Dairymen's League under the leadership of Miss Vera McCrea, of the Home Department, opened the first day's sessions of the annual meeting of the organization on Tuesday, June 19, at Syracuse. More than seven hundred farm women from nearly every dairy neighborhood in the New York milk shed crowded the high school auditorium and with their very evident intense loyalty to the League gave one an impression of the enduring strength and stability of that organization.

The good leadership and organizing ability of Miss McCrea and of her associates were evident in the well-planned and executed program. It was instructive, interesting and entertaining.



Fred Sexauer, of Auburn, N. Y., who was re-elected President of the Dairymen's League for his seventh year.

In the afternoon session E. R. Eastman told the women that organizations like the Grange and the League were indeed wise to recognize the need of the support and help of women in the public work of farmers. "You can't run the farm," said Mr. Eastman, "without the farm woman. I admire organizations like the Grange and the League that have been smart enough to recognize that the woman who does so much to make the old farm succeed is equally important in marketing and other public work of farming."

During the evening two amateur plays, largely under the direction of H. M. Epps, did a better job in producing entertainment and fun than professionals could have done.

Marked by enthusiasm and unanimity of expression that reflected the spirit of its members, the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association in Syracuse was a success from every point of view.

"The speeches, the reports and the entertainment are extraneous to the business world," Fred H. Sexauer, president, told 2,500 delegates and members. "The real importance of this meeting is in what you do, what resolutions are offered and what action you take on them."

Anyone who happened to be in the auditorium of the Central High School quickly became aware that the meeting was not being "run" from the stage, but rather was in the hands of the voting delegates. When a motion was made to lay on the table a resolution concerning consolidation of small locals President Sexauer had to rule it was not debatable.

"However," he added, "League meet-

Particular mention should be made of the talk entitled: "Advertising Our Business," by Mrs. Kirk H. Myers of Baldwinsville, New York, who upheld the power and necessity of advertising milk and the farm business.

Mrs. E. R. Hayden showed some of the great changes that have come into the lives of farm women in recent years.

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J. A. Coulter, of Watertown, N. Y., who was elected Treasurer to succeed Chester Young, who died during the year.



L. A. Chapin, of North Bangor, N. Y., who was elected Secretary to succeed Mr. Coulter.

pseudo co-operatives. "Many farmers are joining with dealers in violating the law," he said, "but these farmers for the most part are being coerced into breaking the law through dire economic distress and fear of losing their markets."

He explained that, taking advantage of exemptions in the law which permit co-operatives to make deductions for necessary and legitimate services to members, a number of dealers were fleecing producers. This is done by forming fake co-operatives, dealers paying the legal price for milk and then charging producers exorbitant sums for alleged services. This, in effect, reduces the return to producers far below the legal price for milk and results in unfair competition.

Charles H. Baldwin, commissioner of agriculture and markets, took note of conditions in New York State, because in a communication to Mr. Sexauer he said he was calling a meeting at Albany to see what could be done to secure complete enforcement of the law. Commissioner Baldwin said that if dealers continue to practice this form of chiseling "the experiment of controlling prices to milk producers must fail."

The League unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon milk control officials in all the states of the milk shed promptly to acquaint themselves with conditions and to take steps within their power to enforce payment of minimum prices to all dairymen.

Another resolution placed the League on record for a federal marketing agreement in the New York milkshed if there is any possibility of obtaining it. The resolution cited that inequality between producers exists in the market, that the League has endeavored to secure equality by means of a federal agreement for the interstate area, which the federal government has not granted.

If a special session of the Legislature is called, the League asked the Governor to send a special message asking for an appropriation to be used with federal funds for elimination of diseased cattle. Allowances from federal funds are \$25 for grade and \$45 for purebred cattle, not enough to pay their real value, and will not result in

(Continued on opposite page)

ings never have been conducted according to parliamentary law to bar free expression, so I will be glad to entertain a motion to overrule the chair." The chair was overruled and after considerable debate the resolution, reported favorably by the Resolutions Committee, was tabled. The resolution would have consolidated locals with less than 10 members, except where League directors decided otherwise.

President Sexauer in his annual report said a breakdown in milk marketing was threatened by violations of the Milk Control Law by

pseudo co-operatives. "Many farmers are joining with dealers in violating the law," he said, "but these farmers for the most part are being coerced into breaking the law through dire economic distress and fear of losing their markets."

He explained that, taking advantage of exemptions in the law which permit co-operatives to make deductions for necessary and legitimate services to members, a number of dealers were fleecing producers. This is done by forming fake co-operatives, dealers paying the legal price for milk and then charging producers exorbitant sums for alleged services. This, in effect, reduces the return to producers far below the legal price for milk and results in unfair competition.

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Ernest Strobeck, of Macedon, N. Y., director of the 15th District, who is a new member on the Executive Committee.

TREAT LAME HORSE while he WORKS

Horse keeps working while being treated with old reliable Absorbine—never blisters nor removes hair. Brings quick aid in relieving muscular soreness, swellings, other ailments of strain or sprain. Antiseptic to aid healing of open sores, galls, cuts. Economical. Little goes far. Any druggist. Large bottle, \$2.50. W. F. Young, Inc., 231 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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GRANGE SILO

It's just off the press. Get your copy. Tells all about the "Alger Arch" miracle feature—saves money; saves labor; saves silage. Send today. Our money saving RELINER makes old silos new at fraction of cost.

Write for Folder A now. Wood Stave—Concrete Stave and Tile Silos. Also Tanks and Reliners.

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See this improved Silage Cutter

Fills silos also cuts and stores hay or straw without change or attachment. Costs no more than ordinary cutters. Big, smooth, steel table and extra feed roll with clutching fingers. Takes in crooked bundles unassisted. Big capacity; easy running; non-clog—like standard PAPEC (still made in 4 sizes.) Patented collar keeps trash off shaft. Send postal or name on margin of this ad for catalog.

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Every farmer, every lover of horseflesh should have a copy of it. This amazing book tells how to know horses—how to break them—how to train them—how to make money as a master horseman. Write for it today—FREE, together with my special offer of a course in Animal Breeding without cost to you. If you are interested in Gaiting and Riding the saddle horse, check here ☐ Do it today—now. You'll never regret it.

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DAIRYMEN if you want the best try Elgin Brand molded milking machine rubber parts. ELGIN CASH MILKER SUPPLY. BRIGHTON STATION, Box 37, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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FOR SALE 100 Registered Holstein Cattle, mostly first and second calf heifers, some fresh, others due soon and in early fall. High producers. Accredited, blood tested if you want. State claims accepted. Will sell on part of milk check, providing you now own a milking dairy. Every animal sold to be exactly as represented. Reasonable prices. Handled over 500 head last year. Come and see them or write.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS
Mexico, N. Y. Oswego County.

HORSES

FARM WORK MARES AND GELDINGS FOR SALE, heavy drafters, farm chunks and cheap horses. Yearling and two-year-old colts. Matched spans mules. Truckload or carload. Sorrel and roan. Belgian stallions. **FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA.**

Regulations Hamper Federal TB Funds

ON page 1 of the September 30th issue of *American Agriculturist* we suggested that any program for reducing milk production should include federal aid for the elimination of diseased cows. During the closing days of the last session of Congress the Jones-Connally bill was passed appropriating \$50,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 is to be used to eliminate tubercular cattle and those affected with Bang's abortion disease.

On June 14 representatives of State Departments of Agriculture, veterinarians and heads of farm organizations met in Washington with representatives of the AAA and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for a conference. At that time it was announced that \$24,000,000 dollars of the \$50,000,000 fund appropriated was to be made available for eliminating diseased dairy and beef cattle, particularly those affected with tuberculosis and Bang's abortion disease. New York State's share would be \$1,500,000 for the eradication of TB and \$1,900,000 for control of abortion.

Federal Indemnity Below Value

As already indicated, the regulations adopted may hamper the work in New York and other Northeastern states. Under the rules the federal indemnity for TB reactors will be a maximum of \$20 a head for grade cows and \$50 a head for registered purebreds. In addition the owner will receive the salvage. Any state may add to the indemnity but is not required to do so. However, it is not difficult to see that Northeastern dairymen will not be

anxious to have their animals tested if they know that they will get only that relatively small indemnity plus the salvage.

New York State appropriated \$2,500,000 for TB indemnities for 1934. \$1,500,000 has already been spent and the balance will maintain eradication work at the normal speed for four months. The federal government will stand its usual share of the indemnity. Therefore there are just two possibilities if this additional federal money now available is to be used. Either dairymen must be satisfied with a small federal indemnity or the State must appropriate more money.

Will Ask for Emergency Appropriation

The New York State Legislature is meeting in special session on July 10 but during that session will be able to consider only matters recommended by the Governor. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets is recommending to the Governor that he ask the Legislature to appropriate an additional \$1,500,000 to supplement these new federal funds totalling \$3,400,000. Unless such an appropriation is made it seems probable that New York State will be unable to take advantage of the federal funds and thus miss an opportunity to hasten the cleanup of diseased cows at an especially favorable time. A glance at the table on this page will show that New York is lagging behind other Northeastern states. While half the counties are modified accredited the per cent of reactors in areas yet to be tested is likely to be high.

THE BOVINE TB SITUATION IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

January 1, 1934.

States	Modified Accredited Counties		Cows TB Tested	Cows on Waiting List
	No.	Per Cent		
New York	32	51.6	1,658,182	600,000
New Jersey*	2	9.5	175,109	—
Pennsylvania	50	74.6	1,378,973	8,013
Delaware	1	33.3	53,789	—
Maryland	6	26.1	290,515	—
Maine	16	100.	238,761	—
New Hampshire	10	100.	152,381	—
Vermont	2	14.3	403,398	65,922
Massachusetts	2	14.3	179,315	30,000
Connecticut	1	12.5	144,766	9,333
Rhode Island	0	.0	19,249	4,271

*Although figures show few modified accredited counties in New Jersey the testing in that state will be completed in the very near future.

League Farmers Meet at Syracuse

(Continued from opposite page)

many cattle being eliminated. Addition of state funds would help the movement.

Commissioner Baldwin was asked to resume testing of cattle for tuberculosis—halted by drought—when the drought ends. He also was asked to continue the embargo on cattle from outside the State affected with Bang's abortion disease. As a result of the embargo it was said the number of cattle shipped into the state decreased from 35,000 to less than 2,000 in the year.

Another resolution asked for restrictions against shipments into the State of young stock for breeding purposes because of lack of feed and a possibility of shortage on farms.

The commissioner was asked to make use of League facilities and trained personnel in conducting a promotional campaign for milk. The State was asked to restrict importation and sale of oleo or other butter substitutes. The federal department was asked specifically to include cattle affected with mastitis for indemnities in campaigns for elimination of diseased cattle.

Touching tributes were paid to Chester Young, League treasurer, and John D. Clarke, director, who died during the year.

John S. Petteys, who retired as director of District 3 after serving 22

years, was accorded a stirring vote of thanks.

The Resolutions Committee, headed by G. M. Dimmick of Norwich, also offered a resolution praising the League management for its efficiency. It was carried with a cheer.

Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell University, President Roosevelt's monetary advisor, and C. C. Teague, of California, former member of the Federal Farm Board, were speakers at Thursday's session. The latter voiced alarm at the elevation of "brain trusters" to high places in government office without business qualifications or experience.

Doctor Warren indicated progress was being made toward recovery as the result of revaluation of the dollar. He said prices of basic commodities in this country have risen about in proportion to the 69 per cent increase in the price of gold, although prices of the same commodities in gold-standard countries have remained about stationary.

Following the membership meeting of the League, directors re-elected Mr. Sexauer as president. Other officers are John D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pa., first vice-president; L. M. Hardin of Sussex, N. J., second vice-president; Leon Chapin of North Bergen, secretary, and J. A. Coulter of Watertown, treasurer. The executive committee includes Mr. Sexauer, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Coulter, H. H. Rathbun of New Hartford and Ernest C. Strobeck of Macedon.



Examining the country through a magnifying glass!

Searching for new markets, enlarging old ones, digging up demand—this is one of the biggest problems of Swift & Company.

It is one thing to convert meat animals into dressed meats—it is quite another thing to find quick and ready markets for them.

The distributive system of Swift & Company is an efficient one—as finely organized as a smoothly running threshing machine—as responsive to changes in demand as a crop of corn is to hot, muggy weather.

Swift & Company's sales organization has its fingers on the pulse of 35,000 consuming centers—avoiding scarcities and gluts, studying the changing likes and dislikes of purchasers, and increasing markets for its hundreds of products.

Such service is invaluable to producers.

Swift & Company's profits have amounted to only a fraction of a cent per pound from all sources, over a period of many years.

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Low Summer Prices — Weekly Shipments

We operate 12 months in the year. Save by placing orders 3 weeks in advance and take advantage of our Participation Discount.

Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, also WENE Cross-Breeds—Wyan-Rocks for broilers, light roasters and layers; Bram-Rocks for heavy roasters and capons. Wh. Leghorn Pullets—6 to 12 weeks.

Write for Free prices, etc. (Code Cert. 7415).

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A.
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BATH ROOMS Complete \$40; Electric Water Pumps \$39.50; Free Catalogues. Eveready Plumbing Supply, 245 West 34th St., New York

FOR SALE—Used Bushel and Half Bushel Baskets, Apple Crates, Egg Cases, etc. Write for prices. Open Day and Night. **MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, INC.**, 232 West St., New York.

WOOL—Ship to one of the largest buyers who guarantee a square deal and a good price and prompt cash returns. **S. H. LIVINGSTON**, LANCASTER, PA.

WOOL and SHEEP PELTS WANTED. I specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. **ALVAH A. CONOVER**, Lebanon, New Jersey.

LONG-TIME connection. Thirty dollars weekly possible for workers. Handle NEW DEAL line. Prices lowered to get orders these days. NEW Guaranteed Quality. Investigate to appreciate. **BURR NURSERIES**, Manchester, Conn.

SWINE

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

We are offering choice stock, grown on our own farm, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at bargain prices.

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSS, OR BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSS,

8 to 9 weeks old—\$2.75.

CHESTER WHITE—\$3.25.

Add 25c if vaccination is desired.

Will ship C. O. D. if preferred.

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PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old. \$3.50 each.

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PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white, Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each.

8 to 10 wks. old @ \$2.75 each.

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

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TOP QUALITY PIGS

Choice young porkers. All ready for the feed trough. Berkshire and O. I. C. Chester and Yorkshire crossed. 6-8 weeks old—\$3.00; 8-10 weeks old—\$3.25 each.

10% discount on orders 10 pigs or more. All orders promptly filled with stock that will please you. Ship any number C.O.D.

Our guarantee:—A square deal at all times.

DEPENDABLE PIGS, All High Grade

Chester-Yorkshire Cross } 6 weeks \$2.75
Chester-Berkshire Cross } 8 weeks \$3.00
Short nose Yorkshire Cross } 10 weeks \$3.25
Duroc-Poland Cross } 12 weeks \$3.50

Hampshire Berkshire Cross }
Shoats \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6. Shoats weighing 100 or more if desired at low prices. Boars for immediate service, \$10, \$12, \$15. Younger boars weighing 50, 65, 75, 90—\$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8. Young gilts for breeding \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8. Bred gilts \$12, \$15. Add 35 cents for double treatment. Be safe. I'll stand squarely behind every double treated pig. No crating charge.

CHAS. DAVIS, C/O OLD BATTLE GROUND, CONCORD, MASS.

REGISTERED Shropshire and Dorset Rams. \$15.00 each. Shipped on Approval. James S. Morse, Levanna, N. Y.

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SHEPHERD PONIES—Mares—Geldings and Stallions. Coon, Fox and rabbit hounds. Depression prices. **PONY FARM**, HIMROD, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Shetland ponies at attractive prices. Large herd to select from. Visit the farm—Road 216. **WONUKA PONY FARM**, CARMEL, NEW YORK

DOGS

COLLIES—Shep. Females \$5; Males \$6. Rat dogs \$4. Cross bred Cow-Farm dogs \$3.50. Intelligent, real watch-farm dogs. **MULLEN**, Tuckerton, N. J.

SHEPHERDS AND COLLIES, Trained dogs and pups. Also Newfoundland. Stamp. **WILMOT**, East Thetford, Vt.

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Narragansett Turkey Book Free

It tells all about the wonderful new Narragansett turkeys which are so easy to raise and lay their eggs at home with the chickens. It tells how to get started with these turkeys that do not wilt and droop and sleep and die, but grow and feather up and fatten from the day they hatch. Gives records of remarkable results with turkeys all over the U. S. Interesting pamphlet of instructive "turkey talk" free to farmers. Address:

BURNS W. BEALL, R. 11, Cave City, Ky.

TURKEY EGGS from our pure-bred M. Bronze, B. Red, Narragansett and Wh. Holland flocks \$2.00 for 12 eggs; \$3.50 for 24 prepaid. **WALTER BROS.**, POWHATAN POINT, OHIO.

BABY TURKEYS, Lowest prices. Live delivery. Postage paid. **TURKEY ROOST**, Route 4, Holland, Michigan.

Reviewing the Markets

Division of Milk Control Prices

The Division of Milk Control has set minimum prices to be paid by dealers to producers for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone as follows:—(Classes 1 to 2C are announced in advance; Classes 2D to 4B are figured at the end of the month).

Class	Price	Butterfat Differential
1	\$2.10	.04
2A	1.40	.04
2B	1.40	.04
2C	1.40	.04
2D	.98	.04
2E	.93	.04
3	Not Yet Available Sent On Request	
4A	.83	.025
4B	.90	.02

(Classes 1 and 2A subject to adjustment for advertising tax).

To Class 1 milk for New York City add \$.53 before deducting freight rate. The net price at the 201-210 mile zone is \$2.175 for May 1934.

Prices for Classes 1 to 2C will continue until changed by the Division of Milk Control. Prices for Classes 2D to 4B are for May. Prices for these classes for June are not available at the time of going to press, but will be given in our next issue.

The Dairy Situation

In Chicago an injunction has been granted restraining Secretary Wallace and other government officials from enforcing various provisions of the A.A.A. milk licensing agreement against three Chicago distributors.

The Administration has announced that they will appeal the decision to a higher court.

Dairymen in the New York Milkshed may be glad to know that this is not the only shed where increases of 1 cent a quart have recently gone into effect. In Des Moines, Iowa, producers recently received 40 cents a hundred more, and farther West in the Omaha-Council Bluffs area there likewise was an increase of 40 cents. At Detroit the F.O.B. price to producers for Class 1 milk was increased from \$2.02 to \$2.25 for 3.5 milk. The New Jersey Milk Control Board has just announced an increase of 1 cent a quart in New Jersey, making grade A 16 cents to consumers and grade B 14 cents.

Boston does not have retail prices set, but it is operating under an AAA license, and concern has recently been expressed over the fear that a good many dealers will be forced out of business because of the relatively low spread between producer and consumer prices.

The Farm Credit Administration announces that Dr. Leland Spencer, of Cornell University, has been appointed to make a special study of marketing surplus milk to see how it affects farmers' cooperative organizations.

Recent comparisons of feed prices with a year ago show that a standard dairy ration costs about \$7.00 a ton more than it did a year ago, and about \$10.00 a ton more than it did two years ago. At the same time more grain is being fed than in any recent year, principally due to dry weather. It is estimated that this is increasing the cost of producing milk about 10 cents per hundred pounds.

For the entire U. S. milk production per cow on June 1st was the smallest in 10 years, while total U. S. milk production in flocks than there were last year.

The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that cold storage holdings of butter on June 23rd were 57,473,000 pounds, as compared with 87,210,000 pounds a year ago. Prospects for butter production are below normal for the summer, while it is estimated that total consumption may be a bit higher than last year. The government has asked for bids on 1,000,000 pounds of relief butter for delivery during the week of July 7th, as well as bids for an equal amount to be delivered the week of July 14th.

Eggs

On June 1st for the entire country farm flocks contained 10 per cent fewer chicks hatched this year, than in 1933, and fewer than in any of the last eight years.

Hens kept on farms decreased more rapidly than usual during May, and were 4 per cent below a year ago on June 1st, and 8 per cent below the five-year June 1st average. Also, the production of eggs per hen was 4 per cent below a year ago, and the lowest since 1925. As a result of these factors, total eggs produced on June 1st were 8 per cent less than the five-year average, and 7 per cent less than a year ago.

Had consumption been even as good all year as it was a year ago, the figures would be more encouraging. As it is, the American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that cold storage holdings on June 23rd totaled 8,807,000 cases, compared with 9,303,000 a year ago.

At New York City receipts of eggs have been dropping off at about the same rate they did a year ago. Inasmuch as production has dropped faster than a year

ago, it appears that the cold storage warehouses in small towns and cities are full, and that a higher proportion of the production is being shipped to New York than was the case a year ago.

The most discouraging factor in New York City is that consumption continues to be low. Hot weather, of course, takes its toll on egg quality. More than the usual amount of care is needed if eggs are to arrive on the market in the best possible condition.

New York Egg Auction Prices

Grade	Poughkeepsie June 26	Albany June 26	Smithtown June 26
N. Y. Fancy Lge.....	29 -30	24 1/2-27 1/2	26 -31 1/2
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.....	25 -32 1/2	23 1/2-26 1/2	26 -29
Producer's Lge.....	25 -	22 -23	-
N. Y. Fancy Med.....	29 -	22 -23 1/2	23 1/2-26 1/2
N. Y. Gr. A Med.....	24 -29 1/2	21 1/2-23	24 -26
Producer's Med.....	23 1/2-	20 -	-
Pullets.....	21 -24 1/2	17 -	18 -
Brown Fcy. Lge.....	-	25 -27 1/2	-
Brown Gr. A Lge.....	26 -32 1/2	-	30 -30 1/2
Brown Gr. A Med.....	23 1/2-28 1/2	-	25 -25 1/2

New Jersey Egg Auctions

Flemington, June 26, 1934: Number of cases sold, 896. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 25 1/2-28 1/2c; N. J. Fcy. Med., 22 1/2-24 1/2c; N. J. Grade A, 23-25 1/2c; N. J. Grade A Med., 20-23 1/2c; Pullets, 19 1/2-21 1/2c; Pewees, 16 1/2c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A, 23 1/2-24 1/2c; N. J. Grade A Med., 21-22c; Pullets, 16 1/2c; Ducks, 18 1/2-22c; Pheasants, 23-25c.

Vineland, June 25, 1934: Number of cases sold, 694. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy., 24 1/2-26c; N. J. Fcy. Med., 22-23 1/2c; N. J. Grade A 24-25 1/2c; N. J. Grade A Med., 22-23 1/2c; Producers Grade 23-24 1/2c; Producers Grade Med., 22-23 1/2c; Pullets, 20-21c; Pewees, 15 1/2c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A, 24-25c; N. J. Grade A Med. 21-23 1/2c; Pullets, 19-20 1/2c; Ducks, 20c.

Paterson, June 26, 1934: Number of cases sold, 91. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 28-32c; N. J. Fcy. Med., 24-27 1/2c; N. J. Grade A, 29-32c; N. J. Grade A Med., 26-27 1/2c; Creams, 25-27 1/2c; Creams, Med., 22-23 1/2c; Pullets, 22-22 1/2c; Cracks, 19-19 1/2c; Pewees, 17c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A, 22 1/2c.

Hightstown, June 21 and 25, 1934: Number of cases sold, 100 (two sales). Quotations as of June 25. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 25 1/2-27c; N. J. Fcy. Med., 23 1/2-26 1/2c; N. J. Grade A, 24-26c; N. J. Grade A Med., 22 1/2-23c; Producers Grade, 24c; Producers Grade Med., 24c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A, 24 1/2-26 1/2c; Dirty Whites, 22c; Cracks, 17c.

Poultry

The live poultry market has been considerably upset for two or three weeks. The latest cause is a misunderstanding in the trade regarding inspection at Terminals. Buyers have refused to accept the lower grades of chickens and have argued that they should be destroyed at the Terminal. On the other hand, L. D. Ives, chief of the Poultry Inspection Service, holds that no poultry should be destroyed that is not diseased. The Live Poultry Code Administrator is trying to reach a settlement.

New York Poultry Auctions Capital District, June 27, 1934

Leghorn broiler: 2 lbs., 17-17 1/2c; 1 1/2-2 lbs., 16-16 1/2c; 1 lb., 13-15c. Rock broiler, 22 1/2c. Red Broiler, 18 1/4-19 1/2c. Colored fowl, 15 1/4c. Leghorn fowl, 11 1/4-12 1/2c.

Long Island, June 27

Leghorn fowl, 11 1/2-13 1/2c. Leghorn broilers, 17 1/2-23c. Barred Rock broilers, 22 1/2c. Red fowl, 17 1/4c. Red broilers, 22-23c. 52 baskets sold.

New Jersey Live Poultry Auctions

Flemington, June 27, 1934: Number of crates sold, 671. Fowls, colored, 18-18 1/2c; leghorns, 11-15c; broilers, rocks, 18 1/2-26 1/2c; reds, 16 1/2-24c; leghorns, 15 1/2-20 1/2c; Pullets, rocks, 22 1/2-26c; leghorns, 14 1/2-19 1/2c; Chickens, rocks, 22 1/2-27 1/2c; reds, 23 1/4-24 1/4c; Old Roosters, 11 1/4-12 1/4c; Ducks, 6 1/2-17c; Geese, 10 1/2c; Turkeys, 16 1/4-17 1/4c; Rabbits, 10 1/2-11 1/2c; Roasting Pigs, 8-9c; Calves, 4-6c; Pigeons, per pair, 31c; Guineas, per pair, \$1.80.

Mt. Holly, June 26, 1934: Number of crates sold, 104. Fowls, heavy, 17 1/4-20 1/4c; leghorns, 9-13c; Broilers, heavy, 22 1/4-28c; leghorns, 16 1/2-22 1/2c; Roosters, leghorns, 10 1/2c; Ducks, 10-15c; Turkey hens, 17-18 1/2c; Calves, \$75-2.50.

Vineland, June 21 and 25, 1934: Number of crates sold, 456 (two sales). Broilers, rocks, 17 1/2-25 1/2c; leghorns, 12-20 1/2c; Fowls, heavy, 19 1/2c; leghorns, 10 1/2-13 1/2c; Ducks, 15-15 1/2c; Red Roosters, 23 1/2c. Quotations as of June 25.

PRODUCE MARKET NOTES

Special to American Agriculturist from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Market News Service.

Potato Market Unsettled

The potato market was showing better action at the end of June, following a period of sales prices considered below cost of production in some sections. Prices advanced about 25c a barrel at

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	June 30, 1934	June 23, 1934	July 1, 1934
BUTTER			
93 score	25 -25 1/4	25 1/4-26	26 -26 1/2
92 score	24 1/4-	25 -	25 1/4-25 1/2
88 to 91 score	23 -24 1/2	23 1/2-24 1/4	22 1/4-24 1/2
Lower Grades	22 1/2-22 3/4	22 3/4-23	20 1/4-21 1/4

CHEESE (N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	15 -15 1/2	15 -15 1/2	-
Fresh average run	17 -19	17 -19	20 -21 1/2
Held, fancy	16 -16 1/2	16 -16 1/2	-
Held average run	-	-	-

EGGS White			
Best nearby open market offerings	21 1/2-22 1/2	21 -22	21 -24
Commercial Standards.....	19 1/2-20	19 1/2-	18 -20
Mediums.....	19 -20	19 -	18 -19
Lightweights, Un'grades	17 1/2-18 1/2	17 1/2-19 1/2	14 1/2-16 1/2
Pullees.....	-	-	-

Brown			
Best	19 -23 1/2	19 1/2-23 1/2	18 -23 1/2
Standards	18 -18 1/4	19 -	17 -17 1/2
Duck			
N. Y. State	19 1/2-20	19 1/2-20	-

POULTRY			
Fowls, colored			
Fowls, Leghorn			13 -14
Chickens, colored			10 -13
Chickens, Leghorn			-
Broilers, colored			10 -22
Broilers, Leghorn			12 -16
Pullees, colored			18 -22
Pullees, Leghorn			-
Old Roosters			-10
Capons			-
Turkeys, hens			14 -15
Turkeys, toms			-11
Ducks, nearby			9 -14
Geese, nearby			-8

GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (July) .....	.90%	.93 1/4	.96 1/4
Corn (July) .....	.61	.58 1/2	.59
Oats (July) .....	.44%	.42%	.47

Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.08%	1.10%	1.12 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel. ....	.75 1/4	.71 1/2	.67 1/2
Oats, No. 2 .....	.55 1/4	.54	.55 1/4

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N. Y. Dept. of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	29.00	28.00	28.00
Sp'g Bran	23.50	25.00	17.75
H'd Bran	25.00	26.50	19.50
Standard Mids.	24.00	25.50	18.75
Soft W. Mids.	26.00	27.50	25.00
Flour Mids.	26.50	27.00	22.00
Red Dog	26.00	27.50	25.00
Wh. Hominy	22.25	22.50	21.50
Yel. Hominy	23.00	23.50	23.00
Corn Meal	27.50	27.00	20.65
Gluten Feed	23.60	24.10	27.65
Gluten Meal	31.75	32.25	29.00
36% C. S. Meal	29.00	28.00	30.00
41% C. S. Meal	30.00	30.00	31.00
43% C. S. Meal	31.00	30.00	35.50
34% O. P. Lin Meal ..	34.00	34.00	35.50
Beet Pulp	24.50	24.50	19.50

Virginia and North Carolina shipping points. Carolina shipments are decreasing rapidly and the Virginia Eastern Shore output is moderate as yet. Probably the peak movement from the Eastern Short district will be reached the first week in July when practically all localities will be digging. According to present indications, total shipments will greatly exceed the movement of last season. A good yield is expected in Accomac County and in Maryland, and quality is good. Eastern jobbing prices ranged from \$2 to \$2.60 a barrel and \$1.10 to \$1.50 per Eastern jobbing prices ranged from \$2 to \$2.60 a barrel and

New York Farm News

GOVERNOR LEHMAN'S Agricultural Advisory Commission met with him at Albany on Thursday, June 28th. Members present at the meeting were: Berne A. Pyrke, Leon Chapin, John Fallon, L. J. Salisbury, I. D. Karr, J. R. Stevenson, Senator William Byrne, Mrs. George Tyler, C. R. White, A. G. Waldo, C. W. Halliday, C. H. Baldwin, Jared Van Wagenen, E. G. Cowper, and, of course, Governor Lehman.

Three important problems were threshed out. First, was the TB situation in dairy cows, particularly as affected by the recent government action, as explained in this issue on Page 13. A special additional appropriation was recommended by adoption of the following resolution:

RESOLVED: That in harmony with the policy of the State to complete at the earliest possible moment the project for the elimination of bovine tuberculosis that this Commission urges Governor Lehman to transmit to the approaching special session of the legislature a special message recommending an additional appropriation of one and one-half million dollars for indemnities to enable the State to take advantage of federal appropriations and to expedite the completion of the bovine tuberculosis eradication program.

Roads came in for their share of discussion, particularly farm-to-market roads, or, as someone has called them, farm-to-main-highway roads. The following two resolutions explained the Commission's stand:

RESOLVED: That the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission advises that \$2,000,000 of the available federal funds be spent on farm-to-market roads.

RESOLVED: That Mr. C. R. White be appointed to work with the Commissioner of Highways, Arthur W. Brandt, in securing from the federal officials a simplification and cheapening of the cost of the survey preparatory to the building of these roads.

There has been quite a bit of discussion over the State concerning a possible embargo on the importation of cows from other states, particularly in view of the probable short hay crop. It appears that neither Commissioner Baldwin nor the Governor has power to declare an embargo, but the Advisory Commission made the following recommendations:

Recognizing that on account of the impending shortage of forage for stock feeding during the coming winter, the importation into this State of cattle is undesirable but realizing that the practice of placing embargoes upon move-

ment of products from one state to another is unsound in principle as well as violative of the federal constitution, we suggest to the Governor that he request the Commissioner of Agriculture to use his good offices in securing the cooperation of cattle dealers in the restriction of the importation into this State of young cattle except for immediate slaughter.

Ask Restrictions on Cattle Imports

Thomas H. Munro of Camillus, president of the State Council of Agriculture and Markets, has called upon Governor Lehman to ask a special session of the Legislature to declare an embargo on all cattle coming into the state, except for immediate slaughter.

The necessity for such an embargo is justified by Mr. Munro because of two facts: That the cow population of the state is only slightly below its record peak, and that winter damage and spring drought have cut in half hay and pasture crops in the state.

Mr. Munro is fearful that an acute feed shortage may result next winter, because many dairymen have been forced to turn their cows into fields which they had depended upon to supply next winter's forage. "Hundreds of dairy farmers are faced with a critical situation," Mr. Munro wrote to the Governor. He pointed out that resolutions asking the embargo had been adopted by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and by the State Council.

The Governor says he has no power to declare such an embargo and Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin likewise is without authority. Mr. Munro says that when the Council asked the Governor to act it had in mind action taken by governors of Midwest states, where embargoes were declared and guardsmen called out to enforce them.

Mr. Munro said he was confident legislators in the rural sections of New York realize, with the Council and commissioner, that the situation is critical and demands drastic action.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission has since made a recommendation as reported elsewhere on this page).

Milk Advertising News

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has given N. W. Ayer & Company, an advertising agency of Philadelphia, the job of advertising milk, as provided by the State law re-

cently passed.

Milk sold either as fluid milk or as cream during May is taxable according to the law. However, the advertising job does not need to await any collection of the tax as the State has appropriated \$500,000 which, it is expected, the tax will replace during the course of the year.

The tax is collected from milk dealers who handle milk and cream which they do not produce. No tax is collected on milk consumed by a producer, or where sales of milk or cream by a producer to others than dealers total less than 3,000 pounds of fluid milk in a month. In such cases, however, a report must be made to the State Tax Commission. The tax is collectible only for that portion of milk produced which is sold either as Class 1 or 2A, namely as fluid milk or cream.

The Annual 4-H Club Congress

Last week about 700 farm boys and girls came to Cornell for the 13th annual 4-H Club Congress. For some years this was open to all 4-H Club members, but more recently certain regulations have been set up requiring that real progress must be made as a 4-H Club member before a youngster is eligible to attend.

The program continued for three days, and included some real instruction, a number of tests, some inspirational talks by farm leaders, and a considerable amount of recreation, including a play presented by the Beaver 4-H Club of Columbia County.

St. Lawrence County led in attendance with 55 delegates. Schuyler County was second with 54, followed by Chenango with 44 and Nassau with 37.

Hutt Heads Poultry Department

While regretting Professor Rice's decision to retire as head of the Poultry Department of Cornell, there naturally has been some curiosity over the naming of his successor.

Dr. Frederick Bruce Hutt, of the University of Minnesota, is the man, and he is taking up the duties of his new position on July 1st.

Dr. Hutt has had wide experience in poultry, both from a practical point of view and as a research man. He was born in Guelph, Ontario, in 1897. He paid his college expenses by raising poultry on his father's farm, graduating from the University of Toronto in 1923, taking his Master's Degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1925, and his Doctor's Degree from the University of Edinburgh, in 1929. Since 1928 he has been at the University of Minnesota.

Where New York State Milk Goes

A recent report on milk and dairy products in New York State for 1933 contains some interesting figures. During 1933 milk stations received 96.2 per cent as much milk as they did in 1932. This, of course, reflects reduced demand in the cities. There was a slightly bigger reduction in milk for fluid use shipped from plants in New York, the amount being 93.6 per cent of 1932's figures, or a total of 2,649,878,000 pounds, for the year. Cream for fluid use shipped during the year was 96.3 per cent of 1932.

Naturally manufactured products showed increases. Creamery butter produced in 1933 was 45.8 per cent greater than in 1932. At that there were only about 13,905,426 pounds of butter made during the year, an increase of about 4,000,000 pounds, an amount entirely too small to warrant the conclusion that increased butter manufacture in the East is responsible for the surplus.

Fifteen and seven-tenths per cent more cheese was manufactured than in 1932, the amount being 26,124,713 pounds, which,

A Strawberry Record

Connecticut strawberry growers believe they have established a record-breaking price for this section of the country in recent years by having a consignment of berries sold at wholesale for an average price of nearly two cents a berry.

George Hunter of East Haven, was the lucky grower and his consignment to the New Haven auction sold for the extreme high price of \$8.00 per crate. Other berries on the same market sold for prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per 32-quart crate.

Mr. Hunter secured a supply of a new variety of berry plants being offered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and his fruit was the first of this kind to appear on the New Haven market. The variety has been named the Fairfax and the fruit offered by Mr. Hunter averaged from 12 to 18 berries to the quart with several quarts containing not more than a dozen berries.

however, was slightly less than 1931 figures. There was a big increase in the manufacture of part skimmed American cheese, over four times as much being made as in 1932. The increase in the manufacture of Swiss cheese was 39.8 per cent, and most other types of cheeses showed relatively small increases. There were slight decreases in the amount of evaporated milk manufactured, but some increases in condensed skim milk and evaporated skim milk.

There was 93 per cent as much ice cream manufactured in 1933 as in 1932, the total being 32,550,162 gallons.

The tables on this page show the uses of milk taken to plants, and the comparative number of dairy cows on January 1st for the past several years.

Cherry Crop Near Normal

According to the June 1 report of the crop reporting board of the United States department of agriculture, the 1934 crop of red sour cherries in New York state will be 17,180 tons. This compares with an average of 18,000 tons for the years 1929 to 1932.

The total crop of all cherries in the twelve commercial states is forecast at 105,910 tons, which is six per cent less than the crop of 1933 and seventeen per cent less than the crop of 1932.

The report points to a shortage of apples, peaches and pears. The peach crop in particular is almost a total failure in New York state, and others are much below normal.

To Buy Potatoes for Needy

A decision has been reached for the purchase by the Administration of a million bushels (2000 cars) of potatoes produced by the State of North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, for the relief of the needy and unemployed.

At a tri-state conference attended by Harry A. Hopkins, Director of Federal Emergency Relief, the opinion was expressed that the government would find it necessary to take steps to curtail the production of potatoes in that area next year.

There is some belief that the areas in the Middle West that would normally have enough home grown potatoes to supply their needs will be deficit areas this year which may help the market.

Apple Shippers will Meet at Detroit

The annual convention of the International Apple Shippers Association will be held in Detroit, August 7 to 10.

Menands Market Soon Ready

By George Lamb

President, Bank for Cooperatives, Springfield, Mass.

EVER since beginning of time farmers have been experts as producers of crops, but have been content to market their crops in haphazard manner, for the most part accepting whatever some dealer might offer. Revolutionary changes in marketing methods are now under way.

A visit to the Regional Market at Menands, Albany County, New York, which is now under construction, is an eye-opener to the average citizen who thinks of the farmer only as a tiller of the soil. Here, within a short trucking distance of the business centers of Albany, Troy and Schenectady, farmers, through their own cooperative, known as the Capital District Market, are building on a twenty-five acre site what eventually will be a million dollar market. Nearly a thousand farmers have signed contracts to sell their produce on this market and in addition have pledged nearly \$100,000 for construction. The balance of the cost is being borrowed from the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, which was set up by the Federal government to furnish financial assistance to worthy agricultural cooperatives.

The Menands site is a hive of industry. Work is being rushed on the selling platforms of the farmers' section. Over these platforms, before cold weather calls a halt to activities, it is expected that more than 90 per cent of the vegetables and fruit grown in the surrounding counties will find its way to market.

The first block of the shipped-in produce section is nearly completed. Here will be located eight stores. These stores are already rented to eight of the more prominent dealers in citrus fruits, bananas and other commodities and grown in that district. As need arises additional blocks will be constructed.

The first wholesale building is under construction and has already been leased. Within a few years it is expected

that the Menands Market will be the food center for the entire Capital District. Here will come the buyers of fruits and vegetables, eggs and poultry, both wholesale and retail, and here they will find farmers selling their own carefully-grown, accurately-graded and well-packed produce, and here they will find dealers leasing stores from farmers in which they are handling all types of agricultural produce not grown by those farmers.

Several other markets similar to the Menands project are at present being operated or are under construction in the Northeastern states. Possibly, the largest and most complete is the Frontier Food Terminal at Buffalo, but crowding it closely for first place are the Newark Market, the Paterson, New Jersey Market, and the Governor Dyer Market at Providence, Rhode Island. A similar market is planned for Syracuse, New York, and there is a definite move on foot to erect an enormous market at Boston.

In New Jersey a different type of market has been perfected. Here, instead of the farmer displaying his produce and dickering direct with the buyer, a sample from his load is displayed and the load sold at auction. At least three markets are operating successfully on this plan.

To many it seems as though the development of these cooperative markets is one of the most interesting and important phases in the growth of the cooperative movement. It is a great step forward in moving the fruits and vegetables of our farm to the tables of the consumers in just as short a time as possible and at just as low a cost as is consistent with good business. At the same time this method of marketing will insure for the grower the highest price for his product commensurate with its grade and condition,

BAABOY CHICKS

WOLF BABY CHICKS from Flocks Inspected by A.P.A.

New Low Summer Prices — Order From This Ad
Buy Now! Since closing down part of our plant we have discontinued Utility grade and now offering "A" quality at Utility prices and "AA" quality at "A" prices. All bloodtested with Antigen for B. W. D. by Gilbert Wolf, American Poultry Association Flock Inspector. All reactors removed. We guarantee 100% live delivery and 14 day livability, which means replacing losses for first 7 days at 1/2 and last 7 days at 1/4 of original price.

**Bloodtested
14 Breeds**

	Wolf "A" Quality Mating Bloodtested and Flock inspected by A. P. A.			Wolf "AA" Quality Mating Bloodtested and Flock inspected by A. P. A.		
	100	500	1000	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	6.30	31.50	63.00	7.00	34.75	69.00
Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas						
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks						
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas						
New Hampshire Reds						
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons						
Jersey Black Giants	7.50	37.50	75.00	8.00	40.00	80.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	6.30	31.50	63.00	6.50	32.50	65.00
Assorted Odds and Ends	6.30	31.50	63.00	6.40	32.00	64.00

For 25 chicks add 1c per chick — for 50 chicks add 1/2c per chick — \$1.00 books your order — We ship C.O.D. for balance.

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STRICKLER'S STURDY BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

(BWD STAINED ANTIGEN TEST) BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION. ELECTRIC HATCHED. QUALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Big Hatches June 25; July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; August 6, 13, 20, 27. Per 50 100 500 1000

Large English White Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$3.30 \$6.40 \$32.00 \$63.00
Barred Ply. Rocks, White Ply. Rocks, Extra choice for broilers. 3.60 7.00 34.00 67.00
New Hampshire Reds; Jersey Black Giants. 4.50 8.50 41.00 80.00
100% prepaid live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Can ship C. O. D. Catalog Free.

STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A. SHERIDAN, PENNSYLVANIA

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. 100 500 1000
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns \$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
S. C. Barred Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
S. C. White Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
S. C. R. I. Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00
S. C. N. Hampshire Reds 8.00 37.50 75.00
Heavy Mixed \$6.30-100. Started Chicks 10c ea. and up.
Prepaid. 100% live del. guar. All Breeders Blood-Tested for Pullorum disease (BWD) antigen method. Order from ad or write for free circular, full description of our hatchery and breeders.

**CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Cert. 3480
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 50, McALISTERVILLE, PA.**

HILLSIDE CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.
ALL BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED.
(BWD Antigen stain test) Personally Supervised. Cert. 2153.
Large Type S. C. 100 500 1000
White Leghorns \$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
Rocks & Reds 6.30 31.50 63.00
100% live delivery guar. P.P. paid. Free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LEISTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision. 100 500 1000
Large Type Leghorns \$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
Rhode Island Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed 6.30 31.50 63.00
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. (Cert. No. 3009).
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. (Pullorum Disease) "Antigen Method", as approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, under our Personal Supervision. Cash or C. O. D. 100 500 1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns \$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
Barred & Wh. Plymouth Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
Rhode Island Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed 6.30 31.50 63.00
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All breeders blood-tested for Pullorum disease (BWD) by the Stained Antigen Method. Can ship at once, cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. prepaid. Cir. Free. Started Chicks & pullets at reasonable prices. SHIRK'S Hatchery.
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Large Type S.C. W. Leg. \$6.30-100; S.C. B. Rocks and Reds \$6.30-100. Mix \$6.30-100. Started Chicks, 1 to 4 wks. old at reasonable prices. All Breeders Blood Tested. Antigen test. 100% live del. prepaid. Cir. free.
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CHICKS from Blood-Tested Stocks, Antigen Test B.W.D. 100 500 1000
S.C. Wh. Leghorns, lg. type \$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
Wh. and Barred Ply. Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
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100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid. Certificate No. 5718. Write for Circular.
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SPECIAL MY BEST QUALITY
Rocks, Reds and W. Wyandottes \$3.50-50; \$6.75-100; W. Giants, \$9.-100; N. H. Reds, \$7.-100; H. Mixed \$6.30-100. Cash or C. O. D. Postpaid. Cert. 7763.
M. F. MATTERN, R 6, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

BOS QUALITY PULLETS

White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Healthy, sturdy, well developed stock. 6 wks. and older ready for shipment, C.O.D. on approval. All from blood-tested stock. Catalogue free. Low Prices.
BOS HATCHERY, R. No. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins, Extra Size. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

DUCKLINGS \$18 delivered. Eggs \$8.00-100. New low prices. Free catalog.
ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

PICK-OUTS
END IT WITH RUDOLPH'S VENTILATED PICK-OUTS
PRICE - IN 100 LOTS 2 1/2¢ EACH - IN 1000 LOTS \$20.00
If your Dealer cannot supply - WRITE US
RUDOLPH MFG. CO. VINELAND, N.J.



"Nearby Markets for

Average Returns of Eggs at Auction for the year

Place of Sale	Fancy Large	Grade A Large	Fancy Medium	Grade A Medium	A-Large Brown
New York City ..	28.7c	26.4c	22.0c	22.0c	27.2c
Flemington	30.7	29.0	25.5	24.9	27.4
Vineland	29.2	28.3	25.0	24.2	28.0
Poughkeepsie ...	29.5	29.3	24.8	24.6	27.8
Smithtown	31.4	30.6	26.3	25.8	28.1

Northeastern Poultrymen Go Into Business

I'VE often heard it said that the farmer is a poor business man. My only comment on that, as individuals, is "I've seen them that is, and I've seen them that haint." But when you get these farmers bunched together in an organization, "them that is" must take care of the business end for "them that haint." Without straining even my weak memory very hard I could easily name you fifty successful farmers' organizations right here in our Northeast that have proven that they can run their own business right along with the best of them. I believe our Northeast leads all sections (California ballyhoo notwithstanding) in total volume of business done or in number of successful organizations. Our cooperative egg and poultry marketing system alone, did a \$6,000,000 business in 1933 and will probably do over \$8,000,000 in 1934.

I expect our newest business development is the cooperative egg and poultry auction system. This system is quite young yet, but it looks like it's "goin' places."

A year ago I gave a little report on how four of the older egg auctions were benefiting poultrymen. There seemed to be quite a little interest in it, so I'm making my second annual report on that subject.

\$65,500.00 Extra

Probably the best two proofs I can cite for the success of egg auctions are:

1. They're growing.
2. They netted the users of only 4 of the 20 auctions \$65,500.00 above top prices in New York City.

To substantiate the latter statement this is what I did. I averaged the returns for each of the main grades of eggs for all auction sales from July 3, 1933 to June 15, 1934. The auctions I studied were the same four as last year.

Then I took the yearly average of the top N. Y. prices on Premium Marks, Specials, Mediums, and Hen-nery Browns.

To get the differences I compared top prices of Premium Marks with average prices of Auction Fancy large; top prices on Specials with average prices of Auction Grade A Large; top prices on Nearby Mediums with average prices on Auction Fancy Mediums, and also Grade A Mediums. Top prices on Special Packs of Hen-nery Browns with average prices of Auction Grade A Large Browns.

That's a fair enough comparison, isn't it? At the top of this page you will find the figures in cents per dozen. In round numbers Flemington sold 65,000 cases during the past year; Vineland 58,000; Poughkeepsie 20,000; and Smithtown 13,200.

Now to be sure that the comparison is fair and because I do not want to give the auction masters too much of a swelled head, I have deducted the selling costs from the auction prices and then adjusted them for differences in transportation costs. Then figuring the distribution of auction eggs into the different grades I got the average difference between the auctions and top New York prices net at the farm.

This is what I got: Flemington netted producers 46.2 cents a case more. Vineland netted producers 35.7 cents a case more. Poughkeepsie netted producers 34.2 cents a case more. Smithtown netted producers 54.9 cents a case more.

Now, in round numbers Flemington sold 65,000 cases of eggs during the past year; Vineland sold 58,000; Poughkeepsie 20,000, and Smithtown 13,200.

Therefore, all eggs marketed through these four auctions netted the poultrymen above what they would have gotten had they all received the top prices on each grade in New York.

\$30,030.00	for the past year at	Flemington
20,706.00	for the past year at	Vineyard
7,524.00	for the past year at	Poughkeepsie
7,247.00	for the past year at	Smithtown

\$65,507.00 at the four auctions.

Other Services

So you see, the farmer isn't such a slouch in looking after his own business.

Really this is only part of the accomplishment of the auction system. Not all the poultrymen in the auction territories sell their eggs on the auction, but the auction sets the price which other dealers must pay to get eggs out of that territory. For instance, when the Auction started, the premium price paid by New York receivers for Vineland eggs was 2c. I am reliably informed that it will be 3c after July first because of the Vineland auction.

Probably the territory that has benefited most is the Flemington area. Eddie Gauntt who was then county agent of Hunterdon County, told me that before the auction was established egg dealers were driving through that territory and paying 3 to 5 cents under New York top prices for eggs. Now they have to match auction returns or go without. The auction has really netted all farmers in that territory around \$1.50 per case more. That's some record.

A Growing Baby

The auction system seems to be a real robust youngster. In 1931 there was only one producers' country egg auction in the Northeast. On July 11, 1934 there will be 21 cooperative country egg auctions, 1 cooperative country poultry auction (a number of the egg auctions sell poultry also), 2 cooperative terminal market egg auctions, and 2 privately-owned country egg auctions. The number of patrons to each of the growing auctions is steadily increasing also.

The baby is well and growing fine, thank you.

It would be wrong to write an article of this sort without giving credit to the pioneer egg auction which is that of the Pacific Egg Producers, now 12 years old. This is still the only terminal market producers egg auction. We all know what a wonderful job this has done for the Pacific Coast poultrymen.

Now the Northeast will have a terminal market auction. On July 11 the Brooklyn Cooperative G. L. F. Egg Auction will hold its first sale at 48 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y. This is being set up primarily to serve the poultrymen of the Northeast having 1,000 birds or more who are not now being served by a country auction or the G. L. F.'s New York Department on Duane St.

—J. C. Huttar.

Rhizoctonia, wireworms, scab fungi, gnats, and millipeds were found to be the main causes of potato-tuber defects on 313 farms studied in the state. Factors that influence the occurrence of potato scab in New York are given in Cornell bulletin P-581.

Nearby Poultrymen



Time to Start Culling

IN the fall of 1918 I went to Kentucky to work as an extension poultryman. I was fresh out of college and from the first Cornell Poultry Judging School. One of my first jobs was to hold a series of culling demonstrations, something that had never been done in the state. It didn't take me long to tell all I knew about culling poultry, so we made the meetings short and snappy and held as many as 5 or 6 each day.



L. E. Weaver

In recent years culling demonstrations have rather gone out of fashion. We have assumed that by this time everybody knows how to tell which are the layers and which are the loafers, and that they are so thoroughly convinced of the need of getting the non-layers out before they eat up all the profits that culling demonstrations are no longer needed.

Flocks Are Not Being Culled

I think that we have been assuming too much. The truth is that farm flocks are not being culled as they could and should be. There is no question in my mind that, with the price of feed where it is today, if the farm flocks in the area covered by the *American Agriculturist* were consistently culled as they should be this summer, thousands of dollars would be saved in the next few months.

Last fall County Agent L. H. Woodward of Chemung County, N. Y., stated that he was convinced that it is time to revive culling demonstrations. A new generation of poultry keepers have arisen who know not how to cull, or else the older generation has forgotten how. Perhaps in our writing and discussions at meetings we have had so much to tell about body type and head type and exceptions to the rules that people have the idea that culling is a difficult and complicated job, one that is too much for them to try to do.

Culling is Easy

My Kentucky experience and others since then have convinced me that only a few very simple facts need be known and used in order to do ones own culling, and do it well. Mr. Woodward and I are so sure of this that we are going to run a series of simplified culling classes, three or four each day in Chemung county. We are going to have ten or a dozen hens in a wire pen. Each hen will carry a number that can easily be read by persons standing around the pen. With pencil and paper in hand

each person will list the hens that look as though they are through for the summer and those that are still going strong. Then we will catch them up and examine each bird carefully to check on the selections. After going over 3 or 4 such lots of hens I feel sure that most anyone can go home and do a fairly good rough and ready job of culling by just having a catching hook to catch up the most obvious culls, or by the use of a flashlight when the birds are on the roosts. Such a system works out very well indeed, particularly where a local market will take a few dressed or live birds each week.

The best plan is to catch and put into crates every bird that looks or acts at all suspicious. This includes all birds with rough-looking or bare necks, missing tail feathers or other signs of a molt, all birds with pale or shriveled combs, all that show yellow color in their shanks or beaks, also all that are inactive or that are unusually nervous and flighty.

The Check-up

Now examine the suspects one by one. Some can no doubt readily be pronounced not guilty and released at once. The others can be sent to market if they are in good flesh. Otherwise it may be well to put them in a pen for a few days of conditioning. Another good reason for holding them a few days is that in case you have made errors you will know it by the eggs you get from the supposed culls.

In making the check-up, first find out if the bird is laying. Even if her legs are yellow she should not be thrown out if her abdomen is soft and full and the vent large and moist. She may have had a broody spell and gained back some lost color. As long as she is back on the job and ready to go again it certainly is good judgment to give her another chance.

But if the abdomen is contracted, that is, if the pubic bones are close to each other and the end of the keel bone is drawing up in the rear so that there is only 2 or 3 fingers width between it and the pubic bones; and if the vent is becoming small and puckered and with a yellow color in the skin around the edges; and if the same yellow color is showing in the ear lobes and around the eyes and at the base of the beak, then we can be quite sure that that bird has stopped laying. It is true that occasionally such a bird, if left in the flock will come back into production after a few weeks of rest. Nine times out of ten, however, she is through for the rest of the summer. If you had the trap-nest records of such birds you would find that they seldom have more than a hundred eggs to their credit up to the day of culling, as compared to perhaps 180 or more eggs for the better birds. In other words these early quitters have been low producers all along. Now is your chance to locate them and get them out of the flock.



A culling demonstration in Kentucky in 1918. L. E. Weaver is holding a hen and stands at the right.



HEN POWER

HEN POWER—call it what you will—is the ability to keep right on laying eggs week after week, month after month with retained strength and vigor. It's the power to convert feed quickly and continuously into eggs and at the same time to replenish body reserves.

It's false economy to let growing pullets "coast along" with incomplete or inadequate feed. You may think they're coasting when in reality they're taking a skid. Money saved by incomplete or inadequate feeding is not really saved at all. The growing pullet has two requirements for feed — growth and energy — and good feed is not wasted in preparing her as fully as possible for egg production. Summer feeding and management of the growing pullet flock will greatly influence its *hen power* next winter.

You can build *hen power* into your pullets with greatest economy by feeding G.L.F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH right through to egg production.

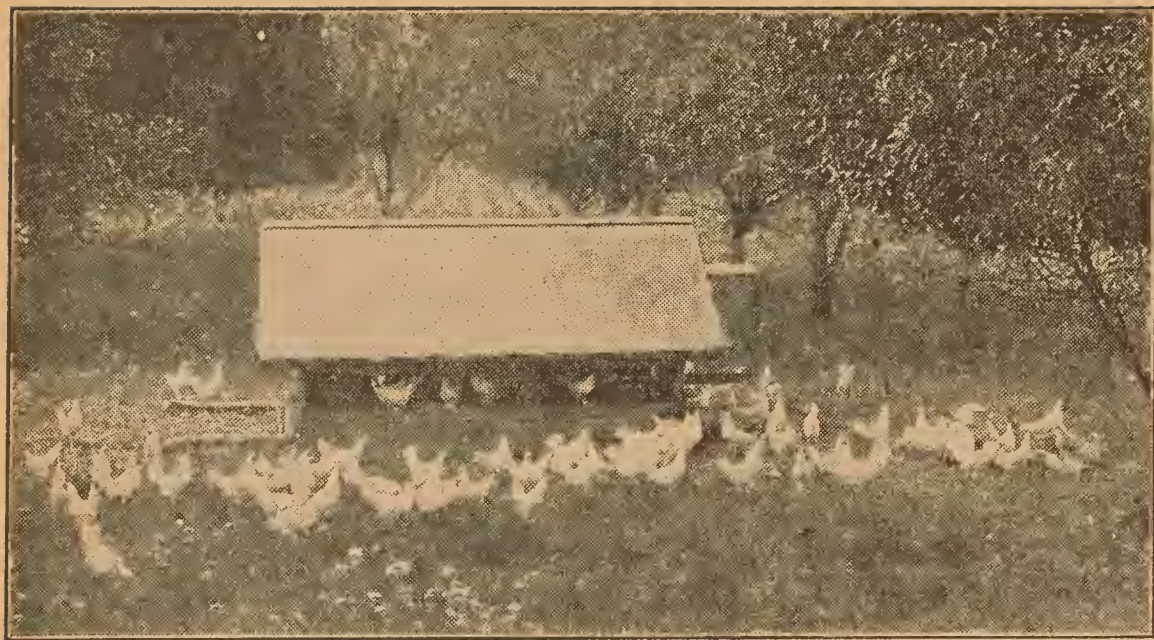
For twelve years, this mash has fully met every pullet-rearing requirement. This fresh, palatable, highly nutritious mash contains ample proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals — each present in careful balance. It's risky to feed a cheaper, less complete mash; and it's uneconomical to pay more than the cost of G.L.F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH, fed fifty-fifty with G.L.F. SCRATCH GRAINS from 3 months to maturity.

Ask your local Agent which of your neighbors are following the G.L.F. poultry program — compare results in *Hen Power*.

G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA, NEW YORK



Next winter's production is dependent upon your success in growing good pullets now. Here is an ideal location with shade, clean range and a range shelter with wire sides, so that pullets will not be uncomfortably hot. This layout, plus healthy stock, proper feeding and plenty of room, will produce a nice even bunch of pullets like the ones shown here. If yours are not growing properly there may still be time to find and correct the trouble. Tell us your problem and we will try to help.

Blood Testing for Pullorum Disease

A FEW weeks ago I was on a Massachusetts poultry farm where there had been no reactors to the blood test for pullorum disease, sometimes called B. W. D., in fourteen years. The farm is located at Colrain, Franklin County, and is owned by C. T. Avery and Son.

On this farm there is a laying flock of 8,000 Rhode Island Reds. Hens are confined to the houses, but the young stock are raised on range which is rotated so that pullets are on the same ground only one year out of three.

Mr. Avery has been in the poultry

it may be, and doubtless is, correct to state that the breeding stock has been tested for pullorum disease, but most poultrymen would admit that there is far more danger of getting chicks which have the disease from such farms, than from farms where there have been no reactors for a number of years.

Unfortunately, it seems to us, state regulations are not uniform, and as a result, breeding stock which meets official requirements in one state would not qualify in another.

These are facts which poultrymen desiring to build up disease-free flocks should know and consider.

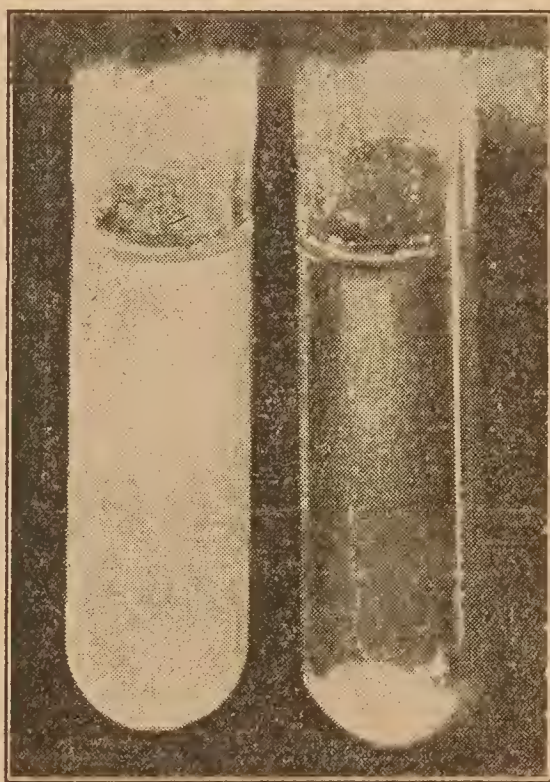
—H. L. Costline.

The Soda Flush

I have been reading your article of April 14th. Your article describes my trouble in my small flock of Rhode Island Reds. I thought perhaps that it would clear up after the weather turned warm, but it has not. Therefore, I am writing to ask you what the soda flush is and how to give it. What do you spray the flock with at night?

Also, what advantage do New Hampshire Reds have over Rhode Island Reds?

The "soda flush" is a mild laxative treatment similar to Epsom salts in effect. It is not a cure, but merely an aid to getting birds back into condition. A quarter of a pound of baking soda is put into five gallons of the



Two test tubes where blood has been tested according to the Tube Agglutination method. The settling out process, observed in the tube to the right, indicates that the bird from which the blood came has pullorum disease.

The Stained Antigen test for pullorum disease is relatively rapid and inexpensive.

business for forty years, and a few years ago took his son into partnership with him. Recently they have been hatching some crossbred chicks, using Rhode Island Red hens and Barred Rock males.

The excellent record of freedom from pullorum disease on this farm turns my thoughts toward the blood test. There are two methods: One is known as the "Stained Antigen" and is fairly rapid and inexpensive, but is believed by some authorities to be less accurate than the older and longer method with the rather technical name of the "Tube Agglutination" method.

This indicates that when buying chicks or stock from farms where the breeding stock is advertised as blood-tested, it will be worth while to determine which method was used.

It is also obvious that there is a wide difference between poultry farms which do not have reactors and have not had for a number of years, and those which test their breeding stock each year and remove all reactors. In the latter case,

drinking water and given for one day. It may be repeated after four or five days.

It happened that the only spray we had on hand was a coal tar disinfectant. We used that, but I feel that it would have been better if we had used a chlorinated dust which is on the market. It should be blown in the air above the birds with a dust gun. Or lacking that you can dust it over the birds by putting the dust into a coarsely woven sack and shaking this above them. You can probably get this product at your local dairy supply house. It is often used in disinfecting milking machines.

New Hampshire Reds are earlier maturing than R. I. Reds. Their eggs hatch better as a rule. Some strains are better layers than certain strains of R. I. Reds, but the R. I. Reds at the N. Y. Laying tests are outlaying the N. H. Reds.

—L. E. W.

Catching Crate

Bill Perkins knows that it is time to sort out the cockerels and put them by themselves so that the pullets will have a better chance. He heard it over the radio, his wife has told him so, and the County Agent sent him a letter about it. Sure, he knows all about it, but how in heck is he going to do it? You can't use a catching hook to catch four weeks old cockerels, and if you try to run them into a corner and pick them up by hand they pile up and there will probably be half a dozen smothered at the bottom of the pile. Bill has tried that before now.

The solution of Bill's problem is the catching crate. It is also the answer to the question of how to catch the hens so that they can be culled without scaring them out of a week's laying.

Catching crates have some definite requirements. Narrow enough to be carried through an ordinary door. Large enough to hold at least 20 to 25 hens at one time to save making too many drives when the entire flock is culled. Sides tight enough to hold four weeks old chicks. A sliding door at the end or side through which to drive the birds into the crate and another one in the top for taking them out one by one.

The plan and bill of material for the Cornell catching crate will be found on the inside of the back cover of Cornell Bulletin No. 139 Poultry Houseing and Appliances. Free upon request.

Raising Turkeys

Professor Roy E. Jones of the Connecticut Agricultural College is the author of a bulletin on Profitable Turkey Production, which covers the following ten points rather thoroughly:

1. Use vigorous early-maturing poult.
2. Hatch and brood artificially.
3. Clean brooder houses and equipment.
4. Brood entirely free from poultry contamination.
5. Feed in non-waste hoppers on wire feeding floors.
6. Confine and use wire porches for at least 10 weeks.
7. Feed high protein yet economical rations.
8. Range on clean ground and move each 2 or 3 weeks.
9. Finish and select for market.
10. Market under the state grade and label.

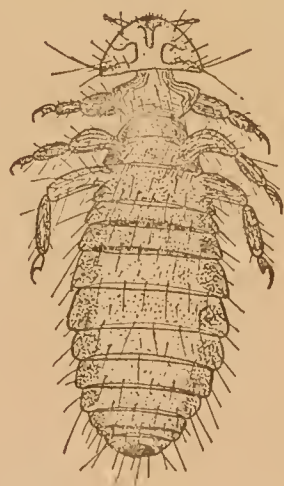
Readers who wish for a copy of the bulletin should write to the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs Conn., and ask for a copy of Extension Bulletin No. 149 on Profitable Turkey Production.

The Prairie Schooner Brooder-House

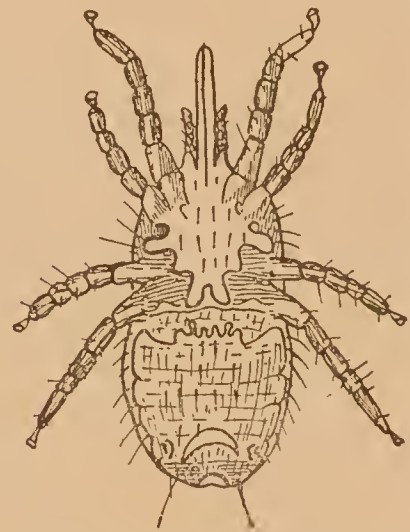
Poultrymen are reading *American Agriculturist*. Just listen to this from Charles Robinson, Savannah, Wayne County, New York:

"I saw the picture of our brooder coop in the *Agriculturist*, also your request for the owner's name. Last August. . . you took several snapshots. The picture does not do the ventilation justice. In each front and back end just under the roof is a door for ventilation. The picture shows the side ventilation. It has proved so satisfac-

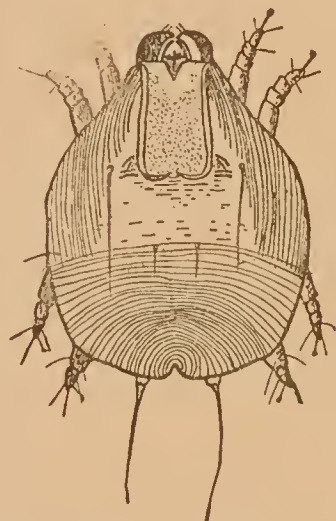
Three Profit-Killers



A drawing, considerably enlarged, of a body louse. Several kinds of lice attack hens, but they are all similar in that they stay on the birds all the time and eat the skin or feathers. They can be poisoned by using one of several materials including sodium fluoride or mercuric ointment. The hens have to be handled individually, and a good time to do it is when you are going through the flock to cull out non-producers. Another control measure is the use of Black Leaf Forty on the roosts.



This is an enlarged portrait of a common poultry mite often called Red Mite. They suck blood from the hens during the night and live on the roosts during the daytime. They are red because they are full of blood. They can be controlled by painting the roosts with some good mite destroyer, or with used crankcase oil. Paint the roosts twice a year as a control measure, instead of trying to kill them after the house is badly infested. There is nothing like "race suicide" in the mite family!



A drawing, much enlarged, of a scaly leg mite. This fellow is too small to be easily seen. He lives under the scales on the hen's legs and causes them to become rough. This pest can be controlled by dipping the hen's legs in a mixture of one-half pint of kerosene and one pint of raw linseed oil, or by using an ointment made from five parts of melted vaseline and one part of caraway oil.

Illustrations reproduced from Bulletin 363 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

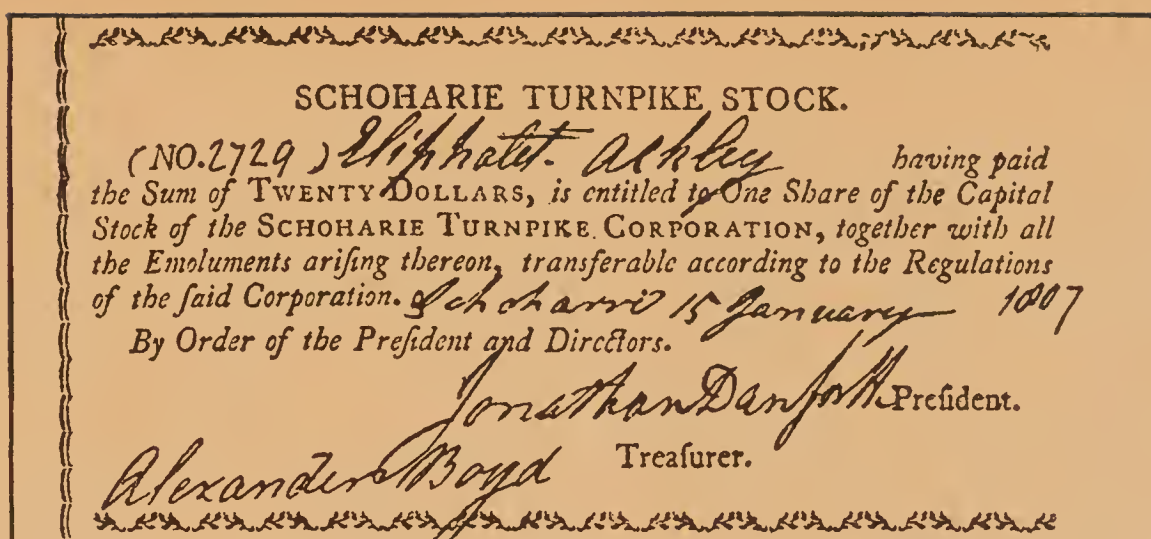
tory that we built another this spring. Three others have been built in the neighborhood. It is built on skids and moves very easily. No trouble to heat in severe weather."

Patent in the history of our State. It is notorious that in the granting of these patents it was a common practice to name certain individuals sometimes referred to as "straw men"—mythical grantees who promptly stepped out of the picture and are heard of no more. So far as I can learn this seems to have been the function of the six names which follow that of Johannes Hardenburg.

In the description of the tract no measured distances are given but certain fixed objects are taken as constituting the boundaries and it is altogether likely that in this instance the grantors failed to realize what a tremendous area they were conveying. The eastern boundary of the Patent was the water-shed between the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers and the western boundary was the western branch of the latter stream. The prominent mountain near Stamford called Utsayantha was a northwest corner and the Patent ran south to a point within eighteen miles of Port Jervis. It comprised land now making parts of the four counties of Delaware, Greene, Sullivan and Ulster. In shape it was an irregular quadrangle and the approximate area was some two million acres or almost three times as large as the much more famous Manor of Rensselaerwyck which in its great day included nearly all of Rensselaer and by far the larger part of Albany County. It was in truth a far-flung domaine to be held in the possession of a single man.

At the time the grant was made, the whole vast region was an unexplored and almost unknown wilderness. True—for almost a century before this an occasional Dutch fur-trader, seeking peltry among the Indians, who held the head waters of the Delaware, had now and again threaded the narrow, hard beaten Indian trails which laced the country, but it is doubtful if there was anywhere a single white family making permanent residence. So far as it was occupied at all, the inhabitants were Delaware Indians, a rather feeble tribe acknowledging the overlordship of the Iroquois who held the great heart of the State and whom the whites freely recognized as a puissant people.

I think it is very likely that Johannes, the first proprietor of the Hardenburg Patent, never even set foot on his domain and it is certain that he did nothing to develop it. It was 1749, more than forty years after the grant before any serious effort to survey it was made. In that year, surveying parties were sent into the wilderness to plot it into definite tracts and it was a gigantic task continuing for three years. Eventually the Patent was marked out by erecting stone heaps every two miles on the outer lines and it was cut up into forty-two great lots which in after years were divided and subdivided into farms. These lots were not all the same size, but averaged about fifty thousand acres. In Greene County they were about twelve miles long. When the grant was made, it was assumed that the Indian title had been extinguished by treaty but during the survey the Iroquois asserted certain rights which were amicably settled by paying them one hundred and forty-nine pounds and sixteen shillings of English money, or seven hundred and fifty dollars. Judging from this transaction and from the purchase which Sir William Johnson made at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, it would seem that when dealing with the Indian a little of the white man's money went a long way.



A facsimile of the old Schoharie Turnpike Stock.

A Long Tale comes to An END

(Continued from Page 1)

Immediately following the Revolution this Patent in common with the rest of the State began very rapidly to fill up with settlers but it was not until about 1790 that a grandson of Johannes, the Patentee, came to live in his kingdom. About that year he came to where the house now stands. Family tradition is not definite but from what I could gather it seems most probable that at first he lived in a house of wood but a little later he built him a big substantial three-story house of stone with massive walls and deep window seats and now after nearly a century and a half it stands as plumb and fore-square as on the day—when those now long dead stone-masons laid down their tools declaring that they had completed a home worthy of the great Patroon. Later in comparatively modern times, as the type of architecture attests, there was added to the original stone structure a wooden addition—a somewhat incongruous feature of the place.

The Proprietor not only erected a fine home but within a quarter of a mile by the side of a little falls on the Bear Kill he built him a saw-mill and grist-mill, indispensable utilities of the pioneer neighborhood. So it was that one of the first post-offices established in that region was here and called Hardenburg Mills. From

the family papers, I copied the Commission as Post Master given to Lewis Hardenburg in 1815.

General Post Office,
Washington City,
August 15, 1815.

Sir: From the information I have received, I conclude it will be agreeable to you to accept the office of Post Master at Hardenburg Mills, Delaware County, N. Y.

I herewith send you a copy of the law for regulating the post office, a key for opening the mail and forms and directions conformable therewith. The enclosed bond you will be pleased to execute with a sufficient surety or sureties and then return the same together with the oath or affirmation after it has been duly certified by the Justice of the Peace before whom you shall take and subscribe it. When they are received at this office, a commission will be forwarded.

Yours respectfully,
R. S. Meigs.

To Mr. Lewis Hardenburg.

Such was the form of a Post Office Commission one hundred and nineteen years ago.

In their time, these old Patroons were men of large affairs. Some of them kept Secretaries and clerks and maintained separate offices apart from their homes, equipped with maps and records and the vast detail that grew

up along with their business of the sale and rental of lands. I take it that in the palmy days Hardenburg House must have been a busy place with the coming and going of tenants and the matters of sales and defaults and foreclosures. From the Hardenburg papers I copied a lease, evidently in some way related to their affairs although their name does not appear. After a hundred and forty-five years the ink is still clear and distinct and the penmanship has a copper-plate exactness such as only the old time skilled bookkeeper could equal. The lease is at least an interesting commentary on the agricultural practices of that remote period.

Not only did the old house have an active business life, but I feel sure time was when it must have been the center of a social and political life as well. The great landowners of eastern New York felt themselves a ruling aristocracy and to surprising extent they inter-married and maintained the traditions of their class. It seems certain that now and again Stephen van Rensselaer, sometimes known as the Great Patroon, was a guest in the stone house on the Ithaca Turnpike. At an earlier day, the Hardenburgs were a prolific race and in those generations eight or more children romped through the old house and ran up and down the stairs and filled the rooms with their laughter. It is the irony of fate that at length the line ended in one child—a daughter, Agnes, who never married and who last September, "passed to where beyond these voices there is peace." So it is that the tale comes to an end.

I did not have access to the real archives of the family because they are today locked in a safe and the secret combination rests with Agnes and she has gone wither she may never be questioned concerning it. The Executor said that the safe must be drilled or cut open with a torch and when this is done a great mass of forgotten documents will be revealed. I hope among them may be the great parchment scroll with the Royal Letters Patent given under the hand of Queen Anne in 1708.

Time was when Johannes Hardenburg might have gone to the top of his highest hill and have looked across the landscape to the furthest blue horizon and have seen no land except what he might call his own. To the old stone house today, there is still attached about nine hundred acres—just the tiniest fragment of a once vast Barony. Much of this is mountain land of almost no agricultural value. When New York City some years ago built the Gilboa Reservoir, they took one hundred and twenty acres, including the fertile river "Flats" which were the heart of the farm.

But I am sure the house is haunted because all old and worthy houses where men have lived for generations are thronged with ghosts. There are ghosts of children saying their lessons and lovers walking under the moon light—ghosts of forgotten bridals with a young man and a maid standing with clasped hands and their eyes solemn with love and the wonder and the mystery of it—ghosts of new born babes, haunting upper chambers and ghosts of old men with good gray heads and women who had little left save memories. All of them are friendly spirits, who never did any one harm but are, I think, a little pleased and thankful that a casual stranger should take thought of them after all the unregarded years.

THE LEASE

"William Cockburn lets to Jacobus Winne the farm at the Pape-ways Kill (leased to Michael Hoff) during the remainder of the least, he paying the Yearly Rent and performing the Covenants therein Contained. The Whole of the Hay Land and what can be made to lay for Hay, Jacobus to cutt and make it in Cocks and he and Cockburn to divide it equally between them, Jacobus to fix a New Barracks and make a Good Fence Round it, Cockburn to pay the Carpenter, Jacobus to clean all the Hay Land and to keep it in good fence and to have it the first three years after Clearing for his trouble. The piece by the Orchard Jacobus to Plough and Sow this year and to have the Whole Crop, after to be sowed with Timothy and left for Hay Land.

Kingston 1st April 1789
Witnesses
John Cox
Christina Cockburn

Will: Cockburn
his
Jacobus X Winne
mark

Little Big-Heart

By C. A. Stephens

Three Maine boys go to Portland to see the great fire. A small child who cannot find her parents attaches herself to them. Deserted by the other two, one boy whose family is away takes her home and sends for a nearby maiden lady, saying that he wants to give her a kitten.

As a result Miss Euphemia cares for the child, but this causes a quarrel with her brother with whom she lives and she leaves home. Later the quarrel is patched up and Sissy continues to live with Euphemia and Canaan Lovejoy.

Dassa, as Sissy is now called, is known for her love for animals. She publicly prevents a driver from beating his oxen at a pulling contest, and later interferes when a teacher punishes one of the pupils.

Indirectly Dassa's interference with school discipline brought about a sad state of affairs. Several teachers resigned, finally one secured order by severe corporal punishment, and then the schoolhouse was burned. Finally Dassa, now seventeen years old, was asked to teach a private school.

THE riot at the paper-mills occurred on Tuesday forenoon, the day after the fall term of Dassa's school had begun. It was her custom to walk to and fro from the Lovejoy farm to the schoolroom, save in very bad weather, when Canaan frequently hitched up his horse and carried her.

She was approaching the village when the shouting and uproar at the mill gate, plainly audible half a mile away, filled her with anxious forebodings, as fears of violence had prevailed for many weeks. She hastened on to the schoolroom, for she knew the children would be alarmed. Not more than twenty of her fifty pupils had come. These were in a state of great excitement and dreadfully terrified.

"My muzzer's gone to ze mill!" one little tot sobbed. "Dey's killin' her!"

"Come on, teacher!" another youngster cried. "The scabs has come! Le's go see my fadder club 'em! He's a-goin' to do it! He told ma so! An' ma, sh's gone, too!"

Another little girl ran to Dassa, sobbing, "They're going to shoot my father! Mother says so! Don't let 'em shoot my father!"

Two urchins rushed upstairs, breathless. "They're goin' to burn the mill!" one yelled. "They're goin' to roast the scabs!" howled the other.

Frightened cries burst forth from the smaller children. As if in confirmation of the last tidings, a hoarse clamor of shouts was borne in at the open windows, quickly succeeded by the crash of glass and clatter of missiles from the direction of the mills.

A wild horror of this imminent bloodshed took possession of Dassa—the same overmastering impulse to prevent it which always fell on her at sight of cruelty, blows or weapons. Some im-

pulsion stronger than herself appeared to control her on such occasions, nerving her to interpose, without thought or regard for danger to herself. She could not recall afterward when or how she left the schoolroom that morning; but the children said that she suddenly started up, kissed the little one who was crying for her mother, bidding her and the others to remain in the room, and rushed down the stairs and away, without hat or wrap.

The child ran after her, however, sobbing loudly, and so did all the other children. A stream of crumpled little sunbonnets and bare heads chased, weeping, after her, and were not far behind when she reached the scene of the melee at the mill yard.

The strikers had battered down the gate, but were then met by a stream of water from the nozzle of a four-inch hose, connected with a steam pump in the mill. The Elder had ordered this expedient to be tried first.

Surprised, drenched to their skins, the assailants fell back for the moment, but not for long.

"What's a wetting?" cried one of the leaders, contemptuously. "Get clubs! Take axes! Follow me! Rush the gate!"

They were again warned. The Elder himself appeared in the gateway. "Men," he shouted, in determined tones, "look out what you do! Beware! I shall defend my property. I have used water first, but I shall use bullets next time! Keep back! Your violence will win no concessions from me. Keep back, I say! Your blood be on your own heads if you attack us again! This is my last word to you!"

The sheriff also attempted to address the mob, but few heard what he said, so great was the uproar. A hundred angry, excited operatives were shouting at once; and stones flew again, thrown by the more cowardly ones in the rear, even while the Elder and the sheriff were trying to make themselves heard. It was a babel of savage voices, the more reckless goading on the timid, crying, "Make a rush! What are ye afraid of? There's only six of them! Rush them! Put the torch to that mill! Roast out the scabs!"

The watchmen and deputies, thus driven to bay, cocked their carbines and nerved themselves for a hand-to-hand conflict. The crowd filled the whole street out to the right of the mill; but a space twelve or fifteen yards in width separated the throng from the gateway, and to the left the street beside the fence was clear.

Along this open space, and up to the very gateway itself, now ran Dassa, with eager, appealing looks, her face flushed, her hands raised entreatingly. A piece of iron pipe, thrown by some

rioter, struck the fence above her head, and falling, bruised her face and shoulder; a stone, too, fell against the skirt of her white school gown. She seemed neither to feel nor to notice either of these missiles, but stared at the levelled carbines, and cried out, imploringly, "Oh, don't don't, don't shoot! Please, please, pray don't! Don't fire at them!" Then, turning on the instant toward the shouting, menacing mob, she implored them to stop, to wait, to listen!

The novelty of such a spectacle—this unarmed, sweet-faced girl in such a place—constrained all who saw her, and practically the operatives, who knew her as the teacher of their children, to pause, disconcerted, and to hesitate; for by this time a blood-stain showed on her face and clothing.

Still the rougher, more brutal portion of the crowd shouted, "Get out of the way!"

But Dassa made herself heard. Her voice seemed to carry over every other sound. "Don't do this! Don't do this cruel, wicked thing!" she cried. "It is all wrong! It is horrible!"

By this time two of the foremost of the frightened, crying children that had followed after from the schoolroom overtook her, and sped instinctively to her for protection. Ten or twelve others were close behind; and terrified still more by what they now saw, the whole weeping flock of them clustered about Dassa and clung to her.

Nor were they all weeping and hapless. Several of the hardier little boys of her pupils showed fight, and rallied to protect their teacher, shaking their little fists and howling defiance. They were not going to have "teacher" harmed!

A stranger spectacle was perhaps never presented—a young schoolmistress and her pupils interposing to quell a mob of angry strikers! Some of these strikers, too, were the parents of the children, and the instinct of parental affection led them to stop short, or rush forward to save the youngsters from getting hurt.

These fathers and mothers all knew Dassa—knew what she had done at school for their children. There was probably no one else in the place to whom they would have listened at such a moment; but they knew that Dassa was true, and that she was their friend. Some of the worse ones still attempted to push her aside, but Dassa made herself heard, and her appeal prevailed. "Don't do this!" she said, earnestly. "It is all wrong. Why burn the mill? The superintendent has said that he will do all that he properly can do to satisfy you. He has told me that he will. I am sure of it. I pledge my word that he will. Stand by him. Trust him. I know he'll do right."

Others might have used such words without producing any effect at such a time, but Dassa's earnestness impressed those who heard her.

The first furious onset of the mob had been checked, and the angry throng put in a mood for second thought. The Elder, who had come hastily through the gateway, more to save Dassa from further injury than to address the crowd, now perceived that something more might be said. He confirmed Dassa's promise handsomely, and perhaps agreed to more than he otherwise would, but for a wish to sustain her.

"Men!" he shouted. "I told you a moment ago that I would yield nothing to your violence, nor will I do so. But if you wish to hear what I have to say, and will listen civilly, I will tell you what I intended to do."

"I cannot grant your full demand for a ten per cent. advance of wages, but I will meet you half-way, and a little more. I will make a six per cent. advance. The question of hours of labor is one too great and far-reaching for me to act upon alone. It is a question that involves laborers everywhere. If the eight-hour system is adopted, it should be done by all mills and occupations, at one time, over the whole country. I am ready to adopt it when other manufacturers do, but not alone and in advance of others."

"I have something to propose, however, which I think, in the long run, will be better for you than anything you at present demand. It is this. I propose to you now and hereafter to make each operative in my employ who has been at this mill three years, and has shown himself or herself honest, industrious and disposed to make the business we do successful, a working partner with me in the business and a sharer in the profits. After reserving from the earnings of the mill four per cent. interest on the capital invested, and a sum sufficient for taxes, insurance and the repairs needed for the maintenance of the property, I propose to divide the remainder of profits with you, share and share alike, as working partners with me. I repeat, however, that this offer is to those only who show themselves disposed to work loyally with me to earn profits, and not to those who shirk work when they can, and seek to do harm and embarrass me. It is necessary that a working partner shall be loyal to the mill."

"This is all that I have to say at present, except that my former employees may go to work to-morrow morning at seven, if they please, under the terms of this new offer."

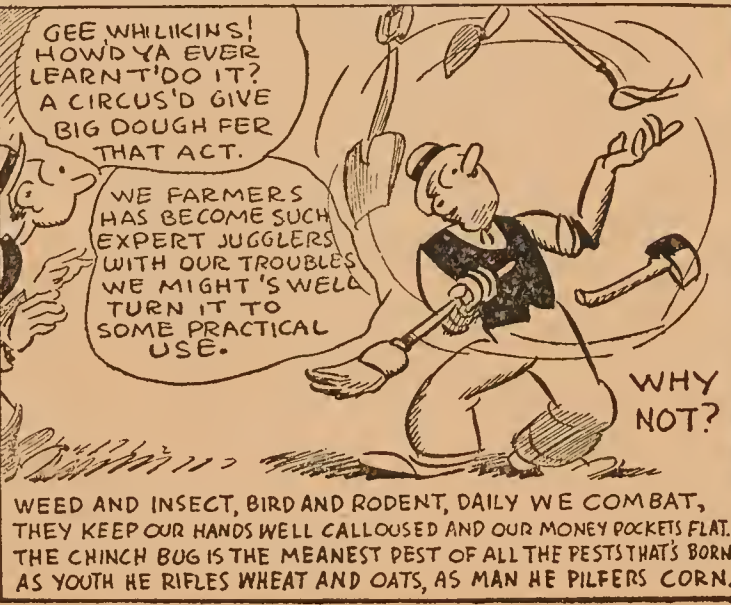
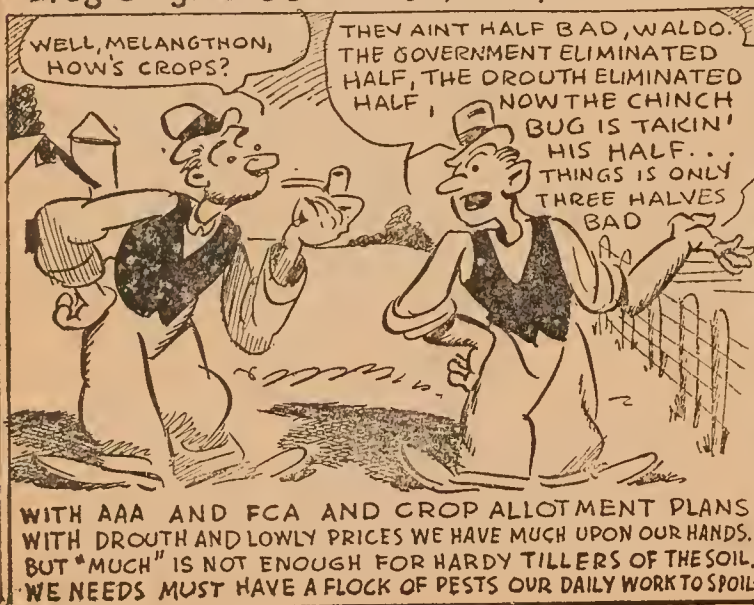
There were some in the crowd who interrupted the Elder with hoots and reviled the offer; but these were chiefly malcontents who had come there to foment disturbances rather than to benefit the laborers. The resident operatives perceived this, and showed a disposition to draw away from these and take counsel together. While a few dissented, by far the larger part were satisfied and pleased with the idea of having a working interest in the wel-

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fare of the mill.

The dissenters were mainly those who must be described as "degenerates" in the world of working people—that hopeless class of laborers who always hate their employer and do as little as they can. It is needless to say that if the world were made up wholly of such persons, everything would soon go to wreck and ruin. Human progress is possible only when the majority is well-disposed and willing to make personal sacrifices for the common good.

The next morning all but four of the former operatives resumed work, and if their faces were a truthful index of their feelings, they were heartily glad to become industrious again.

What bade fair the previous morning to result in a bloody encounter and lay the industrial part of the village in ashes was mercifully averted. An era of good-feeling had suddenly dawned, through the black clouds of hate and malice. The spirit of love and good-will had interposed at the critical moment in the social history of the town.

There were many inquiries for Dassa that morning; and heartfelt gratitude was shown by all when they learned she was at her schoolroom, with a bandaged face, but otherwise none the worse for her heroic adventure.

Were I to continue the biography of Little Big-Heart, it would, from this point onward, assume the more romantic form of a narrative of the affections, such as is not often published in this paper. What the reader may have already conjectured took place about a year later: Hardassa and the Elder were married. Her school over the old store was merged in the public schools of the town, which were then reorganized under a liberal and tolerant policy.

Although Dassa and the Elder were not much alike in spirit and in temper, he was fully capable of appreciating and respecting Dassa's gentle and affectionate nature. Her kindness and mildness seemed to contrast with his courage and resolution. Yet he was perfectly aware that she possessed a kind of sublime courage in danger, equal to or greater than his own.

I wish I were able to close this narrative with the time-honored ending that they "lived happily ever afterward." That, as in many stories from real life, was not to be. Less than a year and a half after their marriage

the Elder was assassinated at the office of a paper-mill, in which he was interested, in another state; shot at through the window in the evening by a half-crazed fanatic who believed, or professed to believe, that he was divinely commissioned to destroy the wealthy manufacturers of the country.

A strike had been threatened at this mill, and the Elder had arrived on the previous day to see what could be done in the way of a compromise. The actual operatives there were in no way concerned in the murder, and deplored it. The cause of honest workmen is never to be judged or prejudiced by these acts of weak-brained criminals. Such fanatics represent nothing save their own ferocious instincts.

Bereaved thus early in her married life, Dassa's mind appeared ere long to revert, with a renewed fondness, to philanthropic work. She now possessed an assured income from her late husband's estate, and it was at this point of her life that her interest was enlisted in the beneficent efforts of the Red Cross Society.

To the wide-spread, organized labors of this great humane enterprise the best of her subsequent life has been devoted. At a hundred scenes of accident and epidemic disease, at home and in foreign lands, and on many a battlefield where friend and foe have been succored and cared for alike, the means and the personal labors of our Little Big-Heart have been given to the alleviation and comfort of human agony. It is her loving contribution to the general onward progress of the human race.

(The End.)

The Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell has just prepared a mimeographed bulletin on the "Cost of Operating Farm Trucks." This was prepared for the purpose of giving information to farmers which might be needed by them in order to comply with the NRA Trucking Code.

Any reader who is interested in getting a copy of the Trucking Code can secure one from the New York State Truck Association, 1440 Broadway, New York City, and can secure a copy of "Cost of Operating Farm Trucks" by writing to *American Agriculturist*, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City, or to the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY says she's al-most beat a-workin' all day in the heat, that kitchen range that she has got heats up the kitchen mighty hot, it takes a lot of fire to bake the loaves of bread and hunks of cake to feed me and the hired man, she says she don't see how we can, on hot days have such appetite, she says we eat an awful sight. It takes a lot of cookin' when you've got to feed two hungry men. I'm sorry for Mirandy Jane, but we must have food to sustain our strength in harvest time, we must just eat until we almost bust or we could never stand the toil to gather crops from off the soil.

Mirandy says if I would get an oil stove for her she'd get shet of all this heat that makes her boil; if she could only cook with oil or gas it surely would relieve her of this cook stove, her pet peeve. The kitchen would be cool and nice; if I could only find the price I'd buy an oil stove so she could be free from luggin' in the wood, relieved from all the sweat and heat a-cookin' fence, a plow and other imple-

ments, when I have bought the things I need, the harnesses and clover seed, machinery the corn to shuck, I never seem to have no luck a-findin' money for to buy the things Mirandy'd like to try. She needs an oil stove, like as not, but she must wait until we've got some farm relief, when prices rise I'll just give her a grand surprise, I'll buy her ev'rything she asks to help to lighten up her tasks!

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THIS is the heyday of the year, when it comes to having plenty of good things to eat. Fruits, vegetables, plenty of milk and cream, butter and eggs—most farm families have these in abundance and need have no trouble

whatever in getting wholesome, healthful and appetizing food.

Vegetables can be such a delicious part of the meal, yet because the fresh ones are delicate, they are more often ruined by careless handling, either in preparation or in cooking, than any other item on the menu. A woman usually makes it a point of pride to make a good cake, when it would

never occur to her that well-cooked vegetables are just as important, and really harder to find at public eating places. In Europe fresh vegetables are so prized that often they are served as a special course, all alone, in the meal. Tiny peas, baby carrots or beans, very tender and very fresh, are boiled lightly and served with butter. Needless to say, they are simply delicious.

We may have the feeling that the vegetables ought to grow larger, sort of pay for their ground, as it were, but the older they are, the tougher and less flavorful they become. It is absolutely essential that they be used while fresh. Asparagus, corn and green peas, especially lose their sweetness to a marked degree within six hours after picking. For that reason farm people have an opportunity for pleasure in their vegetables which city people cannot enjoy because they must wait until theirs are delivered to them.

From a health standpoint, vegetables boiled in salted water, (salt added after the vegetable is partly tender), seasoned with butter or a little bacon fat to add flavor, are just about ideal. We all want special ways for doing them for special occasions, but for steady diet, the plain boiled way is hard to beat.

Boiling Technique

However, just plain boiling requires certain precautions in order to get the best results. All fresh vegetables should be put on in boiling water, cooked rapidly until tender, seasoned and served at once. Strong-juiced ones, such as onions and cabbage, should be cooked in large quantities of water, with the lid off the kettle, to prevent developing strong odors and flavors. The vegetables with green color also need on open kettle; otherwise they develop an acid which tends to destroy the green coloring matter and make it brown and unattractive. Spinach is the exception to this rule because it cooks so quickly that the acid does not have time to affect it. Asparagus should be put in the kettle in such a way as to bring the tips above the hot water; they are so tender that the steam alone is sufficient to cook them.

Red vegetables keep their color better if an acid is present, such as lemon juice or vinegar. Two cups of red cabbage would require two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice or vinegar, or even two tart apples would provide the necessary acid. Only a small amount of water in a covered kettle is the accepted way for cooking red cabbage. Beets have an acid of their own which keeps them red; if they have not been peeled.

Yellow vegetables keep their color better, and may be steamed or boiled, covered. Only enough water to keep them from scorching—and cooking until all the water is absorbed keeps the precious minerals in the vegetables. If and cooking water is left, it should be cooked down and poured over the vegetables when served; this retains the mineral salts instead of wasting

With the A.A. Homemaker

From Your Own Garden

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

them in the sink where they do nobody any good.

The white vegetables darken when overcooked. Cabbage and cauliflower are the most affected. They have sulphur compounds which break down in cooking and develop an unpleasant odor and flavor, hence the need for rapid cooking, uncovered, in large quantities of water. Potatoes, one of the commonest of vegetables, probably have more culinary sins committed against them than any others. A dark, soggy potato is a real offense, in this land of soft water, plenty of fuel and so many excellent varieties of potatoes. If the water were hard, if fuel were as hard to get as in parts of the West, for instance, or if the potatoes themselves refused to be mealy, there might be some excuse; otherwise, it is likely to be just carelessness.

Put potatoes on in boiling water, keep boiling rapidly until tender, drain, set where they will keep warm but will not burn, and they should come out dry and mealy. A folded towel should be laid over the kettle to absorb any moisture and prevent it falling back onto the potatoes.

Salad Pointers

Perhaps vegetable salads offer the greatest variety of uses for vegetables, raw or cooked, and are most appetizing. Certain points in preparing salads help to make for success.

1. Ingredients should be clean, cold and crisp.

2. Arrange neatly and daintily on the plate, letting the rim of the plate serve as a frame to the salad picture.

3. Lettuce, celery, romaine and other vegetables should be dried between towels.

4. Avoid too much juice, as it makes a sloppy plate.

5. Have plates chilled; either put cold ingredients on cold plates, or arrange on plates and set in refrigerator until served.

6. Contrasting colors add to the attractiveness. Simple arrangements are best; this is a real test of a woman's artistic ability—to be able to make things attractive, yet simple.

7. Pile vegetables or fruits lightly. Avoid a plastered, "set" look.

French dressing is indispensable for vegetable salads, either for dressing the green ones or for letting the cold cooked vegetables stand in it—"marinate"—for several hours in order to get a better flavor.

Uncooked Dressing

1 tbsp. dry mustard 1 cup vinegar
1 tablespoonful salt 1/4 cup salad oil
Dash of paprika 3 eggs, beaten
1 1/4-oz. can condensed milk

Mix dry ingredients to a smooth paste with a little of the vinegar, then put all ingredients in a jar and shake vigorously until they are well mixed. Chill before using. This makes 3 cups. Many people who object to an oil dressing will like this one, as it has very little oil.

French Dressing

1/2 cup vinegar or lemon juice 1/2 cup oil
1 teaspoon salt Onion juice, pepper, paprika or cayenne
1 teaspoon sugar

Dissolve salt and sugar in the vinegar, then add the mixture slowly to the oil, stirring after each addition until the oil and vinegar are thoroughly mixed. If onion juice is used it should be added just before using. This dressing will separate

upon standing, but can be stirred again until it blends. A simple way to blend all ingredients is to put them in a small jar with a tight lid and shake vigorously before using.

Vegetable Salad

2 cups cooked string beans 2 cups diced celery
2 cups cooked green peas 2 cups diced cooked carrot
2 to 3 hard-cooked eggs 4 to 6 slices crisp bacon
Lettuce or cabbage leaves Salad dressing

Combine the ingredients with the salad dressing and blend well. Serve on the lettuce or white cabbage leaves. This is a hearty salad, suitable for the main dish of lunch or supper.

There are many combinations of cabbage with other vegetables to make good salads:

Shredded cabbage, chunk or grated pineapple, and sour cream dressing;

Shredded cabbage, chopped peanuts, and boiled dressing;

Shredded cabbage, chopped cucumber pickles, diced celery, diced hard-cooked egg, and dressing;



Peas, asparagus, and corn lose a good bit of their sweetness and flavor within six hours after they are picked.

Shredded cabbage, grated raw carrots, onion chopped fine, boiled dressing;

Cabbage, beets, and horseradish with sweetened vinegar. This is especially fine with baked beans.

Cardinal Salad

1 package lemon-flavored gelatin 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/4 cups boiling water 3/4 tbsp. scraped onion
1/2 cup beet juice 3/4 tbsp. horseradish
1/2 cup vinegar 1 cup cooked beets, diced

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Add beet juice, vinegar, salt, onion, and horseradish. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in celery and beets. Turn into individual molds or into shallow flat pan which will yield squares about one inch thick. Chill until firm. Serve on crisp lettuce or hearts of white cabbage. Garnish with mayonnaise.

Cauliflower Salad in Tomatoes

Peel six tomatoes, cut off stem and scoop out seeds. Fill with cold boiled cauliflower, mixed with French dressing.



Put a tablespoon of catsup in the center of each and serve on lettuce leaves.—Mrs. E. M. N.

Two Penny Salad

1/2 package lemon-flavored gelatin 3 tablespoons vinegar
3/4 cup boiling water 2 tablespoons tomato ketchup
1/2 teaspoon salt 1 1/4 cups cabbage, finely shredded
1/2 teaspoon celery salt

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Add seasonings, vinegar and ketchup. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in cabbage which has been soaked in cold water for 30 minutes and thoroughly drained. Put into individual molds or into shallow pans and chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce, garnish with mayonnaise.

Best Way to Cook Cabbage

Shred one quart cabbage and cook in one and one-half cups of boiling water and milk or all milk for three minutes. Melt two tablespoons butter or bacon fat, blend in three tablespoons flour and salt and pepper to taste. Combine this carefully with the cooked cabbage and cook four minutes longer.

Baked Cabbage and Tomatoes with Cheese

3 cups boiled cabbage 1 cup bread crumbs
1 1/2 cups of seasoned stewed tomatoes 1 cup of ground cheese
1 tablespoon butter
Salt and pepper to taste

Into a buttered baking dish put a layer of tomato and then one of cabbage.

Sprinkle each layer with cheese and then with bread crumbs. Continue in this way until all has been used, making the top layer bread crumbs. Dot the butter over the top and bake in a slow oven about 30 minutes.

Escalloped Cauliflower

1 medium head cauliflower 1 1/4 cups white sauce
2 hard-cooked eggs or 1 cup grated bread crumbs
Grated cheese (4 tbsps.)

Break cauliflower into flowerets before boiling, cook until partly tender, drain. Into a buttered baking dish put a layer of the flowerets, then the sliced eggs or grated cheese. Repeat until all is used, then pour on the white sauce and cover with the crumbs. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.—Mrs. E. M. N.

White Sauce

1 cup milk 1/4 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter Dash of pepper
2 tablespoons flour Celery salt if desired

Melt butter, add flour and dry ingredients, and blend well. Add milk gradually, stirring to make a smooth paste. Then

(Continued on Page 24)

Cake Contest Is Now Under Way

SCORE cards and rules for the Cake Baking Contest for New York State Grange women have been sent to the Chairmen of the Service and Hospitality Committees of the Subordinate and Pomona Granges. Requests for more score cards are coming in each day from the Chairmen, along with reports that the women are unusually enthusiastic about the contest.

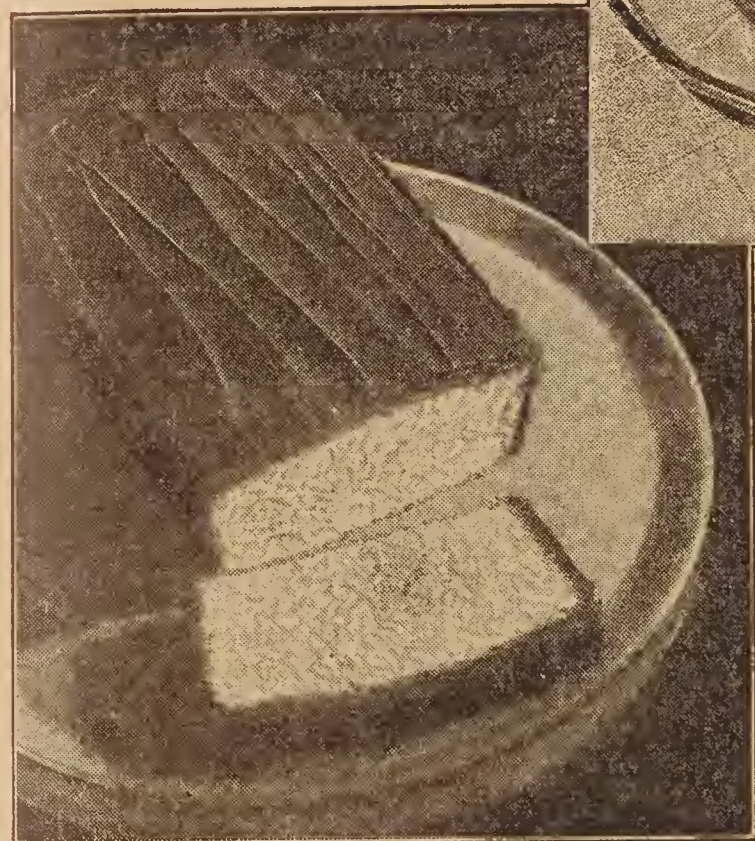
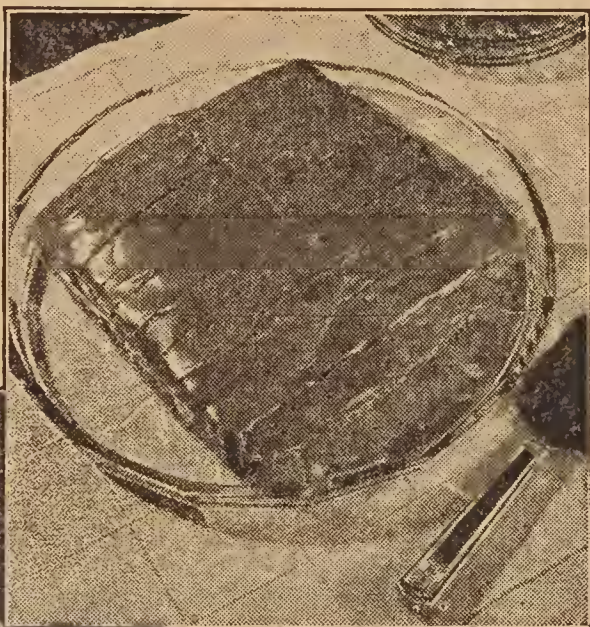
Women in each Subordinate Grange will compete locally and each winner will be eligible to enter the Pomona Contest for her county. County winners will then compete in a State-wide contest to be held in conjunction with the Annual meeting of the State Grange in December.

American Agriculturist is awarding three cash prizes to the State winners. First prize \$25; second \$10; and third \$5. At the present time the following concerns are contemplating making awards to the State and County winners through *American Agriculturist*: Standard Milling Co. (Hecker's Four), General Foods Corp. (Swansdown Cake Flour), Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. (Pills-

Moisture: Slightly moist but elastic when pressed with the finger.

Answers to Questions

If we answer some of the questions here that have been asked by Chairmen it may help others who have questions about procedure in the Contest. One reader writes: "Should the cake be left in the pan or removed to a plate or platter?" We suggest that the cake be removed from the pan as it comes out of the oven, and placed on a cooling rack. After cooling, the cake may



bury Flour), and Spaulding Baking Co. A list of the prizes will be announced in an early issue of our paper. Watch for it.

A Loaf Cake

Entries have been limited to one plain two-egg (whole egg) butter cake from each contestant. The cake should be baked in a loaf pan—either shallow as pictured at the right above, or a deep loaf like the other cake shown. A chocolate flavored icing has been requested with the suggestion that a soft, boiled icing be avoided because it will soak into the cake before it is judged.

Judging

Judging in the Subordinate and Pomona Grange Contests will be arranged for by the Chairmen in charge of the contests. The State Judges will include at least one trained home economist and the following score card will govern the decision. All judging has been requested to be on the same basis.

General Appearance	10
Size, Shape	15
Crust	15
Color, Texture, Depth	15
Crumb	40
Lightness, Moisture, Color, Grain	35
Flavor	35
Total points.....	100
Odor, Taste	

The standards governing the above will be:

Size: Medium.
Shape: Level or slightly rounded on top (rectangular loaf).
Color: Golden Brown.
Crust: Tender, smooth, thin.
Flavor: No decided taste of shortening, egg, or flavoring.
Texture: Light, tender and easily broken. Fine and uniform grain.

be returned to the pan for carrying to the Contest. This procedure may not be the best for all contestants and need not be followed unless desired.

The question then arises: "Should the icing be just on the top of the cake or on the sides too?" If you replace the cake in the pan you probably will not frost the sides, but if you plan to carry the cake in a box or some other container than the original baking pan, an all-over icing may be more satisfactory. Before judging all cakes will be removed from the pans.

As soon as each contest is over, the Chairman will report the names of the winners to *American Agriculturist* and they will then be published. Who will be the first winner?

How to Keep Cheese Moist

Cheese that is not used immediately after purchase is likely to deteriorate if it is not kept properly. The first point is to keep it in a cool place, but never in direct contact with ice. It should not be left exposed to the air even in a refrigerator. The best method for keeping any type of hard cheese is to wrap it in a damp cloth or in paraffin paper.

Watermelon Rind Pickle

7 lbs. watermelon rind (white part)
1 quart vinegar
4 lbs. sugar
¼ teaspoon oil of cloves
½ teaspoon oil of cinnamon

Boil the trimmed rind in salted water, ¼ cup salt per quart of water, until the rind can be pierced with a toothpick. Drain. Pour over for three successive mornings the heated syrup made of the vinegar, sugar and oil of spices. The novelty in this recipe is in using the oil of cinnamon and cloves, instead of the ground spices which tend to darken the mixture. However, the oil is very concentrated in flavor and should be used sparingly. The last morning the syrup should be cooked long enough to be thick and not watery.

A mattress should be about five inches thick for comfort and service.

"THIS BATCH IS READY, ANN—HIGH-POWER GIVES A STEADY ROLLING BOIL"

"THAT STOVE DOES EVERYTHING WELL—AND I'VE SAVED ON FUEL COSTS, TOO"



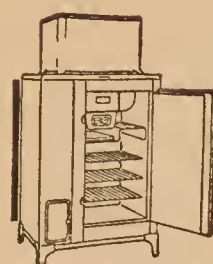
AN ECONOMICAL STOVE ...that's also QUICK AND CLEAN

YES, here's economy without drudgery—fuel economy without soot and ashes. Perfection stoves use kerosene, the modern economical fuel, and the new High-Power burners start to cook the minute you light them, saving fuel.

High-Power burners are easy to light, easy to regulate for any desired cooking heat, from broiling to gentle simmering. They are so clean you can wipe the pots and kettles on your best tea towels, so fast you can boil two quarts of water in eight minutes!

The new High-Power Perfection stoves are designed for convenience. There is a variety of sizes in ranges with built-in ovens and stoves for use with separate ovens. Finishes are porcelain and baked enamels and lacquer in a choice of dainty kitchen color combinations. Ask your dealer for a demonstration this week. Perfection Stove Company,

7810-D Platt Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.



SUPERFEX OIL-BURNING REFRIGERATOR

Chills foods economically and makes ice cubes all year. A few cents' worth of kerosene makes the cold. No electricity or other connections required. Write today for free booklet.



"I've always found it 'penny wise and pound foolish' to buy without considering the unseen values. In stoves as with every other household appliance, we must live a long time with our mistakes. It pays to buy known quality, like Perfection oil-burning stoves."

The mark of quality
PERFECTION Oil Burning STOVES
Speed THAT SAVES TIME * Cleanliness THAT SAVES WORK * Fuel Economy THAT SAVES MONEY

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ABOUT THIS SPECIAL
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All farsighted parents are interested in providing for the future of their children.

With this special policy, available when the child is a day old, you can guarantee that funds will be ready to develop natural talents; music; art; writing. Or for college or to start in business.

Specially planned to meet the needs of your loved ones. Backed by a strong, conservative company serving thousands of satisfied policy holders.

This Juvenile Policy guarantees death benefits, cash and paid-up values — an easy way to save for the child — or for yourself if you should need cash.

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ARTHUR LEE Direction.

HOMES WANTED

There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—
Imparts Color and Beauty
to Gray and Faded Hair
6oc. and \$1.00 at Druggists.
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KODAK FILMS. Trial offer. Roll developed and 8 prints 25c. Prints 3c each. 10-inch enlargement 25c.
YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N.Y.

Aunt Janet's Corner

TODAY is the sort of day when a workshop is a life-saver for the mother of boys who are out of school and are kept indoors by a raging wind and rain. In bright weather, finding something to do is never a problem on the farm, what with berries to pick, fruit coming on, eggs to be gathered, and the thousand and one things which keep children busy and interested.

But on rainy days things get pretty thick around the house if two or three lively boys have to stay there long without something definite to do be-

From Your Own Garden
(Continued from Page 22)

add all the milk and cook until thick. Cook over water a few minutes longer to insure thorough cooking.

Spanish Cauliflower

1 cooked cauliflower 4 tbsps. crisp bacon, broken
½ cup cheese cut fine 2 tbsps. chopped onion
White sauce

Add cheese, bacon and onion to white sauce (double the recipe given above), and pour over the cauliflowerets in a buttered baking dish. Bake 20 minutes. Mrs. E. M. N.

Chopped ham is delicious when scalloped with cauliflower and may be used instead of the bacon and cheese as suggested above.

Potatoes Scalloped with Tomato Sauce

1½ qts. sliced potatoes ½ teaspoon pepper
2 to 3 onions, sliced 2 tablespoons flour
About 3 cups strained tomato 2 tbsps. butter or bacon fat
1½ teaspoons salt

Peel and slice the potatoes. Put a layer in a buttered baking dish, add the onion, and a sprinkle of salt, pepper and flour. Repeat until the dish is three-fourths full. Add tomatoes (strained) until they can be seen through the top layer. Dot with butter or bacon fat, cover the dish and bake for 1½ hours or until the potatoes are tender. The usual scalloped potatoes are done in the same way, using milk instead of the tomato juice.

Tomato Juice Cocktail

2 cups tomato juice Juice of ½ lemon
Salt to taste

Combine the ingredients and chill. This is a mild mixture, suitable for children or for breakfast. For dinner more seasoning may be used, such as a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce, or a speck of horseradish. A teaspoonful of sugar may be added if it is preferred sweet.

Corn Oysters

2 cups corn pulp 2 tablespoons of butter
2 eggs Salt and pepper to taste
4 tablespoons flour Onion juice

Grate the corn from the cob with a coarse grater or use a special creaming knife to remove it. Beat egg yolks, add other ingredients, and mix well with the corn. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Drop the batter from a spoon into deep hot fat and fry until the fritters are a light brown. Drain on soft paper and serve with syrup.

sides tease each other and the dog and the cat. That is where the workshop saves the day. It does not require a great many tools, and not so very many supplies—ideas chiefly are wanted. There are plenty of little booklets which would help in illustrating articles that can be made from wooden cigar boxes, spools, odds and ends of lumber, plywood and whatnot. Many magazines run little items that could be clipped and kept in a scrapbook or large envelope for reference when needed.

Usually there is a corner in the cellar or in the barn where a bench could be set, some nails and hooks put up for tools, and a box with padlock for such tools as have a way of disappearing. Setting up the workshop could be the first project attempted, if the boys are old enough. If too young, then Dad has to show what he can do along that line.

Bird houses, dog houses, weather vanes, sail boats, flower boxes, latticing—the list grows on and on, without much effort. Anybody that thinks a

toy sailboat is a simple thing to make—one that will stay upright when a gust of wind strikes it—might learn better from the member of our staff who sticks by his boy when he makes his vessel for the races on the town reservoir every year. It is really educational, besides affording the boy endless pleasure, and incidentally saves Mother's nerves a lot of wear and tear.

Having the stuff ready for that rainy day that is sure to come is like taking a stitch in time; then a suggestion to the boy will do the trick. Treating it as if it were a privilege that comes only on rare occasions makes the chance to build something all the more desirable. Most people like to create things and such a shop encourages this natural bent in boys. I ought to say—and girls—for if my observations serve me right, a good part of the tinkering indoors has to be done by the grown-up girls, and they might as well get some fun out of the shop while they are growing up.

Aunt Janet

Designed to Flatter Larger Figure



Today's charming caped model will answer many of summer's problems with a climbing thermometer. And it's so thoroughly practical besides being cool to look at and cool to wear, in sheer chiffon cotton voile, as sketched. Note its slenderizing details in the rather fitted bias lines created by the caped shoulders, the bias lines that detract from the waistline breadth, and the snug seaming through the hips of the length-giving, panelled skirt. The pattern explains in illustrated pictures how each part is put together. You can afford to have more than one dress like this for its cost is surprisingly small.

Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

Another fascinating scheme for this model would be deep brown eyelet batiste with crisp white organdie collar and bow. Printed pique lawn in blue and white pencil stripes is another scheme that gives it quite a sportive air. In checked Mexican tones in seersucker, it would be very attractive for beach and country wear.

Tub silks in white, or the lovely pastels, printed sheer linen, printed organdie, string or cord lace, printed chiffon, cotton net, silk shirting, etc. are good summer choices.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in stamps. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send 12 cents more if you want us to send you a copy of our new Summer Pattern book.



Help Us Count Noses

OUR train pulls out August 4th and we will go speeding through the mountains, orange groves, gardens, grain fields, apple orchards and other vast stretches of the West in a train like we see above. We would like to know if you will be with our party so that meals, lodging, and transportation can be provided for you at the places we will visit. The trip continues through August 22nd.

If you have mislaid the reservation blank that was sent to you with our special tour folder giving the complete itinerary of our trip to the Coast this summer, use the one printed below and mail it to the Tour Editor today. Note that a deposit of \$15 is requested for each reservation. Anyone who finds it impossible for him to take the trip after he has made a reservation will have his money refunded in full.

A number of our friends have asked if the trip is limited to subscribers and in answer we will say that we are extending the invitation to readers and their friends—the more the merrier. We will appreciate it if you will let us know how many of your friends are planning to go with us. If you want us to send them the folder giving details of the itinerary and cost of the trip we will be pleased to do so. Mail the coupon on page 21.

Eight to Be Chosen for 4-A Medal

WHEN the Master Farmers of New York State for 1934 are given medals this winter, eight boys and girls will also receive *American Agriculturist* Achievement Awards. One boy and

one girl will be chosen for this honor from the many 4-H Club members in the State, one boy and one girl will be selected from members of juvenile Granges; the others will be chosen from Boy Scouts living on farms, and students in high school vocational agriculture.

If you know of any boys or girls who have made exceptional records as members of any of these organizations, you have the privilege of suggesting their names to be considered for this honor. You may send the names either to *American Agriculturist*, or to the local teacher or leader of the group which is concerned.

The nominations of juvenile Grange members are restricted to one boy and one girl from each Grange, so it is practically up to the subordinate Grange to reach a decision as to which boy and which girl shall be recommended.

The nominations of members of the high school department of vocational agriculture have already been made this year. Boy scouts living on farms should be nominated either by sending their names to us or to O. H. Benson, Director of Rural Scouting, Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York City. If you know of a 4-H Club member who should get consideration, suggest it to your County 4-H Club agent, send it to Albert Hoefer, Acting State Club Leader, at Ithaca, New York, or send it to us.

The final choices are made on the basis of the record in the organization, although some consideration is given to the general record of the boy or girl, including any achievements or honors won in other similar organizations.

RESERVATION BLANK

Tour Editor, The American Agriculturist,
415 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I want to go with *American Agriculturist* on its tour to the Pacific Northwest, California, and Colorado. Please reserve sleeping car space which I have indicated with "X".

- ☐ Lower Berth
- ☐ Compartment
- ☐ Upper Berth
- ☐ Drawing Room
- (Please fill in number of each type of accommodation required in the space provided beside each)

I will join the party at
(Name of city where you will join.)

I will be accompanied by.....person(s) whose names and addresses are:
NameAddress
.....
.....

I enclose \$.....as deposit (\$15 for each member of my party).

My Name
Street or Route
City State.....

(It is understood that all deposits will be refunded in case you are forced to cancel your reservations for any reason.)



A Family, But Each an Individual

Father has his business, his clubs, his circle of friends. Mother leaves her kitchen and household duties several times a week. John, a junior in high school, is on the track team. Betty has her pals. They are members of the same family but each is an individual.

Gannett Newspapers are linked by family ties but each is an individual. Before they became Gannett Newspapers they were firmly established in their communities, responsive to local conditions and local needs. So they continue. Traditions are maintained. Identity is preserved.

A Gannett Newspaper is a vital part of its community. Its publisher and its staff are home folks. They understand their community and its people.

Membership in the Gannett Newspaper family enables the men responsible for each of the newspapers to draw upon the experience and resources of the entire family. Thus, under the Gannett plan, the benefits of so-called "chain ownership" are added to the advantage of local control. These newspapers stand for the best in their communities. They are honest, tolerant, clean — fit for the American Home.

The Gannett Newspapers

- ALBANY, N. Y., EVENING NEWS
- ALBANY, N. Y., KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
- BEACON, N. Y., NEWS
- DANVILLE, ILL., COMMERCIAL NEWS
- ELMIRA, N. Y., STAR-GAZETTE
- ELMIRA, N. Y., ADVERTISER
- ELMIRA, N. Y., SUNDAY TELEGRAM
- HARTFORD, CONN., TIMES
- ITHACA, N. Y., JOURNAL
- MALONE, N. Y., TELEGRAM
- NEWBURGH, N. Y., NEWS
- OGDENSBURG, N. Y., JOURNAL
- OLEAN, N. Y., TIMES-HERALD
- PLAINFIELD, N. J., COURIER-NEWS
- ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE
- ROCHESTER, N. Y., TIMES-UNION
- SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., SARATOGIAN
- UTICA, N. Y., OBSERVER-DISPATCH

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I AM going to make a statement here which may be open to challenge. Since my primary object in writing this page, however, is to get those who read it to think, I shall not be disturbed if you do not agree with me.

A Common Cause

The more I study the problems of agriculture and particularly the mechanics of the purchasing of farm supplies and the distribution of farm products the more convinced I am that farmers need the services of the best industrial brains the country affords. I am coming to the opinion that anything which permanently injures those industries which make first or even second hand utilization of large quantities of farm products also injures farmers.

Regulation and Destruction

If I am correct in this premise I believe that it is important that the public in general and farmers in particular keep the enthusiasts of the New Deal from wrecking industries in their zeal to eliminate abuses which have crept in. I have no doubt but what our great milk companies, our successful milling companies, the packers and canners etc. of the land have at points taken advantage not only of producers and consumers but also of investors. I am heartily in sympathy with government supervision and regulation which will eliminate and forever prevent such misuse of power, but I hope that the New Dealers will stop at this point.

Try as I may I can see no improvement for anybody in those situations which develop when government officials of minor importance, minor intelligence and negligible experience find themselves the dictators of industry and I most certainly do not except industries dealing directly with farmers.

The Place of the Cooperative

In the heyday of the cooperative movement there were those who believed that everything connected with agricultural business should be handled cooperatively. Personally, though I have always believed that cooperatives can do a lot for agriculture, I never have subscribed to this doctrine. In my judgment, farm cooperative has two great opportunities.

(1) To enable their own members and patrons to improve their lot.

(2) By their competition, to force higher standards and improved efficiency in the fields in which they operate.

Looking Ahead

Regardless of what may happen during the next year or so, I predict that industry and agriculture eventually must make common cause to-



Sunnygables Somersault. The bucking pony has given up and decided to be good.

American Agriculturist Program for Agriculture

Reprint from March 31, 1934, issue.

Generally Approved Long Time Plans

- I. Pass the necessary legislation under which, in the words of President Roosevelt, the United States may have "the kind of a dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing power as the dollar value we hope to obtain in the near future."
- II. Limit government financing of agriculture to the services of the Farm Credit Administration and to sound loans only, so that interest rates may be as low as possible.
- III. Retire sub-marginal lands from cultivation in those areas where the return from farming is so meager that the farmers there desire to move off that land into new locations. In such areas, the State and Federal Governments should assist the farmers to re-locate by purchasing their land for the growing of forests for recreation areas, and for game preserves.
- IV. Continue the normal development of agricultural research and education.
- V. Develop international trade.

Generally Approved Expediencies

- I. Continue to raise the price of gold as necessary to "enable agriculture and industry once more to give work to the unemployed — (and) make possible the payment of public and private debts more nearly at the price level at which they were incurred."
- II. Stop emphasizing surpluses. Step up the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to get agricultural products to the people who need them.
- III. Separate the administration of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
- IV. Immediately break down the management of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the basis of Land Bank Districts. Provide it with an Advisory Committee of farmers for each district. Announce a plan for the orderly withdrawal of the A.A.A. from the management of private farm affairs in the United States.

gether against unreasonable demands of labor, unwarranted government interference with private initiative and against those industries which jeopardize the public position of all others through abuses of power. Think it over.

* * *

Exit Sunnygables Somersault

Elsewhere on this page is shown a picture of Sunnygables Somersault, the bucking pony.

Somersault wintered with the Angus heifers on one feeding of hay a day and came through in fine shape this spring. In April some of the boys in the neighborhood, one of whom goes by the highly descriptive nickname of Two-Gun asked me if they could try their hands training him. They had him for about a month, then one night just as we were eating supper at Sunnygables we looked out and saw a procession consisting of two cars carrying eight or ten boys with the pony between them attached by various hayropes etc. coming up the driveway.

Somersault was being returned again. Well, after supper we went down to the barnyard and started in to either make or break him. We finished up at noon the following day. You see the reason I have been perfectly sure that nobody could ride Somersault was that whenever he found that he couldn't buck a rider off, he simply took a nose-dive and rolled on him. This was the habit in addition to his bucking of which we absolutely had to break him.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of English Pound Sterling in Dollars	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	Treasury Price of Gold.
June 12.....	137/7½	5.0525	34.77	35.00
June 13.....	138/1½	5.05	34.88	35.00
June 14.....	137/8½	5.0525	34.79	35.00
June 15.....	137/8½	5.05125	34.78	35.00
June 16.....	137/9	5.05125	34.79	35.00
June 18.....	137/9	5.05	34.78	35.00
June 19.....	137/9½	5.04875	34.78	35.00
June 20.....	137/10½	5.04	34.75	35.00
June 21.....	138/½	5.03875	34.78	35.00
June 22.....	138/1	5.035	34.76	35.00
June 23.....	138/1	5.03625	34.77	35.00
June 25.....	138/1	5.03125	34.74	35.00



Be Sure It's Insurance!

"A few months ago a man came to our place selling automobile accident insurance. We wanted to know whether the car was insured."

WE continue to receive many letters containing statements similar to the above. If the agents referred to were really selling automobile accident insurance we would have nothing to say. As a matter of fact many of them are not. Instead they are selling membership in one of a number of automobile associations.

We have no quarrel with anyone who wants to join such an Association, but it is our firm belief that many who do join would not do so without the mistaken idea that they were buying a policy which would insure them against damage done by their car should they be so unlucky as to have an accident.

Our oft-repeated advice is that when you wish to buy such a policy, you be quite certain that you are getting it before you part with your money.

* * *

May Be Team Work

A new kind of "racket" is that of the vacuum cleaner agent who goes from door to door, makes repairs that last only a few days, and when notified to come back and make adjustment, is heard from no more.

We have had several complaints of this nature from subscribers. Perhaps these "tinkerers" team up with others who sell new cleaners! Our advice is to give this repair work only to authorized vacuum cleaner repair dealers. You cannot be too careful nowadays with whom you deal.

* * *

Flowers Now Farm Products

The last session of the New York State Legislature amended the Commission Merchants' Law by defining

flowers as a farm product, thus putting them under the Commission Merchants' Law.

As the Law now stands no New York State receiver of flowers or ferns can legally handle them on commission unless he is a licensed and bonded commission man. That, of course, does not prohibit a dealer other than a commission merchant from buying them outright. Ship to a commission man or get a financial report on the receiver.

* * *

No Alterations on Jaw

In the May 26 issue we commented on an unsatisfactory experience that a subscriber had with a Chicago company—International Dental House. In connection with another complaint we have been informed by the International Dental House that they *do not make* any offer of refund but *will make* any needed exchanges. Therefore, if anyone tells you differently it is evident that he is doing it without authorization. If you have dealings with this concern and are not satisfied they will make exchanges but if the teeth fit no better than the first set we do not see what can be done about it. It is a bit difficult to make alterations on one's jaw in order that the teeth may fit!

* * *

One Cent Postal Would Have Saved \$150

"Will you make a settlement in full with this party? I have a protested check for \$106.92 for twenty-three cases of eggs and he has two lots of two cases for which he has not sent check."

It may or may not be possible for us to make a settlement as this subscriber asks, but it is interesting to note that he made no mention of a previous letter in which he asked for a financial report on the very person who now owes him the money! We sent the report promptly and it appeared to us that the report was sufficiently poor so that our subscriber would by no means continue to ship. For some unexplainable reason he did continue to send eggs and now stands a chance of losing approximately \$200. It does not pay to take chances of this sort.

* * *

Success!

I wish to thank you for your successful effort in securing settlement on protested check against Mr. x x x. I had crossed this off my books as a bad debt and was most pleasantly surprised when you secured settlement in full.—H. C. A., New York.

(This was a check from a New York egg dealer. Fortunately he was not one of the fly-by-nights.)

* * *

I want to thank you for the check which I received last week from you. I feel sure he never would have paid me if it had not been for your help. Your paper is a friend to all farmers and rural people.

Wishing you every success with your paper and thanking you again, I am,
—R. E. D., New York.

* * *

This letter is to advise you that — settled with me in full.

I wish to acknowledge my gratefulness to you people and must say that every matter which you have taken up for me has been completely and correctly settled.—J. C. G., New York.

Sign Your Letters

Under date of June 15th a request for information came to Service Bureau from Canaan, Connecticut, concerning some old bills. The letter was not signed.

We will be glad to try to answer, if our subscriber will give us his name. Ordinarily we cannot give attention to unsigned mail, but this was an obvious error.

20%

Car Accidents Since Prohibition

ALBERT Dodge of the Executive Committee of the National Insurance Underwriters, has just reported that insurance statistics show that there has been a 20 per cent *increase* in automobile accidents since the repeal of prohibition.

Claims Recently Paid

Mr. Kenneth Bellinger, Fort Plain, N. Y.	\$ 38.57
Auto accident—fractured rib, cut kidney	
Charles Smith, E. Syracuse, N. Y.	2.86
Auto collision—contused head	
Stanley Sasledak, Barker, N. Y.	10.00
Auto accident—contused back and head	
Elbert R. Smith, Richville, N. Y.	50.00
Auto overturned—fractured arm	
Carl Green, Jordan, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—injured shoulder	
Ellsworth Danley, Columbus, N. J.	21.43
Injured by bull—severe fractures	
George Homsted, Jr., Carmel, Me.	40.00
Truck accident—sprained ankle	
W. H. McReynolds, St. Johnsbury, Vt.	40.00
Accident—injured	
William A. Beane, Littleton, N. H.	20.00
Auto overturned—severely cut hand	
Mrs. E. Gertrude Beane, Littleton, N. H.	4.28
Auto overturned—injured knee	
Seely W. Philbrook, W. Springfield, N. H.	40.00
Struck by truck—injured collarbone	
John T. Cox, Whitehouse Sta., N. J.	14.71
Auto skidded—brain concussion	
Thos. D. O'Brien, Sugar Run, Pa.	54.28
Street car struck auto—injured shoulder	
Richard Howe, Newport, N. H.	14.28
Thrown from wagon—injured forehead, neck	
Louis Brown, R. 1, Andover, Conn.	20.00
Auto accident—severe bruises	
William O. Seyms, Colchester, Conn.	30.00
Truck ran over foot—sprained foot	
James Stanton, Rochester, N. Y.	8.57
Auto struck pole—severe laceration of head	
Earl Place, Hinesburg, Vt.	34.28
Thrown from wagon—contusion of skull	
Archie Miller, Est., Presho, N. Y.	1000.00
Truck struck tree—mortuary	
Ralph M. Allen, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y.	10.00
Struck by car—sprained knee	
Harry R. Quick, Eureka, N. Y.	10.00
Struck by auto—abrasions and contusions	
William J. Ward, Walton, N. Y.	40.00
Wagon accident—fractured leg	
John J. Hickey, Cuttingsville, Vt.	40.00
Thrown from sleigh—injured back	
Mrs. Hildred Weeks, Denver, N. Y.	10.00
Auto collision—sprained spine	
Miss Ruth White, E. Ryegate, Vt.	20.00
Auto accident—injured knee and knee cap	
Rhoda Gilbert, Dalton, N. Y.	28.86
Train struck auto—fractured rib	

Service Bureau Claims Recently Settled

NEW YORK

Kenneth Sprague, Afton	\$ 2.50
(partial adj. of claim)	
Arthur Kellogg, Owego	5.70
(settlement for shipment)	
John Orr, Wells	1.57
(partial settlement of claim)	
A. G. Aldridge Sons, Fishers	2.50
(full settlement of claim)	
Lloyd MacClintock, E. Meredith	2.20
(settlement of claim)	
R. L. Patterson, Horseheads	19.60
(payment for eggs)	
Miss Cora J. Voight, Horseheads	5.00
(settlement on claim)	
Mrs. Ella Roberts, Kirkville	.73
(adjustment of claim)	
Sam Girard, Horicon	1.50
(refund on order of pigs)	
Mrs. Carrie Mathews, Delanson	2.35
(refund on unfilled order)	
J. T. Wood, Williamson	5.00
(refund on unsatisfactory plants)	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Jeanette Shaw, Penacook	8.00
(balance of claim)	
Ray G. Davis, E. Wakefield	1.00
(part settlement on claim)	

NEW JERSEY

John R. Scott, Matawan	5.25
(refund on unfilled order of plants)	

TOTAL.....\$62.90

Claims Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK

R. O. Seaman, Delancey	(adj. of complaint)
Mrs. Wm. Pennell, Honeoye	(adj. of complaint)
Mrs. Kittle Long, Mexico	(mail order procured)
Mr. Malchoff, Lyons	(partial settlement of claim)
Mrs. Fred M. Newton, Copenhagen	(mail order procured)
Byron Loucks, Dormansville	(order of pigs procured)
Mrs. Victor LaRock, Plattsburg	(adjustment of complaint)
Vernon F. Wells, Riverhead	(order of plants procured)
Fred Weaver, Cincinnati	(order of pigs procured)

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Laura Ritzo, Monroville	(replacement on dead chicks)
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PENNSYLVANIA

S. C. Halslander, Fleetville	(replacement on dead chicks)
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VERMONT

Geo. A. Minzo, Fair Haven	(replacement of chicks)
Michael E. Tooth, Pittsford	(order of evergreens procured)

Keep your policy renewed

A. A. Associates, Inc.



LICENSED AGENTS

10 North Cherry St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

fresh vegetables make the best salads....

fresh dressings make them even better....



MAZOLA FRENCH DRESSING

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup Mazola $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons vinegar $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon white pepper

Beat thoroughly and use with any vegetable, meat or fish salad.

FRENCH DRESSING for FRUIT SALADS

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup Mazola $\frac{1}{3}$ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon Karo, Red Label
3 tablespoons lemon juice
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon paprika

Beat until thoroughly blended and use
with any fruit salad.



MAZOLA SALAD DRESSING

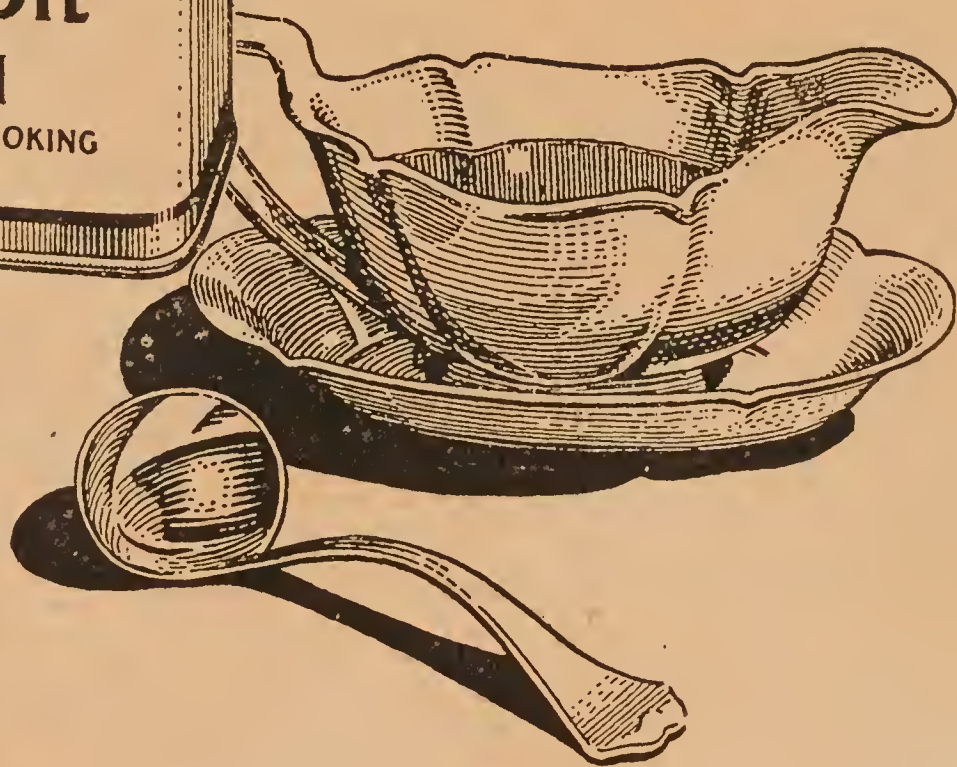
1 egg $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon paprika
2 tablespoons sugar $\frac{1}{4}$ cup vinegar
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt $\frac{3}{4}$ cup Mazola
2 teaspoons dry mustard 1 cup water

4 tablespoons Argo Cornstarch

(All measurements should be level)

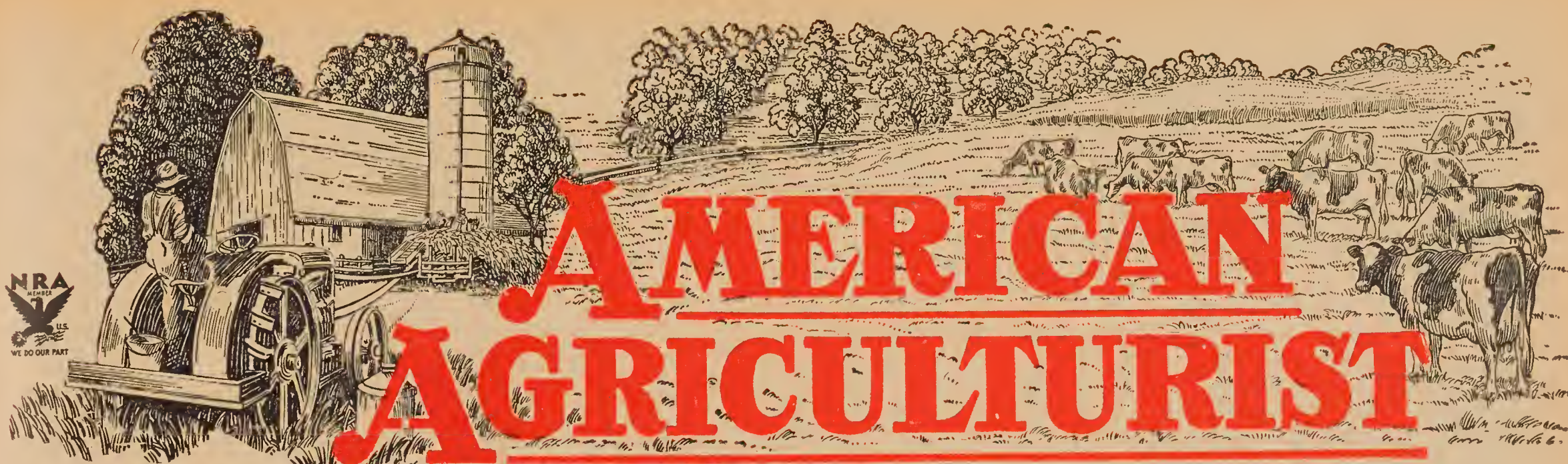
Put egg, sugar, seasoning, vinegar and Mazola in mixing bowl, but **DO NOT STIR**. Make a paste by mixing the Argo Cornstarch with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water, add additional $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water and cook over slow fire, stirring constantly until it boils and clears up.

Add hot corn starch mixture to ingredients in mixing bowl and beat briskly with Dover egg beater. Cool before serving.



ANY ONE OF THESE DELICIOUS DRESSINGS
WILL PROVE MAZOLA IS

America's Finest Oil for Salads



\$1.00 per year

July 21, 1934

Published Every Other Week



Skeff suggests a Milk Sunday for every rural and village church — why not?

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The American Agriculturist* herewith presents the story of a new idea, "Milk Sunday." It offers a splendid opportunity to the dairy industry to help itself and, incidentally, to secure a lot of splendid publicity. It is to be hoped that every community will take up the idea and notify the *American Agriculturist* of its date.

* * *

TO Greece Baptist Church in Monroe County, N. Y., belongs the honor of staging the first "Milk Sunday" observance.

Modesty makes it embarrassing to write the next few lines. But the church's printed program gave the secret away. The idea was originated by your friend, "Skeff." To the Rev. Fred E. Dean, pastor of the church and chaplain of the New York State Grange, belongs the credit of putting the idea into practice.

But perhaps readers are more interested in knowing what happened. It was a success in a big way. The church was packed. The congregation included national and state farm leaders who came from long distances. The

Milk Sunday

By L.B. SKEFFINGTON



"Practicing what he preaches," Rev. Fred E. Dean serves milk to Mr. White, left, and Mr. Lowell, right.

setting was dramatic, because former opponents in last year's milk strikes participated in the service.

The service was thrilling, because here in the house of peace there were no factions, no rivals. The audience seemed to sense it when from the pulpit they were admonished to "Share ye one another's burdens."

The purpose of Milk Sunday? It started out to be a service at which public attention would be called to some facts of the milk industry and the importance of consuming more milk from health and economic standpoints. At Greece it did all that. It received widespread publicity. But of perhaps greater significance, it proved that dairymen can pull together for a common purpose. In the days preceding the service all groups of farmers worked to insure its success. During the service they joined in prayer and song. After the service they sat around the same lunch

table and planned to carry the idea to other communities.

The feature of the service was Mr. Dean's sermon on "Milk and Farm Independence." Ernest C. Strobeck of Macedon, executive committeeman of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, read from the Scriptures. Ernest Staines of North Chili, secretary of the Western New York Milk Producers' Association, led in prayer. Albert H. Woodhead, president of the latter group, planned to attend but had to be in Canada.

Seated in the chancel were Sherman Lowell of Fredonia, former master of the National and State Granges; Charles R. White of Ionia, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation; Dana P. Waldron of Wolcott, assistant steward of the State Grange; Jesse Roberts of Hilton, president of the Monroe County Farm Bureau; Robert Woodhull of

(Continued on Page 3)



The TARES

There are three possible ways for a milk dealer to build profits:

First—More efficient management of his business.

Second—More effective marketing methods.

Third—MAKE THE FARMER PAY THE PROFITS.

When dealers utilize either of the first two methods they are rendering distinct services and deserve the reward of fair profits, for such dealers benefit:

- A. Their own companies.
- B. The consuming public.
- C. The dairy farmers.
- D. The state agencies which are set up to help.

Perhaps the most hopeful sign of coming order and prosperity in the dairy industry is the great number of dealers who are building their businesses by the first and second methods listed above. To them is due all credit. They are true builders in the dairy industry.

But there is a certain type of dealer who wants a price advantage with which to build his milk business. Looking for a loophole in the Milk Control laws such dealers first built business corporations to evade Control Board

laws. This deprived some farmers and dealers of their markets. To meet this situation other dealers and their producers felt forced to organize local "co-operative" corporations. With thousands of producers without a good fluid market many have been led into this movement which must ultimately bring lower prices for all.

When producers, by forming dealer-controlled "co-operatives" unlock the gate of their own security and let in "the sower of the tares" what will the harvest be? What of the "wheat"—the stable dairy industry their state government is trying to protect for them?

There can be but one answer if dealer "co-operatives" continue to develop. Market price structures must topple and fall. Prices will sink to the level of manufactured products. All dairy farmers will suffer.

ONE OR MORE TRUE FARMER CO-OPERATIVES WORKING TOGETHER COULD PREVENT THIS THREATENED DEMORALIZATION. A FEDERAL MARKETING AGREEMENT BLENDING CLASSIFICATIONS COULD PREVENT IT.

For the good of us all every dairy farmer should make certain that he understands the motives behind company "co-operatives," AND SHOULD HELP BRING THESE MOTIVES INTO THE OPEN.

Published by

**THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Federal Laws Affecting Farmers

DURING the session of Congress recently adjourned a considerable number of laws were enacted which are of particular interest to farmers. Here is a brief summary of some of the more important:

* * *

Agricultural Adjustment Administration Several laws add the following farm crops to those considered basic agricultural commodities, and which, therefore, come under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act,—cattle, rye, flax, barley, grain sorghums, peanuts, sugar beets and sugar cane.

The much discussed Smith Bill, providing for a number of amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, was not passed. Supporters claim that it merely clarified present powers; opponents argued that it would give Secretary Wallace great additional power.

* * *

Farm Credit: The Smith-Jones Bill, now law, provides loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting. Another bill provides the appropriation to carry it out. It is expected that this will be the last year that separate crop production loans will be made, and that hereafter they will be handled by Production Credit Associations organized under the Farm Credit Administration.

The Robertson-Jones Bill, now law, provides for the organization of a corporation in the Farm Credit Administration to aid in refinancing farm debts, and to put into operation the government guaranteeing of Land Bank bonds and interest.

The Frazier-Lemke amendment to the Bankruptcy Act makes it more difficult for holders of farm mortgages to foreclose. Under this bill the occasional farmer who cannot reach an agreement with his creditors for scaling down his indebtedness, can obtain court action to this end.

While speaking of credit, mention should be made of the Steagall Bill, passed and signed by the President, which extends for a year the temporary bank deposit insurance plan, and increases the sum on which full insurance is provided to \$5,000.

* * *

Regulation: The Fletcher-Rayburn Securities Exchange Control Bill, now law, regulates security exchanges, that is, stock markets, and is designed to prevent unfair practices, thus protecting the investing public.

An amendment to the Perishable Commodities Act strengthens it by defining the term "dealer," restricting the issuing of licenses, as required by the original law, and adds additional penalties for violating the law. The original act is designed to protect producers of farm produce which is shipped to a dealer in another state.

The bill, now law, which authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the business of distributing dairy products, while not a regulatory measure, deserves mention.

* * *

Roads: The Cartright Bill, passed and signed by the President, authorizes an appropriation of \$400,000,000, half to be available for roads in 1934 and 1935, and \$100,000,000 each for the years ending June 30th, 1936 and 1937. The bill also provides that not less than 25 per cent of the appropriation to any state should be used on farm-to-market roads.

* * *

Relief: A provision of the bill just mentioned on roads provides \$50,000,000 to be used in unemployment relief by providing work on roads.

Another clause of the same bill provides \$10,000,000 to be used by the Secretary of Agriculture as an emergency relief fund to be expended in accordance with the provisions of the Highway Act for road repairs.

* * *

Taxes: The Revenue Act of 1934 makes some changes in the Income Tax Law, some of which are de-

signed to stop up loopholes used by individuals and corporations with large incomes as a means of lowering the income taxes paid.

One section of the Revenue Act provides for an excise tax of 3 cents a pound on imported oils and fats, (except certain fish oils) and a tax of 5 cents a pound on coconut oil other than from the Philippine Islands.

The bank check tax was continued until January 1st, 1935.

The Federal gasoline tax of 1 cent per gallon was continued indefinitely, as were the taxes on automobiles, including tires, tubes and oil.

* * *

Tariff: The Harrison-Doughton Act gives emergency tariff powers to the President for three years for the purpose of expanding foreign markets. He may raise or lower existing duties 50 per cent, and may make reciprocal trade agreements with foreign governments. He cannot put articles on or take articles from the free list.

* * *

Miscellaneous: The Walcott-Kleberg Act provides a program for the conservation of wild life, fish and game.

The Tydings-McDuffy Act provides for possible independence of the Philippine Islands in 10 years, and authorizes certain annual importations of products duty free.

The St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty with Canada was defeated in the Senate.

A Presidential Executive Order, dated February 6, 1934, recalled a previous order which would have reduced by 25 per cent the appropriations for schools of vocational agriculture, agricultural experiment stations, extension work and colleges of agriculture.

Milk Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)

Webster, deputy state Grange master; Arnold E. Davis of Livonia, president of the Monroe-Ontario-Wayne-Livingston subdistrict of the Dairymen's League; Claude N. Pierpont of Cassadaga, master of the Chautauqua County Pomona Grange; Ted H. Townsend of Waterville, associate editor of the Dairymen's League News; Raymond Peters of Mendon, master of the Monroe County Pomona Grange; and George Roller, master of Greece Grange.

"A Land flowing with milk and honey, which is the glory of all lands" (Ezekiel 20:6), was Mr. Dean's text.

He discussed the milk industry from production, distribution and consumer angles. He pleaded for unity and harmony among dairymen and all farmers. He said that "while the Bible teaches us that milk is 'the glory of all lands' its glory has been in eclipse. As a result, producers have suffered in reduced incomes and consumers have suffered in loss of health-giving food."

He pointed out that the State of New York is beginning a great campaign to promote the consumption of milk. It is an opportune time, he said, to launch a great program of activities that will center public attention upon milk. "This cannot be done by differences and disputes among dairymen. Too much pride in one's organization frequently is a mistake," he said. "I plead not for the glory of any organization, but for a united front, to stand together and bear ye one another's burdens so that ye may obey God's law."

Mr. Dean said the public does not and never has understood the importance of the milk industry to human life and happiness.

"Jesus taught that human life is holy. Milk is essential to human life. Therefore, I say to you that milk is holy because human life is at stake in that pail of milk. There is nothing in

this sacred chancel more holy than milk."

He paid a compliment to the milk industry's record of performance. "Uncle Sam's mails may wait in bad weather, but never milk, for milk is vital to human life. Babies are waiting for milk and it must reach the consumer's milk box on time even if the milkman has to wade hip deep in snow drifts. My hat is off to the dairy industry for its record of efficient public service."

Mr. Dean emphasized that the public needs to know some things about the milk industry. "It imposes rigid and expensive rules of sanitation, so it must not expect its milk at too low a price. It must realize that if dairymen are to continue to produce pure milk they must receive a fair profit. It should know about the costs of distribution and other factors."

Mr. Dean spoke frankly on events in the dairy industry, but on all sides he was praised for his intelligent presentation of facts urging the industry to pull together to sell more milk.

Mr. Lowell said the preacher had pointed the way for all dairymen and all farmers. "It was worth driving 125 miles to hear," said the former National Grange head.

"Mr. Dean's talk is the answer to the milk problem," said Mr. White. "If we could have a similar service and a similar presentation to all dairymen and to all consumers we would not have a milk problem. Certainly I hope Milk Sunday will be observed throughout the state, because it would mean better co-operation among farmers and better understanding by the public."

After the service 60 farm leaders met at lunch and discussed plans for carrying the idea into other communities. It was suggested that each community should organize a committee representing all farm organizations and as many consumer groups as possible.

Why not a Milk Sunday in your community?

In the next issue some notes on organizing a Milk Sunday observance will be presented.

—AGRICULTURE'S BEST—

on parade at the

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

HERE the silver horseshoe is being presented to the draft horse winners of a past year. What a wonderful team that was! But there will be teams just as great this year; so come and see them.

And see the dairy cattle, the poultry show, the pigs and sheep, the fruit and vegetable exhibits, the farm machinery from the leading companies of the nation,

the thrilling horse racing events and the brilliant evening horse-show at the Coliseum—COME AND SEE THEM ALL!

See the foremost farm leaders in person; hear them speak on vitally important topics.

Come to the NEW YORK STATE FAIR and store up new knowledge, fresh enthusiasm, for another year.



NEW YORK
STATE FAIR
SEPT.
1 to 8
SYRACUSE, N.Y.

The Editorial Page

Legislature Should Make TB Appropriation

WE pointed out last time that Congress had set aside \$24,000,000, half of which was to be used by the Federal Government for the elimination of Tuberculosis in dairy cattle, and the other half for the control of Bang's abortion disease. Of this \$24,000,000, New York State's share is \$1,500,000 for Tuberculosis eradication and \$1,900,000 for Bang's disease control work.

The trouble with the proposition, however, is that Secretary Wallace has ruled that a maximum of only \$20 can be paid as indemnity for grade cattle and only \$50 for purebreds. These sums are no larger than the Federal Government's share for indemnities before the depression.

The annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, held recently in Syracuse, passed a resolution asking the New York State Legislature to make an additional appropriation immediately to match Federal funds, so as to complete quickly the Tuberculosis eradication work. A week later, Governor Lehman's Agricultural Advisory Commission recommended to the Governor that he transmit a special message to the approaching special session of the Legislature, suggesting an additional appropriation of \$1,500,000 for Tuberculosis indemnities.

Nothing that the Legislature can do will help dairy farmers more than to make available money to complete the TB work. We still have a half million untested cattle. No other State has as many. Several states, here in the Northeast, are fully accredited and others soon will be. Many of our largest American cities have declared against milk from untested cows. It is a matter of just plain safety for all Eastern dairymen to get in line with accredited herds at the earliest possible moment.

Julius Stanton Kingsley

IN the death of Julius Stanton Kingsley of Middlebury College, Vermont, there passed the greatest teacher and friend of young people we have ever known.

To illustrate the understanding this man had of boys let us tell you the story of a green farm boy who concluded when the fall work was done about November 1st that he ought to have some more education. So he hiked over the mountain five miles to the village where the nearest high school was located and went first to see a teacher who gave him little encouragement.

"How can you expect," said this teacher, "to catch up with the classes that have been in session since September 1st? Better wait until next year and start with the classes."

But a year is a long time to a boy. Besides there would probably be fall work on the farm to do next year also, so he went to see Mr. Kingsley, the principal of the high school, at his home, arriving before breakfast.

"Come right in," said this principal, "and wait just a few moments until I eat my breakfast and we will have a good visit."

He went out of the room and the boy, somewhat flustered, sat down in a chair containing Mr. Kingsley's derby hat and crushed the hat all out of shape. Badly scared, he confessed what he had done.

"Oh, that's all right," laughed Mr. Kingsley. "Forget about it. Hats are not important. Education is. Let's talk about your going to school."

Then the boy told him what the other teacher had said.

"Pshaw," said Mr. Kingsley, "of course you can catch up with the classes. Tell you what you do! You start right in school and come down to my house for two or three nights a week and I will give you some extra help so you won't have any trouble at all."

It was done that way and because of this help and encouragement the boy finished high school in less than three years.

We tell this story because it was typical of his understanding of a boy and of a lifetime of service which he rendered to young people for which he received no material compensation but for which many men and women now carrying on the world's work rise up and call him blessed. He was never too busy nor too tired to help a boy or girl either with studies or with encouragement toward more education and achievement.

Julius Stanton Kingsley is dead but his soul goes marching on in the hearts of hundreds of men and women whom he inspired to better things.

Why Not a Milk Sunday for Your Church?

OUR hats are off to L. B. Skeffington (Skeff) of the *American Agriculturist* staff and Rev. Fred E. Dean of the Greece Baptist Church of Greece, New York, for initiating and carrying out the fine idea of holding a Milk Sunday.

Just what was done is all explained on page 1 of this issue. Read it and then try the same idea in your own church. Farmers and other citizens appreciate and commend efforts of ministers like Mr. Dean who keep their churches in such close touch with the problems that vitally affect the welfare of their people.

Hey, Old Midsummer!

Hey, Old Midsummer! are you here again.

With all your harvest-store of olden joys,—
Vast overhanging meadow-lands of rain,
And drowsy dawns, and noons when golden grain
Nods in the sun, and lazy truant boys
Drift ever listlessly adown the day,
Too full of joy to rest, and dreams to play.

The same old Summer, with the same old smile
Beaming upon us in the same old way
We knew in childhood! Though a weary while
Since that far time, yet memories reconcile

The heart with odorous breaths of clover-hay;
And again I hear the doves, and the sun streams
through

The old barn-door just as it used to do.

SUMMER, the best of all seasons, is already on the wane. There come some perfect days in June. Soon after the crickets begin to chirp, and the mowed fields take on that mellow



fall look. Harvest days quickly come and go. Turn around a couple of times more, and before we know it another winter is at hand. Again have the sands of another season rapidly run their course.

Fruit Growers Have Tragic Problem

"I am 55 years old and have spent all the latter years of my life building up a large orchard, mostly of Baldwins, on which I am dependent for a livelihood for my family and myself. Now I find that over half of the trees are winter killed and most of the others are injured to an extent not yet determined. I am too old to grow another orchard. Where do I go from here? I confess the outlook seems pretty dark."

SUMMED up in those few sentences is real tragedy, not only for this man but for hundreds of other fruit growers who are in the same trouble. How can his question "where do I go from here" be answered? What can be done to help these deserving men? The situation should have consideration by the horticultural societies, by other farm organizations and possibly by the government itself. The federal government is making grants of money constantly for far less deserving causes than this one. Here is a real emergency.

One thing that could be done to help fruit growers is to permit relief workers hired by the government to remove the dead trees and clear the ground. This would be a real help because every fruit grower knows what a job it is to remove old trees. Not only would this help the fruit growers but it is in the interest of the whole public because these trees will soon become a menace to other fruit growers by harboring diseases and pests.

Milk, the Perfect Food

MORE than 500 leaders of New York State met on July 12 at a luncheon given by Governor Herbert H. Lehman to launch a great advertising and educational campaign on "Milk, the perfect food." Representatives of farmers, farm papers, newspapers, magazines, farm organizations, radio, health authorities, railroads, milk dealers, hotels, restaurants, consumers' organizations, in fact almost every group in the State interested in milk were present at the Governor's luncheon and listened to the plans of the State to carry out the provisions of the Milk Publicity Law passed by the recent Legislature. These plans were enthusiastically received and support was assured for making this milk educational campaign a success.

People from many different organizations came away from the meeting enthusiastically determined to give milk a boost. The Legislature and Governor Lehman are certainly to be highly commended for the strong support they are giving the milk industry. At last milk is beginning to receive the attention that its fine food qualities deserve.

Eastman's Chestnut

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT, the author, writing in the magazine, *The New Yorker*, tells the following story:

"Some twenty years ago, when Bud Atwood attempted the first non-stop flight from St. Louis to New York, he got tangled up in a fog. Finally, he was forced to land and came down in a field which turned out to be near Fort Plain, N. Y. A crowd of villagers ran toward him. Atwood had lost his bearings completely, and yelled: 'Where am I?' 'Why,' said one of the natives, 'you're in Charlie Knoll's cow pasture.'"

VISITS *with* EDITOR ED

The creek and river bottom land of the Northeast will produce heavy yields of any commodity that can be grown in this climate. Above, in triangle: Starved out — a home on soil so thin that a decent standard of living can no longer be maintained.

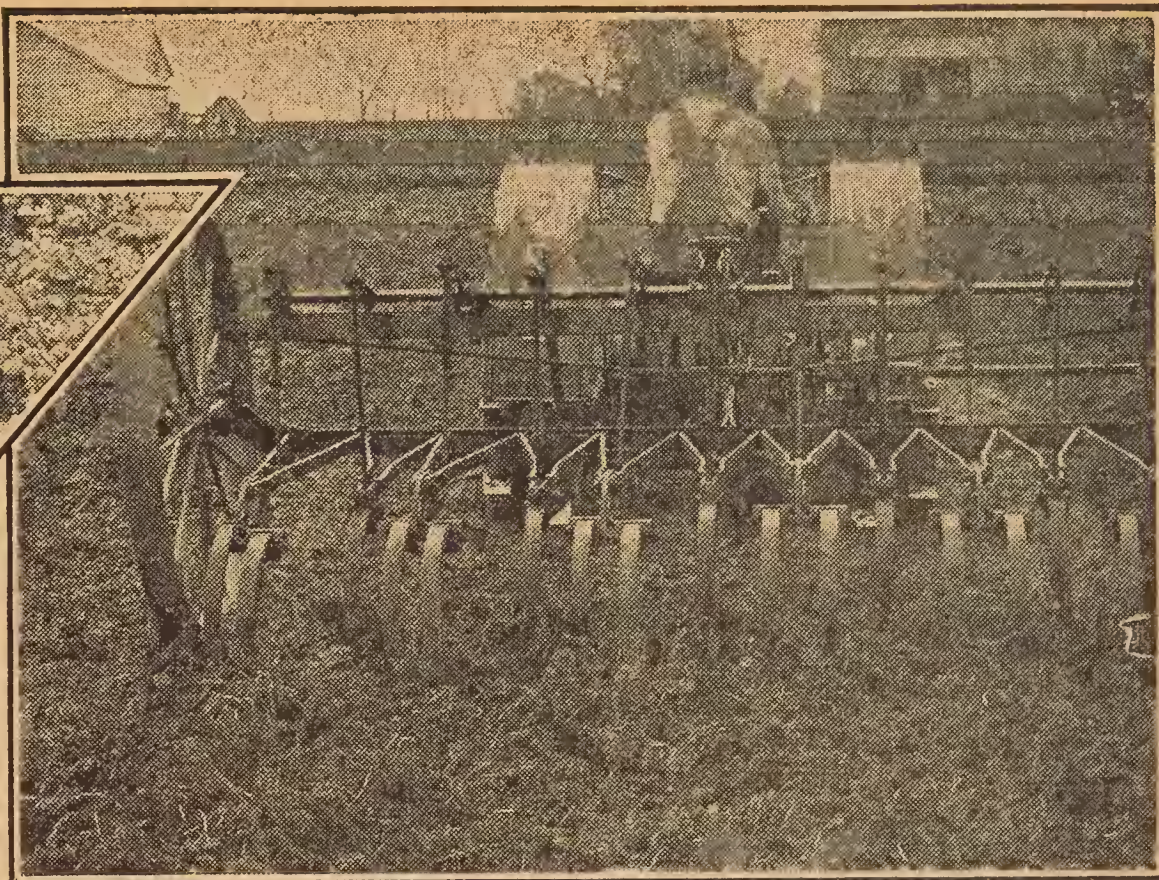
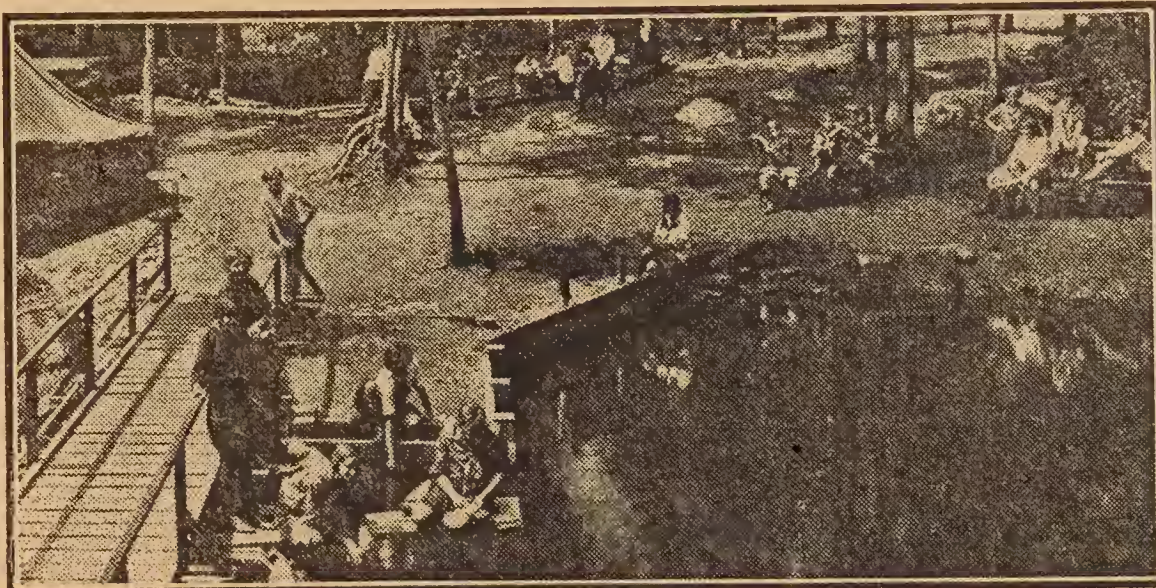
LAST time on this page I told the story of that great horde of New Englanders who by the thousands left behind their homes, their friends, and their relatives, and shortly after the Revolution journeyed into the wilderness to establish homes in central and western New York.

Soil had more to do with that migration than any other factor. The soils of New England, some of them anyway, were thin. On them it was a fight to make a living. As the population of New England increased it became necessary to find new land, so emigrants traveled West into the wilderness and later over the great turnpikes like the Albany and Catskill roads. How tragic it was when some of these pioneers who with Herculean labors had cleared the forests and built their new homes found that the soil, after its first thin fertility had been exhausted, was not even as good as some of the New England lands they had left. But much of the new land, of course, was excellent, a regular Paradise. It was only the hill tops and the side hills that often failed to measure up.

Did you ever think about how closely soil influences the welfare of the people who live upon it? Nor is it the good soil that always produces the best people. Switzerland, one of the oldest republics in the world and one of the best, clings to a rocky mountain. New

England, itself, produced on a soil, some of which is not too good, one of the most outstanding people of all time.

Riding over the Catskill Turnpike on a recent Sunday, Dr. Carl E. Ladd, of the New York State College of Agriculture, and I talked of the relationship between the soils and the people, and we made a little game of looking at the color of the soil and then at the farm buildings and the people who lived in them. There is the white clay soil of the New York hill tops where the old timers used to claim that the hardpan came up to the third rail on the fence. Not for long can a decent standard of living be maintained for a family



There are 15,000,000 acres of good land in New York State alone. That means plenty of opportunity. If properly farmed, that is all the land we need.

Has the East ENOUGH Good Soil?

on such land, no matter how hard the man works. Then there are the good red soils, like some of those in Delaware County, where even the hill sides produce splendid pastures and heavy hay; and there are the fine river and creek bottoms which will produce anything that can be grown in this climate. Farmers on these good lands have survived and prospered. We looked at the soil and knew without looking what kind of buildings housed the crops and the people.

Carl and I visited about the high hopes of the pioneer families who first cleared these soils and erected their homes upon them. At first even the land on the hills was new and fertile. It grew crops good enough to support the human brood that settled and flourished there. But the succeeding generations found it ever more and more difficult to make a living on some of the hill lands, and today on hundreds of thousands of acres throughout the East farm folks are gone and the buildings are deserted. As Bob Adams says:

*"Oh here and there, on poorer lands,
An old deserted homestead stands*

*In silent sadness to deplore
The guests who come again no more.*

*The father worked from sun to sun,
For living was not lightly won.
The fields where he was wont to grub
Are overgrown with brush and scrub."*

Sometimes as Carl and I came to a crest on the Catskill road we could look for miles across the hill tops and see nothing but the daisies, buttercups, and paintbrush blooming in the worn-out fields, incense, perhaps, to the men of other times who toiled so hard and so hopefully there.

So while we rode along this old road, peopled with the ghosts of other days, we visited about the future, the land, and the people who live on the land here in the Northeast. Our talk was optimistic. There is, of course, no farm future for the worn-out marginal hill tops, but there are also hundreds of thousands of acres of good land, both on the hills and in the valleys. And we shall learn to farm the poor land less and the good land better.

Let me say in passing, also, that while the Northeast has some marginal land, there are many other sections which have more. Hundreds of thousands of acres in the West are now kept going largely by government support. Vast stretches of wheat lands are semi-arid. They do well to produce even a fair crop one year in four or five. Such acres have even less excuse for being kept in cultivation through government help than our poor soils here in the East. The large marginal farms of the West are the real surplus producers.

What of the people who still live on our Eastern poor lands? Leave them alone is my answer. Some of them came through the depression better

(Continued on Page 19)

Some worn-out lands make excellent parks. Recreation is just as necessary as making a living.



Out on a Limb

Eastern Agriculture at the Crossroads

By Frank App

THE life of an individual, a community, or a nation may be confronted with a decision, the making of which determines much of its future success or failure. Such is the position of Eastern Agriculture today. The greater cost of labor, due to the general rise in price level, the higher cost of commodities purchased, many due to N.R.A., and the lower prices of the commodities sold, is making 1934 the most difficult year encountered by the eastern farmer.

The dairy industry in some states has been assisted by state legislation creating Milk Control Boards that are stabilizing milk prices through official state orders. As yet they have not found the means of adjusting production to the requirements of the fluid milk market. Although we have more milk than is retailed as fluid milk, the dairymen seek a higher price because of rising cost of feed and labor.

The poultry industry is attempting to sell nearby eggs by enacting legislation protecting the sale of fresh eggs, through the proper grading and labeling. Our specialized poultry industry depends upon the recognition of, and the higher price for, quality eggs and meat.

Our vegetable industry continues to produce with little or no regard from over-lapping areas. Market gluts are more frequent, prolonged and drastic. A comparison of receipts on the New York jobbing market for Monday, June 25th, of this year, with that of Monday, June 26th, of last year, shows 60 per cent increase over that of last year. This increase is not altogether a matter of increased acreage or better growing conditions. The over-lapping of areas has helped accentuate these receipts.

The fruit industry is drastically curtailed through winter freezes. Prices should be good but production will be below average. It is a question of whether the total receipts will not be below average.

A Look at Eastern Agriculture

An inventory of Eastern Agriculture might be desirable, to compare our position with that of other regions. If we compare ourselves with the agriculture from along the Pacific Coast, we find Northeastern Agriculture from and including Virginia north, for those states bordering on the Atlantic, including all of the New England states, compares in total receipts with California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. The

equals it in purchasing power. We not only buy large quantities of machinery and industrial goods but we buy large quantities of feeds, fertilizers, spray materials and citrus fruits.

We too frequently think of the Industrial East and forget about its agriculture. This is unfortunate for both agriculture and industry. Industry is apt to overlook the importance of the farm market nearby, for industrial products. I wish it were possible to bring to the attention of the public, more forcibly, the true importance of the farm industry in the East.

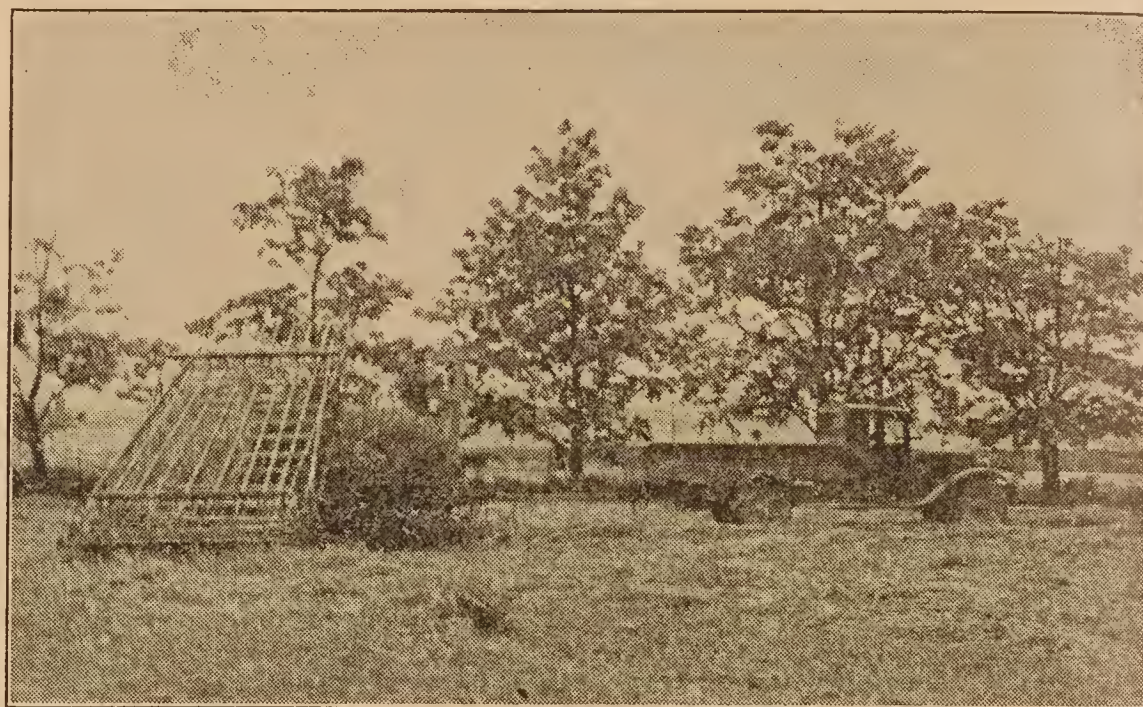
Quality, the Essential Factor

Because of our nearness to market we should be able to produce our milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables of such quality, and place it in the hands of the consumer with the quality unimpaired. We then can always successfully compete with the more distant areas for these nearby markets.

Quality milk requires buildings that can be, and are, kept sanitary. The milk must not only be clean but must be cooled through refrigeration so as to prevent the development of bacteria, and preserve the proper flavor of good, fresh, clean milk. I wonder whether it would not be possible to furnish these facilities for cooling, and holding the milk until delivered to the distributor, at much less cost than is possible at the present time. If I am correctly informed, some of the electrical equipment placed on the market carries an exceedingly high margin for merchandising because of the high sales resistance. I am of the opinion arrangements could be made to purchase electrical milk coolers so as to materially reduce the selling cost, and at the same time extend credit to the dairyman. The same principle applies to eggs and the more perishable vegetables and fruits.

We of the East must produce quality products and see that they reach the hands of the consumer with that quality unimpaired. We can then advertise Eastern Agriculture and Eastern Products with the proper return for advertising. We further need a better understanding of the quantity of fruits, vegetables and eggs that are needed and can be distributed with

more direct marketing because there is less delay in reaching the consumer. The most direct route to the consumer is the one in which the assembling is done under the farmer's own supervision, such as the auction markets or centrally located warehouses operated by a few of our large chain stores. I should like to see the growers deal directly with the various chain store units, not only for the benefit of reducing selling cost and preserving higher quality, but also for the purpose of arriving at a better understanding between the grower and the consumer. I do not know why it would not be practical for the growers to assemble their products at centrally controlled



On soil that will produce alfalfa the farmer can make a little money every year even though the supplies of hay are plentiful.

warehouses, for distribution to the various wholesalers and other buyers of fruits and vegetables for our city markets.

Land Utilization

We have considerable land in this Northeastern Area which is not best fitted for the production of intensive crops. It may be satisfactory for pastures, if needed. Much of this land within a commuting distance from the city, has considerable value for homes of people who wish to live in the country, while they earn part or all of their living in the city. We have not advertised our rural advantages so much as we should. I find a good many of my city acquaintances would like to find a home in the country, for which they are willing to pay a modest sum and maintain the neighborhood as a place to live, as well as a place to make a living. A large part of our soils have been surveyed and classified. This is the first step in the plan for the proper utilization of land. It would seem an opportune time for us, now, to consider the second step.

A Farmer's Look Ahead

The greatly decreased hay crop in the mid-west, the short oats crop, and the possibility of a much reduced corn crop, will greatly influence the returns of the Eastern farmer who is producing live stock products or hay and grain for market. Probably there will be a shortage of hay not only this year, but also next. The young grass which is seeded in the wheat, with wheat as nurse crop, is also killed throughout the drought area. It probably would be wise to buy grass seed before it becomes too high in price. For those soils that will produce alfalfa, I believe it is the best crop the Eastern farmer can grow and make a little money every year, even when supplies of hay are plentiful.

I expect to see a considerable reduction in the number of cattle, also partly due to drought conditions, as well as the low prices for meat and dairy products. These, however, need some reduction for the purpose of balancing industry. If the reports from the hatcheries are correct, there should be considerable reduction in poultry this coming year. This reduction in live stock will reduce the amount of feed necessary to carry on. Nevertheless, the present tonnage of hay is considerably below normal; the production of oats quite below normal and it is very questionable whether the corn crop will be average. At the time this is being written, it is seriously threatened by dry weather. Consequently, it is not likely that feed grains and hay will be cheap during the next year.

* * *

The Second Brood Codling Moth

Our moth emergence seems to have been of shorter duration than that re-

ported in some other sections of our state. The peak of emergence with us was very similar to last year, whereas in other sections it seems to have been more prolonged. Second brood flight for New Jersey should begin in early July, and the second brood worms ten days to two weeks later. It is highly important that a good protective covering of insecticide or ovicide be maintained throughout the greater part of July and early August. I believe we should forget about fruit residue when spraying for codling moth. The cost of washing the apples is so much less than the damage that will be done by the moth, that we cannot afford to risk the lack of a thorough protective covering.

* * *

Consumer Control

Sixty-four per cent of the purchasers making 2500 purchases in grocery stores ask for a particular brand. Of these purchasers 73 per cent were women and the remainder men and children. This may have some significance to Eastern Agriculture.

At certain seasons of the year different regions should dominate because of quality or place of production. I never could understand why it is impossible to sell Grimes Golden apples in New York City, and get a satisfactory price. The people from New York City will come to our farms and, after once obtaining a bushel of Grimes Golden apples, always want more. It would seem as though we might give consideration to the development of brands for farm produce, and the education of the consumer, so that he will recognize varieties of fruits and vegetables.

It is not only necessary that we produce products of quality, but also that we sell these products in such a manner that the quality is recognized in the price.

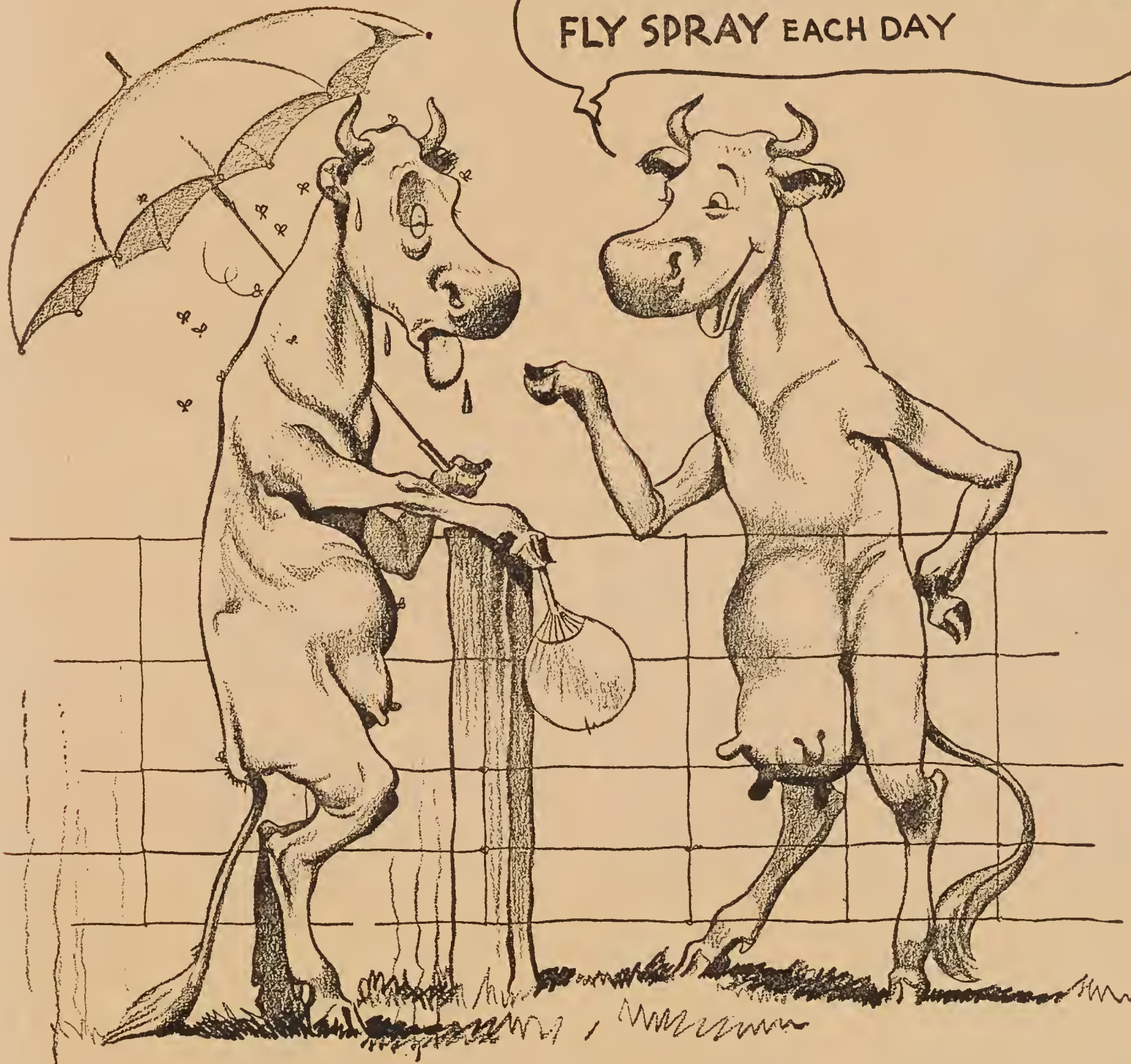


The wheat crop is still an important part of many Eastern farms.

receipts for the Eastern area for the year 1931 exceeded the receipts for the Western area mentioned. If we compare the production per acre with that of Iowa, which is considered the most fertile corn belt state in the Union, we find the acre receipts exceed those from Iowa. There is no other farm area equal in size to that represented by these Northeastern States, which

profit on these Eastern markets. We should be in a position to control our distribution in such a manner that large crops would be placed in the hands of the consumer at a smaller unit selling cost and thereby materially increase their consumption. The cost of distribution can be reduced by more direct marketing. The quality of the product is better maintained by

WHAT YOU NEED IS A GALLON OF COOLING BULKY-LAS NIGHT AND MORNING AND A SHOT OF PURINA FLY SPRAY EACH DAY



FIRST AID TO BURNT PASTURE!

HOT, dry pasture is hard on your cows — and hard on you when the cows drop off in milk. Purina Bulky-Las is just what is needed now. Also, spray your cows daily with Purina Livestock Spray. Keep your herd in better condition and better production all through the summer.

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BUFFALO,
N. Y.

I
DARE
YOU!

To My Friends:

A FRIEND of this Column, who won't let me use her name, writes: "You ask all of us on the farm to become Crusaders. Well, a mother with four children doesn't have much time to do much Crusading. Raising my family is my biggest job. But I'm planting a little flower garden, and I'm going to ask my nearest neighbors to do the same. Then I'm going to suggest that each of us put in 10c to buy a small vase. Then in about a month from now we can ask someone from town to come out and award the vase to the prettiest garden. You may not think this is Crusading, but I believe every home should have flowers around it; so I am trying in this way to get my neighbors interested."

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

WHO said it isn't crusading, Mrs. C.? Of course it is. You who already are doing the greatest of all jobs with your children deserve especial credit for this extra bit of crusading you are undertaking.

Of course this mother has the right idea when she tries to beautify her home with flowers. That's real crusading. I remember once riding on the last coach of a railroad train, when suddenly I saw gorgeous wild flowers all along the right of way. The conductor happened to be taking my ticket, and I spoke to him of their great beauty. That started us talking of flowers, and he told me that the section foreman had lovely flowers around his cottage. "Why, that foreman," the conductor said, "saves his seed each year and sows the surplus in different parts of the section that he's responsible for. He started it a long time ago, and now the other section foremen are following his example."

Just as that one foreman caused the other foremen to get interested in beauty and the creation of beauty, so I am sure that Mrs. C., even with her four husky children to care for, by her crusading will have flower gardens in increased numbers all around her. Maybe you are doing some such crusading job in your neighborhood; and maybe you're not. If you're not, I dare you to start something.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

UGLINESS is a sin. Dirt is a disgrace. Beautifying a home or a railroad track with flowers is a fine Crusade. Are your chickens roosting everywhere? Do you throw your tin cans and garbage any old place? Does order mean anything to you, or do you leave tools laying around where you last used them?

"It isn't the sty that makes the pig, but the pig that makes the sty."

If you want to be a Crusader and don't know where to begin, think of beauty in place of ugliness, cleanliness instead of dirt, orderliness instead of slovenliness. These are worthy Crusades any of us can start today right in our own backyard. Will you be a "Chicken-roost Crusader," "Garbage-collecting Crusader," "Crusader-for-everything-in-its-place," or "Pig-sty Crusader"?

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

I DON'T EXPECT the masses to become Crusaders, but I do have high hopes for you. The fact that you are reading this "I Dare You" Column tells me that there is a spirit within you urging you to do things that the ordinary person won't tackle.

"Let George do it," says the crowd. "Let Mary do it." That's your challenge. You know that YOU are the George to do it; that YOU are the Mary. Because you know this, and because you have caught the fire of a crusader, I am constantly urging you—in a very humble way in this column—to be worth more than the ordinary man. I Dare You to face a hard crusading job. I Dare You to fight for some one big need.

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
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READY MIXED (no bait to buy) \$1.00.
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Burn them, seeds and all, while still green. Intense heat of Aerol Kerosene Torch 2000 degrees F. destroys all undesirable growth in irrigation ditches, canals, along fence rows, stone walls, etc. Highly recommended for disinfecting Poultry and Live Stock Quarters.

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WANTED: Oats in small quantity for riding stable requirements, preferably from Dutchess County, Columbia County or nearby. Box 5, c/o American Agriculturist.

CELERY PLANTS—All leading varieties, ready to plant out. \$1.25 per 1000; \$10.00 for 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER, Poorman's Price. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

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Boars—6-8-10-12 weeks—\$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50.
A good boar is of vital importance.
Dependable Pigs:
5-6 weeks, \$2.50 Chester-Yorkshire Cross.
6-8 weeks, \$2.75 Chester-Berkshire Cross.
8-10 weeks, \$3.00 Short Nose Yorkshire Cross.
10-12 weeks, \$3.50 Poland Duroc.
Shoats \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6 each. Older shoats if desired.
Add 35c each for double treatment. Be safe. I stand squarely behind every double treated pig.
CHAS. DAVIS, of old Battle Ground, Concord, Mass.

PIGS - PIGS - PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white, Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white
6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each.
8 to 10 wks. old @ \$2.75 each.

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

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We are offering choice stock, grown on our own farm, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at bargain prices.

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSS, OR
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSS,
8 to 9 weeks old—\$2.75.
CHESTER WHITE—\$3.25.
Add 25c if vaccination is desired.
Will ship C. O. D. if preferred.

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PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.
Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old. \$3.50 each.

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SHIPPERS OF TOP QUALITY PIGS

Chester and Yorkshire — Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed
6-8 wks. old \$2.50 each.
8-10 wks. old \$2.75 each.

Shoats 35-40 lbs.—\$4.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. All orders promptly filled with stock that will please you. Our guarantee: A square deal.

Half Million Helped—More than 500,000 farmers have received aid through Farm Credit Administration, Dr. W. I. Myers, its governor, said in Rochester for a week end fishing trip with Frank E. Gannett. Since June 1, 1933 approximately five per cent of the nation's farmers have been helped, he said.



L. B. Skeffington

Goat Breeders Plan—Don E. Allen of Wayland, President of the New York Milk Breeders' Association, whose members produce goats' milk, is heading a campaign. It will have two angles, to secure protective legislation for goat breeders and to acquaint the public with the value of goat's milk.

Urge TB Tests—Governor Lehman's Agricultural Advisory Commission asked the Governor to request the special session of the Legislature to appropriate \$1,500,000 to complete tuberculin tests of cows. This would speed reduction of the number of cows in view of probable feed shortage next winter.

Price-Fixing End—Milk producers may look forward to the end of price-fixing in the state milk control law with a year or two, Dr. Leland Spencer told Genesee County milk producers. The doctor, who had charge of the Milk Board's survey of dealers' costs, said it was important that producers strengthen their organizations to insure that they get a fair share of the consumer's dollar.

Hedrick Goes Abroad—Dr. U. P. Hedrick, director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, has sailed from Montreal for England. He will spend three months in Europe. Dr. P. J. Parrott, vice director, is in charge of the station.

Dairy Scientists Meet—Geneva and Ithaca entertained 125 members of the American Dairy Science Association at their annual sessions. Dr. A. C. Dahlberg of the Geneva Station was re-elected editor of the Journal of Dairy Science.

Barrus to Puerto Rico—Prof. M. F. Barrus of the plant pathology department at Cornell has been given a two-year leave to become director of agricultural extension in Puerto Rico. He served on the island as an agricultural specialist in 1927 and 1928.

Orchardists to Meet—"What shall we do with winter-injured fruit trees?" is one of the questions to be discussed by the New York State Horticultural Society at the Geneva Experiment Station July 25. Prices of bees and sizes of apple boxes are also on the program for 1:30 p. m.

Showers Help Cabbage—Late cabbage is off to a good start, thanks to showers that followed planting. Tomatoes and other crops have benefited accordingly.

President's Veto Regretted—Veto of the Kean bill by President Roosevelt is regretted by Commissioner Baldwin. It would have provided \$10,000,000 for assisting in rehabilitating orchards ruined by the freeze. Congressman Phillip Goodwin of Coxsackie said it was the only federal legislation of the past session that would have helped New York farmers.

Winter Injury Extensive—There are more fruit trees dead or seriously weakened in New York orchards than many persons seem to realize. Those who have been close to the problem are worried. Commissioner Baldwin is planning to call a conference at Ro-

chester to ascertain extent of the damage and what steps may be taken to assist orchardists.

New York AAA Payments—Of the many millions given to farmers by the AAA, New York farmers received \$56,994.60 for wheat and tobacco. Farmers who signed wheat contracts got \$30,757 and tobacco growers \$26,237.60.

Aphids Damage Peas—The late pea crop upstate is facing the worst attack of aphids in years. Many of the canning companies went to extra effort to assist growers in combating the lice, and in some cases millions of ladybugs were imported from California.

The Syracuse Regional Market

The cry of "politics" has been raised in connection with the proposed regional market at Syracuse. Meanwhile, little progress in locating or getting the market started is reported.

The charge that politics was interfering with selection of the most suitable site was made by Louis F. Avery of North Syracuse, Treasurer of the Onondaga County Vegetable Growers' Association and of the Farm and Home Bureau Association.

The charge is emphatically denied by Collin Armstrong of Fayetteville, chairman of the Central New York Regional Market Authority.

Mr. Avery says all the farm organizations of Onondaga, and probably of other nearby counties, favor the Lemoyne Street site outside of the city.

Recently the Syracuse City Council adopted a resolution conditioning transfer of the present market's business to the regional market only if the latter was located centrally within the city.

The authority is said to have taken options on a Thompson Road site of 25 acres within the city. Mr. Avery claims this is too small. Mr. Armstrong says he is advised it is large enough to take care of the business for many years to come.

The bugaboo has been raised that if the market is located beyond the city line, business will not follow it. Mr. Avery says it always does and that the present—expressed fear is a smoke screen of politics. The Lemoyne Street property can be bought at \$1,100 an acre, Mr. Avery says. Price at which the Thompson Road site is under option has not been disclosed, and Mr. Armstrong denied knowledge of whether the Lemoyne Street site is under option.

Shy at Bean Code

New York growers are not ready to enter into an AAA bean marketing agreement. At a meeting of 100 representatives of the industry at Batavia it was decided to name a committee to safeguard New York's interests. That was as far as delegates would go after the plan had been explained by an AAA representative.

The meeting was arranged by the State Farm Bureau Federation. Gilbert Prole, who represented the Federation at Washington in discussion of bean agreements, presided. Michigan is said to be ready to sign an agreement if New York will; hence, the AAA says New York is blocking it. The federation put it up to producers and shippers, who apparently can see little or no attractions for New York in such an agreement.

New York Crops

Pastures have improved substantially as the result of rains, potatoes are doing well and cabbage plantings are off to a good start. This, in brief, pictures farm conditions in upstate New York. Forage crops will be light, with alfalfa doing fairly well and hay about a third of a normal crop.

Oats and corn may approach normal conditions, but rain came too late to help the hay crop. The Department of Agriculture and Markets in a crop review finds Western New York and two Southern Tier counties—Broome and Delaware—will feel the effects of drought most.

In the milk producing counties there is prediction by dairymen that next winter will see a 25 per cent feed shortage. How

A Warning to Wayne County

Word comes to us that several persons are travelling about Wayne County making tests for gas, for which they charge property owners \$5.00. It is our opinion that any reputable firm will be glad to lease farm property in an area where they believe there is gas without any such charge.

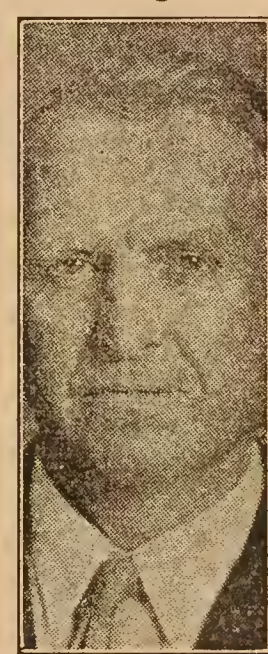
Also, these men leave an oil and gas lease which we believe is not fair to the farm owner. It contains a clause which gives the Company three years time in which to drill. In other words, the farm owner gets no rental under the lease until the three years is up, unless, of course, a well is drilled in the meantime. It ties the property owner up, yet he gets nothing for it. We advise against the signing of any lease with such a clause.

much this can be offset may depend upon yields of emergency crops.

Ernest Strobeck — Farmer

What kind of men run a successful farm organization?

The other day Ernest C. Strobeck of Macedon was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association.



Ernest Strobeck

That means he is one of five men directly managing its affairs.

A visit to his farm home told at a glance that it was the home of a successful farmer.

"Do you own your farm?" I asked hesitantly, knowing it was none of my business.

Mr. Strobeck smiled. It was a day of smiles for him, because his daughter was to be married in an hour. "Yes," he said, "and I paid for it from the profits of farming."

Here was a story. I pressed for details. Mr. Strobeck bought his 96-acre farm in 1919. He agreed to pay \$12,000 for it. In nine years he had paid off the last dollar, besides developing it and making numerous improvements.

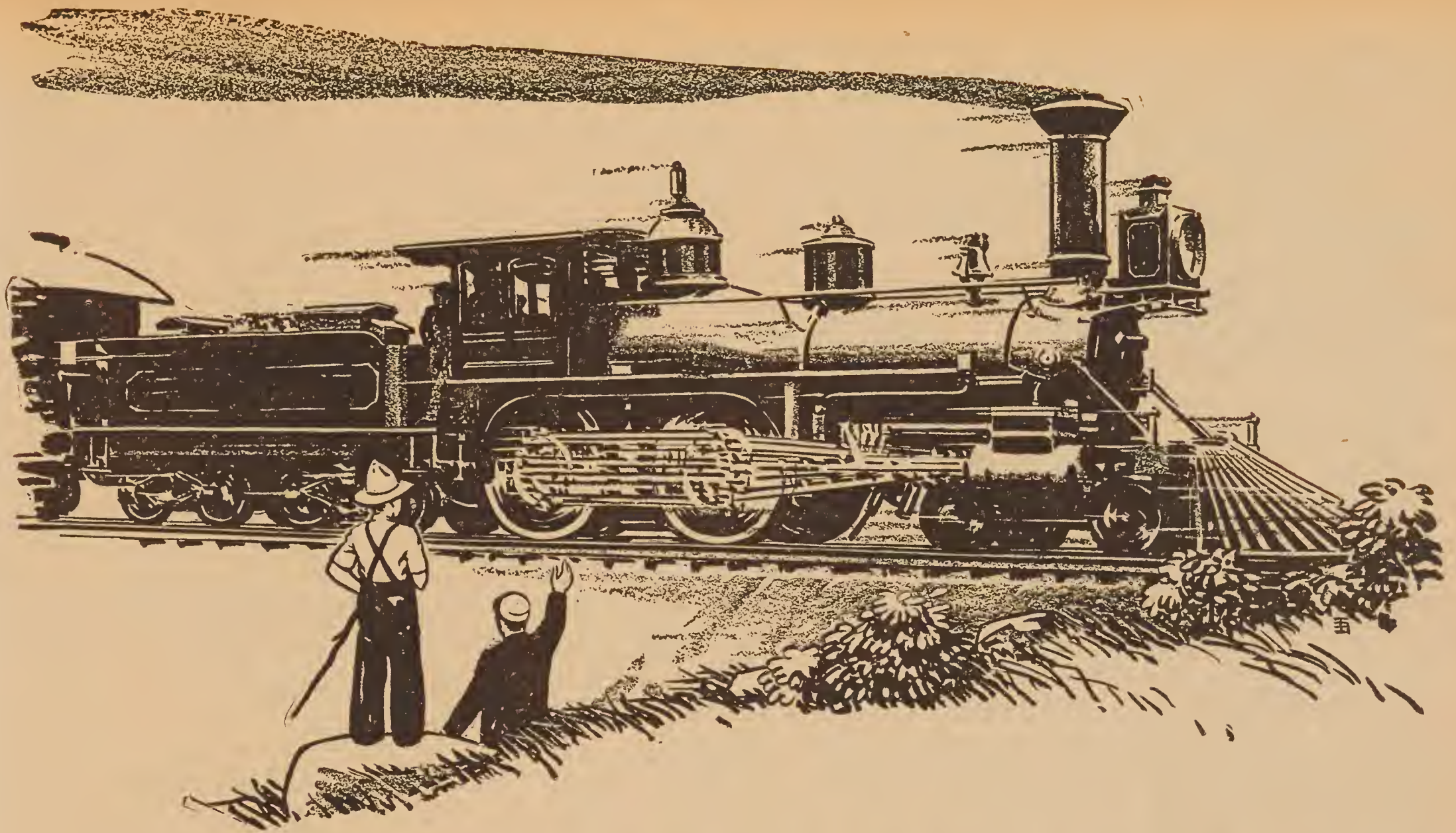
"Even then some farmers told me times were poor," said Mr. Strobeck, "but I would like to see them return. I was too busy to think much about hard times."

He paused. "Of course, when I was paying for my farm I was not a League officer," he said. I did not get the point. He explained: "Holding an office in the League means that League affairs come first and your personal business second. In the three years I have been a director I have had to be away much of the time. Right now we have 23 head of stock on the farm, but are only milking eight or nine, as many as one man can handle when I am away."

Mr. Strobeck was born on a farm in Oswego County, N. Y. He was a school teacher for 12 years, the last six in Jersey City. He quit his fairly remunerative teaching job to buy his present farm because he wanted to live and raise his family in the open country.

In addition to dairying, he produces fruit. There were 12 acres of apples on the place when he bought it and he has continued to plant orchards. This year he hopes to market 2,000 bushels of McIntosh apples.

It goes without saying that Mr. Strobeck is sold on the value of the Dairymen's League. "It has been the salvation of the milk industry," he said. Likewise, it is apparent the League members are sold on Mr. Strobeck. He has worked in the fields, and in the dairy barns just as they have and demonstrated that he is a good practical farmer and business man. Upon this basis they have selected him to help conduct the League's affairs.



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Guaranteed

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hauled the first cars of Buffalo Gluten that went into the New York Milk Shed. That was in 1889—45 years ago . . . Locomotives have been improved since; so has Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed; so have methods of feeding. But there is a thing that hasn't changed in those 45 years and will not change in 45 years more—and that is the principle that a good feed is in the long run necessary to sound commercial dairying. Keeping cows in top notch condition and steady production year after year cannot be done on anything but good feed.

New York Milk Shed dairymen are not "in and outers". They are in the milk making business permanently. Their kind of dairy farming needs a feed that's in the milk making business permanently, too. That's why Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed, which is known to these dairymen through nearly half a century of feeding experience, is a big ingredient of the rations fed to their cows.



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BUFFALO the standard CORN GLUTEN FEED



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This improved PAPEC fills silos also cuts and stores hay or straw without change or attachment. Shreds fodder. Big steel table and extra feed roll with moving fingers end hand feeding. Big capacity; easy running, non-clog — like standard PAPECs (still made in 4 sizes.) New device sucks fine stuff into blower. Costs no more than ordinary cutter. Send postal or name on the margin of this ad for catalog.

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Hot Weather Bad for Milk

THE production of clean, sweet milk is not as difficult as many people seem to believe. Barns that are reasonably well lighted, well ventilated, and kept clean are necessary factors in clean milk production. However, these barns need not necessarily be expensively built. It is the man, rather than the barn. A man who is interested in his work, clean in his habits, uses clean pails and cools the milk quickly after milking, will make a clean product low in bacteria.

In order to make good milk we must be sure that the cows are healthy, Milk that is slimy, curdled or cheesy, should not be used under any conditions. This milk should be destroyed and never milked on to the floor. Cows giving such milk, are, in most cases, infected with contagious garget and should always be milked last.

Avoid Dust. In the production of clean milk it is necessary that the bacterial count be kept down to the lowest number possible. The first few streams of milk from the teats will contain more bacteria than all the rest of the milk in the udder. Draw the first few streams off into a separate pail and use it for feeding calves, chickens and pigs. This one practice alone will do wonders in lowering the bacterial count of your milk. Another factor which causes high bacterial count is dust. Keep your barns free from dust. Do not feed hay or dusty feeds just before, or during, milking. Brush or wipe the cows' flanks or udder with a damp cloth just before milking. This will prevent dust and hairs from falling into the pail. Use a small top pail. The wide top pail collects twice to three times the amount of dust and dirt. Clip the long hairs from the flank and udder. This will lower the dust holding capacity and help in reducing the dirt. These above suggestions do not cost much either in time or labor, and will save dollars in results.

A Good Milk House is Necessary. Milk needs extra care during the hot months. During these months the bacterial count of milk is easily increased if extra precautions are not taken. It will be very difficult for anyone to make clean milk without at least a reasonably good room or milk house to keep it in. This house need not be expensively constructed. The finish should be smooth construction and the floor should be of concrete. A floor drain should be provided so that the floor and walls may be flushed out with water. Light and ventilation are also necessary. Provision should be made for cooling and storing. It is also advisable to provide a room and facilities for the washing of pails and cans.

Use a Concrete Tank for Storage. Build the tank partly in the ground with the top rising about 12 to 14 inches above the floor. Provide a drain pipe in the bottom for cleaning. An overflow pipe is also necessary. Have the bottom ridged so that the water will circulate under the cans. Insulate the tank to prevent loss of ice with a layer of cork two to four inches thick on top, bottom, sides and ends, and fit the top with a well insulated cover. The tank should be built to hold four gallons of water for every gallon of milk to be stored. Count on using four pounds of ice for every gallon of milk

By A. R. Merrill

Extension Dairy Specialist,
Connecticut College of
Agriculture.

and plan sufficient space for the ice supply.

At present there are several makes of electric cooling systems on the market. Most of these give excellent results. Just when the old natural ice system should be abolished and an artificial system installed will depend upon individual conditions. If a dairyman has a good ice house, so installed that the expense of filling is not too high and if he has all the necessary tools for harvesting, it is probable that he had better retain the old system. However, if he has got to build a new ice house, or if the cost of harvesting ice is too high, he may find it to his advantage to investigate thoroughly

the different makes of electric machines. The principal factors to consider in buying an electric refrigerating system will be the cost of the electric current, the amount that will be required, the volume of cooling that can be done, the durability of the machine, ease with which repairs may be secured, and the reliability and permanency of the company selling the outfit.

Rapid Cooling Most Important Factor. Poor cooling presents one of the greatest difficulties in the marketing of milk. Bacteria develop rapidly.

To prevent this remove milk from the barn as soon as milked. Cool immediately to 50° F. This can easily be done by submerging the can in ice water so that the milk line is covered. Stir every 15 minutes to cool to 50° F. by this method.

Professor Fisher in Extension Bulletin No. 92, of the Connecticut Agricultural College makes the following statements: "After milking, the milk should be taken to the milk house and cooled at once. It is only necessary to recall that bacteria are like plants and just like corn and tomatoes need nice, warm conditions in order to grow. Milk comes from the cow at 98° F. or at a temperature well above a hot summer day, so you can readily appreciate the rapidity of growth that takes place in warm milk. Moreover, bacteria that cause milk to sour will grow rapidly even at 60 and 65° F.

"Farmers in general fail to recognize the importance of prompt and proper cooling. As a matter of fact many farmers will make a good quality milk and then allow it to spoil by lack of proper cooling. This was clearly illustrated in a survey of 100 farms. The milk of 90% of these 100 farms had a bacteria count of 20,000 or below when freshly milked, but only 40 delivered the milk next morning with a bacteria count of under 100,000. The other 60 failed to cool their milk properly. The milk of the 40 who cooled their milk properly averaged a bacteria count of 25,000 while the 60 farmers who only partly cooled their milk had an average bacteria count of 490,000. Remember, all had the same quality milk to start with. The only difference was the care in cooling."

Wash, Scald, and Dry Utensils. Wash all utensils immediately after using with cool water first, then with plenty of hot water and good powder. There are several such powders on the market. Ask your milk dealer what kind he recommends. After careful washing, scald thoroughly with hot steam, (Continued on Page 21)



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A prominent New York State dairy farmer who bought a carload of Holstein cows in Central Canada just a year ago this month wrote the Extension office a few days ago asking if it would be possible for him to get another carload. The fact that this dairyman was willing to come back to Canada again for Holstein cows indicates that he was satisfied with the health, type, and production of his first purchase. Yes, they always come back again, because, Canadian bred Holsteins are not only heavy milkers but good testers as well. They have been bred to produce profitably and to stand up over a long period of years under a normal breeding programme. Today, you can buy these good Holstein cows in Canada at very reasonable prices, fully accredited, blood tested, and bred for early freshening. If in need of cows it will pay you to have a look at this Canadian offering before buying elsewhere. Good service and prompt shipping facilities provided. Moreover, you have no duty to pay on Canadian purebred Holsteins. For prices and illustrated circular write

**Director of Extension
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Sass and Applesass

MANY, many thanks for the material you helped me get for use in teaching milk and milk products to my pupils. The companies were very generous in the sending of "helps." I want you to know that I appreciate your kindness and thoughtfulness. I have kept the material for use next fall because I teach "Milk" to each class. If, however, you find anything new that you would like to send me, I should appreciate it so much. Thank you again.—M. H., New York.

* * *

Why Farmers Cannot Get Help

The State Comptroller is now offering for sale another block of \$30,000,000 Emergency Relief bonds to keep unemployed men in the towns and away from the farms and haying fields that are calling for their help in vain.

Conditions for farm and milking help have been serious all year in Delaware County; and as for transient haying help by the day there is little reported anywhere in this county. The same condition prevailed all last winter when farmers tried to secure help for ice harvesting or getting out winter's wood. Local papers are full of "help wanted" for farms, with several jobs open for every man that will accept farm labor either by the month or day.—J. J., Delaware Co., N. Y.

* * *

A New Lease on Life

I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon your splendid stand for the protection of the Eastern farmer and his interests. Stick to it! Never was sane, common-sense, American brand dyed-in-the-wool, so needed as now. Mr. Babcock's articles make me feel that I have been given a new lease on life and hope.—J. R. G., New York.

* * *

Says They Are All Thieves

Your editorial of June 23, 1934, "Eight Cent Milk Demoralizing Milk Market" is certainly misleading in the extreme, should any one be so thoughtless as to swallow such slop without attention to the directly opposite facts that have already brought about the present irreparable wreck to the New York State dairy industry.

Mayor LaGuardia has taken the greatest step in the right direction to place the fluid milk market in New York City upon a square deal basis to the producer and the consumer. Eight cent milk retailed, when rightly handled and delivered to conveniently located retail stores will give the producer cost of production, all he can ask for and should receive, which is at present around five and one-half cents per quart, and two and one-half cents per quart will place it before the consumer when rightly handled or when the city does its bounden duty to its people, that is handle its food supply from the producer to the consumer; this it will soon be forced to do



"We hope the next earthquake will level things again."—LIFE

through the changing condition of the times.

The present ruling parasitic "Farm organizations," "Cooperatives," political intrigue, etc., have more than finished their destructive leeching work, their "successful protection of the farmer" has resulted in the most deplorable misery-making condition of its victims known in all history, and the only solution of the affair left is to wipe them off the face of the earth to stay, and let their ill-gotten gains go

with them gladly if the gangster rule is broken up to the real benefit of all.

—C. W. M., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In spite of the emphatic gentleman's statements milk cannot be sold in New York City by any plan at 8c a quart and give farmers costs of production.

* * *

A Happy Farm Mother

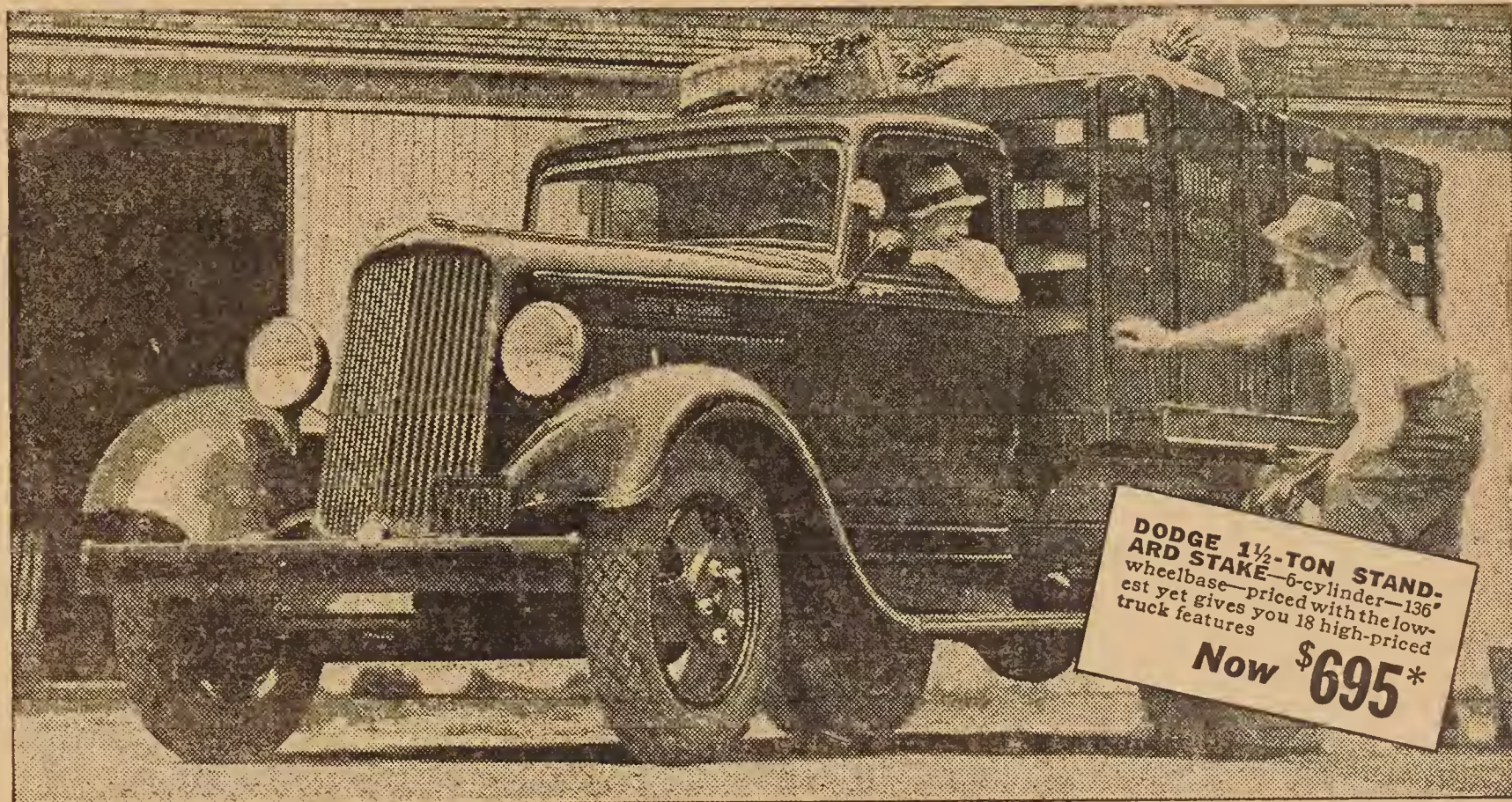
I like boys so much but there is something about a little girl—they can be loved and rocked and "fixed up" so dainty. Boys seem to resent having a fuss made over them. At least, mine does. The twins are near-

ly eight years, now. Richard is nine and Natalie nearly six. You can see how much experience I have had with babies. I, too, would be reluctant in parting with the experience. But I was so young when they were born, I doubt if I realized at the time how wonderful it was to have four children only three and one-half years apart. I haven't yet reached thirty and I expect many happy times with them.

I want you to know how much I enjoyed your writing in the last *American Agriculturist*. My eyes were misty as I read it because it brought back so many happy memories. I

(Continued on Page 16)

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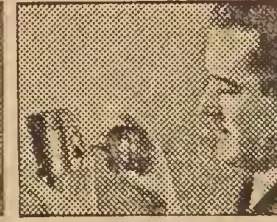
OIL FILTER— Cleans oil for longer engine life, for more miles from your oil. Cuts operating costs.



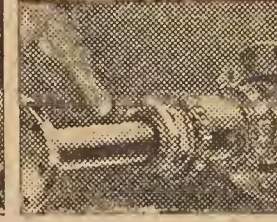
HYDRAULIC BRAKES— Always equalized—save adjusting expense—get more miles from tires.



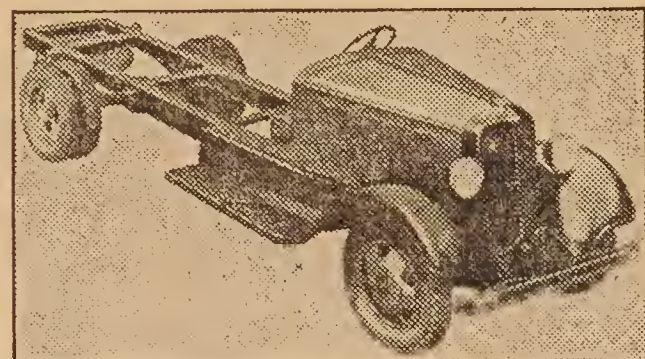
ROLLER BEARING UNIVERSALS— Stay tight—check back lash—deliver maximum power. Weather-sealed.



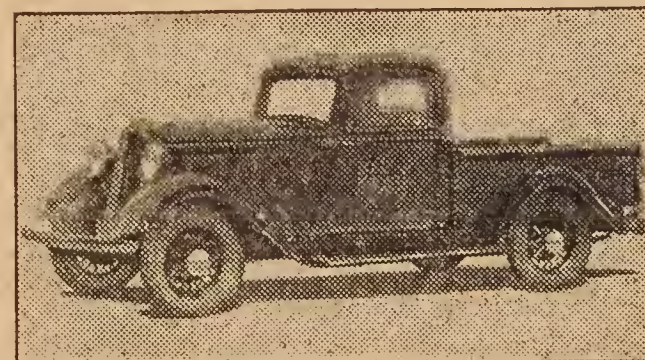
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Reviewing the Markets

Control Board June Prices

Minimum average prices to producers for the month of June as fixed by the New York Milk Control Division schedules for 100 lbs. of 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone follow:

Class 1 (fluid milk—N. Y. City).....	\$2.36
Class 1 (fluid milk—up State).....	2.23@2.33
Class 2A (cream).....	1.40
Class 2B.....	1.40
Class 2C.....	1.40
Class 2D.....	1.00
Class 2E.....	.95
Class 3.....	1.24
Class 4A (butter).....	.85
Class 4B (cheese).....	.985

NOTE—Classes 1 and 2A are subject to adjustment for advertising tax.

Prices for Class 1 to 2C will continue until further notice. Prices for the remaining classes for July will be figured by the Control Board at the end of the month.

Dairymen's League

Following are net pool prices (cash plus certificates) received by Dairymen's League members for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone, subject to the usual differentials:

Volume A Plants	\$1.45
Volume B Plants	1.43
Volume C Plants	1.41
Non-Volume Plants	1.35

The Dairymen's League price for June was 5 cents higher than for May.

Sheffield Producers

For 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone for the month of June, the Sheffield producers received \$1.575, subject to the usual differentials. This was 9 cents per hundred more than the May price.

The Dairy Situation

The argument over the sale of loose milk in New York City continues. It is expected that eleven devices for dispensing loose milk will be tested soon to determine whether any of them safeguard milk sufficiently to warrant their use. Mayor LaGuardia has said that while he personally favors the sale of loose milk, he will be governed by the recommendations of the Health Department.

Hearings are being held at Springfield on July 15-17 to consider AAA control of the Springfield market, and at Portland, Maine, for the same purpose on July 19 and 20.

The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that storage holdings of butter for July 7th were 77,131,000 pounds, as against 117,283,000 pounds on the same date a year ago.

No further announcement has been made on government buying of butter for relief purposes after the week ending July 14th.

Egg Receipts Lower

Receipts of eggs at New York are dropping off fast and receipts from nearby are dropping even faster than from the West.

Heat is taking a big toll from the pockets of producers. A month ago the spread between real good nearby white eggs and those not top quality was 4 cents. Now it is 10. Don't say you cannot ship good eggs in hot weather. It can be done because a lot of shippers are

doing it. But it takes time and care.

Because so many nearby lack quality, some buyers are calling for April storage California eggs for their quality customers. That's too bad when nearby eggs could have the business.

The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that total holdings on July 7th were 9,036,000 cases, compared with 9,369,000 a year ago.

New York Egg Auction Prices

Grade	Poughkeepsie July 13,	Albany July 6,	Smithtown July 11
N.Y. Fancy Lge.....	30 -31½	26½-28	29 -34
N.Y. Gr. A. Lge.....	26 -32	25½-27½	29 -33
Producers' Lge.....	19 -19½	23½-24½	
N.Y. Fancy Med.....		24 -25	24½-31
N.Y. Gr. A. Med.....	25 -28½	23 -24	24½-30
Producers' Med.....	17 -18½		
Pullets.....	22½-24		22 -24
Brown Fancy Lge.....		26½-	
Brown Gr. A. Lge.....	26½-27½	25½-	31½-
Brown Gr. A. Med.....	25 -25½	23 -	30¼-

Poultry Strike Settled

As might be expected, the business in live poultry has been good since the strike of poultry buyers was settled, at least temporarily. The strike was put on by wholesale buyers as a protest against charges for unloading from the cars and for rental of coops which they considered too high. Some of the points in question are as yet unsettled but open to negotiation.

The live poultry code hasn't been working too well. For a week or two the regulations were observed carefully. Then slowly, violations crept in until the situation was much the same as it had been in the past. Code Supervisor LeRoy Peterson has a real job. If the code can be enforced, poultry should bring the shipper more money. New York is the best market for live poultry and that fact has created a situation favorable for the racketeer who is enabled to get his share, at the same time allowing the producer to get as much or more than he would from some other market. However, poultrymen may well study and try to develop good local markets either for live live or dressed poultry. Some have done it with profit.

Poultry Prices at Auctions

Albany, July 11: Leghorn fowl, 10-13¼; Leghorn broilers, 15-16¼; Red broilers, 18-19¼; Rock broilers, 22. 77 coops sold.

Long Island, July 11: Leghorn fowl, 8-9¾c; Leghorn broilers, 18¾-21½c; Leghorn cockerels, 17½-21c; Barred Rock pullet, 25½c; Heavy fowl (Red) 18c; Pigeons, 25-25¼c. 93 baskets sold.

Meats and Livestock

Country dressed veal calves have been bringing 8 to 9 cents for prime, 6 to 7 for common to good, and 4 to 5 for small. Receipts have been moderate. A few brought 10 cents.

Quotations on livestock on July 13 were: Calves, per 100 lbs.: Choice, \$6.50-\$7.00; fair to good, \$5.50-\$6.00; small to common, \$3.00-\$5.00.

Lambs: Choice, \$8.00-\$8.50; lower grades, \$5.00-\$7.75.

Bulls: Heavy, \$3.50-\$4.00; lower grades, \$2.50-\$3.25.

Cows: \$2.00-\$5.00.

Hogs: \$4.00-\$5.15.

The July Crop Report

Wheat:—The indications are that New York State will have a winter wheat crop of 4,032,000 bushels, a decrease from last year and from the five-year average. The condition of the crop on July 1st was 61 per cent of normal, as compared with the five-year average of 81. The acreage was 252,000, compared to 225,000 in 1933. For the United States the winter wheat yield is a little better than 394,000,000 bushels, as compared with 351,000,000 bushels a year ago, and the five-year average of 632,061,000. The total United States wheat production is forecast at 483,662,000 bushels, as compared with 527,978,000 in 1933, and a five-year average of 886,359,000.

Oats:—In New York State the acreage of oats is slightly higher than in 1933. The condition of the crop on July 1st was 74 per cent of normal, as compared with 85 per cent of normal a year ago. The probable crop will be 20,900,000 bushels, compared with 16,810,000 harvested a year ago, and 26,861,000, the five-year average.

For the United States the acreage is slightly more than 3,000,000 acres lower than a year ago. The condition of the crop is 40 per cent of normal, compared with 75.5 per cent a year ago, and the crop expected is 756,839,000 bushels compared with 731,524,000 harvested in 1933, and the five-year average of 1,186,956,000.

Hay:—For New York State the pro-

duction of timothy hay is below last year and considerably below the five-year average, a condition which also exists with wild hay, alfalfa, and clover and timothy.

For the entire country the hay crop is expected to total 57,475,000 tons, on an acreage 3 per cent below a year ago. During the last 15 years the hay crop has averaged 85,102,000 tons. There is, of course, a considerable acreage of emergency hay crops planted.

Pasture:—Pastures have improved somewhat through certain sections of the state but the condition of 63 per cent of normal indicates that they are still pretty poor. A year ago the condition stood at 67 per cent of normal. The 10-year average for July 1 is 88. Much supplementary feeding is taking place at the present time.

Potatoes:—New York State has 206,000 acres in potatoes, compared with 200,000 a year ago. On July 1st the condition of the crop was 81 per cent of normal, compared with 80 per cent a year ago, and the five-year average of 86 per cent. The expected crop is 24,720,000 bushels, as compared with 24,600,000 a year ago, and 25,386,000, which is the five-year average. There is still plenty of time, of course, for a big change in the potato crop.

For the United States the present indications are for a crop of 348,092,000 bushels, compared with 320,353,000 harvested a year ago, and the five-year average of 365,556,000 bushels.

Domestic Cabbage:—Apparently the better prices received for the Domestic type of cabbage last fall has tempted the growers to increase their acreage this season since the total acreage for the country now is placed at about 38,900 acres compared with about 29,000 last year. Growers in New York have increased their acreage from about 8,000 acres last season to about 9,700 this year, while those in Wisconsin have increased their acreage from about 7,200 last year to about 13,000 this year.

Produce Market Notes

Special to American Agriculturist from Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

Potato Market Stronger

Market position of potatoes continued weak through the first 10 days of July but was showing a better tone with irregular, upward price trend near the middle of the month. There were advances of 5 to 15c per 100 pounds in New York, Chicago and some other markets. Sales at shipping points in producing sections recovered to about \$1 per 100 pounds in the east and middle west. Eastern potatoes were selling higher in the middle west than in eastern markets, affording an outlet for many carlots of Eastern Shore potatoes which comprise fully half the current market supply.

Red potatoes seemed rather scarce in midwestern markets, selling as high as \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 pounds for best lots. General price range of Eastern Shore potatoes is \$1.50 to \$2.25 per barrel in the east and middle west and 90c to \$1.45 per 100 pounds. Long Island stock opened around \$2 per barrel in New York. Eastern Shore producing sections reported advances of 5 to 15c per barrel the second week of July.

Onion Markets Firm

Price of onions were well maintained toward the middle of the month. New Jersey yellow stock brought \$1.10 to \$1.35 per bushel in eastern cities and reached \$1.50 to \$1.60 in Cincinnati. Eastern Shore stock ranged 95c to \$1.30 in the east and reached \$1.40 in Detroit. Onion receipts are moderate since the end of the Texas shipping season. Carlot shipments decreased about one-half the first week of July. The bulk of supplies from onion producing sections now arrive in 50 pound sacks.

Supplies of cabbage continue fairly liberal, owing to local motor truck receipts but demand has been slow, mainly owing to hot weather conditions, and prices continue at recent low levels, at a jobbing range of 20 to 50c per 1½ bushel hamper. Snap beans also still sell at low prices with the exception of a few lots of fine quality which bring \$1 or more per bushel, contrasting with general range of 50 to 65c in eastern markets. Some midwestern markets quote high prices on snap beans.

Green peas are in moderate supply

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	July 14, 1934	July 7, 1934	July 15, 1933
BUTTER			
92 score	24¼-25	24½-25¼	24¾-25½
92 score	24 -	24¼-	24½-
88 to 91 score	22½-23¼	23 - 24	22¾-24¼
Lower Grades	21¾-22	22½-22¾	21½-22½
CHEESE (N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy		15 -15½	15½-
Fresh average run		17 -19	20 -21½
Held, fancy	17 -19		
Held average run	16 -16½		
EGGS			
White			
Best nearby open market offerings	25 -26	23 -	20 -22
Commercial Standards	21 -21½	20 -20½	19 -
Mediums	20½-21½	19 -	19 -
Lightweights, Un'grades	18½-19½	18 -	16 -17
Pullets			
Pewees			
Brown			
Best	19 -25	19 -24	19 -24
Standards	18 -18½	17½-17¾	17½-18
Duck			
N. Y. State	19½-20	19½-20	
POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	16 -17		-16
Fowls, Leghorn	13 -14		-13
Chickens, colored			
Chickens, Leghorn			
Broilers, colored			
Broilers, Leghorn			
Pullets, colored	19 -25		
Pullets, Leghorn	19 -20		
Old Roosters			
Capons			
Turkeys, hens			
Turkeys, toms			
Ducks, nearby			
Geese, nearby			
GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (July) .....	.98¾	.89¾	1.15½
Corn (July) .....	.61¼	.58¼	.69¼
Oats (July) .....	.45¾	.43¾	.48¼
Cash Grains (At N. Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.06¾	1.05¾	1.30¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel. .....	.75¾	.71¾	.81¼
Oats, No. 2 .....	.57	.54	.58½
FEEDS (At Buffalo) N. Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	31.00	29.00	
Sp'g Bran	23.50	23.00	26.50
H'd Bran	24.00	21.00	26.50
Standard Mids.	24.00	23.50	28.50
Soft W. Mids.	29.00	26.00	
Flour Mids.	27.00	25.00	32.00
Red Dog	27.50	25.00	35.00
Wh. Hominy	22.50	22.00	27.50
Yel. Hominy	23.00	23.00	
Corn Meal	29.50	27.50	
Gluten Feed	25.10	24.10	28.00
Gluten Meal	33.25	32.25	35.00
36% C. S. Meal	30.00	29.00	
41% C. S. Meal	31.00	30.00	37.50
43% C. S. Meal	32.00	31.00	37.75
34% O. P. Lin Meal ..	33.00	33.00	37.50
Beet Pulp	26.00	24.50	

and selling fairly well with little change in prices but range of quality is wide and jobbing sales are quoted anywhere from 75c to \$2 a bushel but average on best quality is higher than it was a year ago.

Carrots sold at steady prices.

Celery markets declined in the east, New York and New Jersey stock selling at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per two-thirds crate but prices were maintained in the middle west.

Fruit Supplies Rather Light

New crop apples, after losing \$1 from early top prices, settled to a fairly steady basis with bulk of sales of good fruit from \$1 to \$2 per bushel. Virginia, Maryland and Delaware Transparents brought mostly \$1 to \$1.75 but small sizes sold as low as 50c. First arrivals of California Gravensteins sold near \$1.60 in New York.

Prices

On the 15th of June the following New York State farm products brought prices above pre-war:

Oats, 104 per cent of pre-war; Apples, 148; Milk Cows, 104; Lambs, 105; Wool, 115.

For May, (the latest price available): Milk brought 112 per cent of pre-war.

Prices paid by farmers were also higher than pre-war, so that the United States buying power of farm products was 63 per cent of pre-war, as compared with 61 on May 15th, and 62 per cent on June 15th a year ago.

Potato Field Day

It will be a big day for potato growers at the Hodnett Bros. farm at Fillmore, Allegany County, on August 9th. That is the day for the annual Empire State Potato Growers field day.

Master Farmer Gilbert Prole, of Batavia, president of the club, is arranging for one of the largest exhibits of potato machinery ever seen in the State. Earl D. Merrill, former County Agent, of Monroe County, is chairman of the Program Committee. Plans have been laid to have H. E. Babcock and C. R. White as speakers.

If the program goes off as well as it usually does, there will be several thousand potato growers from all over New York State in attendance.

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E. C. WEATHERBY,
Circulation Manager,
ITHACA, N. Y.

New York Farm News

FOR the purpose of securing the co-operation of all interested groups in the milk publicity program, soon to be undertaken by the State, Governor Lehman invited 600 people to Albany on July 12th. After eating together a meal where milk or dairy products were used in every dish and listening to several brief talks, those attending broke up into ten groups according to the interests they represented to discuss ways and means by which each group might give publicity to milk and its products, and thereby add to the effectiveness of the \$500,000 advertising campaign.

Frank E. Gannett acted as chairman of the luncheon conference. Here is just a brief excerpt from Mr. Gannett's talk: "New York is a great agricultural state. Only four states in the Union—all larger in area—produce as much from the farms. Half of the agricultural income is from dairying. Think then of the importance of the dairy industry to New York. If we can bring prosperity to the

and composed of experts in the field of public health, nutrition and public relations, as well as outstanding representatives of the dairy industry itself. I have been assured that administrative costs and overhead will be reduced to a minimum, and that every possible dollar will be put into constructive work. If this is done, and if citizen participation on a large scale can be achieved, I feel confident of the outcome."—Governor Lehman.

"We know how to take advantage of our agricultural resources and how to cooperate with nature so as to produce the best foods most economically; we produce in abundance the most wholesome milk and other choice and necessary foods as well. No one can truthfully say that there is too much of the good things, including foods, in this world, yet we have difficulty in getting our manufactured products and foods from those who produce to those who need them. Our methods of distribution or marketing are woefully weak and have not kept pace with production. We must attack our marketing problems in a business-like manner and with a determination to make marketing equally as efficient as is production. The dairy industry today takes a forward step toward that end."—Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin.

Ask Mastitis Indemnities

The Dairymen's League through L. A. Chapin, Secretary, has requested \$1,000,000 of Federal funds for New York State dairymen for cows with mastitis. Mr. Chapin has pointed out that health inspectors are requiring that many cows with mastitis be sold, these cows in most instances bringing about \$10.00. In some cases these cows after rejection have been sold to other dairymen.

Mr. Chapin urges that \$1,000,000, from the funds available under the recently enacted Jones-Connelly Act for the elimination of diseased cattle, be made available. It was suggested that this could be applied as drought relief. The use of such a fund as indemnities would make certain that the cows would really be slaughtered and not travel from one herd to another.

Farm Survey Shows Hay Shortage

A farm management survey just completed of 85 farms in Jefferson County for the year ended April 30, 1934, shows some interesting facts regarding the hay situation in that area. A year ago (May, 1933) the 85 farmers in the survey reported an average per farm of slightly more than 12 tons of hay in their barns. This spring (May, 1934) only two and one-third tons were on hand per farm. In other words, the average inventory of hay on hand when the cows were turned on grass this spring was only about one-fifth as much as that of a year ago.

Last year three-fourths of the farmers had hay left over, this spring only a third of them. Two-fifths of the farmers included in this survey reported buying hay before grass time. With a short hay crop in prospect for the current season, the situation does not appear too bright in this section, and there is no evidence but that this area is typical of the whole North Country.

This survey made in Jefferson County this summer covers the same area as that included in one of the earliest farm management surveys made in New York State. This first survey was made in 1910. A study was made of this area again in 1921. The purpose of the recent survey is to study the changes that have taken place in the agriculture of this region and to determine the best farming practices under present conditions. The study is being made by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of the New York State College of Agriculture in cooperation with the Jefferson County Farm Bureau.

Dairy Day at the Experiment Station at Geneva

The Secretary of Agriculture, H. A. Wallace, will address dairymen at the State Experiment Station in Geneva on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 21st when dairymen throughout the State will again come to Geneva for Dairy Day. Arrangements for the entire day's program are well under way and a tentative schedule of plans is presented that dairymen may arrange at this time to attend the meetings.

In the forenoon from 10 to 12 there will be demonstrations of various experimental work under way at the Experiment Station which is of special interest to dairymen. In the Dairy Barn a demon-

stration of proved sires and the breeding program will be shown which will be of much interest to practical dairymen. At the Dairy Building demonstrations will be held and persons will be available to discuss such problems as the straining of milk, sterilization of equipment, milking machines, mastitis, sanitary milk production, milk grading, and problems of a related character.

The dairy cattle judging contest will begin at 11 o'clock and will be participated in by members of the 4-H clubs and boys in the vocational course in high school. This judging will be supervised directly by H. A. Willman of the Extension Division of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Several breeds of cattle will be judged and the official placings will be made by recognized cattle judges.

As in former years, the visiting dairymen are urged to bring picnic lunches which can be eaten on the Station grounds and there will be a booth available from which additional refreshments can be secured.

Winners of the judging contest will be awarded prizes in the afternoon immediately following the picnic luncheon. A brief musical program will be presented and the program will be concluded with the address by Secretary H. A. Wallace. Further arrangements regarding the various details of the program will be given from time to time.

N. Y. Has Most Beets to Can

For the last two years, New York state has had a larger acreage of beets for canning than any other state in the Union, says Professor C. B. Raymond of the department of vegetable crops at Cornell.

During these two years the state grew about one-fourth of the total beet crop in the United States that has been turned over to canners. Before 1932, Wisconsin had a larger acreage than New York.

At the peak of the industry in New York in 1930, Professor Raymond observes, twenty-three different canning companies packed beets. They were in twelve counties, from Oneida on the east to Chautauqua on the west. The most intensive beet canning interests were, and still are, in Wayne and Ontario counties.

The July State Horticultural Society Report

Here is a report on fruit conditions in New York, which is made available each year at this time through the co-operation of the New York State Horticultural Society and the Bureau of Statistics of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. This should not be confused with the Government crop report which comes out a bit later.

This appears to be a year in which the fruit reports consist of what is not instead of what is. The sour cherries and pears are the only fruits with prospects at this time as good as average. Baldwin apples, peaches, and quinces are about as near absolute failures as it is possible for them to be and still produce some fruit. The winter weather was very injurious to both the trees and the fruit and the drought this summer has caused further injury.

Apples: A glance at the table at the end of the report will show that the apple situation in the state is very bad on account of the near failure of a few of the most important varieties. If conditions are near normal the remainder of the season there should be a good supply of such varieties as Duchess, Wealthy, etc. Some growers have found that the Wealthy stores well and can be held nearly as late as some of the important winter varieties. Doubtless many Wealthies will be stored this season. The Baldwin trees appear to have suffered about the most of any of the important varieties and the McIntosh about the least. Many reports indicate that the fruit is free from insect and fungous injury to date.

Peaches: The only section of the state reporting peaches to any extent is the section around Youngstown, Niagara County, where the temperature did not fall so low. Long Island reports some peaches but the other fruit sections report almost a total failure. There are a few Rochesters along Lake Ontario.

Pears: The figures indicate that the pear came through the winter in relatively better condition than most of the other fruits. The Bosc variety appears to have suffered the most. A fair production of pears is being looked for. Most of the trees appear to have recovered from the injury received during the severe winter and are looking thrifty at this date.

Grapes: Apparently the grapes of the state suffered considerable injury from the low temperatures of last winter. Fortunately the most important grape, the Concord, suffered the least. The Niagara

and Delaware are reported to have suffered considerable injury. Few entire vines seem to have been killed but many canes and buds have been.

Plums: A low condition of both plums and prunes is indicated. Early reports from the fruit growers of the state indicated that many of the trees appeared to have been injured by the low temperatures last winter.

Cherries: As the figures indicate, the production of sweet cherries is very light. In addition many of the sweet cherry trees were ruined last winter. The sour cherry trees, however, fared much better and a fairly good production is being looked for. Quality is reported to be good. Since there are a great many young sour cherry trees coming into bearing each year the production is increasing should the condition remain the same.

Condition of apples in percent of a Full Crop About July 1, 1934

County	Baldw. wins.	Green- ings.	McInt- osh.	No. Spy.	Ben Davis
Clinton*	0	0	38	0	0
Niagara	14	63	64	29	33
Orleans	23	64	65	56	80
Monroe	8	37	63	39	54
Wayne	6	49	71	41	66
Erie*	10	20	30	50	
Genesee	0	20	58	33	75
Wyoming	5	38	47	42	23
Livingston	0	7	55	11	13
Ontario	2	35	45	36	33
Yates*	18	58	78	68	73
Seneca	13	66	47	24	43
Oswego	2	15	68	22	30
Cayuga	3	33	68	8	20
Onondaga	0	11	72	32	17
Saratoga	6	26	48	29	19
Washington	0	10	17	7	0
Schoharie*	30	30	80	30	60
Albany	10	33	58	5	85
Rensselaer	19	39	49	22	38
Chautauqua	0	90	100	30	
Ulster	12	35	44	17	47
Greene	2	21	28	11	29
Columbia	13	43	45	28	43
Dutchess	14	63	55	36	71
Orange	14	49	47	37	46

State Avg.	11	42	54	30	45
1934	11	42	54	30	45
1933	71	71	39	51	52
1932	20	73	78	56	70
1931	72	38	54	51	
1930	36	68	69	45	
1929	60	39	38	43	
1928	39	60	40	43	
1927	42	31	48	52	
1926	63	75	50	37	
1925	49	41	63	60	
1924	39	70	64	49	
1923	67	40	58	52	
1922	35	53	53	48	
1921	35	17	23	33	

*Indicates less than 3 reports in county.

Monthly Laying Test Report

One surprising fact revealed by the monthly report of the two up-State New York laying tests is the amount of feed that the birds have eaten. We have usually been told that the total amount of grain, mash and milk combined will run for the year about 75 pounds for Leghorns and 80 to 85, or possibly 90, for heavier breeds.

Now here comes a report showing that in nine months the birds in the Central test have used up 75.1 pounds each, and at the Western test, 79.2 pounds. At that rate they will average 100 pounds for all breeds for the year.

Mr. Ogle, the supervisor of the tests, says that this is not different from other years. At first it puzzled him and he thought that there must be a big waste of feed. Dr. G. F. Heuser gives the explanation: It takes more feed to make more eggs. The old standard is for flocks that average around 150 eggs per bird. With flocks that average 200 eggs or more, a higher standard is needed.

The White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds are putting on a great race at the Western test. In the Central test the fight is between White Leghorns and Barred Rocks.

WESTERN TEST				
High Pens to Date				
Owner	Eggs	Points	Breed	
W. A. Seidel	2,129	2,245.85	W.	Leg.
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns	2,149	2,228.85	W.	Leg.
James Dryden	2,152	2,154.35	W.	Leg.
Coop. B. & H. Co.	2,057	2,138.75	W.	Leg.
Pinecrest Orchards	2,016	2,087.75	R. I.	Reds
Sand Hill Farm	1,984	2,043.30	W.	Leg.
Scott Poultry Farm	1,936	2,041.20	R. I.	Reds
Flying Horse Farm	1,979	2,032.60	R. I.	Reds
Henrietta Leghorn Farm	1,926	2,025.60	W.	Leg.
Cedarhurst Poultry Farm.....	2,129	2,245.85	W.	Leg.
CENTRAL TEST				
High Pens to Date				
Owner	Eggs	Points	Breed	
James Dryden	2,066	2,076.90	Bar. R'ks	
Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	2,015	2,058.10	W.	Leg.
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns	1,932	2,024.50	W.	Leg.
A. J. O'Donovan	2,046	2,018.00	W.	Leg.
M. C. Beall	1,987	2,013.30	W.	Leg.
M. L. Palmer & Son	1,945	1,930.55	W.	Leg.
Champion-White Leg. Home	1,905	1,909.75	W.	Leg.
Eugene Delamarter	1,868	1,892.30	W.	Leg.
Perry T. Kistler	1,821	1,867.50	W.	Leg.
Taylor's Poultry Farm.....	1,788	1,866.55	W.	Leg.

Governor Asks for T. B. Appropriation

GOVERNOR LEHMAN on July 12th asked the special session of the Legislature to appropriate \$1,500,000 to be used for TB testing. The Governor pointed out that it would be short-sighted and poor business were the State to neglect to take advantage of the Federal appropriation recently made available for eliminating TB cattle. The Federal appropriation, however, must be used before December 31st, 1934. Last winter the Legislature appropriated \$2,500,000 for TB eradication. If the additional appropriation asked for is made, the total amount available for the year, including the Federal money, will be \$5,500,000.

Assemblyman Jasper Cornaire, of Jefferson County, has already introduced a bill in the Assembly which would authorize the appropriation.

dairy farmer, we can in every way promote the prosperity of the State as a whole. Give the dairy farmer purchasing power and every other business—your business and my business, every line of activity in the State—will benefit.

We are today launching a great movement, a wonderfully constructive program. Every state in the Union will watch it, and I predict will adopt it for its success is inevitable. It is the first time a state has attempted anything of the sort. I rejoice that we had a Legislature that had the wisdom to adopt such a constructive plan, and a Governor who had the foresight and courage to approve it and support it."

Other speakers at the luncheon included Governor Lehman, Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin, of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets; Dr. Thomas Parran, State Health Commissioner; and Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, one of the editors of the Woman's Home Companion.

Following are just a few briefs from the various talks:

"Immediately we are confronted with the simple fact that although our farmers produce more milk than we use as fresh milk in New York State, they produce hardly as much as we would need if consumption was on a normal scale. The surplus is converted into milk products at distress prices, because, among other reasons, they must compete with the products from other states where costs are lower, and because these products can safely be stored for long periods. Yet if every man, woman and child were to use the milk we are told is needed for a sound body and a steady mind, we would have no surplus! I have been informed that the per capita consumption of fresh milk in this State has steadily fallen since 1929 and that at the present time it is hardly half of the normal quantity of a quart a day for every child and a pint for every adult. * * * *

"Does it not, then, seem reasonable that if our need for milk were placed before us forcefully and repeatedly we should use more of it? In modern business, citizen education of this type is performed by skillfully executed advertising. If the status of the dairy industry in this State actually is not that of over-production, but under-consumption, why not dispose of our surplus by re-establishing our normal market for fresh milk? * * * *

"In the conduct of this educational experiment, I am pleased to see that Commissioner Baldwin has placed much responsibility upon a Technical Board of distinguished citizens, headed by your chairman of today, Mr. Frank Gannett,

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	100	500	1000	100	500	1000
100% Live Delivery, C.C. 688.						
S. C. White Leghorns						
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Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks						
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas						
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Jersey Black Giants	7.50	37.50	75.00	8.00	40.00	80.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	6.30	31.50	63.00	6.50	32.50	65.00
Assorted Odds and Ends	6.30	31.50	63.00	6.40	32.00	64.00

For 25 chicks add 1c per chick—for 50 chicks add 1/2c per chick—\$1.00 books your order—We ship C.O.D. for balance.

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S. C. White Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
S. C. R. L. Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00
S. C. N. Hampshire Reds 8.00 37.50 75.00
Heavy Mixed \$6.30-100. Started Chicks 10c ea. and up.
Prepaid, 100% live del. guar. All Breeders Blood-Tested for Pullorum disease (BWD) antigen method. Order from ad or write for free circular, full description of our hatchery and breeders.

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Barred & White Plymouth Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
Rhode Island Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed 6.30 31.50 63.00
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. (Cert. No. 3009).
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S. C. R. L. & N. H. Reds 7.00 35.00 70.00
Heavy Mixed 6.30 31.50 63.00
All breeders blood-tested for Pullorum disease (BWD) by the Stained Antigen Method. Can ship at once, cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. prepaid. Cir. Free. Started Chicks & pullets at reasonable prices. **SHIRK'S Hatchery,** H. C. Shirk, Owner, Box A, **McALISTERVILLE, PA.**

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Barred & Wh. Plymouth Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
Rhode Island Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed 6.30 31.50 63.00
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Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 2, **McALISTERVILLE, PA.**

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—5500 at our farm; 10 to 17 weeks old. From R.O.P. Matings; Blood-Tested; 23 oz. or larger eggs. Prompt July or August delivery. Full satisfaction; 42 years record for square dealing. Write for summer sale price and catalog.
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Barred, White or Buff Rocks, Reds and W. Wyandottes \$3.50-50; \$6.75-100; W. Giants, \$9.-100; N. H. Reds, \$7.-100; H. Mixed \$6.30-100. Cash or C. O. D. Postpaid. Cert. 7763.
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White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Healthy, sturdy, well developed stock. 6 wks. and older ready for shipment. C.O.D. on approval. All from blood-tested stock. Catalogue free. Low Prices.
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ITHACA, N. Y.



"Nearby Markets for

Eggs and Beans

(This is a personal message)

It was with a great deal of satisfaction that I read of the cancellation of the tax on cotton or cotton substitutes used in making bags or sacks to be filled with feedstuffs, seed, or fertilizer purchased by farmers. Of course, the tax should never have been levied, but as long as it has now been removed we'll let bygones be bygones and give Secretary Wallace credit for his wisdom in correcting an error.

My greatest source of satisfaction came from the fact that the Northeastern farmers had combined their voices, creating a sufficient volume of sound to reach to Washington and there to be acknowledged.

Speaking of Relief

We hear a great deal about relief these days. Relief for closed banks, drought relief, unemployment relief and relief from this oppressive heat. It's unemployment relief coupled with a little Northeastern agricultural relief that I'm thinking about.

With but few exceptions we all agree that some form of relief is necessary for those families that are suffering from lack of income and have no apparent opportunity for changing this situation right away.

On the matter of coupling this idea of feeding the needy with a project of strengthening agricultural markets there is more difference of opinion. Some say that, if the first of these is the dog and the second the tail, the tail often wags the dog.

However, that's off my beaten path. I'm accepting the fact that the needy are being fed and that the federal and state governments are buying this food with an eye on surpluses and agricultural relief.

Now that's where the Northeastern poultryman should enter the picture.

Egg Markets Look Bad

During the past three months egg consumption has taken a turn for the worse. To be exact the trade output (used to measure egg consumption) for New York City from April 1st to June 25th inclusive has been 180,000 cases lighter this year than last. This is about 19% decrease. As a result total storage holdings of eggs in the United States are about the same as they were a year ago. Unless consumption improves quickly, I don't see any bright spots in the egg market for some time.

I don't have to tell you about the cost of production. You're telling me in my daily correspondence that feed bills are getting harder and harder to meet and quite a lot of you are writing that you can't hold on any longer but have to sell off your hens.

Poultry and poultry products form

the second largest source of farm income in the United States.

Here, therefore, is a tremendous industry in which farmers have a lot of money invested, that is practically neglected in the purchasing of food for the country's needy.

Last year at the very tail end of the storage season the government spent about \$2,500,000.00 for eggs. This was only a drop in the relief bucket. It came at a time when it benefitted the storage operator and speculator more than the farmer.

This spring another still tinier drip was purchased for relief. New York State bought only 2,000 cases of eggs. Another 3,000 cases were bid on, and then the government cancelled the bids. During all this time such foods as beef, pork, butter, and cereals were being distributed to our needy.

Eggs are a Healthy Food

What's the matter with eggs? Dieticians all over the country sing their praises as a valuable source of nutrients and vitamins. They are generally placed second only to milk.

If a balanced diet is wanted, what's the matter with eggs, beans, and milk? Surely there's lots of nourishment in this combination. And I believe it's palatable and nutritious too.

And speaking of surpluses, I would say there is a surplus of all three of these products. Furthermore the Northeast is a very important producer of all three.

Once Again — All Together

Now, folks, we need action. We need it now, when the egg producer and the bean producer and the milk producer will receive most of the benefit. Now you still have plenty of eggs to sell. In October you will have practically none. I don't hold any grudge against the egg storage operator and speculator, but I don't think he needs the relief as badly as the egg producer needs it.

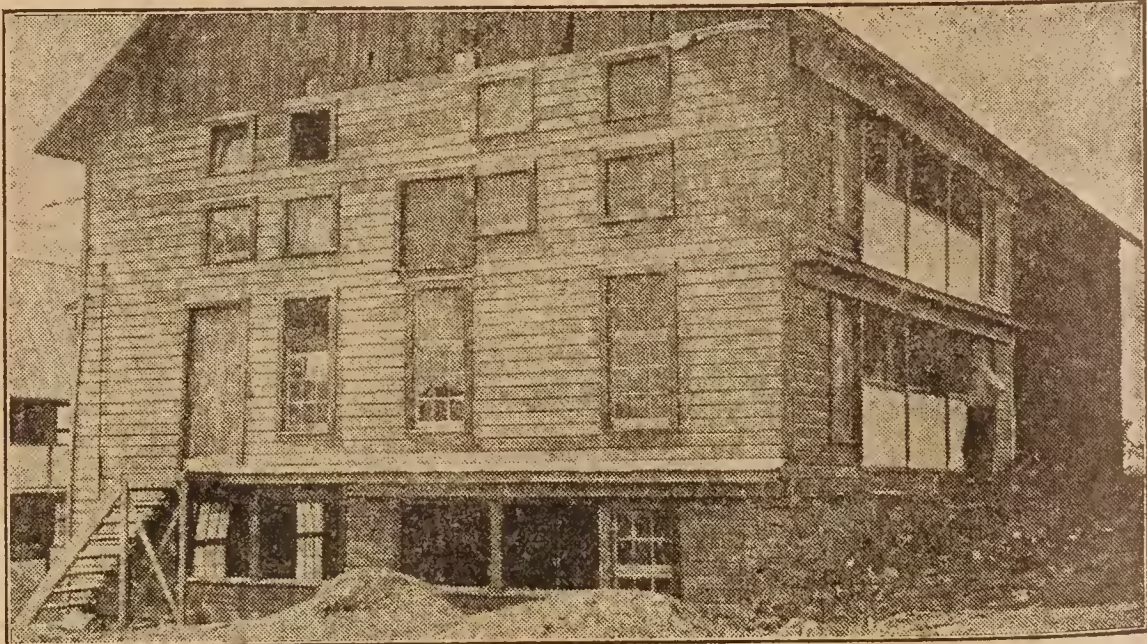
I don't believe that the A.A.A. or the Federal Surplus Relief Administration or the various state relief administrations appreciate the gravity of the poultry situation. Let's all see that they find it out.

The man to inform in the Federal Surplus Relief Administration is Keith Southard, Federal Surplus Relief Corp., 1734 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The man to inform in the New York State T.E.R.A. is Paul Schoelkopf, chairman. His address is the Niagara-Hudson Power Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Also inform your state and federal legislators. Don't skip any one of them.

—J. C. Huttar.



As one rides about the country, he sees more and more old barns remodeled into modern poultry houses. It is a cheap way of housing a lot of birds. Saves roofing costs and steps in doing chores.

Nearby Poultrymen



Skinned Chicken

FOR the past two years chicks at Cornell, that have been in feeding experiments, that are still too small for broilers, and that had to be moved out to make room for other experiments have been killed and skinned. The legs and breasts have been saved and sold by the pound. Since the Ithaca public has become acquainted with this ready-for-the-pan poultry meat it has moved out readily at about 35 cents a pound.



L. E. Weaver

A more recent development has been to prepare some of the larger broilers in this way except that the backs and necks have been sold at a lower cost for "soup and for those who like to pick the bones." The giblets have

also been sold by the pound.

Last week at the Judging School Professor Graham of the Guelph, Ont. Experiment Station, who has also been working with skinned chicken suggested that this may turn out to be the best way to dispose of our discarded Leghorn hens. He says that housewives like to serve chicken on their tables but that they hate to pick the birds and dress them and cut them up. So instead of chicken they buy beef steak or ham or something else that can be cooked without any fussing to get it ready. He says that the housewives will welcome chicken cut up and ready for the pan, and that when they can get it in this way the sales of poultry meat will increase. It sounds like a mighty good suggestion to me.

* * *

Low Rearing Losses

Many of those who attended the testimonial dinner for Professor James E. Rice a few weeks ago stayed over and visited his farm next day. A group of us were out on the pullet range where Jimmie Rice Junior is in charge. Losses have been very low, less than two percent. Someone mentioned coccidiosis and Jimmie said that there has been never a sign of it this year. He added that he thought the weather should have some of the credit for that. At that time there had been no rain at the farm since early April and Jimmie's idea was that the dry conditions had been unfavorable for the development of the disease organisms. I believe he is absolutely correct. Dry litter inside of the house and dry ground outside do the same thing to the spores

of coccidiosis that dry weather does to seed corn. They just can't sprout without moisture.

Another help at the Rice farm is an abundance of brooder houses and range shelters well spread out over the range. Plenty of houses makes it unnecessary to put too many birds in one house. Professor Rice puts into practice his belief that overcrowding is a dangerous thing.

"Too few brooder houses and too close together." That is the chief criticism I would make of the farms that I visit from time to time. When more people get it into their heads to spread the pullets thinner on the range I am sure we will hear less talk of some dope to cure coccidiosis.

They Agree on these Points

There are at least six species of coccidia. At least three of these species cause coccidiosis in poultry. Each species causes a different form of the disease. The acute form (bloody diarrhea of chicks) can be cured by feeding a mash containing forty percent of dried milk, and by replacing the litter daily with a clean dry lot. In all forms of the disease the parasite that causes it must go through a period of incubation or germination outside of the bird's body before it can cause the disease when picked up by a chicken. Moisture and a certain amount of warmth are necessary to incubate spores. Large numbers of the incubated spores must be swallowed before a chick will show signs of having the disease. (Scattering the chicks over a wider area spreads the voidings thinner and thus reduces the chances of picking up enough spores to cause a serious case). Chickens become immune to the disease by taking successive very small doses. Nearly all mature hens are immune to the disease, but may harbor the organism and spread it in their voidings.

* * *

Cool Your Egg Cases

Perhaps Johnny Huttar has told you all about this. If he has, I missed it. I spent two days in Cayuga County with Charlie Messer, the County Agent. We were scoring farms on their methods of producing and handling eggs. I noticed that some store their cases, flats and fillers in the feed room, or some such place, and others keep them in the cellar where it is cooler. That seems the best place because cool eggs packed into a cool case will stay cool a long time, but cool eggs can absorb a lot of heat from warm flats, fillers and cases, and that is sure to lower the quality before they reach the market.

Probably in a very damp cellar where molds grow readily, not more than one or two cases should be held at a time.

—L. E. WEAVER.



"Ye gods! Canned heat!"—JUDGE.

Miss G.L.F. VIII



Miss G.L.F. VIII is one of the early-hatched birds in a flock of more than 6,000 growing pullets. At 4 months she weighs 3½ pounds, with full vigor and outward promise of the high egg production her breeder knows she inherits. She represents the *eighth* consecutive crop of pullets reared on the same farm with G.L.F. Open Formula Poultry Mash—Eight consecutive rearing seasons on Starting and Growing Mash—Eight consecutive laying years on Super Mash—Eight consecutive years on Super Mash. There's a real test for feed. There's proof, if proof were needed, that G.L.F. Poultry Feeds are *complete* for growth, health, egg production, and reproduction.

THE wide use and success of G.L.F. Poultry Feeds is founded on the specifications used in selecting the ingredients. Only ingredients having highest feeding value for poultry are used. The formulas are public—printed on the tag attached to each bag—so that users may know what they buy, and recognize the high feeding value of these mixtures. Rapid movement of these ingredients from selected sources through G.L.F. Mills, and into your community in carefully formulated mixtures, provides fresh, palatable, highly nutritious rations for your flocks at lowest cost, quality considered. Ask your local G.L.F. Service Agency for formulas and prices.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC. - ITHACA, N. Y.

Poultry Accounts -- Why? Sass and Applesass

(Continued from Page 11)

HOW many of you know the average egg production of your flock during the past year? If you cannot tell at least approximately, it is probable either that the records you have been keeping are not complete enough, or that you have not spent enough time in studying them.

A year ago I was on a poultry farm where every hen in the place has a card of her own on which her record is kept. Of course the average poultryman should not go that far, but I do believe that he should keep records enough so that at the end of the year he knows certain facts about the business. I do not think it matters so much just how these records are kept, except that it does help to adopt a good system and stick to it, so that one year's figures can be compared with another's.

Just what should records tell you? The first thing, I think, is the average egg production per hen. That is important because it allows a comparison with averages, and with the standard set up by state colleges as necessary in order to make a profit. To get this figure for your flock two things are necessary: a daily egg record, and a flock record showing the number of hens or pullets put in the pen in the fall, and those lost by death or sold. One way would be to total the egg production each month. Then it is easy to figure out the percent of production and compare it with what it should be. Bulletin No. 186, "The Poultry Calendar," published by the New York State College of Agriculture, gives such a standard. The percent production is figured this way:

If every hen laid an egg every day that would be 100 per cent production. Therefore, the number of hens multiplied by the number of days in the month would equal 100 per cent for that month. This figure divided into the number of eggs the hens actually did lay, gives you the actual percent of production. This figure makes an easy way to keep a check on the birds to see that they are not falling behind.

Then, at the end of the year, I think records should show how much money the hens have made. Probably the simplest way is to keep a cash account showing all cash costs and all cash receipts. This can be balanced up every month, or at the end of the year, and the result can be labelled "Returns Over Cash Expenses." It cannot be strictly called profits because you have a considerable amount of money invested in the business, and strict accounting principles say that before you figure profits you should charge off in-

terest on this investment. You could have secured interest on it if you had had the money in the bank, so it really is not a profit.

Another bit of information I think your records should show is approximately how much it costs you to raise a pullet. To get that figure, you will need to keep a record of how many chicks you put into the brooder house; how many broilers you sell, and for how much; how many die and what it costs you for feed and supplies. If you buy a brooder stove or build a brooder house, that should not be charged as an expense against this year's pullets because the equipment will also be used in future years. You should charge interest on the investment and depreciation on it.

Still another figure you should have is the average cost for the year of producing a dozen eggs. You can figure either the feed cost per dozen, which will give you some information, or you can, if you want more accurate figures, get the total cost which will include labor, feed, taxes, insurance, interest on the investment and miscellaneous expenses.

The principal reason for keeping records is to study them. If you merely wanted to know whether or not you were making money, you could do it by keeping all your income from the flock in a box and paying all your expenses from it. Then if you used any of it for personal expenses, you could keep a record of it, and at the end of the year you would know whether or not there was a profit, and how much.

On the other hand, if you study your records, you can compare them with records published in bulletins or farm papers, to see whether or not you are doing as well or better than the average and why, and as years go on you can compare one year's records with another's to see whether or not the efficiency of the business is improving.

If you have worked out a system of accounts which you have found satisfactory, tell us about it, and we will be glad to print as many letters as space permits.—H. L. Cosline.

Hot Weather Losses

Recently a neighbor was having a series of losses among a flock of yearling layers. They had layed well all winter and there had been only a few losses. For about a week or more (it was during a very hot spell of weather, and that may have had something to do with it) one or two birds had dropped out each day. Usually there was no period of sickness, or very short ones, and the flock, as a whole, looked normal and healthy. We opened up and examined three of the dead birds. We found three different causes of the deaths: an internal hemorrhage, probably of the liver; a ruptured oviduct with eggs loose in the body cavity; and the third one showed greatly enlarged kidneys. Five other hens taken to Dr. Brunett's laboratory a few days later revealed the fact that no two of the birds had died of the same cause. About that time the losses practically stopped and have not been serious since.

I have no explanation to offer except the possible one of hot weather. I am mentioning this in order to point out how easy it would have been to jump to a wrong conclusion. It certainly looked as though some contagious disease had hit the flock. A good salesman for Dr. Quack's poultry remedies could have made an easy sale, and then have gotten a splendid testimonial letter.

—L. E. Weaver.

hope you will write more like it. I am sure it is good for people to read such things.

I live in a farm house with no conveniences, make all the clothes the children wear (except shoes and stockings, of course), and I have found that it doesn't take a lot for one to be happy. In this day of speeding cars, I still do all my "calling" by walking. We haven't a car. I don't seem to have any great desire for one since having my neck broken in an accident three years ago. That is a great experience; not everyone survives it. But if one does live, it is worth while to have had so close a call with death. Suffering makes one so much more kind, and human, and understanding, doesn't it?—Mrs. F. C., New York.

* * *

Commendation

I commend your editorial, "A 1934 Declaration of Independence," in *American Agriculturist* of May 26th. It is the best of anything I have read in years. I wish to subscribe thereto.

—J. M. B., New York.

* * *

For Less Sectionalism

May I be permitted to raise a question regarding the proposal in a recent issue of the A.A. for an assistant secretary of agriculture for the northeast? There is plenty of provocation for such a suggestion and this is a most forceful way to call attention to the injustice of the present situation. Is it not true, however, that the devotion of members of our government to local districts and to special interests has gone far in weakening the effectiveness and influence of government? It is almost universally accepted that Congress, particularly the House, passes many a piece of legislation which it does not whole-heartedly approve, but they leave it to the Senate or the President to kill it off while Congressmen pack their suitcases with records of what noble service they have done to take back to their constituents.

Without knowing a great deal about the general qualifications of Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, I was pleased with her appointment because it did not place this department in the hands of a representative of labor. The general public has as much interest in the results as the workers. I feel that our need is for officials who will take a fair-minded view of the whole situation and

Compare Your Farm With the Average

The following figures are the average on 108 New York State poultry farms for the year ending September 30th, 1931. If your accounts do not enable you to match these figures, might it not be profitable to keep accounts that would?

	Average
Labor Income*	\$ 1,058
Size of Business:	
Number of fowls per farm including pullets	1,483
Capital per farm	\$17,699
Pullets Raised per farm	1,215
Dozens of eggs produced	17,071
Diversity:	
Per cent receipts from poultry are of total	83.2%
Per cent of eggs produced during:	
Oct., Nov., Dec.	18.6%
Jan., Feb., March	27.0%
April, May, June	30.8%
July, Aug., Sept.	23.6%
Production:	
Eggs produced per hen	141
Value of eggs per hen	\$3.50
Per Cent Production for Entire Flock:	
October	22.7%
November	23.0%
December	26.3%
January	31.2%
February	39.7%
March	48.1%
April	52.3%
May	51.5%
June	51.9%
July	48.6%
August	33.4%
September	35.5%
Value of eggs per \$1 of feed costs	\$2.16
Number of chicks started per pullet raised	2.8
Efficiency:	
Number of fowls per man	724
Number of chicks per man	1,251
Dozens of eggs produced per man	8,327
Costs:	
Feed costs per bird including pullets	\$1.59
Cost of producing a dozen eggs	\$.321
Value of eggs per dozen	\$.298
Cost of raising a pullet	\$1.03
*Labor Income is what the operator received for his year's labor and management in addition to the use of house and products grown on the farm. It is total receipts minus farm expenses and minus interest on the capital invested.	

act courageously in the interest of our whole people. There must be many specialized jobs, but I feel that we ought to have a minimum of special pleaders for special interests in the actual conduct of our government.

—P. W., New York.



If you are a believer in powder as the best way to control lice, you will find that culling time is a good time to apply it. You can kill two birds, as well as a few lice, with one stone.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



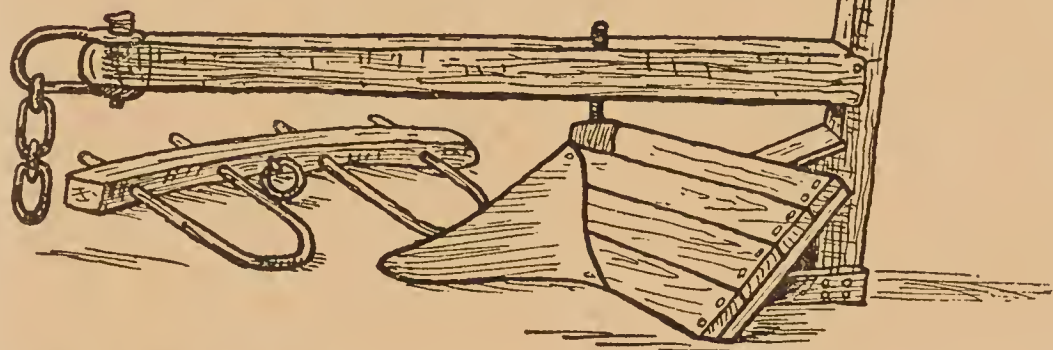
THE best invention that was made, at least it suits me best, is shade, on summer days when sun is hot it takes more courage than I've got to work and sweat out in the sun, a shockin' barley ain't no fun. The beards get down inside your shirt your eyes are full of dust and dirt, you itch and scratch until you're sore and don't want barley any more. I figger that a better plan is leave the shockin' to the man, he'll git it done without my aid, while I am restin' in the shade. His hide is tough, he likes to sweat, he's never had a sunstroke yet, I'm payin' him enough so he can stand them barley beards, by gee.

At any rate, there ain't no place where I would rather park my face than on the lawn beneath the tree, there ain't no place I'd rather be when sun is hot, most any fool would rather be here where it's cool. The leaves are thick as they can be all over this box-elder tree, the shade is thick and cool below, so what

a mut I'd be to go a-shockin' barley in the sun. Our hottest weather ain't begun, so I must save my strength, nor get all sweated up and overhet. M-randy's workin' at the sink, she may stir up a nice cold drink of lemonade or ginger ale and bring it to me in a pail, in summer days it's surely best, to stretch out in the shade and rest!

The AMERICAN HERITAGE

By Jonathan Fife



Yankee Farmers

THE American farmer today, tormented by a world depression, uncertain markets, low prices, high costs, and an hysterical Congress, may rightly think himself among the most unfortunate of men. And yet I suspect that he would not, for love nor money, change places with his ancestor of the 18th Century, just arrived from the Old World.

Consider what this pioneer had staring him in the face. There was land, inexhaustible quantities of land, but it was covered with forests. The country was sparsely populated, so that no labor could be hired, and the farmer and his family must work alone. All the necessities of life must be produced on the spot. The farmer must also be a hunter, a trapper, a lumberman, a carpenter, a painter, a brickmaker, a joiner, a blacksmith, and — more often than not — an inventor. Tools were crude and scarce, and any improvement on them must be the product of the owner's own ingenuity. The ordinary plow frequently required four oxen and three men to handle it. Before anything else, the farmer must provide himself with two sons!

Seeds and plants had either to be imported from Europe, or the native Indian crops tried out. The most important of these native plants, corn, was a crop totally unknown in Europe. The Indian taught the farmer to plant it among the dead forest trees, without plowing, with a fish dropped into the hole with the kernels as fertilizer. It was hilled a foot or two high, and beans and pumpkins planted between the rows.

Timothy, pumpkins, squash, tobacco, tomatoes, orchard grass, and strawberries were all new crops, of which the farmer had no experience but which he must raise if he would survive. Imported seeds and plants were for the most part too costly.

Raising livestock was no less difficult. So long as the day contained but 24 hours there was no time for the culture of grasses and vegetables for feeding. The stock must graze, winter and summer. As a result, the average size of beeves at that time was but 370 lbs.; of calves 50 lbs.; of sheep 28 lbs.; and of lambs 18 lbs.

In addition to these natural difficulties of establishing agriculture in a wilderness the farmer had to contend with savages, with a stupid King, and with a selfish Parliament, all bent on taking his land from him. Wealthy lords, armed with royal grants, were the most dangerous invaders. One proud farmer, having triumphed over every disaster, had engraved on his tombstone:

"Here lies the remains of John Lewis, who slew the Irish Lord, settled Augusta County, and furnished five sons to fight the battles of the American Revolution."

The First Depression

The French and Indian War — which was the American phase of the Seven Year's War — had produced a Boom, style of 1928. Speculation was

encouraged. Army contracts produced millionaires. Lawyers and politicians grew fat. Even the farmer and the laborer prospered for a time.

But there was paper money, inflation, high taxes, and enormous debts. The bubble burst. The currency depreciated, business declined, the price of farm produce and farm land crashed. Mortgages were foreclosed, lawsuits for debts wiped out equities, and many farmers had to abandon their homes.

It was America's first experience with a Depression. An old story now; it was a disastrous novelty then. But the farmer who had succeeded in overcoming nature was not going to be ruined by an inefficient government. Within fifteen years the Yankees had begun the American Revolution. They did what they had always done — the best they could with the materials at hand. They produced armies capable of standing against the best of Europe. They created a nation and maintained it against every conceivable kind of onslaught. They changed the old ways, and made a new and better life for themselves.

Perhaps they are doing it again.

* * *

A Note on Antique Prices

In the last article of this series I mentioned the fact that a small dealer in eastern Pennsylvania offered me an unmarked Hitchcock chair for forty dollars. This observation was to some extent unfortunate. The antique market is very tricky, prices varying widely in different sections of the country, among different dealers, and for different examples of the same type of antique. The business has been harmed by unfair practices of some dealers and collectors, and has offered an alluring field for dishonest and greedy persons. Honest dealers and collectors have always tried to combat these practices, but the disturbances of the past few years have further complicated matters.

It is, at present, impossible to quote a price, on a Hitchcock chair for example, that will be accurate for all sections of the territory served by *American Agriculturist*. Even in New York City the price of these chairs — original signed Hitchcocks, in good condition, and unrestored in any way — varies from thirty to seventy-five dollars, depending chiefly on what the buyer can be induced to pay. Outside of New York the prices are, of course, generally lower.

American Agriculturist is at present making a survey of the antique markets with the view of determining, as closely as possible, what its readers may reasonably expect to receive for their antiques. The matter is highly complicated and will require some time to unravel. However, as the antique market has always tended to rise, and as it appears to be recovering from the severe slump of the past few years, *American Agriculturist* feels that its readers will lose nothing by keeping their antiques until accurate information can be made available to them.

Cake Contest Winners To Receive Prizes

FOUR Subordinate Granges have plating making awards in specified held their cake baking contest and counties. report winners as follows:

Grange	Winner	County
Massena, No. 704	Mrs. Ruby Lawrence	St. Lawrence
Towlesville, No. 430	Mrs. Lillie Snell	Sieuben
Bridgehampton, 1287	Mrs. Frank G. Sayre	Suffolk
Lake Katrine	Mrs. A. C. Roosa	Ulster

The cake baking contest is being conducted by the Grange women of New York State and *American Agriculturist*. Final awards will be made at the meeting of the State Grange at Niagara Falls in December. To date the list of prizes to be awarded is as follows:

For State Winners

\$25, first prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; \$10, second prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; \$5, third prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; 24½ pound sack of Pillsbury's Best and a package of Sno-Sheen Cake Flour, awarded by Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. to holders of the ten high scores; General Foods Cook Book, awarded by General Foods Corp. to holders of the ten high scores.

For Pomona Winners

Aluminum covered loose-leaf book of Pillsbury's Balanced Recipes, awarded by Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.; Swansdown Cake Set, awarded by General Foods Corp.; Hecker's Flour Co., General Mills, Inc., and Davis Baking Powder Co. have also signified their interest in the contest and contemplate making awards to State and Pomona winners through *American Agriculturist*. Spaulding Baking Co., is contem-

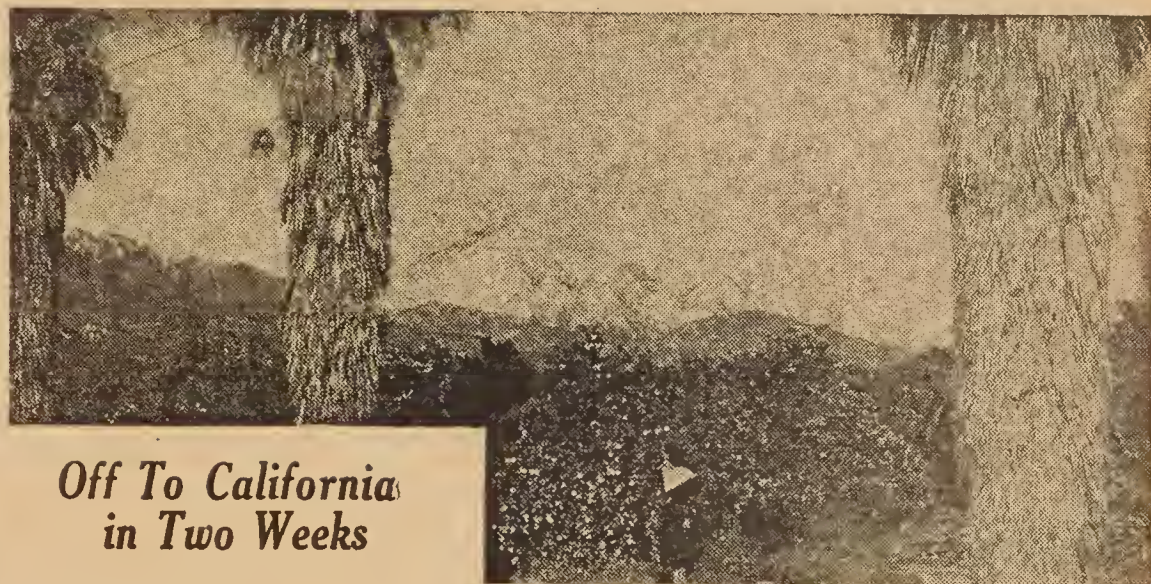
Chairmen Report

Chairmen of Service and Hospitality Committees of Subordinate and Pomona Granges are conducting their local Contests. Names and addresses of winners are sent by the Chairmen to *American Agriculturist* together with the score cards of contestants. Entries are limited to one plain two-egg (whole egg) butter cake from each contestant—baked in a loaf pan, either shallow or deep—with chocolate flavored icing. Judging of all contests is standardized according to the following schedule:

General Appearance	10
Size, Shape	
Crust	15
Color, Texture, Depth	
Crumb	40
Lightness, Moisture, Color, Grain	
Flavor	35
Odor, Taste	
Total points	100

The standards governing the above will be:

Size: Medium.
Shape: Level or slightly rounded on top (rectangular loaf).
Color: Golden Brown.
Crust: Tender, smooth, thin.
Flavor: No decided taste of shortening, egg, or flavoring.
Texture: Light, tender, and easily broken. Fine and uniform grain. Slightly moist but elastic when pressed with the finger.



Off To California in Two Weeks

August 4th is the day we start. Just two weeks from now our train will be headed for the great Montana and Colorado Rockies, Mount Ranier, the Pacific Northwest, Puget Sound, the Cascade Mountains, Oregon, Golden California, Pike's Peak, the Grand Canyon, and the World's Fair.

Would Go Again

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Burritt of Hilton, N. Y., went on *American Agriculturist's* tour last winter and they write: "Our Panama-Colombia, South American trip was indeed worthwhile. We particularly appreciated the careful planning that had been done in advance. We never needed to concern ourselves with what, or where, or when, or how, for it had all been carefully arranged in advance. This is an especially fine feature of your trips we

think for it leaves the traveler entirely free from worry and to enjoy the travel and sights new to him. We would like to go to California with you if time and circumstances permitted."

One of our readers has inquired: "I wonder if it would be pleasant for me to go alone?" No one in the *American Agriculturist* party will be alone for each becomes acquainted with the other. A few days ago one of our friends who went to Alaska with us decided to go along on the trip this summer. "I remember we had such a fine time on the trip to Alaska," she said, "and I met some wonderful friends — some of them I still correspond with and visit." So, even though there may not be anyone starting from your town or village, you will soon find congenial companions in the party. You, your family, and friends are invited.

Tour Editor, *American Agriculturist*, 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

I want to go with *American Agriculturist* on its tour to the Pacific Northwest, California, and Colorado. Please reserve sleeping car space so indicated.

() Lower Berth. () Upper Berth. () Compartment.

(Please fill in number of each type of accommodation required.)

I will join the party at (Name of city where you will join.)

I will be accompanied by.....person(s) whose names and addresses are:

NameAddress

.....

I enclose \$.....as deposit (\$15 for each member of my party).

My Name

Street or Route

City State.....

(All deposits will be refunded if you are forced to cancel your reservations.)

Mug Bread

By C. A. Stephens

THAT was what we used to call it at the old home farm—"mug-bread," the best bread ever made. When made and baked just right it is a delicacy. But the making and the baking of it are not easy—and a failure with mug-bread is something awful!

Perhaps the reader may not know it as mug-bread, for that was a local name, confined largely to our own Maine homestead and vicinity. It has been called milk-yeast bread, patent bread, milk-emptyings bread and salt-rising bread; and it has also been stigmatized by several opprobrious and offensive epithets, bestowed, I am told, by irate housewives who lacked the skill and genius to make it.

We named it mug-bread because grandmother started it in an old porcelain mug; a tall, white, lavender-and-gold banded mug, that held more than a quart, but was sadly cracked, and, for safety's sake, was wound just above the handle with fine white silk cord.

That mug was sixty-eight years old, and that silk cord had been on it since 1842. Its familiar kitchen name was "Old Hannah." I suspect that the interstices of this ancient silk string were the lurking-places of that delightful yeast microbe that gave the flavor to the bread. For there was rarely a failure when that mug was used.

About once in four days, generally at night, grandmother would take two tablespoonfuls of corn-meal, ten of boiled milk, and half a teaspoonful of salt, mix them well in that mug, and set it on the low mantel-shelf, behind the kitchen stove funnel, where it would keep uniformly warm overnight. She covered in the top of the mug with an old tin coffee-pot lid, which just fitted it.

When we saw Old Hannah go up there, we knew that some mug-bread was incubating, and, if all worked well, would be due the following afternoon for supper. For you cannot hurry mug-bread.

The next morning, by breakfast-time, a peep into the mug would show whether the little "eyes" had begun to open and peep up out of the mixture or not. Here was where housewifely skill came in. Those eyes must be opened just so wide, and there must be just so many of them, or else it was not safe to proceed. It might be better to throw the setting away and start new, or else to let it stand till noon. Grandmother knew as soon as she had looked at it.

If the omens were favorable, a cup of warm water and a variable quantity of carefully warmed flour were added, and a batter made of about the consistency for fritters. This was set up behind the funnel again, to rise till noon.

More flour was then added and the dough carefully worked and set for a third rising. About three o'clock it was put in tins and baked in an even oven.

The favorite loaves with us were "cartwheels," formed by putting the

dough in large, round, shallow tin plates about a foot in diameter. When baked, the yellow-brown, crackery loaf was only an inch and a half or two inches thick. The rule at grandmother's table was a "cart-wheel" to a boy, with all the fresh Jersey butter and canned berries or fruit that he wanted with it.

Sometimes, however, the mug would disappear rather suddenly in the morning, and an odor as of sulphureted hydrogen would linger about, till the kitchen windows were raised and the fresh west wind admitted.

That meant that a failure had occurred; the wrong microbe had obtained possession of the mug.

In such cases grandmother acted promptly and said little. She was always reticent concerning mug-bread. It had unspeakable contingencies.

Our girl cousins, Ellen and Theodora, who lived at the old homestead with us, shared grandmother's reticence. Ellen, in fact, could never be persuaded to eat it, good as it was.

"I know too much about it," she would say. "It isn't nice."

Beyond doubt, when mug-bread goes astray at about the second rising the consequences are depressing.

If its little eyes fail to open and the batter takes on a greasy aspect, with a tendency to crawl and glide about, no time should be lost. Open all the windows at once and send the batter promptly to the swill-barrel. It is useless to dally with it. You will be sorry if you do. When it goes wrong it is utterly depraved.

I remember an experience which Theodora and Ellen had with mug-bread on one occasion, when grandmother was away from home. Aunt Nabbie and Uncle Pascal Mowbray came on from Philadelphia, while she and grandfather were gone.

Aunt Nabbie was grandmother's sister, and she and Uncle Mowbray had been talking all that season of coming to visit us. But September had been usually spoken of as the time they were coming.

They changed their minds, however. Uncle Pascal desired to look after some business venture of his in Portland, and decided to come in August.

It was a somewhat sudden change of plan, but they sent us a letter the day before they started, thinking that we should get it and meet them at the railway-station.

Now, all dear city cousins, aunts, uncles and the rest of you who visit your country relatives, summer or winter, hear me! Do not hold back your letter telling them you are coming till the day before you start.

Nine times out of ten they will not get it. You will get there before the letter does; and the chances are that you will have to provide your own transportation for the six or ten miles from the railway-station to the farm, and you will think that distance longer than all the rest of the journey.

Most likely, too, you will find the

farmer gone to a grange meeting; and by the time you have sat round the door on your trunk till he gets back at sunset, you will be homesick and maybe hungry.

Also,—for there are two sides to the matter,—your country brother and his wife will be troubled about it. So send your letter at least a week ahead.

The first we knew of the coming of Uncle Pascal and Aunt Nabbie, they drove into the yard with a livery team from the village; and an express wagon was coming on behind with their trunks.

Besides uncle and aunt, there was a smiling, dark-haired youth with them, a grandnephew of Uncle Mowbray, named Olin Randall, whom we had heard of often as a kind of third or fourth cousin, but had never seen.

He had never beheld Maine before, and was regarding everything with curiosity and a little grin of condescension.

That grin of his nearly upset us, particularly Ellen and "Doad," who for a hundred reasons wished to make a very favorable impression on Uncle and Aunt Mowbray and all the family. I nearly forgot to mention that Uncle Mowbray was reputed very fussy and particular about his food.

Grandfather and grandmother had set off that morning to attend a conference meeting eighteen miles away, at Turner, and were not coming back till the next day at night—a thing they would no more have done had they known Aunt Nabbie was coming than they would have set sail for Australia. That visit had been looked forward to for five years.

Our two-story farmhouse was comfortable and big, and we had plenty of everything; but of course it was not altogether like one of the finest houses in Philadelphia. For Uncle Mowbray was a wealthy man, one of those thrifty, prosperous Philadelphia merchants of the era ending with the Civil War. He never let a dollar escape him.

They came just at dusk. We boys were doing the chores. The girls were getting supper.

Theodora had resolved to try her hand at a batch of mug-bread for the next day, and had set Old Hannah up for it.

The unexpected arrival upset us all a good deal, particularly Ellen and Dora, who had to bear the brunt of grandmother's absence, get tea, see to the spare rooms, and do everything else.

Uncle Mowbray looked a little glum. He was tired, I suppose, and disappointed to find the older people away. And then there was Olin, mildly grinning.

His presence disturbed the girls worse than everything else. But Aunt Nabbie smoothed away their anxieties, and helped to make all comfortable.

We got through the evening better than had at first seemed likely, and in the morning the girls rose at five and tried to hurry that mug-bread along, with other things, so as to have some of it for dinner, for they found that they were short of bread.

Ellen, I believe, thought that they had better not attempt the risky experiment, but should start some hop-yeast bread.

Theodora, however, peeped into the old mug, saw encouraging eyes in it, and resolved to go on. They mixed it up with the necessary warm water and flour and set it carefully back for the second rising.

Perhaps they had a little hotter fire than usual, perhaps they had hurried it a shade too much, or—well, you can "perhaps" anything you like with milk-yeast bread. At all events, it took the wrong turn and began to perfume the kitchen.

If they had not been hard pressed and a little flurried that morning, the girls would probably have thrown it out. Instead they took it down, saw that it was rising a little and—hoping that it would yet pull through—worked in more flour and soda, and hurried four loaves of it into the oven to bake.

Then it was that the unleavened turpitude of that hostile microbe displayed the full measure of its malignity. A horrible odor presently filled the place. Stale eggs would have been Araby the Blest beside it.

The girls hastily shut the kitchen doors, but doors would not hold it in. It captured the whole house.

Aunt Nabbie, in the sitting-room, perceived it, and came rustling out to give motherly advice and assistance.

And it chanced that while Theodora was confidentially explaining it to her, the kitchen door leading to the front piazza opened, and in walked Uncle Pascal, and Olin behind him. They had been out in the garden, looking at the fruit, and had come back to get Aunt Nabbie to see the bees.

When that awful odor smote them they stopped short. Uncle Mowbray was a fastidious man. He sniffed and turned up his nose.

"Is it sink spouts?" he gasped. "Are the traps out of order?"

"No, no, Pascal!" said Aunt Nabbie, in a low-tone, trying to quiet him. "It is only bread."

"Bread!" cried Uncle Mowbray, with a glance of rank suspicion at the two girls. "Bread smelling like that!"

Just then Ellen discovered something white which appeared to be mysteriously increasing in size in the shadow on the back side of the kitchen stove. After a glance she caught open the oven door.

It was that mug-bread dough! It had crawled—crawled out of the tins into the oven—crawled down under the oven door to the kitchen floor, where it made a viscous puddle, and was now trying, apparently, to crawl out of sight under the woodbox.

Aunt Nabbie burst out laughing; she could not help it. Then she tried to turn Uncle Mowbray out.

But no, he must stand there and talk about it. He was one of those men who are always peeping round the kitchen, to see if the women are doing things right. But Olin scudded out after one look, and the girls saw him under the Balm of Gilead tree, shaking and laughing as if he would split.

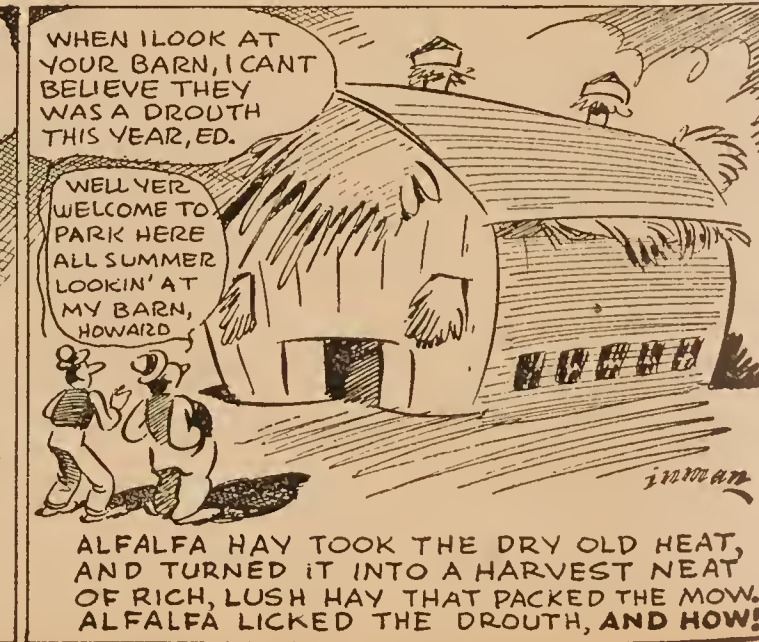
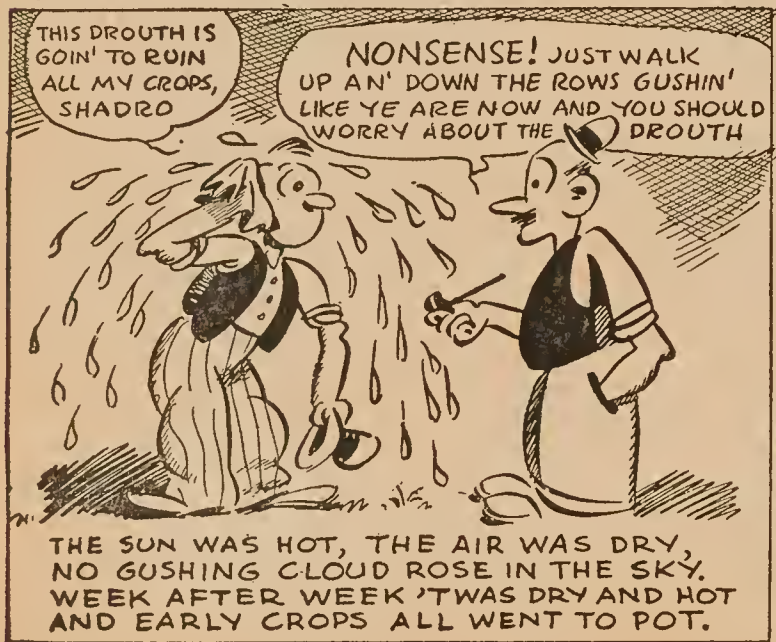
Poor Doad and Nell! That was a dreadful forenoon for them. As youthful housekeepers they felt themselves disgraced beyond redemption. In three years they had not recovered from it, and would cringe when any one reminded them of Uncle Mowbray and the mug-bread.

Save the leaves in making Alfalfa Hay

45% of the weight and 65% of the protein is in the leaves.

Rake into windrows with side delivery rake when 1/4th cured

Finish curing in windrows and few leaves will be lost.





—N. Y. S. CONSERVATION DEPT.

Some land is good only for trees, but trees are good.

Has the East ENOUGH GOOD SOIL ?

(Continued from Page 5)

than farmers on more fertile soils. Certainly they are better off than they would be trying to make a living in a city or by being forced to move into other neighborhoods where they might have to be maintained by charity. I have little patience with government projects which would move thousands of people from their life-long homes. No matter how poor those people are, they are better off so long as they are independent of charity or government aid. I do believe, however, that it is the government's function to prevent young farmers, or farmers from other sections, settling on these poor lands and thereby receiving a life sentence. Real estate dealers who sell worn-out farms because they are cheap are the worst kind of sharks preying upon human happiness.

In New York State, there are some thirty million acres in all. Of this, 17,700,000 acres, or 59%, are in farms. Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, estimates that there are about three million acres of marginal land either now entirely out of cultivation or which will be out within the next 25 years. Now that is not a pessimistic figure, for it leaves New York State with nearly fifteen million acres of good land. That is plenty. The proportion of good land to poor is equally good or better in other Northeastern states, making a grand total of good acres large enough to offer the finest possibilities for Eastern farmers of the future.

TO realize the most from the possibilities of our land, however, we need to know more about it. We need a land program. If one of my boys wishes to start farming, I want him to know exactly the kind of land that he is getting and all of its possibilities before he buys. After he has made the purchase, the chances are that he and his family will be tied to that soil for life. He, therefore, cannot afford to make a mistake. Slightly less tragic is the mistake a young man makes in setting an orchard on the wrong location or on the wrong kind of soil. At the end of ten or fifteen years he finds out too late that pretty nearly a lifetime of labor has been wasted because he did not know enough about that soil to start with. Again the soil may be good but the neighborhood poor. That is where the government comes into the picture. I cannot see the government actually in business or in farming. I do see it conducting great educational enterprises, both in the schools and out, to give all of its people all possible knowledge.

When my boy buys a farm he has a right to ask his government through the College of Agriculture, or the Department of Agriculture, some of these questions: What about soils on this farm that I propose to buy? What are the trends of production for the crops best adapted to this farm? How about market conditions? What recent changes in farm practices have taken

place in this neighborhood? How about public conveniences such as good roads, electricity, schools, and health facilities? What are the good farm organizations serving this neighborhood? With this information at hand the young man has no one but himself to blame if he makes a mistake.

NEW YORK State is now working on such a land program. Under the leadership of Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, studies or surveys are gradually being made by counties to determine the best use of every acre of land in the county. Land that should be growing nothing but trees is so designated. These surveys will show where hundreds of miles of roads and dozens of schools on the worn-out lands can eventually be closed with great savings to the taxpayers. Land best suited for parks and recreational purposes are marked. Best of all Dr. Warren's surveys show the exact possibilities of the soil and the farms in every neighborhood, so that any young or new farmers can know in advance just what may be expected of the soil and of the other conditions which influence farming and living in that particular location.

Such studies have been completed in Tompkins and Montgomery counties, and reports may be obtained by residents of those counties by writing to the New York State College of Agriculture, at Ithaca, N. Y. A preliminary study has been made in Tioga County and the survey has been started in Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Monroe, Rensselaer, and Steuben counties. The work is progressing as fast as funds are available. It cannot go too rapidly. Had it been done fifty years ago, it would have saved farmers of New York State many millions of dollars and lifetimes of misery. I urge upon farmers and agricultural leaders of other States the need of similar land utilization studies.

NOW a word in conclusion. Since the dawn of civilization, when populations became too great, or when soil fertility gave out, people always moved Westward toward the frontier. Across Asia to Europe, across the Atlantic Ocean to America, they came; and from our own Atlantic coast, our sons and daughters moved ever onward toward the West. But the frontiers are now gone. Where shall we go now? My answer is that we must find new opportunities in our own home neighborhoods. There are possibilities for many well trained young men and women in every country village and, in particular, there are chances for success and happiness for boys and girls trained in agriculture on the millions of acres of the splendid soils right here in our Eastern country. I said recently that we had been a nation of wanderers. Wandering no longer pays. Perhaps it is time to seek opportunity on or near the land that gave us birth.



It was in this badly wrecked car that Mr. Albert C. Carpenter lost his life.

Holland, N.Y.,
R. F. D. #1,

May 25, 1934.

North American Accident Insurance Co.,

E. C. Weatherby, General Agent,

Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Weatherby:—

I have this day received your company's draft for \$1,000.00 in settlement of my claim as administratrix of the estate of my husband A. C. Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter was recently killed in an automobile accident.

He had been a subscriber to the American Agriculturist for many years, during which time he always carried an accident policy in your company paying \$1.00 per year for it.

I want to thank you for your prompt payment of this claim and assure you that this money is appreciated and will be of great satisfaction to me in my bereavement.

Again assuring you of my appreciation of your courtesy and promptness and wishing you every success, I am

Thankfully yours,

Mrs. Grace B. Carpenter

Claim No. R-70368	New York.	Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company		
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago		
Pay to		May 16, 1934
the order of Grace B. Carpenter, Administratrix of the Estate of Albert C. Carpenter, deceased,		
One Thousand and No/100		Dollars
PAYABLE THROUGH		
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.		
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15		
		<i>M. K. Gordon</i> Claim Examiner.

A. A. Associates, Inc.

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AGENTS

10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



With the A.A. Homemaker

An Old Home and Its Family

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



AMONG such Indian names as Haupauge, Amagansett, Speonk, Hocca-bauk, Ronkonkoma, and Montauk, the English name of Coram, L. I. stands out as a very simple one indeed. This very rural community, right in the heart of Long Island, got its name, so the story goes, from a Captain Thomas Coram, a prominent British philanthropist of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Captain Coram lived for a time in Massachusetts, was a farmer, boat-builder and merchant-captain, and it is assumed that the village was named for him. He later returned to England and devoted his attention and fortune to bettering hospital conditions.

Although the motorist who shoots along on the Middle Country Road in central Long Island would hardly know that he was going through any place in particular when he passes through Coram, the place is full of interesting history.

Many of the oldtime houses of Coram have disappeared, by fire or other causes. However, I had the privilege of visiting one and of hearing some of the history of the Davis family which has lived there for over a hundred years. Like most old houses, it has grown larger since it was first built; part of it is pre-Revolutionary, part was built during the Civil War, other parts at different times. The Mrs. Davis who lives in it now has had a good time restoring the old house as nearly as possible to its original state. Part of the house was a tavern, to begin with, and the corner cupboard which served for dispensing liquors is intact, but now holds books instead. Altogether the house has about twenty rooms, and



Years ago the Davis home was the center where Brookhaven town meetings were held. Today, as you will see by the small picture at the left, the house shows little change, although the shed at right has been removed.

But that is getting ahead of the story. The original owner of the Davis homestead at Coram was Goldsmith Davis, of another branch of the family. He it was who, during the Revolution, refused to divulge important military secrets to the British and was hung head downward over a well until he was almost dead. His wife had to hurry to a neighbor's a half mile away to get help, which arrived just in time. In 1816 he sold the house to some one outside the family, but two years later it was foreclosed and sold at auction. Daniel Davis who had lived at Mt. Sinai, bought it, and it has remained with his descendants ever since. His son, Lester H., took it at his death, and his other son, Daniel Woodhull Davis, took the Mt. Sinai farm.

The attraction which drew Daniel Davis to Coram was business. He kept the house as a public house, which it had always been, and farmed too. It was the town center for Brookhaven town where town meetings were held; assessors and trustees met and had their meals at the house. If the tavern did not have sufficient accommodations the selectmen had the right to go to private houses and require the owners to take care of the people overnight.

A New York Gown

A store was in connection with the house, and to get supplies for the store Daniel Davis and his son Lester H., owned a sloop which they operated from Port Jefferson to New York. It was during this period that one of the daughters became engaged and wanted to go to New York for her trousseau. She held out her apron to her father and he filled it with coins for the trip. There were no banks in those days, at least, not in Coram, and "hard" money was chiefly used. The wedding dress is still intact, though we are safe in saying that no modern girl can get into it comfortably—it would pinch her too much at the waist. But it is a dear little gown, steel gray satin, made up in basque style, with self trim of material folded to make little points.

Lester H. Davis, 1807-1886, was a prominent, outstanding man of his times, enterprising in agriculture, a staunch Democrat, mine host of the tavern, County Treasurer during 1854-55, was elder and treasurer of the Middle Island church which he had served as a member of its building committee.

six dollars a dozen bunches was the regular price on the farm. It came on early, and was shipped to Bridgeport and New York. But after asparagus beds became common and the price lower, it was discontinued there. Crops of potatoes, and grains were grown and general farming developed. It gradually became a dairy farm, which it has been altogether for the last fifteen years, having a herd of Holsteins chiefly, about 20 to 25 of them.

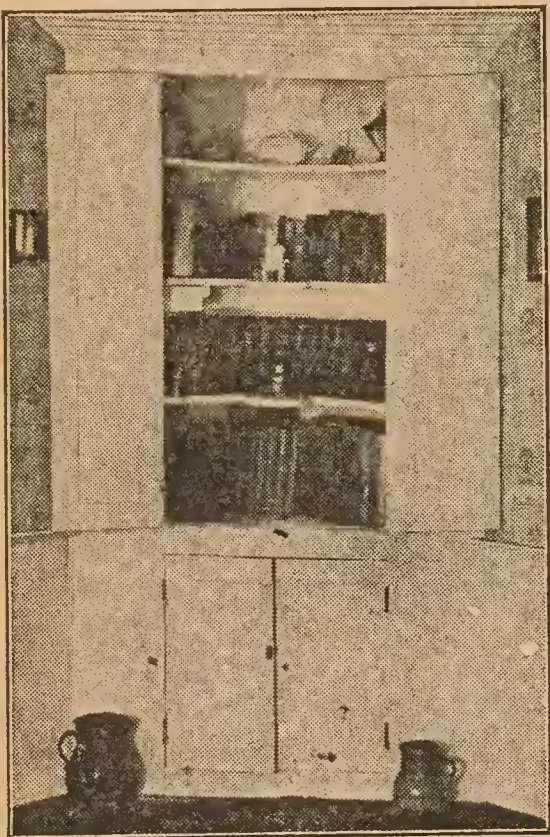
Parts of the farm which once were farmed are now woodlots, where the soil is too light to farm profitably. The chief crops now are alfalfa and corn, garden stuff and some potatoes.

Mr. Daniel R. Davis, son of Lester H. Davis, the first of that name, carried on the family tradition of being public-spirited. He was Town Clerk, Town Superintendent of Roads, and was Treasurer of the church after his father's death. He is now eighty years old, alert, and filled with the joy of life, but naturally cannot stand too much activity. His son takes all the responsibility about the farm. His wife, Nellie Randall Davis, is very active in a great many organizations. Home Bureau, County Y. W. C. A., Society of New England Women, and Daughters of the American Revolution are some which claim her attention, in addition to the local church. Mr. Davis and his sister, Fanny, are the only remaining members of his father's large family of boys and girls.

To Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Davis were born three sons and one daughter, all of whom have distinguished themselves in one way or another. The oldest, Lester H., the second Davis by that name, is the best alfalfa grower on Long Island, living on the old home farm and doing dairy farming very successfully. Another son, Charles J., is a member of a large law firm in New York, while the other son, Homer W., is President of Athens College, at Athens, Greece. Their only daughter, Eleanor, is married to the U. S. Consul-General in Hamburg, Germany, Mr. Erhardt. Two of the brothers married Mt. Holyoke graduates; the one daughter is also a graduate of the same college.

Mrs. Lester H. Davis, now on the old farm, was a teacher before marriage and keeps up her interest in educational affairs by being Clerk of the local school. Her activities are many, and varied. Besides the responsibilities of a dairy farmer's wife with two active boys, she manages to do her part in a study club, a garden club, the local Girl Reserves, the County Y. W. C. A., the L. I. Federation of Women's Clubs, and I don't know how many more. She it is, who has largely restored the old house to much of its original state. It

(Continued on opposite page)



The corner cupboard just as it was in the old tavern, now used for holding books.

seven fireplaces. It is a two-family house, both families belonging to the Davises.

Colonial-patterned wall-papers, pine panelling for living-room walls, hand-wrought door hinges, four-poster beds, the old swinging crane, iron kettles, waffle and pancake bakers in the fireplace—all help to furnish the atmosphere of the old house. The door to the entrance hall gives a decidedly Colonial atmosphere, with its top half separated from its lower half.

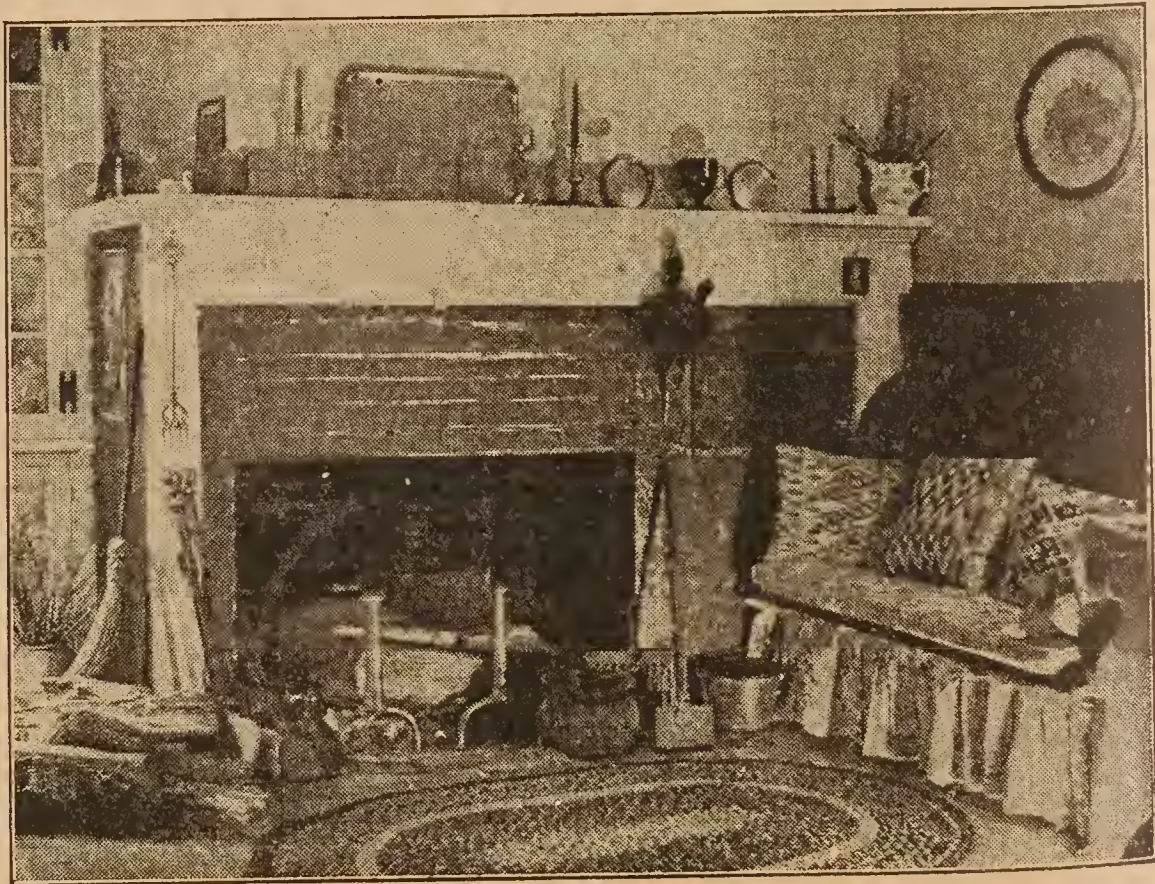
Goldsmith Davis was First

But, interesting as is the old house itself, the family which has used it as a home is even more so. People are always more interesting than mere things. The Davis family has long been so much identified with the history of Suffolk County and of Brookhaven Town that when a Davis is mentioned the old-timer will ask, "Is that one of the Coram or Mt. Sinai Davises"?

For one brother lived at Coram and another at Mt. Sinai, a few miles away.

Dairying Now

Up to 1895 fruits were raised quite extensively on the Davis farm, apples, peaches and plums. Along about 1886 asparagus was a big crop. At that time



One of the seven fireplaces in the Davis home with its old-time utensils, making it look much as it did in Colonial days.

(Continued from opposite page)

long since ceased to be a public house. There are two young sons, John, aged 10, and Lester H., the Third, aged 8. John seems to inherit his father's bent for agricultural things. He loves to plant and takes great care to spread out the roots as they should be. He also helps to fight caterpillar and insect pests. Lester H., the Third, at present is more interested in spark plugs and such mechanical devices than in nature. He is clever with his fingers and no doubt will find plenty of opportunity to exercise this leaning of his in this very mechanical age. I must mention one of the young members of the Mt. Sinai branch of the family. He is William, eight years old,

A Good Neighbor

By Roberta Symmes

She laughs when other folks would cry
She sings when you would think she'd sigh.
She has no sense of tune or air,
But still, her songs you like to hear—
Queer sort of songs she seems to sing—
Queer sort of comfort, too, they bring!

She's always busy at some chore
But she can always take one more
To help a neighbor. She's the kind
That if you ever want to find—
Just ask who's sick or troubled, near—
And you'll be sure to find her there!

son of Mr. and Mrs. Amberst Davis. William, although such a little boy, has six rows of potatoes, peas, beans, sweet corn and other usual garden stuff. He is very fond of horses and drives them whenever he has a chance.

And so, to people who think Long Island merely a suburb of New York, it may come as a revelation to find this excellent example of one of Long Island's fine old families still on the old farm, farming for a living and not merely for a pastime, as is done on many of the estates on the Island.

I like to think that much of the dignity and charm of the old house is merely a reflection of the lives of the useful citizens who have made it their home, that its quiet graciousness really represents the hospitality and kindness which certainly characterize all those of the family whom I have met.

Aunt Janet's Corner

LAST week I spent at the National Home Economics Convention in New York City. Over 2000 women were registered, teachers, home-makers (in the minority, unfortunately), extension workers, cafeteria and lunch-room managers, and home economics women in business positions. It was a great meeting. I was busy helping to put it on, and could not get to many meetings, but everybody seemed pleased, at least the majority did.

It has been thirteen years since I attended one of these national affairs, and it is very interesting to see what a change has come during that time. So many more members, and so much more experience in putting on a convention, more sophistication, as it were. Our New York state group was the hostess group, and if we do say it as shouldn't, I think we did a pretty good job.

For months ahead committees had been meeting and planning just how, when and where things should take place, and it was marvelous to see how well these plans worked out. Of course, there were some, as there always are at big meetings, who expected and demanded the impossible. We ourselves could do it much better a second time. But, all things considered, we feel that our guests were well satisfied.

For New York itself is a great city to visit. It has so many things to see and to do that it alone would have been worth while. But, coupled with the opportunity to come in contact with the top people of one's own profession, to discuss common problems, it was the event of the season.

And, now that the shouting and self-



Summertime Favorites

FROCK PATTERN NO. 2997 is a sort of two-way affair, with its attractive ruffled collar which may become quite tailored, simply by omitting the ruffle and adding the close-fitting sleeves. The snug skirt, with low-placed fullness is another excellent fashion touch of this fortunate model. The original was in sheer white tub silk with a navy blue figure. Sheer lawn, linen, voile or chiffon would be equally attractive. Pattern sizes are 16, 18 years 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 7/8 yard of 39-inch contrasting.

PATTERN NO. 2998 is another fortunate selection, and especially so for those who want to be careful of their lines, as it is slenderizing in its effect. Still it has much of youthful charm. Eyelet batiste, lawn prints, sheer voile or linen prints in the pretty pastel shades of summer would be highly suitable for this model which may be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 42, 44, and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

GIRL'S DRESS PATTERN NO. 3017 is one of those designs which the young girl feels she absolutely must have this season. It is both practical and attractive, besides being very easy to make. Pique, white or in the lovely pastel shades, checked seersucker, plaid gingham, shirting or other sports material would be exactly in the spirit of the design. Patterns are in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2 3/4 yards of 39-inch material.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in stamps. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send 12 cents more if you want us to send you a copy of our new Summer Pattern book.

congratulations are over, my main interest is to get the household and office work going at regular pace again. Such is life! We ascend the mountain tops of inspiration for a while, but must descend to the plains of ordinary routine for regular living. Perhaps it is more comfortable that way.

Aunt Janet

Hot Weather Bad for Milk

(Continued from Page 10)

if possible; if not, use plenty of boiling water. Invert cans and pails and

dry either in a well ventilated room or in the sunlight out of doors. Place cans where dust will not blow into them. A good drying rack should be provided for this purpose. Use the discs or cloth pads that are sold for straining purposes. Use these only once and destroy. When cleaning cans and pails, use a stiff brush rather than a cloth. Where pails have deep seams, it is advisable to have your local plumber fill these seams full of solder. Buy smooth utensils when you possibly can. Take care of your milk. The process calls for care and system rather than for money. The expense is not as great as one would believe.



CUT-OUTS OF MICKEY MOUSE AND HIS PALS!

Here's a barrel of fun for boys and girls!—Wonderful cut-outs of Mickey and his pals are on some Post Toasties packages... The Three Little Pigs on others. Children love them!

Serve Post Toasties often! The whole family will love these golden, toasted corn-heart flakes that stay crisp and crunchy in milk or cream. A product of General Foods.

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BATH ROOMS Complete \$40; Electric Water Pumps \$39.50; Free Catalogues. Eveready Plumbing Supply, 245 West 34th St., New York

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

A. A. Associates
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

AMONG the many letters which I have received commenting on what I had to say in the last issue of *American Agriculturist*, is one in which the following paragraph occurs:

"In your opinion, when industry and agriculture eventually make common cause together against the unreasonable demands of labor, do you think the Co-Operative Law, that now allows for such low rates of interest when borrowing from the Government, should be changed? I am sure that every retail feed dealer would shout your praises if they knew you were opposed to that special privilege."

I have written back to the sender of this letter asking him if he will be more specific as to what he means.

Generally Misunderstood

What I think the gentleman has in mind is a misconception which is held by quite a number of business men whose business is competitive with the services performed by several co-operatives. This misconception is widely held because certain interests have been very diligent in spreading a considerable amount of misinformation. This misinformation has been swallowed by many small town business men "hook, line and sinker."

No Government Loans

So far as I know the Government is not loaning directly to co-operatives a single cent of money unless there be a few loans which were made by the old Farm Board which have not been settled. Now, I should know whereof I speak in this matter because I spent several months in Washington helping settle up affairs of the old Farm Board.

It is a fact that Hoover's Federal Farm Board which was established for the purpose of stimulating co-operatives, did loan directly to co-operatives substantial sums of money. Furthermore, it loaned this money, as provided in the law, at the rate of interest which the Government had to pay for money on the day the cooperative borrowed it.

Some co-operatives borrowed money as low as one-eighth of one per cent. This was an unwarranted interest rate, I personally feel, and I know many cooperative leaders felt the same way about it. It could not help but result in criticism.

The fact should always be kept clearly in mind, however, that the privilege was established by Hoover's Administration as a matter of what it considered wise public policy.

Farm Credit Administration

When President Roosevelt took office one of his first acts was to place the supervision of all Government loans to agriculture with the Chairman of the Federal Farm Board. Later, Congress passed, and the President signed the bill establishing the Farm Credit Administration to administer all Government financing of agriculture. In the meantime, most of the old Farm Board loans which were at very low rates of interest were collected, forgiven, in the

case of bankrupt co-operatives, or arrangements made for refinancing them through the Banks for Cooperatives which were set up under the Farm Credit Administration.

Banks For Cooperatives

There are now in the United States 13 Banks for Cooperatives, one in each Land Bank District and one called the Central Bank in Washington. Co-operatives may borrow from these banks, to which the Government of the Farm Credit Administration subscribes to the initial capital stock, only by becoming stockholders to the extent of 5 per cent of their borrowings. In addition to investing in the capital stock in the Bank and thereby sharing the risk of the enterprise and for some years at least receiving no return on their investment, co-operatives borrowing from a Bank for Cooperatives have to pay a rate of interest which is determined by what the Farm Credit Administration has to pay for money when it sells its bonds to the public. To this base rate which they pay for money the Banks have to add enough to cover their expenses and set up reserves for possible losses.

The result is that no matter what you have been told, the Government is not loaning money to co-operatives. Instead, co-operatives are borrowing from banks in which they, as well as the Government, must be stockholders. Finally, the cost of money to the co-operatives, allowing for no return on their investment in the Cooperative Bank stock, runs between three and four per cent as a minimum, and five and six per cent at the maximum.

The facts are that where strong, well-financed, well-managed co-operatives are getting their cheapest money is through the commercial banks and the sale of their paper on the street. In these ways some of them are borrowing money at an annual cost of less than two per cent.

System Demands Caution

Another thing, do not believe any wild tales about this cooperative or that cooperative borrowing immensely large sums of money through a Bank for Cooperatives. Even if the directors and officers of the Banks would make such loans, other co-operatives borrowing from them, and thereby sharing the risk of the loan through their required stock ownership, would not permit them.

Supplementary Crops

When the drought was in full force and it looked as though the old alfalfa fields were not going to kick through with much of a second crop, we decided to rip up one of them at Sunnygables and try our luck with some supplementary hay crops. As a result we have in eight acres of Luce's Favorite corn planted very thick in the row, four acres of Soy Beans and Sudan Grass, about an acre of Sudan Grass alone, and about an acre of Millet.

We ran the Soy Beans through every tooth in the drill and put on the Sudan Grass through the grass seeder. The



We never have had anything at Sunnygables which grew as fast as the Angus calves. This little fellow is about eight weeks old.

result is we have a very thick stand of beans and Sudan Grass, possibly too thick.

As things look now at Sunnygables, —I have not been over to the High-bridge Farm in Chenango County,—each one of these supplementary crops gives promise of a fine yield with the Luce's Favorite corn definitely in the lead. Second cutting alfalfa has come through in great shape. Pastures were never so good in July.

Except for two week rest periods after three weeks of grazing, we have kept from twelve to twenty head of mature animals on our four acres of improved pasture and they have not been able to keep it down. In order to give it the sort of management Prof. Johnstone-Wallace recommends, we shall have to mow it.

It is significant of what pasture improvement and management promises that we were able to turn on this white clover pasture in April and that of all the fields on the farm, and so far as I could notice in the neighborhood, it was least affected by the drought.

Super Phosphate, wild white clover, and some of the improved pasture grasses—timothy, orchard grass, red top and blue grass—will yet work wonders for the agriculture of the Northeastern States.

Covering Up

When a good boxer gets in trouble, he covers up. This idea is apparently being adopted by Atlantic Slope Dairymen. In their case, they are covering up their farms with grass, awaiting the next move of the A.A.A. Grass seed, lime, and Super Phosphate sales prove this. Probably it is a good idea anyway. A farm covered with alfalfa, clover, good stands of timothy, and excellent pasture sods is in an enviable position. It can be swung into cash crop production at a minimum of expense, but it takes real money to seed down raw fields.

Range Trouble

I think I reported that we put out 984 pullets on the range out of 2,000 baby chicks. On the range these pullets are doing splendidly as far as growth, color, and appearance and vigor are concerned. We have, however, begun to have a few lame birds, about 20 in all so far.

Because we are handy to the Poultry Department at the State College of Agriculture and the New York College

of Veterinary Medicine, we have been hounding the experts of these institutions for advice.

The men to whom we have been, have been most courteous and have given our problem every attention. Some of our questions, however, they simply cannot answer.

If there is anything which the poultry industry of the Northeast needs, more than anything else, it is to have a lot of research work done. As a matter of fact this research work should have been started from six to ten years ago. A few thousand dollars wisely expended during the past ten years studying poultry diseases might well be saving hundreds of thousands of dollars for poultrymen today.

Chopped Hay

As this is written the boys are finishing chopping between twenty-five and thirty loads of first cutting alfalfa. This year we are storing this chopped hay in a bent 14 feet wide and 36 feet long. The hay has been blown into this bent at four separate times, scattered through about three weeks. I have personally assured myself that each lot of hay has been dryer than I would have thought necessary for it to be if stored in long form. In fact most of it has been sweated out in the cock.

I am mentioning all these conditions partly to have a record of them and partly to reassure myself that I have done everything which practically can be done to insure a good quality of chopped hay.

If this hay comes out in good condition, I'll continue to be in favor of chopping coarse hay, both because of the saving in storage room and because I feel quite sure that the cattle will eat all of it chopped, while I know they would waste a lot of it were it fed long.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of English Pound Sterling in Dollars	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	Treasury Price of Gold.
June 26.....	138/2½	5.03625	34.80	35.00
June 27.....	138/1½	5.05375	34.90	35.00
June 28.....	137/8	5.06375	34.86	35.00
June 29.....	137/5	5.05125	34.71	35.00
June 30.....	137/10½	5.045	34.78	35.00
July 2.....	137/10	5.055	34.84	35.00
July 3.....	137/7½	5.06375	34.85	35.00
July 5.....	137/7	5.05	34.74	35.00
July 6.....	137/9	5.04625	34.76	35.00
July 7.....	137/10½	5.0425	34.76	35.00
July 9.....	137/11½	5.04	34.77	35.00
July 10.....	138/½	5.0425	34.80	35.00



Still Doing Business

ELIJAH BILLINGS, who for some time has been selling signs to Tourist's Homes, was arrested recently in Hornell, N. Y., and posted a \$10.00 bail for appearance before Justice L. T. Hakes of Horseheads, Chemung County, N. Y., on June 22, 1934.

Before that date, the person who made the complaint resulting in the arrest reported that Billings had returned to her the \$5.00 she had paid him for a sign, and that she had signed a paper releasing him from all charges.

We have records of several previous arrests of Mr. Billings which have been settled in the same way. Meanwhile, he continues to do business. Did you ever hear the old story of the man who conducted a lottery on a dead horse. When someone asked him how he got away with it he said that he refunded to the winner of the horse the money which he had paid for the lottery ticket!

Not "Sew" Good

Last January Mr. A. M. Baird of Binghamton took a sewing machine to repair for a subscriber, and so far it has not been returned.

We wrote Mr. Baird but have received no reply to our letter. We have information that other similar complaints have been made against him.

Watch Cream Separator Repairs

We understand that some men claiming to be expert repair men are doing damage to cream separators on farms. The method used is to dent one of the discs in the bowl which tends to tighten up the rest of them. As a result, the machine may run more smoothly temporarily, but it is not properly balanced and the separator does not operate as efficiently

and the length of the discs is reduced. The correct repair method is to add a few more discs.

We suggest, if any strange repair men following this practice come to your door, that you show them on their way.

Magazines Haven't Arrived

"My wife signed for two magazines at a special price. The agent gave his name as H. H. MacFarlane and said he was working for the National Circulating Company of New York City. A number of others signed with him and none of them received their papers."

We took up this complaint with the National Circulating Company, who stated that Mr. MacFarlane had been discharged and has no authority to use the name of the National Circulating Company in any way, and that the bond which was taken out for the protection of the company had been cancelled. Our subscriber sent the receipt to us which was a simple sales slip such as a good many grocery stores use, and the name of the National Circulating Company did not appear on it.

If Mr. MacFarlane tries to sign you up you will know what course to follow.

Sold Oleo for Butter

We have little sympathy for anyone who will sell oleomargarine in place of butter. Therefore, we shed no tears when we learned that James P. Hacking was recently fined \$1,000 in the Federal Court at Hartford, Connecticut, and sentenced to one year and a day in the Lewisburg penitentiary, for conspiring to violate the Internal Revenue Laws. The fine was imposed but the jail sentence was suspended and Hacking was put on probation for two years. John Craig, an accomplice, was sentenced to jail for six months.

A house-to-house canvass was made in Hartford by agents of Hacking and many housewives purchased "butter" at low prices. Naturally, the business grew rapidly until Government agents raided a farm house near Hartford, where they found complete facilities for adding color to oleo, making it in pound prints and wrapping and labeling it to represent butter.

Two Jokers

"Where is the joker?"

A subscriber asks the question and sends us a card headed: "\$1 PAYS FOR \$3000 LIFE PROTECTION EVEN IF YOU ARE PAST 55." Also, so the card says, no medical examination is required!

There is a joker, or maybe two of them, as our subscriber suspects, but unfortunately many readers are too trusting and send along the \$1.

Joker No. 1 is that most companies selling life insurance by mail are not required to be licensed under State insurance laws. The law allows them to sell insurance when they could not legally do it through agents who call on you personally.

Joker No. 2 is that they send you a beautifully engraved "certificate," some companies do not even call it a policy. It contains a lot of big words and it is very pretty, but if you have a lawyer read it, he will tell you that it is worth just what it cost, or in some cases less than that—nothing! Incidentally the \$1.00 pays for 60 days "protection" only.

We believe in insurance, but it only takes a few days to check with us on the reliability of the company.

Some time ago I wrote and asked you to investigate the x x x Nursery who advertised a special offer of shrubs and bulbs.

I have since received my bulbs and shrubs and I wish to thank you for helping me get this matter settled as I feel we wouldn't have gotten them otherwise.—Mrs. E. I. W., New York.

Service Bureau Claims Recently Settled

NEW YORK

Wm. M. Andrews, Dundee.....	\$ 2.50
(collecting money due)	
L. S. DeLano, Marion.....	\$20.70
(payment for shipment of apples)	
Mrs. Royal Westaway, Canton.....	4.61
(payment for case of eggs)	
Mrs. Grace E. Hudson, Leicester.....	40.00
(refund of money paid for stock)	
John Kintz, Florida.....	19.52
(refund on bad check)	
Willis Lane, Burlington Flats.....	3.31
(partial adjustment of express claim on shipment of eggs)	
D. J. Neckers, Clymer.....	13.80
(refund on bad check)	
D. J. Neckers, Clymer.....	156.71
(refund on bad check and protest fee)	
Frank Butzer, Collins Center.....	20.00
(part payment of bill due on shipment of maple syrup)	
Mrs. Dell Powers, Candor.....	4.40
(refund on order for seeds, bulbs and plants)	
Mrs. G. H. Maricle, McGraw.....	3.00
(collected money due)	
Lloyd McClintock, E. Meredith.....	39.62
(settlement of compensation claim)	
Mrs. Lloyd Caldwell, Earlton.....	1.95
(refund on order of plants)	
Anna Wheeler, Schenectady.....	5.06
(refund on shipment of plants)	

VERMONT

S. Klass, Bound Brook.....	1.00
(refund on unsatisfactory tobacco)	
Geo. H. Swan, Essex.....	3.25
(settlement on shipment of maple syrup)	
Mrs. Leroy F. Bailey, So. Ryegate.....	.20
(refund on seed order)	
Tony Korzum, Cuttingsville.....	12.38
(securing payment on shipment of maple syrup)	

NEW JERSEY

Kessler Co., Red Bank.....	54.68
(settlement in full on shipment of plants)	

TOTAL \$406.69

Claims Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK

Mrs. W. A. Easton, Cnleskill.....	
(settlement re: seeds)	
Forrest E. Yerman, Barneveld.....	
(proving insurance policy in force after having been voided by Company)	
Kathryn Myers, Hudson.....	
(settlement in matter of securities entrusted for investment)	
Mrs. Carrie McLaffin, Olmstedville.....	
(settling claim for dress goods)	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

David Whittemore, West Andover.....	
(securing delivery of lessons and corrected examination papers)	
A. Veit, Sussex.....	
(having subscription to magazine adjusted)	

VERMONT

Mrs. Ralph Goslant, Marshfield.....	
(securing delivery of order for pigs)	

The family's favorite reading



There's one kind of reading that has first interest for every member of the dairyman's family—that's bigger figures on the milk check. There's one way to insure getting such checks. Deliver milk with a greater butterfat content. The increase is worth 4 or 5 cents a hundred, for every point increase.

Dairymen who are feeding



and send us records of increased butterfat per cent in their milk

know what this increase means to them in real dollars. It is the kind of improvement that the whole family can see.

Naturally we're proud to be able to do something that most everybody said couldn't be done. But honestly, we're more pleased to be able to offer you a way to paying your monthly bills and have something left for old debts and new purchases.

And I'd be a lot prouder and more pleased if you too would decide to give Creamatine a fair trial.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.

Waverly, N. Y.



HOTEL BROZTELL
FIFTH AVE & 27th ST.
NEW YORK CITY

YEAR IN . . .
YEAR OUT

Guests Remain and Transients Too, Through the Years, Have Continued to Stop at the

HOTEL BROZTELL

Not the Largest New York Hotel in Size, but Excels in Service.

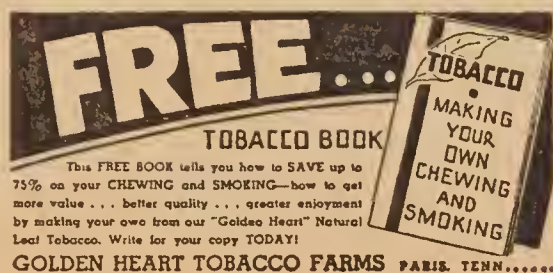
Rates from \$1.50

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates to Meet Your Purse

J. SUGARMAN, Manager.



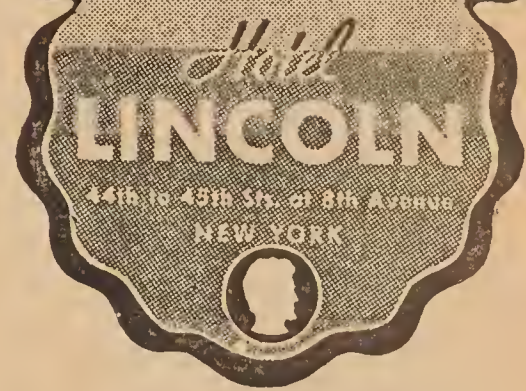
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
39th & CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA
ROOM & BATH \$2.50
New - Fireproof - Convenient
Nearest Hotel to Penna. R.R. Terminal



Whether you come to New York regularly or rarely, for business or pleasure, you'll find that the Lincoln, one of Gotham's largest and newest hotels, offers you superior accommodations for your hotel dollar in New York.

• 1400 outside rooms, each with bath and shower, cabinet radio and servitor... plus all the advantages of a 4 star hotel in New York.

• 69 theatres within six blocks.



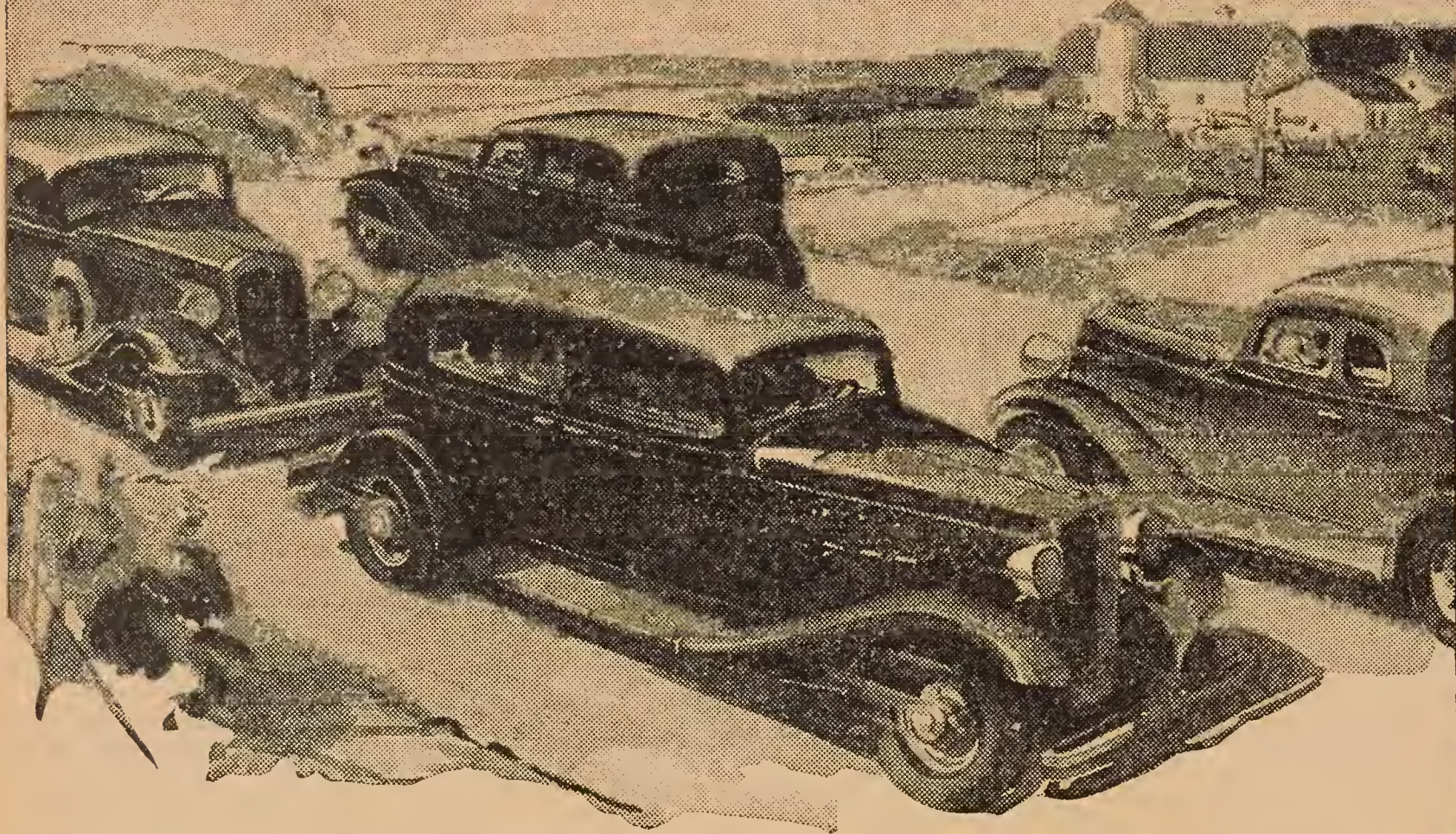
FARMERS WANTED

to qualify for steady Government job. Commence \$105 - \$175 month. Common education. Valuable information Free. Write INSTRUCTION B.U. KLAU, 390 St. Louis, Mo.

MILD PIPE TOBACCO—5 pounds 65c; 10, \$1.00. Pipe free. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ks.

GOLDLEAF Guaranteed Satisfactory for chewing, pipe or cigarette, 5 lbs. \$1.00, ten \$1.75. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Sedalia, Ky.

You must have "NON-SKID" before you can get "NON-SKID MILEAGE"



— and that's why the new "G-3" All-Weather
is sweeping the country!

NO wonder Goodyear's new "G-3" All-Weather is a sensation. People have read the dramatic story of its development—they've looked at the tire itself—and they've said, "Here's the one tire that has what we want—*more non-skid mileage.*"

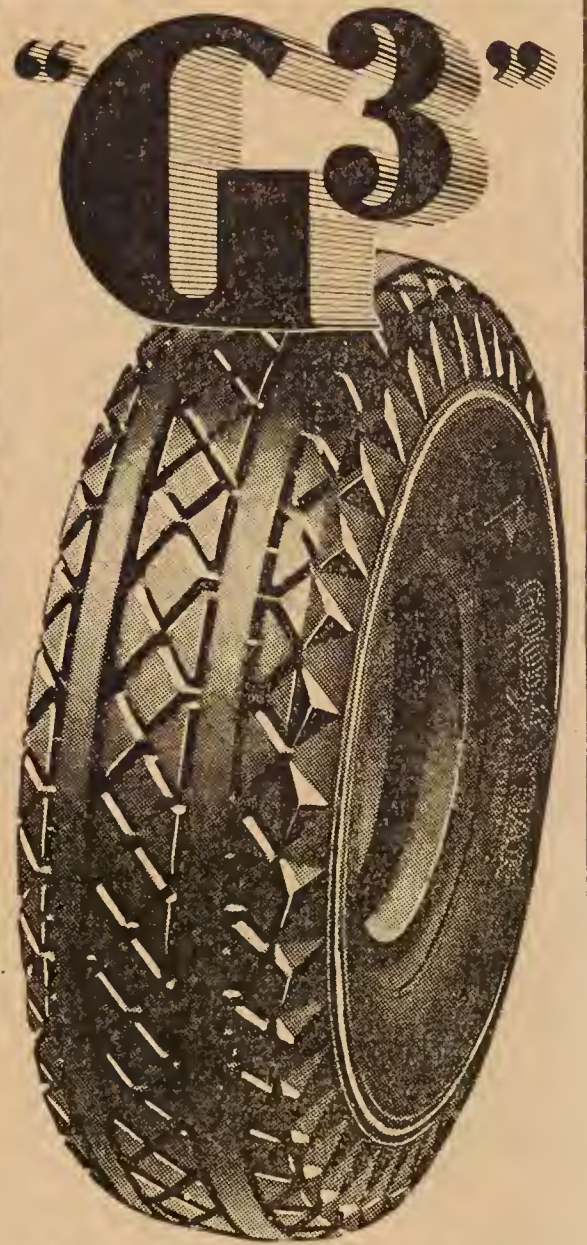
You probably know the story—how the test cars were ordered to speed up to 50—jam on the brakes—speed up to 50—jam on the brakes—to prove that this tread could *keep its grip* 43% longer than former All-Weathers—*twice as long* as other tires tested against it.

And you can see that this wider, heavier, flatter tread has GRIP in the first place—GRIP where it counts—*non-skid* in

the *center* of the tread, where you need it for safety, *because that's the spot where the tire meets the road.* This is the fact which gives real meaning to Goodyear's promise of 43% longer *non-skid* mileage.

Now that your crops are beginning to bring in new money—why not get these great tires for *your* car? They're the only tires which give you this famous tread with patented Goodyear Super-twist beneath it to stand up under the extra strain of the extra rubber on the shoulders. They cost more to build—but never mind that, they *don't* cost you any more to buy!

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC.
AKRON, OHIO



Here's what you get
in Goodyear's new
"G-3"!

You get the broader road contact of a flatter, wider All-Weather Tread.

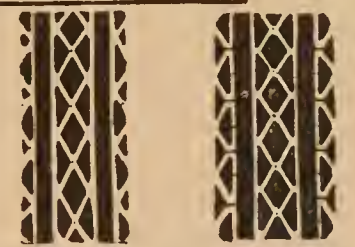
You get quicker-stopping and the greater road grip of more non-skid blocks in the center.

You get the easy steering and smooth travel of wider riding-ribs.

You get the slow, even wear of closer-nested non-skid blocks and ribs.

You get more rubber in the tread—an average of two pounds more per tire.

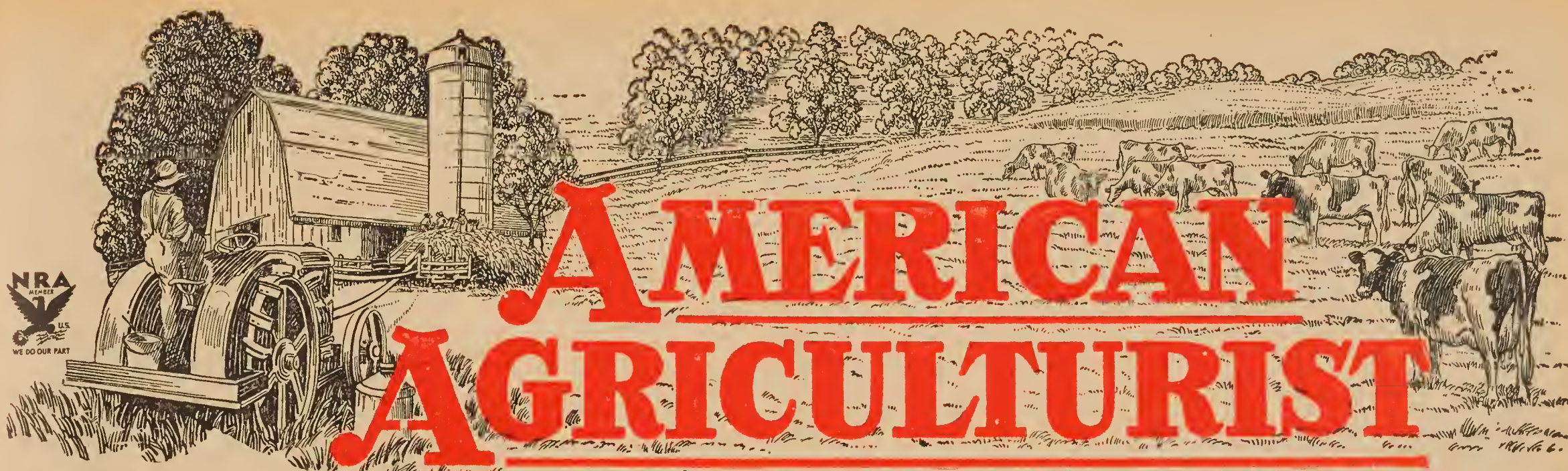
—all of which adds up to
43% MORE NON-SKID MILEAGE
at no extra cost to you!



"A wider, flatter contact with the road"

THE GREATEST NAME  IN RUBBER
GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND



\$1.00 per year

August 4, 1934

Published Every Other Week



Your fruit and vegetables may look good on the farm, but how do they look when they reach the consumer?

By H. L. COSLINE,
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist.

AS A COMMISSION MAN *Sees It...*

WHAT do commission men look like, and what do they think about? Judging from some of the letters we get, many of our readers believe that they closely resemble a composite picture of a bunch of convicts, and that they spend their time in figuring out how they can beat the man who produces the farm produce they sell.

In order to get some light on this question, I recently hopped a subway train which took me to the corner of Washington and Jay Streets, in the heart of New York City's market section, where I had a long talk with Carl Haynes who has been in the produce business for thirty years. If you were to supply Mr. Haynes with a pair of overalls, and give him a few days to acquire a coat of tan, he would have no difficulty in passing as a vegetable grower. The frank way in which he answered my flood of questions showed that he does plenty of thinking. You may not agree with all of his conclusions, but it never does any harm to hear the other side of the story.

"Are commission men honest?" was one of my first questions. "Some producers feel that the dealer in produce is out to beat them whenever there is the slightest chance."

"Some of the straightest men I know are in the produce business. Of course, there are a good many 'fly-by-nights' in this business as well as in any other business, but the honest commission man is just as interested in putting them out of business as is the producer.

I know one strawberry grower who stopped shipping to us and began to sell out-right to a speculator who came to the farm and who paid him cash, until the very last load in the season, then the buyer persuaded the grower to take a check which was protested, and there went all the extra money which the grower thought he had been getting.

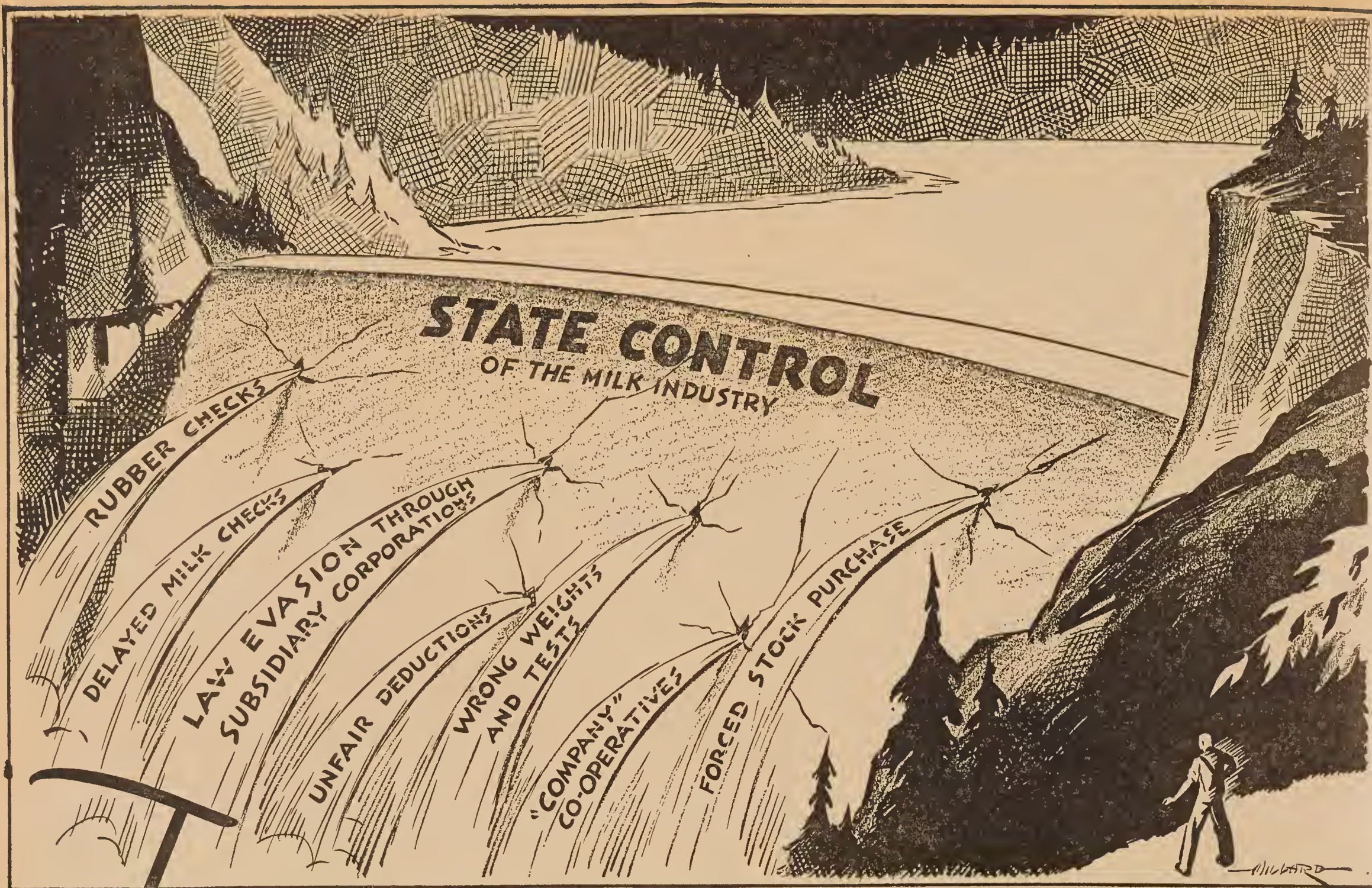
"Then here in the city it is pretty discouraging to see a shipper trust his shipments to a commission house that cannot get a nickel's worth of credit in the market. The reliable dealers will not solicit the business of a competitor, but especially in these hard times when it is so hard to sell fruits and vegetables for a reasonable price, these 'fly-by-nights' will promise a grower anything, and sometimes in desperation the grower will give them a try only to regret it later."

"How can a producer (Turn to Page 17)

If an inspector rejects the stuff you ship, it becomes a total loss.

PHOTOS BY
EWING GALLOWAY





These leaks may **BREAK THE PRICE STRUCTURE**

THE PRICE STRUCTURE IN THE NEW YORK MILK SHED MUST NOT BREAK.

This should be the battle cry of every dairy farmer in the milk shed.

Danger signs are all about us. Many leaks exist.

Dairy farmers should face the danger squarely and understandingly.

For when markets break it is a question of "what farmer will sell his milk cheapest."

One hundred thousand dairy farmers cannot afford to compete with each other for markets ON A PRICE BASIS. Nothing but ruin can follow such a course.

When dairy farmers allow themselves to be made part of a conspiracy to defeat Control Board prices they only

force other dairy farmers to pursue a similar course in self-defense. To cope with these difficult problems successfully the Control Board must have the support and assistance of the entire industry.

Must we dairy farmers be forced to contribute to the breaking of price structures by the selfish interests involved? Or shall we, as good neighbors, recognize that we must act together for the good of all? When will we ALL realize that the solution to our problems is largely in our own hands?

WE BELIEVE THAT ONE OR MORE TRUE FARMER CO-OPERATIVES WORKING TOGETHER COULD PREVENT THIS THREATENED DEMORALIZATION. A FEDERAL MARKETING AGREEMENT BLENDING CLASSIFICATIONS COULD ALSO PREVENT IT.

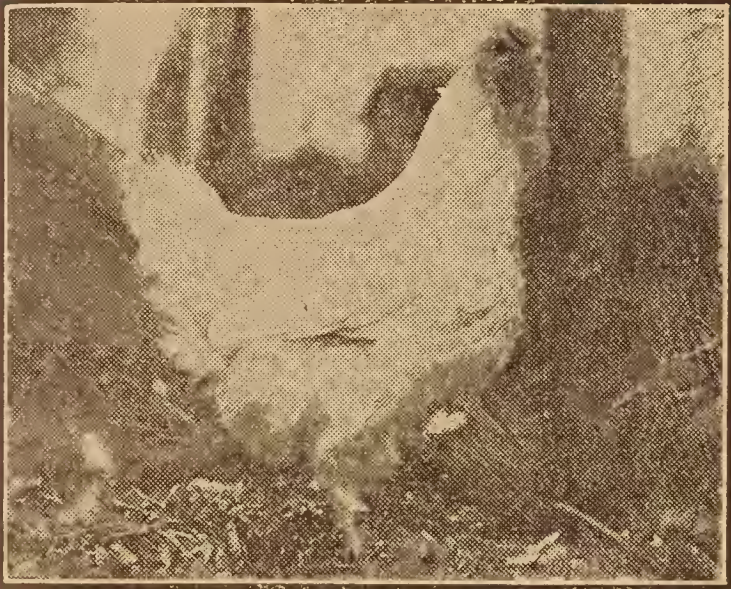
Published by

**THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

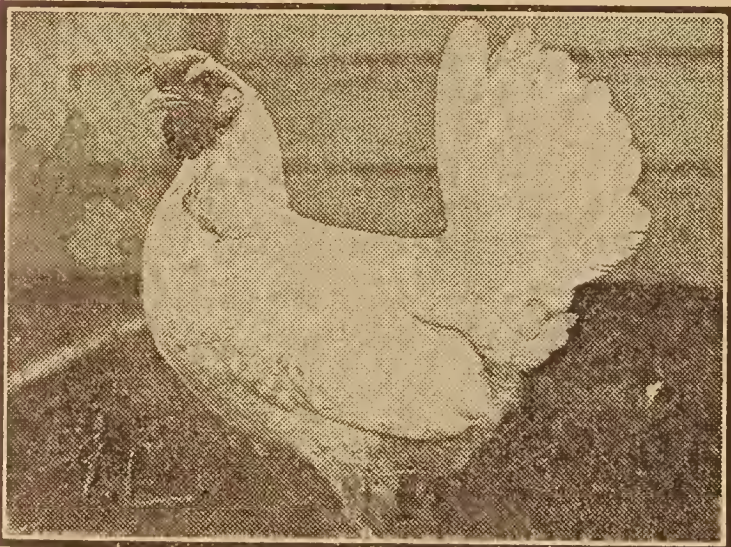
SHE MUST LAY or DIE!



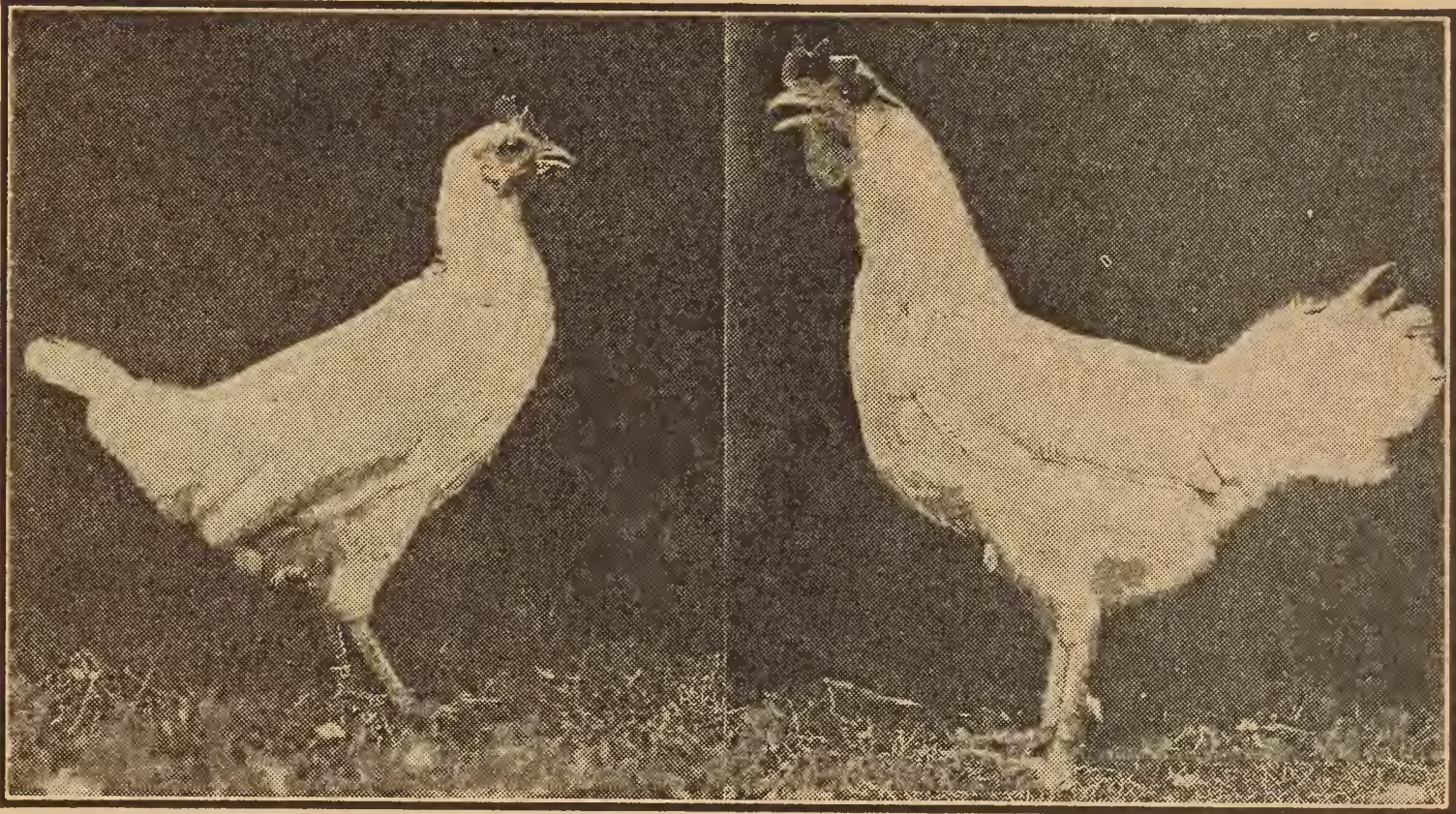
Now here is a "nester." Bet you can't guess how many eggs she laid last year. It is often hard to tell from the head alone a good bird from a poor one, but a close examination will show unusually coarse texture of comb and face. A "nester," or other bird, with any kind of abnormal internal condition will take on masculine characteristics. The bird in this picture is of that type. She never laid an egg in her life. Ought to have gone to the guillotine long ago. Better still, she ought never to have been born.



Here is a high-producing White Wyandotte. No matter what the breed is, the characteristics and qualities of good birds are the same. You would know this individual to be a good producer.



The old folks had better watch their laurels! Here is a hen owned by a 4-H Club boy, W. W. Smith, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y. He entered this bird in the Third 4-H Club Egg Laying Test and she produced 211 eggs, making 223 points, from October 1, 1933 to July 14, 1934.—*And Below:* It takes no expert to tell that this bird is a high producer. She was high Leghorn Pullet in the second Western New York Laying Test, and produced 292 eggs in 51 weeks. More than this, eggs in the laying contest are graded by points, that is, by weight and this bird made 313.5 points. In other words, she laid the equivalent of 313½ eggs but put them in 292 shells. She is owned by W. S. Van Deuser, of Orange County.



Compare this high producer (on the right) with the poor one and then find their mates in your own flock. Or maybe you are fortunate and have no poor producers. Compare the condition of the heads and combs of the two birds. Contrast their plumage. Especially notice the body shape and posture of each bird. Note the depth and length of body of the good individual with the shallow body of the other.

NOT so long ago, the hen was nothing but a hen. Poultry was a small side-line and the eggs used only to trade for a few groceries at the local store. Today, poultry husbandry is next to dairying the most important farm industry in America. In a few short years, it has developed into an efficient and well managed business.

One of the chief reasons for the rapid progress in poultry husbandry is the recognition of the fact by poultrymen that there are fundamental differences between individual hens, just as there are between cows, and that the principles of breeding and selection are even more easily applied to hens than they are to cattle. It takes four years to bring a dairy

cow to maturity, but a pullet can be developed to the laying stage in a few months. Therefore, it is easier and cheaper to replace her if it is necessary to cull her out of the flock. For years, poultry experts have been showing farmers not only how necessary it is to cull their flocks, but how easy it is. Today culling is accepted by nearly everyone. Unfortunately, farmers, with small flocks do not seem to find time to pick out and eliminate the poor producers. So they go on year after year taking the profit from the good birds to feed and house the poor ones. The pictures on this page will help you find the poor producers. Look over your flock and apply capital punishment to all the drones. Now is the time to do it.

SIMPLE RULES HELP YOU PICK GOOD PRODUCERS

GOOD LAYER	POOR LAYER
COMB	
Large, full, plump, smooth, waxy. If the comb is cold, but of good size and full, she is laying regularly.	Limp (if laying slightly). May be covered with white scales.
BEAK	
White, or well bleached.	All or partly yellow. Yellow color at the base of the beak, and extending out toward the tip.
EYERING AND EARLOBE	
White, or well bleached.	Yellow or tinted.
VENT	
White or well bleached. Large, soft, moist, oval. Sometimes its fullness causes the upper part to appear overhanging.	Yellow or tinted. Small, hard, dry, round. Sometimes appears puckered and contracted.
MOLT	
Sheds late and rapidly.	Sheds early or before September and usually slowly.
PELVIC BONES	
Thin, pliable, and relatively wide apart.	Thick, blunt and relatively close together.
ABDOMEN	
Loose, pliable, soft. Full when in laying condition. Deep from the pelvic bones to the rear of the keel.	Tight, hard, tucked up. Rear end of the keel rather close to the pelvic bones.

Courtesy—Practical Poultry Management, by Rice and Botsford.



Here is another fine individual. Look at that strong head, the prominent eye, and the well curved, short-arched beak, indicating vigor. See the spread between the legs and how well balanced the body is on the legs. Note the worn tail plumage showing frequent trips to the nest. A good producing cow or hen must have much abdominal capacity. This bird has the machinery for producing large eggs frequently.

The Editorial Page

We Publish Milk Ads Free

YOU will be especially interested in reading the "Drink More Milk" advertisement on page 13 of this issue. This is the beginning of a great educational campaign sponsored by the State of New York under the new milk publicity law to increase the consumption of milk. The advertisement and several more to come were offered us at full advertising rates by the N. W. Ayer Advertising Agency, which is handling the milk educational campaign for the State. We have accepted these advertisements to publish in full but have declined any pay whatever, making the donation to the dairy industry and especially to the dairy farmers of New York and other Northeastern states who will benefit by the campaign.

Both through these columns and with our friends in Albany, *American Agriculturist* worked for months to secure the passage of this milk publicity law. Now that it is passed and in operation we are going to continue to do our part, even though it costs us heavily, to support the largest farm industry in the Northeast.

The milk publicity campaign was recently launched in Albany at a luncheon given by Governor Lehman to 500 leaders interested directly or indirectly in the production, distribution or consumption of milk. This first gathering is now being followed by advertisements and editorials in the leading farm papers, newspapers, magazines and over the radio. Farmers themselves can be of assistance to their own business, first by using larger quantities of milk and its products and second, by making an effort to get others to do likewise.

Has the Poultry Business a Future?

"The past fifty years of development in Poultry Husbandry throughout the world has succeeded in laying the foundation upon which a great superstructure will be built. To date we merely have been making the tools with which to work. The past fifty years of pioneering has been a glorious epoch of accomplishment. The next fifty years of golden opportunity will see even greater advances in science, invention, education and the successful expansion and stabilization of the poultry industry."

THE above statement was made as a part of the Valedictory of Professor James E. Rice who has just retired as the head of the poultry department of the New York State College of Agriculture. Professor Rice is one of the pioneers in building the poultry industry on its modern scientific and business basis. His optimistic statement indicates his belief in the future of the poultry industry. Professor Jimmy's optimism is especially justified for this Northeastern section. The poultry business has been growing rapidly here in recent years because it is naturally a poultry country near the largest and best markets in the world. There will be more and not less poultry here in coming years.

Perhaps a word of caution needs to be added to Professor Rice's statement. The young man who looks forward to making poultry husbandry a life business must prepare for it the same way he would prepare for any other trade or profession. Thanks to the leadership of men like Professor Rice, the business is now something besides just "keeping hens."

Old Apple Varieties Going

IT makes our mouth water to think of the old time apple that used to grow in the home orchard. There was a large sweet harvest apple that got ripe about oat harvest time. We have not seen any like it in years. Red Astrakans came along about the same time or a little later.

Not many of them are left. Later in the fall and winter there were a number of the old varieties that were delicious. Some of these included the Gillyflower, the St. Lawrence Pippin, sometimes called the Strawberry Apple, fall Pippin, Spitzenberg and many others.

In a recent visit with a friend who is a large apple grower, he stated that some years ago he planted several trees of each of a number of old fashioned varieties. Scarcely a one of them has survived. A market for such apples could be built up if they could be grown, but they do not seem to be able to stand our hard winters and all of the modern fruit pests and diseases. Even more common varieties like Northern Spies and Kings are disappearing.

As a matter of fact, it is certainly a problem to know what to plant for replacements of trees that have been winter killed and for new orchards. What varieties will be most in demand by consumers 10 years from now? What ones will best stand modern and future growing conditions? No one seems to be very sure. It is apparent that we need more research on this problem. Some letters from fruit growers on the best apple varieties to plant might be helpful. We will print them if you want to give us your ideas.

Try An Exhibit at Your State Fair

THERE is something that you do in your home or on the farm of which you are especially proud, something which is probably better than is done anywhere else. That product that you are growing or making so well should be exhibited at your State Fair. Maybe you will not get a prize but you will have a lot of fun and will take more interest in other exhibits and you will help add to the success of the Fair. Write the director or manager of your State Fair for catalogs or premium lists.

Fair time will soon be here again. Both the New York State Fair at Syracuse and the New Jersey Fair at Trenton begin on Saturday, September first. The Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, starts September sixteenth.

Send Us Grandma's Best Recipe

MANY of our women readers have a recipe, or recipes, for something good to eat that has been used in their family for generations.

We would like to assemble a list of old time cooking recipes and would be very pleased to have you send us a copy of yours. We cannot pay for these but will give proper credit for any that we publish. This is in line with our policy to preserve and use the good things of the past. In sending in a recipe, will you add anything of interest regarding its history?

Address your letter to Household Department, *American Agriculturist*, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Let the Little Fellow Alone

WE commend a recent statement made by the Ohio Milk Marketing Commission in cooperation with the Ohio Department of Agriculture and the Ohio Department of Health that as long as the little fellow is not a menace to health or to stabilized market conditions, they are going to leave him alone. In this case the "little fellow" means the dairyman with a few cows who sells to his neighbors. The same principle might be used in every state, not only with the small dairyman but the small farmer in general.

Records of many years show that larger farms, well managed, bring in more labor income than the smaller farms but not all farmers have either

the capital or the ability to run large farms. On the other hand they do not know any other business. Many of them can make a living and maintain a home on small farms and whatever state or federal policy is worked out for agriculture should always take these smaller farmers into consideration.

Laws and regulations relating to agriculture and marketing are often written entirely in the interests of the big fellows but there will always be more smaller farmers than large ones.

A Teachers' Night for Your Grange

MR. FRED FREESTONE, Master of the New York State Grange, recently suggested that every subordinate Grange have a Teachers' Night.

That is a good idea. In fact why not go further? Let the Grange Lecturer sit down with the teacher and plan a complete program of projects that the Grange and the school can do together.

One of the needs of both school teachers and patrons is a better understanding of each other's viewpoints. Each has much to learn from the other. Schools have made great progress in recent years in educational methods. We often criticize the schools and their teachers without knowing much about the good work they are doing. Why not invite the teacher into the Grange? Let her bring some of her pupils with her and put on an actual demonstration. If properly done it would be one of the most interesting programs of the year.

Washed Apples Look Better

FRANK APP brings out an interesting point in his discussion of apple spray residue on page 6 this time. Frank believes that entirely aside from the spray residue problem, it pays to wash apples because it improves their appearance so much, thereby increasing their market possibilities.

By the way, if you are a fruit or a vegetable grower, where can you get more up-to-the-minute accurate information on your work than from Frank App's articles which appear regularly in *American Agriculturist*? *American Agriculturist* is sometimes called the "Old Reliable." We are proud of that title and try to live up to it by securing for you writers who are also practical men right up against the problems that you are every day.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE following letter received from one of our friends is not exactly a chestnut but it is so full of human interest that I thought you might like to read it. I suggest that the men folks be sure to read it out loud to their wives. Here it is, exactly as we received it except that we have changed the name of the doughty husband:

The men of my family have always made it a practice to heed the admonitions of their wives. It is perhaps because of this habit that I myself am a Long Islander and not an "up-stater," for it is one of the traditions of my folks that my mother's grandsire hoofed it clear up to Oneida County, made a clearing and built himself a house, hoofed it back here to the east end of the Island, and in the end was told by great-grandmother, in no uncertain terms, that she had changed her mind and would not go, and go they did not!

However, in the family record section of his Bible, he reigned supreme as witness:

"John R. was married to his first wife, year 1805, March 6.

"John R. was married to his second wife, year 1806, December 19.

"John R. was married to his third wife, year of our Lord, 1852, July 3rd."

And no where in the record, in birth, or married, or death pages, are the names of any of his three wives mentioned! !

A Visit With Editor Ed

Who Owns AMERICA Anyway?



—INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTO.

Donald Henderson, a Red and a former Columbia University professor, influencing the strikers at Bridgeton, New Jersey. If they don't like America why not deport them?

AS most farmers of the Northeast know, the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange has an egg marketing service which has made remarkable growth. It is doing a real job in selling eggs for farmers in Eastern markets. In order to establish this egg selling service on a right basis, a long period of preliminary study of egg market conditions was made by the G. L. F. and much market experimenting with eggs was done. During the year ending June 30, 1934, the G. L. F. Egg Marketing Service sold 5,852,250 dozens of eggs. That is a lot of eggs. Not only does the G. L. F. sell its own patrons' eggs at good prices, but its work tends to stabilize and raise market prices for all eggs sold in the Eastern markets.

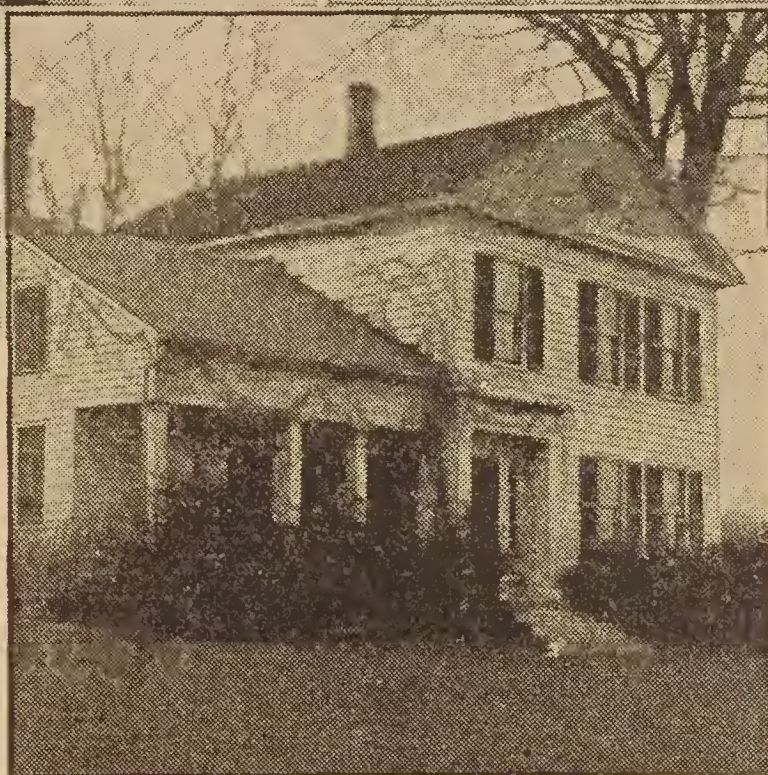
On Thursday, July 12, representatives of an Egg Inspectors Union, in the metropolitan market, appeared at the G. L. F. Brooklyn Egg Auction and told the G. L. F. that it must discharge all of its present help except the manager and employ only men who belonged to the union. These Union men would not be allowed to work more than 40 hours a week, and they must be paid a minimum salary of \$38.00. Most of the G. L. F. egg workers are men with the farmers' point of view and with a thorough knowledge both of egg production and of egg marketing problems, whom the G. L. F. has taken years to train. Many of the Union men are not even high-school graduates and few of them, of course, have any knowledge of, or sympathy with, farming or farmers. The G. L. F. refused to agree to these demands, whereupon a picket was posted in front of the G. L. F. place of business. A short

Officers guarding the beet harvesting with shot guns during the recent farm labor strike at Bridgeton, New Jersey. Your neighborhood may be next.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTO.



Where the real thinking in America is done. America owes no man a living unless he earns it.

AT THE LEFT: Owners of homes like this are the real owners of America. Shall we keep still and permit the Reds to ruin our homes and institutions?



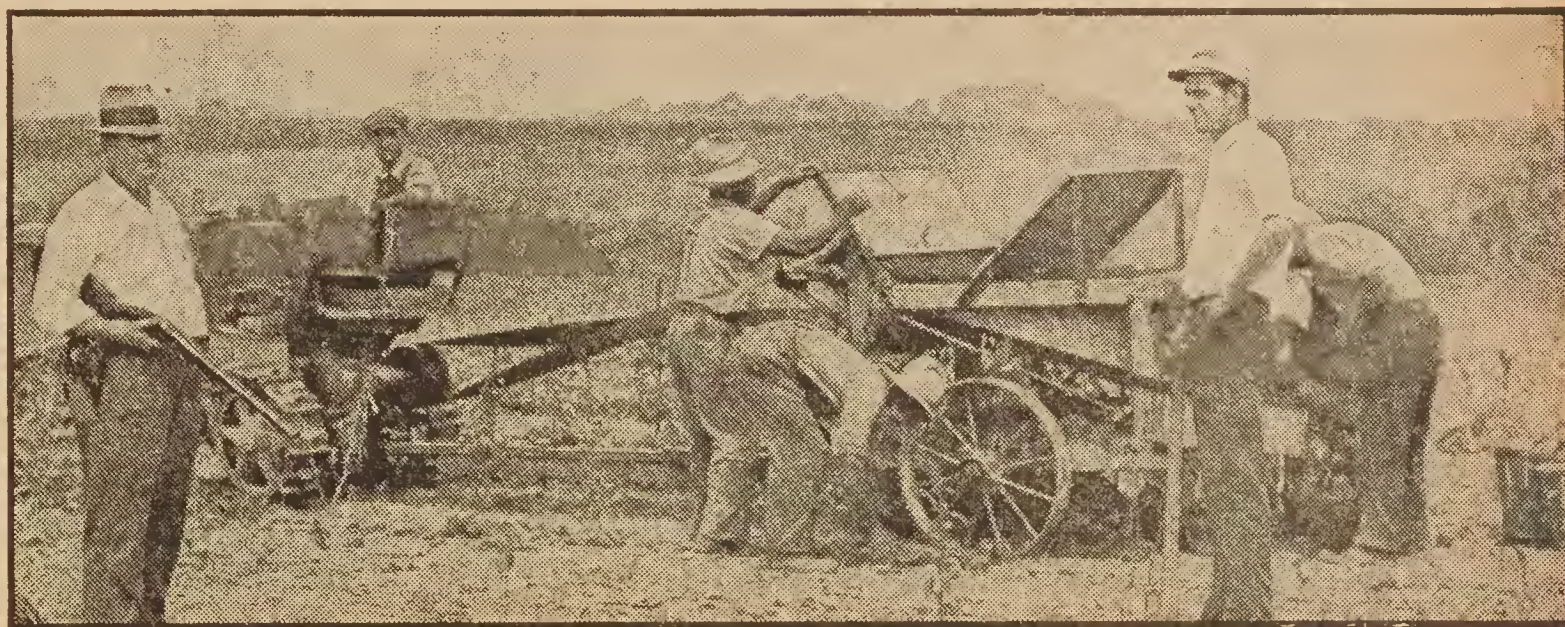
time later, the same demands were made of the managers of the G. L. F. Duane Street market in New York City, and upon the refusal of the G. L. F. to agree, this place was also picketed. Then the Egg Canners Union carried the matter to the Truckers Union, and got that organization to refuse to deliver G. L. F. eggs to buyers. In some cases where deliveries were made, the wholesale buyers were threatened if they continued to buy G. L. F. eggs. The Union even carried the fight to the Railway Express Company, a public carrier which under the pressure also refused to accept G. L. F. eggs.

When the G. L. F. applied to the city authorities, they refused to take any action, except in

case of violence. Apparently somebody had to be hurt or killed before any help could be expected from the forces elected by the people to maintain law and order. The G. L. F. was finally faced with the alternative of standing on its rights and principles, which might ruin the service it had been years building up for farmers, and cost farmers thousands of dollars, or of accepting the Union's demands. I am informed that upon advice of legal counsel the G. L. F., in order to save farmers from loss, finally agreed to employ one member of the Egg Canners Union at the Brooklyn Cooperative G. L. F. Egg Auction, this Union member to work on a basis of 40 hours a week, at \$38.00. The Union accepted this compromise and agreed not to interfere further with the G. L. F. egg service. The G. L. F. is thus able to continue with little change in personnel.

Most of you probably have read in the newspapers about the farm labor strike at Bridgeton, N. J. The owners of the 4,000 acre farm found it necessary to reduce the number of employees. They let some go exactly on the same principle as you would if you were hiring three men and only needed two. As soon as these laborers were out, they apparently communicated with organized reds or communists, who hot-

(Turn to page 16)





Out on a Limb

Finishing the Pack

By Frank App

OUR sales of fruit and vegetables are greatly influenced by the appearance of the fruit and vegetables when finally placed in the package. The practice of grading and properly labeling the grades in the package is essential, but this is not sufficient for a well grown, graded and finished package. The fruit should be placed in the package in an organized manner and the fruit itself should be cleaned by polishing or washing, so as to bring out its full luster, and add to its appearance.



Frank App

The infestation of codling moth has necessitated a thorough covering of lead arsenate, so as to leave heavy residue on the fruit at harvest time. Federal regulations require that no fruit shall be sold, in Interstate Commerce, which has over .01 grains of arsenic trioxide and .019 grains of lead per pound of fruit. To meet this requirement many growers are finding it essential to wash the apples immediately after they are picked in the orchard and before packing for market. Different chemicals have been used with varied results. For most conditions hydrochloric acid, known under the trade name of muriatic acid, is the most satisfactory. We find this is inexpensive compared to other chemicals, and never yet have had trouble in lowering the amount of arsenic on the apples so as to keep it well within the tolerance of the Federal regulations. The amount of hydrochloric acid, or strength of the solution used in washing the apples may vary with the amount of lead arsenate to be removed, as well as the variety of apples themselves. The usual variation ranges from .5 to 1.75 per cent by weight. When an oil spray is used for the second brood, an excessive amount of wax sometimes forms upon the fruit, making it quite difficult to remove the lead arsenate. For such conditions, Dr. H. C. McLean, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, has found that 5 to 5½ gallons of 20 Baume hydrochloric acid and 8 pounds of degumming agent known as vatsol, added to one hundred gallons of water, will effectively remove the residue when fruit is washed in the proper manner.

Inasmuch as so much publicity has been given to the harmful effects of arsenic on fruit, I believe it is advisable that all fruit be washed, if for no other reason than for assurance to the public. I find many people from the city who are of the opinion that it is dangerous to eat apples out of the hand. This feeling is not helping us sell fruit. On the other hand, the finish on the fruit will not show to an advantage unless it is washed or polished with a brush or polishing machine. This final polishing should more than pay for the added cost, by reason of the greater attractiveness of the pack of the fruit so handled. A great deal of discussion takes place at many of our fruit meetings, of how we can avoid washing our fruit. While I believe it is quite desirable to know the conditions of spraying that will not necessitate washing the fruit, yet I believe we should stress the value of washing to the grower's pack and to the marketing of fruit. It is highly desirable that the public be reassured

our apples carry no harmful amount of arsenicals.

Buying a Fruit Washer

I always dislike to buy a new machine when first put on the market. Most of us have had costly experiences with new machinery just being developed by the manufacturer.

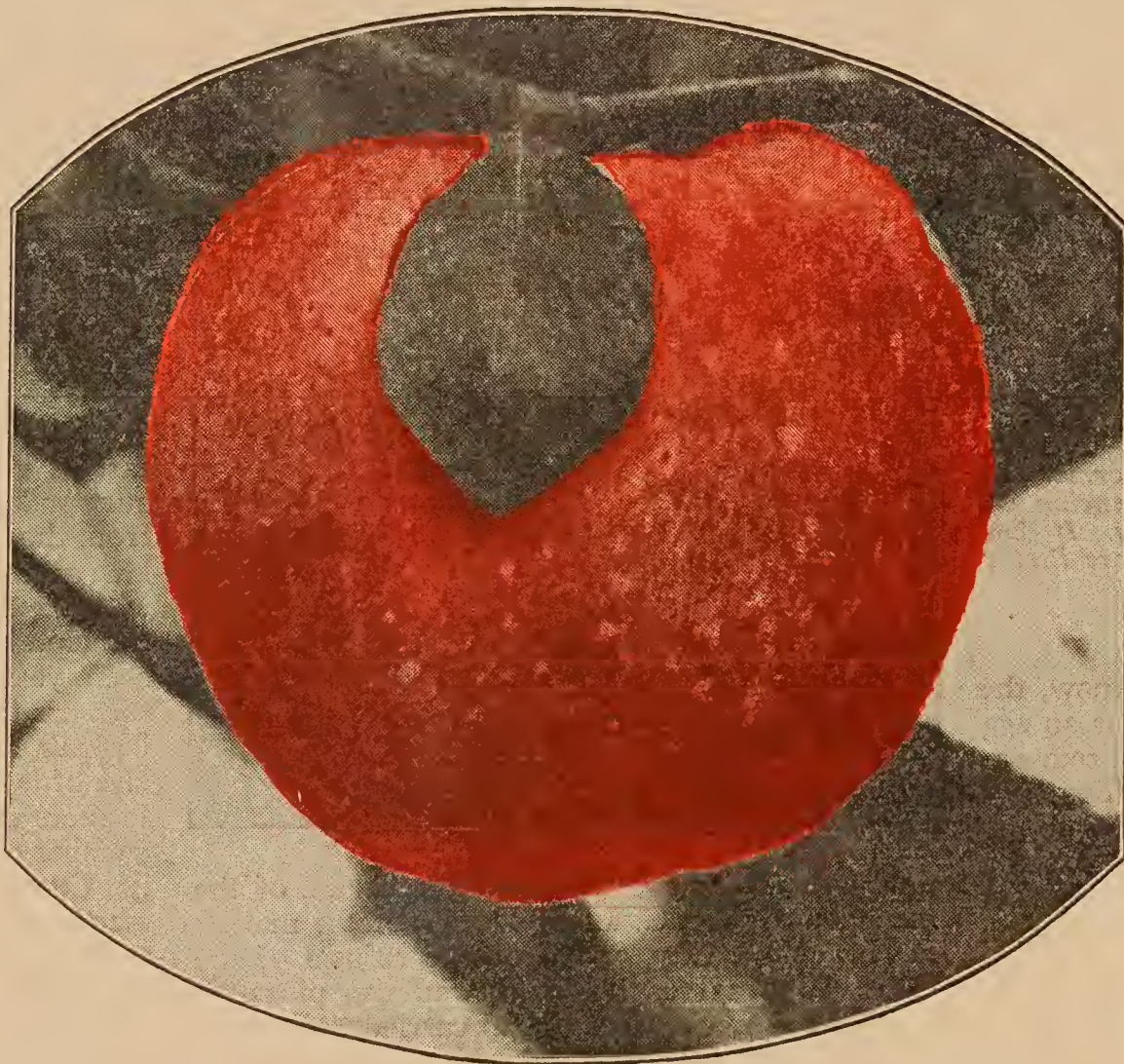
The first fruit washers placed on the market, I believe, would all come in this class. Experience showed where-in they were not satisfactory. The following year the manufacturer would make such changes as he felt would correct the weakness. Because of this situation, many growers built, or had built for themselves, home-made washers. The specifications of these washers can be obtained from a great many of our Agricultural Experiment Stations. They are simple, paddle

washers that were placed on the market were quite expensive, unwieldy, and complicated to operate, and were discarded in a comparatively short time. Growers who purchased these washers were unfortunate in their investments.

How Fruit is Washed

We use a flotation type of washer. When fed to capacity, the fruit remains in contact with the solution for about one and one-half minutes. The rate of feeding will influence, to some extent, the length of time in the water. The cost of operating, including the acid, is less than a cent a bushel. We have no trouble with bruising or browning of the fruit.

The apples are poured on the runway, from which they roll down into the tank of water with the acid. As



Washing and polishing apples brings out their full luster, and assures the public that there is no danger from arsenic residues.

washers that serve all the necessary purposes excepting drying the fruit. Drying is desirable but not essential. We purchased a washer sold by a well known manufacturer in the East, last year. We selected this washer because it was simple. Its principle of washing was quite similar to that of the home-made washer. The drying is done by a belt of rags. Because of its simplicity the washer, itself, is not so much more costly than a home-made machine, yet it is somewhat better in its finish, and we feel gives very good results. The system used for drying is still open to question. They have changed it this year and I believe it is vastly better than last year's. This year's experience may be sufficient to make a satisfactory drier in 1935, if this year's model is not better than last year's. I believe, as growers, we can afford to have patience with manufacturers who are trying to perfect these machines, providing they will not expect the grower to stand all the cost of experimentation. Some of the early

they pass through the tank they are kept traveling by the paddles and carried into a second, or rinsing tank. From here they are brought up on a rinsing floor and sprayed with clear, clean, cold water. From here they travel over a mattress of rags which dries and polishes them, before passing to the grading table. Fruits so handled will meet all the Federal requirements for tolerance of lead arsenate, and possess a much better finish than if packed without washing or polishing.

Administration Needs Modifying

The Administration of federal requirements for arsenical tolerance in vegetables should be modified. Some of the vegetable crops, such as celery, must be sprayed rather heavily up until near the harvest time. We find that the most difficult insect to control on celery is the corn ear worm. As yet we have found no arsenical substitute that will control it. It can be controlled with calcium arsenate but this usu-



ally requires that we spray until a few weeks before harvesting. Most of our celery is dug and sold in the rough. It is bought by celery washers and green grocers, who strip and wash it for stalks or hearts. Most of the arsenic is on the outer stalks and leaves which are not consumed. Yet, if these outer stalks contain more than the tolerance allowed for arsenic, the celery cannot be sold. It would seem this is not the intent of the law, which, I believe, is to protect the consumer.

Celery sold in the rough is not sold for direct consumption. Before it is offered to the consumer the outer stalks are removed and the remaining part is washed and trimmed. It is hardly conceivable that this should carry more than the allowed amount of arsenic. However, it would seem the proper way to test for arsenic on vegetables would be to take that portion of the plant which will be offered to the consumer and test this for arsenic.

* * *

Early Apple Market Disappointing

Although the movement of early apples has been very light up to the present time, the market prices quickly dropped to low levels. The reason for this may be somewhat confusing or difficult to analyze. I discussed the situation with a Delaware shipper, who volunteered the information that the entire season's shipment of Transparent apples, out of Delaware, was not any more than they used to ship ten years ago, in one day, and yet they are much harder to sell at a low price, with a light crop, than ten years ago with a normal crop. Although growing conditions have been good and foliage thrifty, the apples have not made a satisfactory growth and most Transparents were packed two inch and up. I talked to a great many dealers and in most every case, they told me that they had nothing but two inch apples. The restaurant and hotel trade cannot pare two inch apples on their machines. The housewife does not care to pare small apples. The chain stores have bought almost no Transparents this year. Their sales are a measure of what Main Street buys. *Certainly, the quality of the Transparent apple is second to none for pies and sauce, but if its size will no longer be accepted by the market we had better remove our Transparent trees or graft them over to some other variety, if they are not too old to be grafted.*

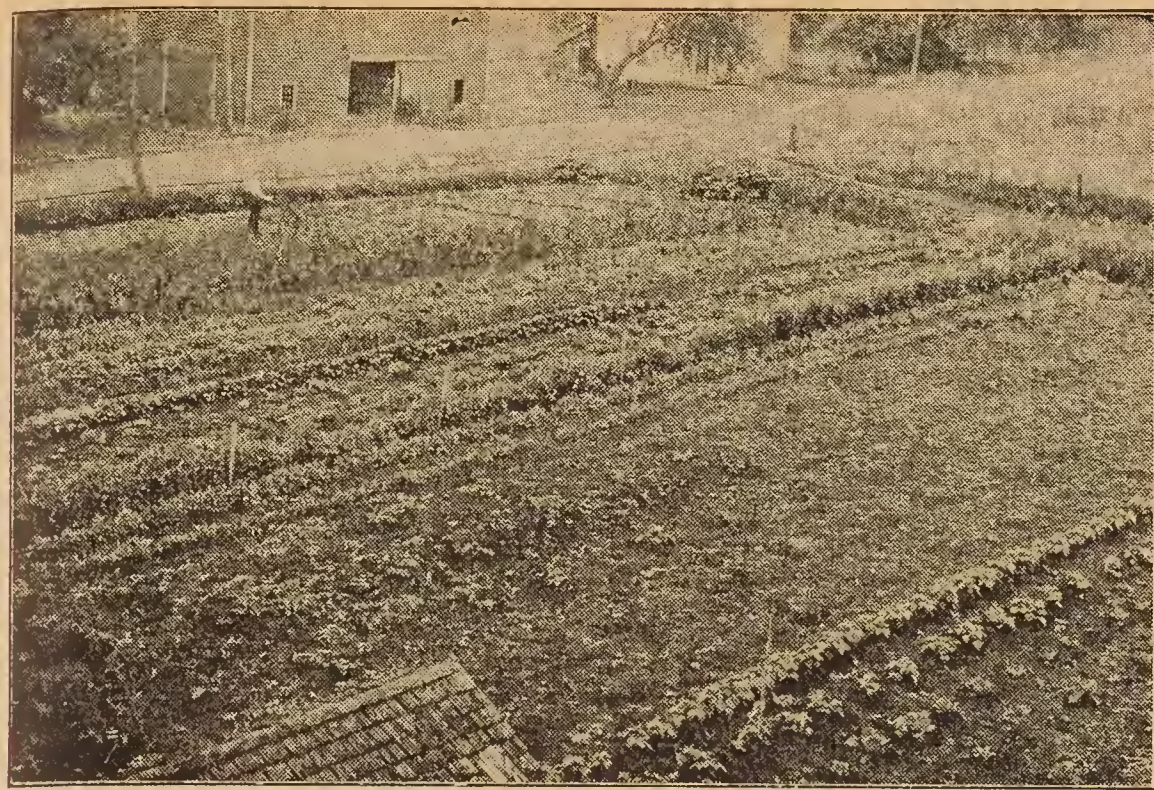
This same situation applies to the Duchess. This, too, was once a very popular apple; its quality for pastry and sauce satisfactory, yet it is inclined to be small and the market wants something larger. I have a customer who supplies a chain of restaurants with apples pared and ready for baking. He informs me the Duchess will not pare satisfactorily on his machines and consequently he is not buying any Duchess.

Our machine age requires products that can be handled by machinery. This is another consideration, besides quality, which we must give in the development and operation of an orchard.

* * *

Prospects of a Very Light Apple Crop

Each apple forecast so far this year has been lower than that of the preceding month. I am not surprised at this. Whenever we have extreme conditions such as we had last winter, from very low temperatures, which affect the buds and trees, we must expect this to influence the following crop much more than would be indicated by the bloom and first (Turn to Page 16).



As Jared Van Wagenen's garden looks from the gable window in the haymow.

Jared's Garden Beats the Middleman

I DIDN'T ask Jared Van Wagenen if he believes in the vegetable garden as a major resource of the farm. I didn't have to. After driving in between his hospitable stone gate posts, with their carved quotations in praise of farming, I had only to look around the corner of the house to find ample proof of his faith in "farm to family fresh." The area of the main garden is about three-quarters of an acre, nearly level, of an excellent limestone soil, that might be called a rather heavy silt loam. He uses stable manure freely, around 15 tons per year, and has kept it in fine friable tilth and in good heart and fertility. Then there is another patch devoted to potatoes, a large asparagus bed and a few other coarse crops.



Paul Work

A new wrinkle this year is his preparation for celery, of a bit of low black soil that is found across the road in one of the "sink-holes" that are characteristic of limestone country. This will provide the ample and constant moisture that is so necessary for success with this crop.

The Van Wagenen garden well demonstrates two chief ways of making the most of its resources, the planting of many different crops and the planting of many successions of the same crop. Peas, sweet corn and asparagus are three luxury vegetables when well grown and rushed from garden to table. All three are there in abundance and in several stages of development. Then the less common aristocrats, celery, cauliflower and muskmelons are not neglected, to say nothing of the easy ones such as tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, cabbage, radishes, lettuce, spinach and plenty of others.

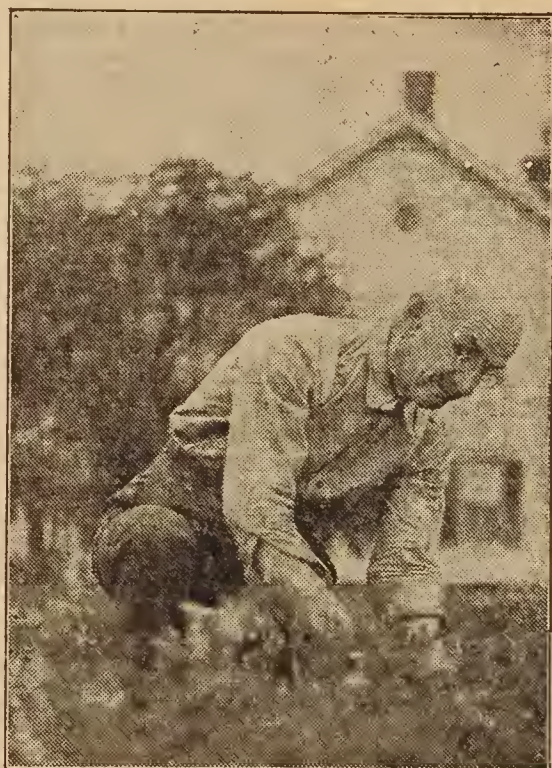
Yes, there are weeds in Mr. Van Wagenen's garden, for this is a practical farm and not a show place. Garden work must fit in with the rest of the farm operations. Nevertheless, the weeds have a hard time and do not last long.

Insects and diseases are not too troublesome, but simple dusts and sprays are used as needed for cucumber beetles, cabbage worms and such other enemies as are able to worry healthy, fast-growing plants.

A drizzly day did not discourage the camera and it was just as much fun

as years ago to climb the barn timbers to try a shot from a high gable window. Then we two tumbled back into the fragrant hay and talken garden. Naturally we turned soon to varieties. In melons, Emerald Gem has been the standby. Though not suited for market, it is early and one of our best in quality. Golden Gem furnishes the earliest sweet corn, for Stewart's disease has not appeared and we hope it doesn't. Golden Bantam follows with successive plantings for harvest up to frost. The Scotia or Striped Creaseback, a green podded pole bean, is a favorite for its meaty walls and fine quality. Pascal celery has a place along with the Golden Self Blanching. Seed is saved of such items as sweet corn, beans, and melons.

It is an inspiration to visit a garden like Mr. Van Wagenen's. Dollars do not tell the story of its worth. I presume if I had asked the annual value of the products the answer would have been at least indefinite, for it is quite a task to keep full records and one hardly knows what value to place up-



The farmer-philosopher of Lawyersville knows every inch of his garden.

on each mess of peas or brace of melons. Then, too, dollars take little account of the quality which is to be had only when the span between garden and kitchen is very short.

The products are not subject to "freight cartage and commission," to processing tax or acreage restriction. The same few baskets furnish packing for the whole long season while cans and cellar carry the product through the months to complete the circle of the year, not only with sustenance and health, but with varied and tasty deliciousness.—Paul Work.

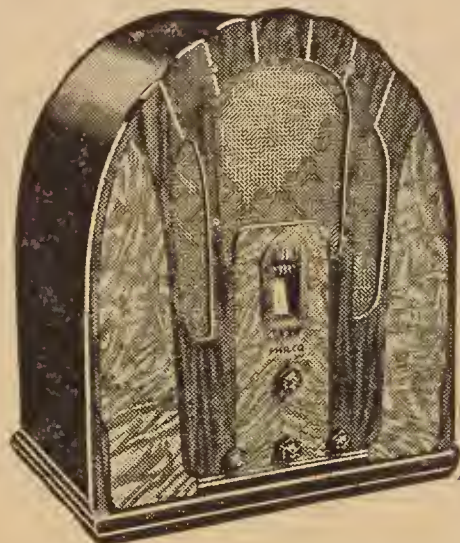
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\$95 COMPLETE WITH BATTERIES

Also a handsome PHILCO Lowboy of similar design for American Broadcasts only, Complete with Batteries, at **\$65**

A PHILCO FOR EVERY PURSE AND PURPOSE!

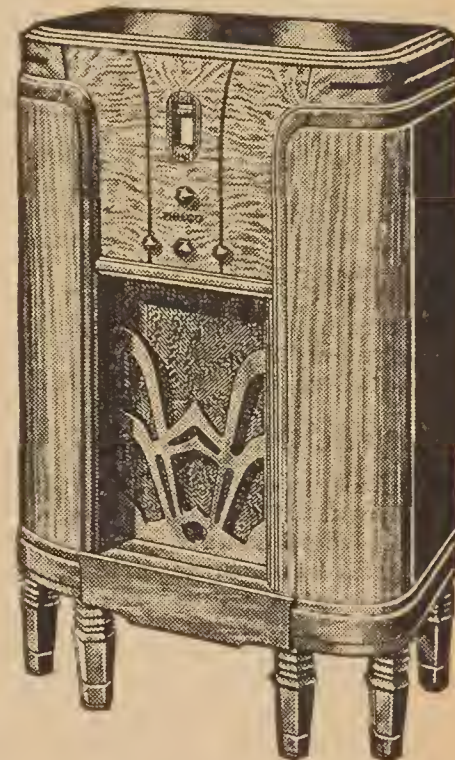
In addition to these powerful Battery-Operated models, there are PHILCOS for use with 32-volt farm-lighting plants and a large selection of all-electric PHILCOS.

PHILCO 34 BABY GRAND

New 1935 Baby Grand with 4-point Tone Control, Automatic Volume Control, Permanent Field Dynamic Speaker, special PHILCO High-Efficiency Tubes and new plug-in combination oversize B and C Battery. Available with Storage Battery or new long-life Dry A Battery. Beautiful hand-rubbed Butt Walnut cabinet.

\$75 COMPLETE WITH BATTERIES

Also an attractive PHILCO Baby Grand similar to the 34B for American Broadcasts only, Complete with Batteries, at **\$49.95**



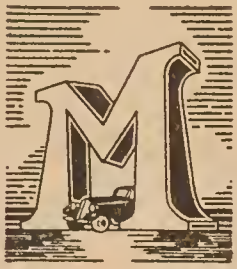
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Protection and service in time of need,
and prompt just settlement of claims, is what insurance is for.

Merchants Mutual automobile insurance does that in the fullest measure, and plus our local agents' counsel and advice, guarantees the highest type of automobile insurance protection...the only kind anyone can afford...at a lower cost.

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SEE THE MERCHANTS MUTUAL AGENT IN YOUR TOWN

of course... You're coming to the 1934 WORLD'S FAIR in Chicago

... and you'll want a room at the Great Northern Hotel so you can see Chicago as well as the World's Fair. Convenient to shops, theatres, depots and all of Chicago's great civic attractions. Right in the heart of everything. Nearest loop hotel to the main entrance.

400 ROOMS . . . 400 BATHS

Large, modern, comfortable, homelike. Friendly service, personal courtesy, delicious food, reasonable prices, convenient location. No parking worries.

Make your
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THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL
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**HOTEL
PENNSYLVANIA**
39th & CHESTNUT ST. - PHILADELPHIA
ROOM & BATH \$2.50
New - Fireproof - Convenient
Nearest Hotel to Penna. R.R.
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FERRETS—White or Brown. Males \$2.00, Females \$2.50. Pair \$4. R. C. GREENE, Wellington, Ohio.

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COLLIES: Sheep: Police \$5. Rat dogs \$4. Crossbred Cow Farm Dogs \$3. Smart, intelligent.
MULLEN, TUCKERTON, N. J.

FOR SALE: Cocker and Springer Spaniels, Beagles, Dogs and Pups, Red and Cross Fox Pups and Raccoons, MYRL H. PIERSON, GROTON, N. Y.

Kill Weeds with Fire

Burn them, seeds and all, while still green. Intense heat of Aeroil Kerosene Torch 2000 degrees F. destroys all undesirable growth in irrigation ditches, canals, along fence rows, stone walls, etc. Highly recommended for Disinfecting Poultry and Live Stock Quarters.
Write for Free Bulletin No. 108-U
AEROIL BURNER COMPANY, INC.
561 Park Ave., West New York, N. J.
176 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill.
469 Bryant St., San Francisco, Calif.

IN THE LONG RUN

'AERO'
CYANAMID
always wins!

12 CROCUS 10¢

12 guaranteed bulbs (value 25¢) for only 10¢ postpaid; 125 bulbs postpaid for \$1.00. All colors mixed. Burpee's Bulb Book FREE. Best guide to Fall planting.
W. Atlee Burpee Co., 423 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia

RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER. Poorman's Price. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature showing harvester pictures. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

CELERY PLANTS—All leading varieties, ready to plant out. \$1.25 per 1000; \$10.00 for 10,000.
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ATTENTION STRAWBERRY GROWERS—Our Descriptive Price List of 40 varieties of Potted Strawberry Plants for Summer and Fall Setting, is now ready and will be mailed on request. Also Runner Plants.
PLEASANT VALLEY FARM, MILLBURY, MASS.

HORSES

FARM WORK MARES AND GELDINGS FOR SALE, heavy drafters, farm chunks and cheap horses. Yearling and two-year-old colts. Matched spans mules, Truckload or carload. Sorrel and roan Belgian stallions.
FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA.

PONIES

SHETLAND PONIES—Mares—Geldings and Stallions. Coon, Fox and rabbit hounds. Depression prices.
PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

HAVE you set the date for a Milk Sunday observance in your community?

A Milk Sunday church service is an evidence that a community is sincerely desirous of participating in the great Drink More Milk campaign launched in New York State.

As recounted in the last issue of *American Agriculturist*, the first observance of Milk Sunday was in Greece Baptist Church at Greece, N. Y. "Surely if God is interested in anything we do He is interested in the milk we produce on our farms, because it is so essential to human life," Rev. Fred E. Dean said.



L. B. Skeffington

To Mr. Dean have come congratulations and questions. The program of the service at Greece Church mentioned that "The idea of a Milk Sunday service was suggested by Mr. L. B. Skeffington." Your scribe admits that as a result he has received wide publicity and many letters. One of them from Charles H. Baldwin, commissioner of agriculture and markets, reads:

"I want to congratulate you upon this original idea and say that again you have demonstrated your sincere interest in agricultural problems, and your resourcefulness in finding a means that would be helpful."

Almost immediately Rev. Clayton C. Comstock of Seneca Castle, N. Y., took up the idea and scheduled a Milk Sunday program in the Seneca Castle Methodist Episcopal Church for Sunday morning, July 29. Fred J. Freestone, master of the State Grange, and Charles R. White, President of the State Farm Bureau Federation, were invited to participate in the service. George Vogt, master of Castle Grange; Harold Soper, Farm Bureau community chairman, and George Jones, prominent dairyman, were among the active local leaders in getting the plans started.

On the same Sunday morning, July 29, a similar Milk Sunday service took place in the East Henrietta Baptist Church. It was initiated by a committee of Pittsford Grange, including Ross Ladd of Henrietta, chairman; Clarence Matthews of Honeoye Falls, and Mrs. Alma Baetzel, of Pittsford. A number of Granges in surrounding territory co-operated.

Guests included Raymond Peters of Mendon, master of Monroe County Pomona Grange; Jesse Roberts of Hilton, President of the Monroe County Farm Bureau; Arnold E. Davis of Livonia, President of Sub-district 15-A of the Dairymen's League; Albert H. Woodhead, President of the Western New York Milk Producers' Association; Robert Woodhull of Webster, State Grange deputy; Elmer Welch, Master of Pittsford Grange; Milton Heeley, Master of Honeoye Falls Grange; Merrill Bushman, Master of West Henrietta Grange; Wallace Hawvecker, Master of Mendon Grange; and Dr. Albert W. Kaiser, President of the Monroe County Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Why a Milk Sunday?

Wide interest shown in Milk Sunday has brought a flood of questions from various persons as to its purpose and how it can be launched in a community. Some persons have raised the question of why a Milk Sunday in a rural community? They point out that the place to sell milk is in the cities.

All of this is true. But Milk Sunday is not intended for consumers alone, but for producers and distributors as well. Aside from that, every community that has a Milk Sunday observance is bound to impress consumers either directly or as they read about it in the newspapers. As a result of newspaper publicity given to

the first Milk Sunday service in Greece, word has been carried to several States. All of this makes effective publicity in promoting milk.

Any pastor can initiate such a program and any church member can ask the pastor to do so. If a Grange or Farm Bureau committee suggests it to a pastor there is no doubt that he would be more than glad to arrange for a special service. A committee representing all farm groups and all consumer organizations should actively assist in advertising the service and in making a personal canvass to pack the church.

The thought behind Milk Sunday is to make it statewide, or even nationwide, especially through the dairy states. For several years people have been hearing about milk wars and milk surpluses. They have forgotten that the Bible teaches that milk is "the glory of all lands." They have forgotten that it was man's first food; that through the ages it has sustained the human race, and that today it is the cheapest and most nourishing of all foods.

A Milk Sunday program can remind all persons of these simple facts, uniting all groups—independents and regulars—into an army to set in motion a movement that will carry the essential facts of the milk industry to all parts of the country. In other words, let us have Milk Sunday in every community, to make folks milk conscious.

What Price Trees—The other day I visited with the superintendent of a nursery that annually sets out a million fruit trees. This year it set out 400,000. "Lack of suitable root stock is the handicap," he said. Since an embargo was declared on French bottom stock, nurseries have had to depend upon the West, which he told me was far less satisfactory. With the expected demand for fruit trees, if winter-killed trees are replaced in the next few years, this may affect prices.

Assaying the Soil—A new method of valuing farm land taken in condemnation proceedings is in the offing. The other day J. F. Bonner, Secretary of the Monroe County Regional Planning Board, appeared before a commission with soil samples and reports on soil tests. When the owner and the county failed to agree on what the land was worth for farming, Mr. Bonner, a trained agriculturist, went out and made a lot of borings, drew a soil map and classified the land for productivity.

Ladybugs to the Rescue!—This was the battle cry in the sector around Holcomb, Ontario County, when canners and growers beheld the pea crop disappearing rapidly under the onslaught of millions of aphids.

Why not spray? Many asked and were told that insecticides apparently had failed to check the ravages. To California J. Frank Birdsall telegraphed asking that a million ladybugs be rushed by air mail. It was late in the season and a million ladybugs were not available for the trip east, but 420,000 were rushed.

They came in boxes holding about 25,000. One box was opened in the center of an area of about two acres. The bugs were cold and dormant. A little water was poured on them. The sun's rays warmed them, they stirred and came to life. Then they set out to devour the aphids while canners and growers formed an interested gallery.

Mr. Birdsall is manager of the W. N. Clark Canning Company. He is convinced that without the ladybugs there would have been fewer peas to can this year. Also, the aphids attacked in numbers and with a ferocity never before known. Next year Mr. Birdsall believes it may be the wise thing to import ladybugs early in the season. They cost \$135 per million.

In California the ladybugs breed on the warm lowlands. For some reason they head for the mountains. The cold mountain breezes numb them and they fall to the ground. They are scooped up and placed in cold storage. They are kept dormant until released in the fields. In past years millions have been shipped to Michigan, but their use in New York is new.

Sass and Applesass

Claims Country Stores Missing Opportunity

I WAS much interested in the outline for "A Permanent Administration Program for Agriculture," printed on the cover of *American Agriculturist* for March 31st. The part that drew my attention most was under "Generally Approved Expediencies." I shall quote it so that there will be no doubt as to which I mean: "Stop emphasizing surpluses. Step up Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to get agricultural products to those who need them."

I was interested in the above quotation because I am a consumer and a housewife. Although we live in the country, yet do we have to buy many agricultural products. Being a housewife, I know a little about the importance of giving my family a certain amount of farm products, in addition to vegetables from our garden, to keep us healthy and to be able to go about our work. Our greatest problem is to be able to buy these farm products with the amount we can afford to pay. We have so much and no more and so we must buy what we need with the amount we have, trying not to rob the producer of his just profit.

Now I want to tell you about a store in our neighborhood. Since the farmers around here have had to draw their milk to a village thirty miles away, that store has lost a large amount of business. The farmers do not trade there because goods are so high priced that they are forced to buy elsewhere. If the proprietor of that store would take the farmer's produce in exchange for the things he must buy, I am sure that the storekeeper would do a bigger business and at the same time he would be putting fresh farm products where the consumer could buy them. Of course the storekeeper must have pay for handling the goods, but let it be reasonable so that every one will get

a square deal. If the consumer could buy the agricultural products at reasonable prices then that same consumer would be in a position to buy more and so help to eliminate surplus products. By so doing many of the farmers' problems would be solved.

I believe that the Administration has tried to put industry back on its feet to the best of that administration's ability. Perhaps these plans have not worked out as they expected. In view of that fact, I believe it is our duty and our privilege to help plan some way whereby our country may regain its economic standing among other nations. I just had to air my thoughts. Why not ask the opinion of all the women. I am sure they would have some interesting things to tell the rest of us.—Mrs. M. L., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: All right! What do you other women think?

* * *

Who Had the First Sweet Corn?

Early this spring I read in the *American Agriculturist* an item concerning a sweet corn growing contest.

I am enclosing a page from our daily newspaper properly marked for your perusal. I picked 38 ears of the corn yesterday—July 15—and have a quantity yet to pick and more coming on. I live on a 90 acre farm but do not farm extensively; have no horse nor running water for a garden hose. It is all hand labor. So far no one in this locality has beaten me raising sweet corn since 1929. I do not raise corn to sell, for my wife cans the surplus. We will have corn from now until late September unless weather conditions forbid, for I have five plantings on the way. I hired a horse to plow and harrow my gardens but aside from that it is "hand power" that wins out.

This is just to show you what can be done where the inclination is great enough. Some people think it requires

too much effort for the results obtained but when my wife has from 400 to 450 cans in the cellar by October 1 we feel it pays us.

—Stanley Bugbee, Oneonta, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Last spring I was foolish enough to state in *American Agriculturist* that I was going to have sweet corn by the first of July or lose a leg. Now I am still sure that it can be done. A very early variety of corn could be started in the hot house and transplanted at the proper time into the right kind of soil and babied along so as to mature it by July 1. But my statement was foolish because at garden planting time I am in New York most of the time, 250 miles away from my garden near Ithaca, New York. It is difficult for me to get a garden planted at the right time and to take proper care of it afterwards because I am so buried with the work at my regular job.

I planted twelve different varieties of sweet corn this spring to see which we like best. Two of the varieties did not come up very well but the others are coming along good. Nevertheless we did have corn from our own garden to eat on Sunday, July 22. You will note from the above letter from Mr. Bugbee that our corn was just seven days later than his.

Taking latitude into consideration, who beat these records? I hope that many of you did and especially that all of you get the fun out of your garden that I do.

—E. R. E.

* * *

"It Never Rains, It Pours"

I wish to express my appreciation for the fine farm paper you are publishing and especially for the courageous way you are taking up the cudgels of defense for the Eastern farmer, and certainly there never was a time when he needed it more.

The damage we have received from extremes of dry and cold weather for the past year, the unfairness and injustice of the rating plan enforced by the milk administration which has materially reduced our milk checks, make it seem almost that nature and gov-

ernment combined to work entire ruin for some of us at least.

I have been living on a farm most of the time for over fifty years, and have experienced a good many of the ups and downs of living, but to me the present situation has the most hopeless outlook I have ever known.

It seems as if every AAA act had injured the Eastern farmer, and no matter what you plan or try to do to help yourself, along comes some AAA scheme that just knocks the bottom all out, and you are left not knowing what to do.

Again I want to congratulate you for your very interesting and helpful farm paper and the service you are doing for Eastern farm people.

—Farm Woman, Vermont.

* * *

Catskill Turnpike Map Was Wrong

The *American Agriculturist* is a pleasure and comfort to me for its points of view and for the accurate information it gives on agricultural affairs. Isn't it true to human nature that although this has been my feeling and point of view for some time, it had not occurred to me to tell you so until a minor point of criticism arose?

This is in regard to your map of the Catskill Turnpike. To be correct it should make almost a straight line from Stamford to Meredith, then to Franklin by way of West Meredith and Treadwell. The only parts of the old road not covered by State or County highway now are, as far as I know, the stretch from North Kortright (where No. 23 leaves it to go to Oneonta), to West Meredith, and from Greene to Triangle.

There has been an effort made to have the part from North Kortright to West Meredith put on the State Highway map. I hope to see it become a hard surfaced road soon but do not feel that there is travel enough to warrant the great expense of a State Highway.

My father and I were born within two miles of the (Turn to Page 17)

YOUR CAR *can't Run* WITHOUT AIR!

Liquid Gasoline won't burn... that's why Engines, like people, need OXYGEN!



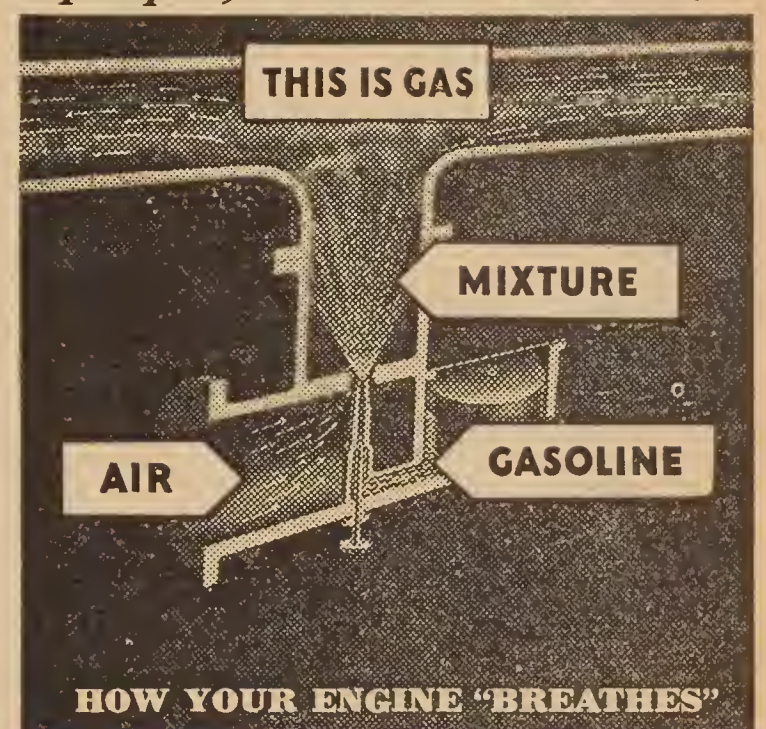
S-T-R-O-K-E—AND BREATHE! This skilled swimmer knows the importance of breathing to power. So she "comes up for air" on every second stroke.

YOUR CAR can't burn liquid gasoline. It must first turn gasoline into "gas" by mixing it with large quantities of air.

Think what that means. The condition of the air is constantly changing with the weather. It's hot or cold, damp or dry, according to what the weather man says. Naturally, your "gas" mixture changes, too.

That's why Socony Mobilgas is specially preadjusted at the refinery to make it mix better with air. Sudden weather changes no longer affect the "gas" mixture.

Try Socony Mobilgas—and learn what it means. It's sold at all Socony stations and dealers. Look for the Flying Red Horse.



FIRE AND RECHARGE! Fire—and recharge! Your engine "breathes," too. Engine cylinders draw in "gas" with every alternate down stroke of the pistons.

SOCONY

Mobilgas

IT MIXES BETTER WITH AIR

This milk advertisement by the State of New York is published by American Agriculturist free of charge in the interests of the dairy industry. See editorial.

TALK ABOUT TWO BIRDS with one Stone!

The prosperity of this whole region depends largely on milk. . . . Help your health and your pocketbook by drinking more milk!

IT'S a curious fact that here, where more and better milk is produced than anywhere else in the world, people drink less of it per person than the inhabitants of New York City!

That's too bad . . . because, in the first place, milk is perhaps the cheapest and most nourishing all-round food you can get—also, we ought to spend our food-dollars here at home, where they will do the most good.

Wouldn't it be smart of us to get together in support of our home industry, and our

own good health? If every child got the daily quart of milk he ought to have . . . if every man and woman drank a pint every day . . . we'd all feel better for it, both physically and financially.

Milk is Nature's own food. It has *all* the vitamins in some degree, and it has practically all of the food-elements which the body requires. You won't find another food more nourishing, more healthful. Drink more milk! Use it in your cooking. It's good for your health . . . and for your bank-balance.

Drink more Milk: IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PREPARED AND INSERTED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

To build better bodies for its citizens of all ages and classes; to help prevent and correct widespread malnutrition among children, the State of New York is urging increased consumption of fresh milk. Because both the public health and the State's leading industry will be served thereby, this effort is sponsored by the Governor and the Legislature. It is under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and Markets and all expenses of this campaign are borne by the milk industry. The cost of milk to the public will not be increased on this account.



WANTED, Better than average salesman, by 92 year old concern. Must have car, proven ability, be willing to work hard for large commission. Year around job. State age and sales experience. If letter shows proper qualifications you will be interviewed immediately. Address Agricultural Service, L. G. Thomas, New England Manager, Wallingford, Vt.

PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old. \$3.50 each.

WALTER LUX

388 SALEM STREET, WOBURN, MASS. TEL. 0086

DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS. — Tel. 1085

SHIPPERS OF TOP QUALITY PIGS

Chester and Yorkshire — Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed
6-8 wks. old \$2.50 each.
8-10 wks. old \$2.75 each.

Shoats 35-40 lbs.—\$4.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. All orders promptly filled with stock that will please you. Our guarantee: A square deal.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire, 8 to 10 wks., \$2.75 each; Chester and Yorkshire, 8-10 weeks, \$2.75 each; Chester Whites, 8 weeks old, \$3.25. None Better sold.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS.

Who Started the Milk Drive?

(Reprinted from Rochester Democrat-Chronicle)

NOW that the state's Drink-More-Milk campaign is under way it is hoped that millions of consumers will become milk-conscious. The most important result will be an upturn on the chart of public health. Next in importance will be an improvement in the economic condition of farmers. Dairying is the major business of half of New York farmers and income from milk accounts for half of all the revenue of the state's agriculture.

If the income of these farmers is

of New York State," the speaker said, "I would show how wholesome and beneficial milk is, how cheap it is, how nourishing and important it is to the diet of every man, woman and child."

The following day, the federations, by resolution, asked the state to set up a farm products advertising or promotional commission to include the commissioner of agriculture, the dean of the State College of Agriculture, the director of the State College of Home Economics and the commissioner of health.

* * *

The present milk promotion campaign may be said to have had its inception there. News columns have recorded how Assemblyman Harold Ostertag of Wyoming County introduced a bill to assess the dairy industry for a publicity campaign. In the Senate it was introduced by Senator Byrne.

American Agriculturist worked incessantly to get the bill through the Legislature. It rallied farm support and aroused the enthusiasm of public health workers. It argued and explained that there is no ax to grind, except to promote general farm prosperity and improve public health. It set out to make sure that farmers, milk distributors, legislators, the Governor and the public understood the plan.

* * *

Someone may rise up to say that recipients of the \$500,000 advertising revenue will get the benefit. H. E. Waugh of the State Milk Control Division told me that in Albany they had figured it out that if the fund was di-



WHERE 'Y GOIN', MY PRETTY MAID?
"A MILKING SIR," SHE SAID.
"A DAILY QT. TO EACH CHIL'D FED—
FARMERS 'LL SOON BE OUT OF THE RED."

increased their buying power will be extended. According to farm leaders, economists and others, farmers for several years have been unable to buy the things they need. Any improvement in their economic condition will see them hastening to return the money to circulation for the things they need, thus speeding the wheels of commerce and industry and providing employment.

* * *

It should be kept in mind that the milk advertising campaign was started by dairymen, and that the dairy industry is paying for it. Although it is an official state campaign, the public at large is not being assessed for it. The dairy industry is contributing one cent for each 100 pounds or 47 quarts of milk sold in fluid form. The price of milk to consumers has not been raised. The idea behind the campaign is that advertising will increase sales, which in turn will pay for the advertising and place the surplus of fresh milk in the hands of consumers.

* * *

To give credit where credit is due, to E. R. Eastman goes a major share of praise for making the campaign possible. As editor of the *American Agriculturist*, a farm journal covering the Northeastern States, and a director of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., he has had ample opportunity to see the distress caused by underconsumption of milk. He literally rolled up his sleeves last winter and worked day and night to get the milk advertising bill enacted into law.

American Agriculturist constantly received appeals from farmers to seek out some practical form of self-help. Most of them were not in favor of government subsidies and practically all of them opposed any thought of getting rid of the milk surplus by destroying it. As a director of the Land Bank, engaged in financing thousands of farmers and constantly studying their problems Mr. Eastman knew that all these farmers wanted was opportunity to work their way out of distress caused by underconsumption of milk.

* * *

At the joint annual dinner of the State Farm and Home Bureau federations in Syracuse, Nov. 8, 1933, a suggestion was made by Frank E. Gannett, principal speaker. "Not limitation of production, but increase of consumption," was his suggestion for agricultural and business recovery. "If I controlled the milk industry



TO MARKET - TO MARKET
TO SELL ALL OUR MILK
AND THE FARMER'S WIFE
MAY AGAIN WEAR SILK.

vided equally among all newspapers in the state each would receive about \$10 weekly. Because of radio and other media to be used also, the average will be much less. Publishers inspired by a desire to promote public welfare probably have expended far more than they can except to receive in profit.

Ed Eastman in urging adoption of the plan stressed that it was to be a great educational campaign which would benefit directly or indirectly every person in the state. It has been accepted in that sense. —Skeff.

Alfalfa needs at least six inches of growth before winter. Take the first cutting next season earlier than usual, then the last cutting will be early enough for a good growth before winter.

NOW IS THE TIME to get in on the ground floor. Good pay weekly. No Experience necessary. Low prices will help you book orders for guaranteed nursery stock. BURR, MANCHESTER, CONN.

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each.

8 to 10 wks. old @ \$2.75 each.

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL,

Russell Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

We are offering choice stock, grown on our own farm, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at bargain prices.

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSS, OR

BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSS,

8 to 9 weeks old—\$2.75.

CHESTER WHITE—\$3.25.

Add 25c if vaccination is desired.

Will ship C. O. D. if preferred.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass.

Ready to Ship and Put Up!

You can get a Unadilla Silo on 24 hours' notice. The famous Unadilla is easy to erect. This year's Unadilla is the finest silo we ever offered. Fine, clear, well-cured Oregon Fir, stored under cover. Everything ready to ship at once!

Only in the Unadilla can you have patented doweled staves, which make any silo, no matter how big, extra-solid and storm-defying. You can safely choose the biggest silo—if it's a Unadilla. Send for catalog and prices right now!

Unadilla Silo Co.

Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.

SAFE
EASY
DOOR
FRONT
LADDER

UNADILLA SILOS



EVERYONE IS
TALKING

GRANGE SILO

and
ALGER ARCH

Send NOW for your copy of Booklet "A". Learn how the ALGER ARCH saves labor—saves silage—saves actual money.

Note
Old silos made like new. Ask about the Grange Reliner.
Wood Stave—Concrete Stave—
Tile Silos—Tanks—Reliners

GRANGE SILO CO., RED CREEK, N. Y.

Hay Crop Short? Build a Silo!

Write for
Catalog and
Bedrock
Prices



Rising grain and hay prices mean higher milk prices. Make the corn crop count. Put it in a Harder Silo. Reduce your feed costs; increase your winter milk flow. Now is the time to build a Harder. Be prepared for a big corn crop.

HARDER SILO CO., Inc.
Dept. F, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Eastern Distributors for
Hart Concrete Stave Silos.
Agents Wanted for
Open Territory

HARDER

CONCRETE STAVE WOOD TILE STEEL

The LE ROY SILO Family

Our Motto:
The Best at Lowest Prices
A SHORT HAY CROP

and
LOW MILK PRICES

Makes it imperative that you
—SAVE YOUR CORN—

So you can produce your milk at
—LOWEST COST—

Save with a
—RIB-STONE CONCRETE STAVE SILO—
A silo which is WINDPROOF, STORM-
PROOF, ROT PROOF, GUARANTEED.
—THE LE ROY WOOD STAVE SILO—
Patented 1933. Something new in wood silos.
Write Today for our Circulars and Low Prices to
LE ROY SILOS

RIB-STONE CORPORATION BOX 18 LE ROY, N.Y.



Dairy barn at the Pennsylvania State College where 350 head of dairy cattle—Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Guernseys, Holsteins and Jerseys—are kept for instruction and research purposes. The instructional herd is accredited as free from Bang's disease and has been accredited as free from tuberculosis for 15 years. Certified milk has been produced regularly since 1921 and the average production for all cows of all ages and breeds exceeds 10,000 pounds of milk and 400 lbs. of butterfat.

How to Handle Garget

by A. A. Borland

Dept. of Dairy Husbandry,
Pennsylvania State College.

GARGET, Mastitis, or inflammation of the udder is very common in all parts of the world. Conservative estimates place the percentage of affected animals at 15% to 40% of all cows of producing age.

The severity of the attack may vary from a mild case where the cow's udder swells slightly and the milk contains some clots, to a severe case in which the udder is badly swollen and no milk can be drawn from it. In such cases one or more quarters of the udder are likely to be lost.

The ailment comes from exposure to cold wet weather, standing in cold drafts, lying with the udder on a cold floor, injury to the udder by bruises, overfeeding, sores on teats, insufficient stripping and very frequently from bacterial invasion, in which case it is infectious and may readily be carried from cow to cow by the hands of the milker or by contaminated bedding.

The first indication of the trouble is thickening or swelling of one or more quarters. The use of a strip cup is helpful in the detection of the early stages of the trouble. Three or four squirts of milk from each teat into a fine wire mesh cup, or a cup covered with black cloth, just before milking will show whether any quarter is giving clotted milk. Milkers should be on the alert for the first signs of trouble, since it can be handled much more efficiently if taken at the outset and can be broken up before it gets a good start.

Prevention is better than cure. We have found at the Pennsylvania State College that the trouble largely can be prevented by washing the cow's udder prior to milking with a chlorine disinfectant solution and drying the udders with individual towels or with paper towels which are discarded after using. The chlorine disinfectant solution is made up by using one ounce of sodium hypochlorite to two gallons of water. To supplement this treatment the teats after milking are dipped into a solution of 10% liquid green soap, 2% therapogen or dairymol, and 88% distilled water.

Prompt Treatment Important

When a case of mastitis is discovered, treatment should be given at once. If taken at the early stages, most cases can be subdued by constant massaging or kneading of the affected quarter until it is soft and normal in texture. The case should be watched closely and if there is any further tendency toward congestion the massaging treatment should be renewed and continued until the congestion disappears.

If a case of mastitis is not discovered until it has a good start the following treatment is recommended: A

drench of 1 to 1½ pounds of epsom salts should be given the cow, followed by a dose of 1 oz. saltpeter after purging has ceased.

The milk should be drawn hourly with great gentleness, squeezing the teat instead of pulling or stripping it. Then bathe with hot water for twenty minutes at a time, rub dry, gently massage or knead the affected quarters and apply camphorated vaseline or an ointment made by dissolving two tablespoonfuls of gum camphor in a teacupful of melted fresh lard plus an ounce of fluid extract of belladonna. If the udder is large and pendulous it may be supported with a wide cloth or sheet passed around the body with holes cut for the teats. Repeat the milking, hot water bathing and massaging treatment every hour until the udder is brought to a softened and normal condition.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this column at regular intervals we plan to give you worthwhile news about the products of our advertisers. Many commercial companies conduct valuable experiments, sometimes publish bulletins giving worthwhile information, and at times there are new products which are real news. Such information you will find here under the heading "With American Agriculturist Advertisers."

In the New York State edition of the May 12 issue the *G. L. F. Exchange* ran a little contest on counting the number of clover leaves in a picture, offering a ton of G. L. F. 16-20 Superphosphate to the farmer who counted the number correctly.

The contest was won by Mr. William Bettenhauser, of Whitney Point, New York. In addition to this first prize, the G. L. F. is donating 100 pounds of 16-20 Superphosphate to each of the 25 next contestants, provided that they use the material in pasture improvement projects of their own.

The contest offer was a bit inconspicuous, and those who won found that it pays to read advertisements in *American Agriculturist* carefully.

Swift & Company points out that the United States meat inspection laws require the inspection by government employees of all meat shipped from one state into another. In addition, *Swift & Company* employs its own force of inspectors, and the 400 branch houses of the company are inspected daily.

In the *International Harvester* exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago, a McCormick-Deering tractor is on exhibition, piloted by a mechanical man controlled by radio.

SAVE YOUR CORN



Drought Shortage of Hay and Grain Crops—Acreage reduction; All mean High Prices for your Stock Feeds.



Don't Take Chances. 8 Best Types of SILOS to choose from. Quick Service. Prompt Deliveries. LOW PRICES.



CRANE, Inc.

101 Wilson St., Norwich, N.Y.

SAVE all of this year's Crop

END STRAINS

While Horse Works

Strains, sprains, swellings—don't let them lay up horse. Apply good old Absorbine. Great for quick relief, and horse keeps working because it never blisters. For cuts, galls, boils—it's a fine antiseptic to aid healing. Economical. Little goes far. Large bottle, \$2.50.

USE
ABSORBINE
ALL DRUGGISTS

W. F. YOUNG, INC.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

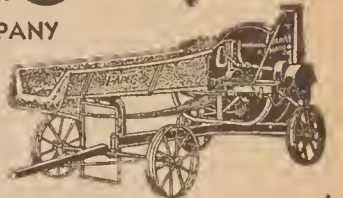
See this improved Silage Cutter

Fills silos also cuts and stores hay or straw without change or attachment. Costs no more than ordinary cutters. Big, smooth, steel table and extra feed roll with clutching fingers. Takes in crooked bundles unassisted. Big capacity; easy running; non-clog—like standard PAPEC (still made in 4 sizes.) Patented collar keeps trash off shaft. Send postal or name on margin of this ad for catalog.

PAPEC
MACHINE COMPANY

398 East Main St.
Shortsville, N.Y.

Ensilage Cutters
Feed Grinders
Hay Choppers



Herd Infection

If your cows fail to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have udder trouble or shortage of milk write us. No obligation. Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co.
Box 197 - Waukesha, Wis.

KILL ALL FLIES



Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient—Cannot spill—Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

Reviewing the Markets

Control Board June Prices

Minimum average prices to producers for the month of June as fixed by the New York Milk Control Division schedules for 100 lbs. of 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone follow:

Class 1 (fluid milk—N. Y. City).....	\$2.36
Class 1 (fluid milk—up State).....	2.23@2.33
Class 2A (cream).....	1.40
Class 2B	1.40
Class 2C	1.40
Class 2D	1.00
Class 2E .....	.95
Class 3	1.24
Class 4A (butter).....	.85
Class 4B (cheese).....	.985

NOTE—Classes 1 and 2A are subject to adjustment for advertising tax.

Prices for Class 1 to 2C will continue until further notice. Prices for the remaining classes for July will be figured by the Control Board at the end of the month.

The Dairy Situation

The Rochester Health Bureau advises that for November 1933 per capita consumption of whole milk in Rochester averaged .6 of a pint per day. In 1932 average consumption per person was .66 of a pint a day and in 1931 it was .75. When cream was included the figures were for the month of November .76 of a pint in 1933; .82 in 1932, and .93 in 1931.

"Farm Economics," published by the Farm Management Department at Cornell, announces a change in the basis of figuring monthly prices received by farmers for milk. Because of the large volume involved, and because they were comparable from month to month, Dairywomen's League figures have been used since 1921. Now, according to announcement, because special differentials have been established for milk produced near to a market and for volume plants, and because "it appears also that the Dairywomen's League is handling a disproportionate share of the surplus milk." "Farm Economics" will use prices obtained by average Dairywomen's League quoted prices with those received by Sheffield producers.

Dr. George Warren points out in "Farm Economics" that there will be a decided increase in milk consumption when normal employment occurs. This is likely to overlap on the next period of shortage in numbers of dairy cows so that high demand and low supply are likely to come at the same time. Dr. Warren says: "New York State will have no trouble to produce enough milk for an indefinite number of years to come, but it is likely to continue to have alternate periods of too many and too few cattle, with resulting temporary surpluses and shortages of milk, and with the consequent agitation for the expansion or contraction of the Milk Shed. Such expansion should be internal for an indefinite number of years to come. Dairywomen have been disturbed over

FARMS FOR SALE

20-COW DAIRY FARM. Convenient to Cortland, N. Y. School bus, mail, milk truck service. Pleasant 9-room home, 64 ft. dairy barn, concrete stable. Other buildings, 40 acres tillable, 90 pasture, 11 woodland. \$3,500. Long term easy payments. Free circular.

FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Equip't, Immediate Income!

55 Acres, on improved road, hour large city; 2 brooks, beautiful country, good 8-room house, slate roof 30x40 basement barn, other bldgs. Bargain price \$2500 includes 9 cows, horses, 75 poultry, implements, corn, oats, potatoes, vegetables, hay; \$1000 down; pg 25 FREE illus. catalog 1000 bargains.

STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE

A good 98 acre farm, located on a hard road one mile north of Carlisle village. Well watered. Grade A stable for 15 cows. Large 16 room house painted white, suitable for a summer home or for taking boarders. Electric lights in house and barn. Well and cistern water in the house. Will sell with farm 20 head of purebred Holstein cattle, good team of horses, also farm tractor and all other up-to-date farm machinery. Terms Cash. Write to owner:

A. H. MICKEL, CARLISLE, N. Y.

EGG

We need quality: Will pay big prices for quality eggs.

MARKETING IN BUSINESS 107 YEARS. Reliable - Responsible - Respectable HUNTER, WALTON & CO., 164 Chambers St., N. Y. Send Postal for Egg Pamphlet, Free.

CIDER

and Grape Presses Graters. Pumps, Screens, Filters, Supplies. Catalog A gives valuable information free.

PALMER BROS. COS COB, CONN.

FOR SALE—Used Bushel and Half Bushel Baskets, Apple Crates, Egg Cases, etc. Write for prices. Open Day and Night. MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, INC., Cor. Morgan Ave. and Scholes St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

reports that retailers of milk in New York City are not obeying orders of the Division of Milk Control. The first City grocer who paid a fine for selling milk at 8c instead of 11c was Ignazia Ascoli of Brooklyn, who was fined \$25; he paid it but announced his determination to fight what he called "competition in restraint of trade." He complained that he had lost business in milk and groceries amounting to \$200. per week since the City has been selling milk at 8c. It has been stated that grocers would lose little money if 8c milk were sold only to the poor which, it is claimed, has only been the case.

Increased confidence in the butter market position at Chicago was reflected by a half cent advance the third week of July. Trade slackened at the higher level and prices were not maintained with much confidence, stopping somewhat below the 25c level for top grades. Reports of receipts heavier than those of a year ago tempered the position and considerable stock was showing hot weather defects. Receipts at four leading markets indicate the mark to be well sustained, close to the figures of corresponding period last year.

On July 21st cold storage stocks of butter were estimated to be 97,660,000 pounds as compared to 137,344,000 pounds on the same date last year.

Eggs

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. the egg markets have continued irregular since the middle of the month, although prices for the most part tend fractionally upward. Many dealers continue to report oversupply of the less desirable grades while the better grades are still scarce. A few eggs are moving into storage, mostly low grades that can not be sold for the consuming trade at present. Very soon the peak stocks for the current season will be reached and as fresh receipts show further decline, dealers will draw more heavily upon reserve supplies. Cold storage stocks of eggs on July 21st were estimated to be 9,068,000 cases as compared to 9,397,000 cases a year ago.

For the entire country there were 2% fewer hens in farm flocks on July 1st than there were a year ago.

Chickens raised this year are about 10% fewer than a year ago. Even so the outlook is not too favorable, especially in view of the higher feed costs.

In New York City it appears that the quality of near-by eggs is holding up a little better than it did a year ago. Fancy near-by eggs are easily sold but lower grades are accumulated. It appears that consumption is at present improving a bit over what it has recently been.

New Jersey Egg Auctions

Flemington, July 24, 1934: Number of cases sold, 714. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 31-36c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 27-29½c; N. J. Grade A 26¼-30¼c; N. J. Grade A Med. 24¾-28c; Pullets 24¼-26c; Pewees 14-20c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 26¼-28¾c; N. J. Grade A Med. 24¼-25½c; Pullets 20½c; Ducks 20-24c.

Vineland, July 23, 1934: Number of cases sold, 548. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 27½-33½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 25-27c; N. J. Grade A 27½-31c; N. J. Grade A Med. 25-28¼c; Producers Grade 26½-28c; Producers Grade Med. 24-25c; Pullets 21-23c; Pewees 16-21½c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 27-28c; N. J. Grade A Med. 24½-26½c; Pullets 17½c.

Paterson, July 24, 1934: Number of cases sold, 79. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 34¼-38½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 30-33c; N. J. Grade A 32¼-37c; N. J. Grade A Med. 26-28¾c; Creams, Large 31½-34c; Creams, Med. 28½-28¾c; Pullets 26¼c; Cracks 19½-20c; Pewees 22½c; Ducks 23½c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A Med. 28c.

Hightstown, July 18 and 23, 1934: Number of cases sold, 72 (two sales). Quotations as of July 23. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 31¼-32½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 24½-28½c; N. J. Grade A 29-33¼c; N. J. Grade A Med. 24½-26½c; Producers Grade 23½-28c; Pewees 20-21¼c.

Meats and Livestock

At this writing the market on country dressed veal calves is very poor. Western dressed meat is weak which has its influence on stuff from near-by. On July 26th quotations on prime country dressed veal calves were 9c per pound but the difficulty was to find

a buyer. Common to good was quoted at 7 to 8c, and small at 4 to 6c.

The strike at Chicago Stockyards continues in effect at this writing and it is reported that the yards are closed to incoming shipments. Agreement was reached to handle livestock on hand.

In New York City on July 26th veal calves were quoted as follows, per 100 pounds: Choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; lower grades, \$2.50 to \$6.50.

Choice lamb brought \$7.75 to \$8. per hundred pounds, and lower grades \$4 to \$7.50.

Heavy bulls brought \$3.25 to \$3.50, and light to medium \$1.75 to \$3.

Heavy cows brought \$3.50 to \$3.75, and light to medium, \$1.25 to \$3.25.

Heavy hogs brought \$5. to \$5.25, and lighter weights, \$3. to \$4.75.

Live Poultry

The thing of importance for Northeastern poultrymen to remember is that the terrible weather we are having in some Western states is forcing a good many farmers to sell their fowls, most of which are finding their way to the New York market. It would appear, therefore that local markets would be particularly attractive during the next few weeks.

Last week the markets for fowls at New York was bad. Receipts were above normal and demand was unusually poor due, in part, to a nine day Hebrew fast.

U. S. cold storage holdings of dressed poultry on July 1st totalled 40,581,000 lbs. as compared with 42,705,000 a year ago. Two months ago holdings were considerably in excess of those on the same date of 1933.

PRODUCE MARKET NOTES

(Special to American Agriculturist from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Market News Service).

The large city markets nearly all reported dull, weak markets and lower prices for many fruits and vegetables the last week of July but carlot figures show a possible change in position. Total shipments were falling well below those of a year ago in contrast with the heavier receipts most of the time this summer. Western produce shipments are lighter now and the attempts to control shipments of potatoes from important eastern producing sections seemed to be succeeding when the daily potato carloads decreased sometimes more than half, but potato markets were still weak and likewise the markets for lettuce, onions, tomatoes, string beans and cabbage. The arrival of much small, ungraded, poorly keeping produce of various kinds has injured the general market position.

The grip of the almost countrywide drought may be partly responsible for the shrinkage in shipments in late July. On the other hand, demand for eastern truck to supply midwestern shortage is responsible for some extra shipments. Condition of potatoes is still mostly fair in the northcentral states and in the east, and truck crops are doing well in the southeast but in most parts of the country serious damage has occurred, some localities reporting complete failure of gardens and truck crops. Fruits are suffering from drought in central states.

Potato Markets Unsettled

Although potato prices continued to decline through most of July the underlying position seemed better near the end of the month because eastern carlot shipments were decreasing greatly, owing to control measures. For several days during the last part of July only 200 to 300 carloads a day were moving from Eastern Shore Virginia.

Onion Market Dull

Hot weather slowed down the onion movement and the market has been quiet with only slight changes in price. Midwestern onions are beginning to move to market but the crop there is short on account of dry weather. Supplies of eastern onions are increasing. New York and Massachusetts are shipping quite freely, and fair to good stock is selling at 90c to \$1.25 per 50 pounds. Some onions are still coming from New Jersey and the Eastern

Shore of Virginia. Connecticut Valley onions are leading in Boston and a few other markets and prices have shown a gradual decline since the season began. Eastern Shore onions include considerable poor stock, some selling as low as 50c per 50 pounds. Some onion markets declined 5 to 10c the last week of July.

Lettuce Markets Irregular

Prices of lettuce have reached considerably lower levels than were prevailing a month ago, showing little recovery because considerable western stock was diverted eastward at the time of the strikes in far western cities and quality of many receipts is poor to ordinary. Receipts of New York State lettuce have been heavy and sales mostly 25 to 35c per two-dozen crate, an average decline of about 10c.

String beans continued in heavy supply in northern markets although receipts from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Long Island are rather ordinary but some good lots have been moving from western New York and selling above the general market. Most string beans bring 25 to 75c a bushel in eastern cities with some tops at \$1.25. Lima beans were in light supply the last part of July and moved at high prices, ranging \$2.75 to \$4 a bushel for New Jersey and Maryland stock in some markets. No great increase in current supply is expected for the present.

Apple Markets Weak

Trend of the apple market has been downward since the opening of the new season, owing to increase in supplies and much small, poor fruit arriving, partly by motor truck. Eastern carlot shipments have been in less than half the light volume of a year ago but western apples are earlier and more abundant in the market this year, especially California Gravensteins. Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are each shipping a few carloads daily. New England markets report a few nearly apples on sale. Trade has been rather dull. Prices of good fruit range mostly from \$1 to \$1.50 a bushel but poor lots sell at 50c and some of the best bring \$1.75.

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

BUTTER	July 28, 1934	July 21, 1934	July 29, 1933
93 score	25¼-26	25 -25¼	22½-23¼
92 score	25 -	24¾-	22¾-
88 to 91 score	23 -24¼	23 -24¼	21¼-22
Lower Grades	22 -22½	22 -22½	20½-21

CHEESE (N.Y. whole milk flats)	July 28, 1934	July 21, 1934	July 29, 1933
Fresh fancy	13 -14½	13 -14½	15½-16
Fresh average run	17 -19	17 -19	20 -20½
Held, fancy	16 -16½	16 -16½	20 -20½
Held average run	16 -16½	16 -16½	20 -20½

EGGS White	July 28, 1934	July 21, 1934	July 29, 1933
Best nearby open market offerings	24 -25	24 -25½	20 -22½
Commercial Standards	22 -	20½-22	18 -19½
Mediums	20 -23½	20 -22	18 -19½
Lightweights, Un'grades	19 -20	19 -20	16½-17½
Pullets	19 -	19 -	16½-17½
Pewees	16 -	16 -	16 -

Brown	July 28, 1934	July 21, 1934	July 29, 1933
Best	22 -27	20 -27	20 -26
Standards	20½-21	19 -19½	17½-18½
Duck	20 -21	19½-20	17½-18½
N. Y. State	20 -21	19½-20	17½-18½

POULTRY	July 28, 1934	July 21, 1934	July 29, 1933
Fowls, colored	12 -15	(No Market Established)	10 -14
Fowls, Leghorn	11 -	(No Market Established)	8 -20
Chickens, colored	10 -23	(No Market Established)	8 -20
Chickens, Leghorn	14 -17	(No Market Established)	10 -15
Broilers, colored	14 -17	(No Market Established)	16 -20
Broilers, Leghorn	14 -17	(No Market Established)	16 -20
Pullets, colored	14 -17	(No Market Established)	16 -20
Pullets, Leghorn	14 -17	(No Market Established)	16 -20
Old Roosters	11 -	(No Market Established)	9 -
Capons	11 -	(No Market Established)	9 -
Turkeys, hens	15 -	(No Market Established)	14 -15
Turkeys, toms	12 -	(No Market Established)	10 -10
Ducks, nearby	9 -10	(No Market Established)	9 -15
Geese, nearby	7 -	(No Market Established)	8 -

GRAINS	July 28, 1934	July 21, 1934	July 29, 1933
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.01¼	1.00¾	.97¼
Corn (Sept.) .....	.68¼	.64½	.53¾
Oats (Sept.) .....	.45¾	.45½	.39¾

Cash Grains (At N.Y.)	July 28, 1934	July 21, 1934	July 29, 1933
Wheat, No. Red	1.12¾	1.11¾	1.11¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel. ....	.83¾	.79¾	.65¾
Oats, No. 2 .....	.57½	.56½	.52

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept. of Agr. & Mkts.	July 28, 1934	July 21, 1934	July 29, 1933
Gr'd Oats	30.50	31.00	29.00
Sp'g Bran	25.50	25.00	21.50
H'd Bran	26.00	26.00	24.00
Standard Midds.	26.50	26.00	24.00
Soft W. Midds.	33.50	33.00	28.00
Flour Midds.	30.00	28.50	29.00
Red Dog	31.00	29.00	32.50
Wh. Hominy	25.00	24.00	27.50
Yel. Hominy	25.50	24.50	26.65
Corn Meal	30.00	29.50	34.75
Gluten Feed	26.10	26.10	34.00
Gluten Meal	34.25	34.25	35.00
36% C. S. Meal	33.00	32.00	35.00
41% C. S. Meal	34.00	33.00	35.00
48% C. S. Meal	36.00	35.00	36.00
34% O. P. Lin Meal ..	36.00	33.50	39.00
Beet Pulp	27.00	27.00	22.00

New York Farm News

Horticultural Society Meets At Geneva

WINTER injury, bees and boxes were the topics of the summer meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society at Geneva. A roasting hot day did not keep the members at home, but rather they turned out in larger numbers than in several years.

Jordan Hall at the State Agricultural Experiment Station was packed to the doors when President J. L. Salisbury called the assemblage to order. More than anything else, the members wanted to hear discussion of winter injury. This was discussed by Prof. L. H. McDaniels of the State College of Agriculture, who advocated removal of all dead wood and trees.

Treatment of marginal trees requires individual judgment, Professor McDaniels said. If they are removed, together with dead trees, he urged that replanting be done only upon soil upon which it would be possible to produce high quality fruit economically. Knowing that many growers were pressing for definite recommendations, he said that if not more than one-fourth of the orchard is on the border line it would be wise to remove the weakened trees. The remainder of the orchard would then be income-producing while young trees were developing.

If more than a quarter of the orchard is classed as marginal, he said an attempt should be made to pull it through. Pruning should be only for removal of dead wood, and water and nitrate supply should be maintained. Cultivation before planting a cover crop and keeping sod orchards moved would conserve moisture, he said.

Growers who expect to have fruit next year should arrange for bees, Prof. George H. Rea advised. More than half of the bees were killed during the past winter, he said, with an unfavorable outlook for next year. A majority of beekeepers have not restocked hives in which bees died, he said, and swarming has been below normal because of the weakened condition of the colonies.

Professor Rea suggested that growers inquire about rentals of bees for next spring, or if they cannot secure rentals arrange for package bees from the South. He said weakened hives should be restored with package bees at once and all colonies should have new queens put in by Sept. 1.

Interest among apple growers and packers has been running high in box packages. A number of boxes approved by the Eastern Apple Box Conference and by the Western New York Apple Box Conference were exhibited. Webster J. Birdsall, director of the Bureau of Markets, led discussion of boxes. He called attention to a bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Byrd of Virginia which would include in one law all present laws regulating sizes of fruit containers. As the boxes approved by the conferences are of one and one-eighth bushel size, or in some cases slightly better, Mr. Birdsall urged amendment of the Byrd bill to legalize as standard the one and one-eighth bushel box.

The society approved a resolution directed to state and federal officials requesting that some form of aid be given the fruit industry in eliminating dead trees. It was brought out that a year ago Massachusetts received a large CWA grant for this purpose, and it was said a somewhat similar project has been started in Illinois.

During the day members of the society toured the station grounds. P. J. Parrott, acting director during the absence in Europe of Dr. U. P. Hedrick, and members of his staff were constantly on the job to make the meeting a success. They received a rising vote of thanks.

Put Gold Up

Raising the price of gold from \$35 to its legal limit of \$41.34 per ounce is favored by directors of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. Basing their opinion that all progress to date in the recovery program has been due to the government's monetary program, the directors have unanimously endorsed the American Farm Bureau's request to President Roosevelt that he raise the price of gold.

So that all farmers may have a chance to study the influence of gold upon the general economic condition,

the federation is planning for a mass meeting soon, probably in Rochester. Warren W. Hawley of Batavia is chairman of the committee, assisted by Herbert P. King of Trumansburg and Secretary Edward S. Foster of Ithaca.

A statewide marketing advisory committee is to be set up by the Federation to study marketing needs of the State. Suggestion for such a committee was made by E. J. Lonis of Hanibal, second Vice-president of the Federation and Chairman of its Marketing Committee. A vast potential market for the State's fruit and vegetable crops is seen.

The Federation's step toward statewide organization of the poultry industry should meet ready response. Many poultrymen have been arguing the need for such organization. Last fall poultrymen met in Syracuse a day before the Federation's annual meeting, under chairmanship of Mr. Hawley. One result was the Legislature voting \$15,000 for poultry disease research. County Farm poultry project committees are being asked to effect regional organizations, which in turn will elect a state poultry committee.

Swing Ax and Saw

The ax and the saw should be swung lustily in orchards where there is severe winter injury. This was the advice given by specialists at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva to about 100 growers. The latter attended a meeting at the station arranged by the Ontario and Seneca County Farm Bureaus to discuss winter orchard injury.

Prompt destruction of all dead and dying wood was recommended.

No figures on the extent of the injury were given, but it is more extensive than in the memory of most growers. Trees that bore heavily last year, including Baldwins, suffered most. Orchards in good culture suffered less, and young trees escaped with less damage than old trees. On land where there was good drainage, loss was less than on poorly drained land.

Likewise, it was said by Richard Wellington of the Station staff that young trees showing injury will recover better than old trees of the same variety. It was admitted that many trees were on the border line and it might take two or three years to determine whether they should be retained.

Prof. P. J. Parrott, Vice-director and entomologist of the Station, urged

prompt destruction of all dead and dying wood, in order better to control insects. Describing shot-hole borer injury, he said weak trees were susceptible to attack. Maintenance of vigorous orchard plantings by fertilizing and other approved cultural methods were urged as even more valuable than spraying in assisting in recovery.

Prof. Fred C. Stewart pointed out that winter injury had made orchards easy prey to fungus diseases, which caused woodrot and cankers. He urged removal of injured and diseased wood to prevent spread to sound trees and limbs.

—Skeff.

Crop News

Albany Market Opened—The Albany Regional Public Market opened to a good start July 16, with a large turnout of farmers, buyers and interested persons. Almost from the day the market opened one result has been that many receivers and produce dealers who had held aloof have been busy making plans to locate on the market.

Fruit of Co-operation—The Albany Regional Market shows what farmers can do when they co-operate. Three years ago skeptics said the market could not be put over, "but we did it," says Walter G. Emerich, Master Farmer and president of the market co-operative. The project represents an investment of \$312,000.

Alfalfa Good Bet—Driving mile after mile past hay fields upstate did more than anything else to prove to me that alfalfa is proving to be the best forage crop this year. Visits with numerous farmers indicate the drought and short crops have put them in a mood to plant more alfalfa.

Cherry Prices Low—Generally there is disappointment among sour cherry growers over prices paid this year. Early in the season it was hoped a federal marketing agreement might be worked out to hold the price at three cents a pound. Last year many canners paid 2½ cents a pound and growers claimed they lost money. This year many of them had to take less.

Too Much Lettuce—Upstate lettuce growers are meeting low prices for Big Boston, due to large shipments of iceberg from the West. The Boston crop is reported of high quality, but growers are discouraged with less than cost prices offered recently.

Hail Ruins Crops—Severe hail storms have damaged some fruit and truck crops in Western and Central New York. Alfred G. Lewis of Geneva was ready to pick his 400-ton crop of sour cherries when

Picking the State Horseshoe Champion

FOR the past 10 years the Farm Bureau in "American Agriculturist" has been featuring a Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at the New York State Fair. It will be a feature again this year on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 4th and 5th, at Syracuse. A good many counties have already had their elimination contests to pick their representative to compete for the State championship; others have contests scheduled for some time in the month of August.

If no arrangements have been made for a contest in your county there is still time. If there is sufficient interest we believe your County Farm Bureau Manager will be glad to see that one is organized. If you want a copy of the rules governing the contest drop a card to the "American Agriculturist," 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

they were so badly hail-pecked that equipment and containers were moved out of the orchard and the fruit left on the trees.

* * *

West Hit by Drought

While recent rains have relieved drought-stricken areas in the West a bit, the situation is still very serious. The rainless area has 1,600,000 people who are being supported by relief funds.

Recent figures showed over 1,000 deaths from heat with reports showing deaths at the rate of about 10 an hour. The record for heat up to this writing goes to Oklahoma with a temperature of 117 degrees. Thousands of private thermometers in many states have approached that figure. Little hope is expressed for early relief. Rain is needed in some sections of the Northeast but compared with the West we just do not know what dry weather is.

C. M. P. A. Has New Secretary

Harold Kelsey, who has been appointed Deputy Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State has resigned as Secretary of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Ass'n. To fill the vacancy the directors elected Adrian R. Wadsworth, Jr., of Farmington who is director of the Ninth District. He is serving his fourth term as director and has been selling milk since 1916.

At the June meeting of the directors it was voted to appoint a Quota Review Committee to pass on all quota changes. The committee appointed is composed of Oliver D. Tuller of Simsbury, Adrian R. Wadsworth, Jr., of Farmington, and Maurice J. Keefe of Hebron. There are several members in the Association who are requesting quota increases and the committee has full authority to pass on all these requests. The Association desires to keep the quotas down as much as possible to do away with processing any of the members' milk as has been done this past Spring.

Want Pa. Milk Board Ousted—Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania has been asked to oust the Milk Control Board in that state on charges of destroying the basic and surplus plan of marketing milk. The charges have been filed by the Interstate Milk Producers Association. Charles Edwin Fox, attorney for a group of independent Pennsylvania dairymen charged the Inter-State officials with mixing politics in the regulation of the dairy industry.

Cake Bakers Are Winning

WINNERS in the Cake Baking Contest that is now being held by Grange women in New York State in cooperation with *American Agriculturist* are gaining in numbers. Since our last issue the following winners have been reported by the Subordinate Granges indicated.

Grange	Winner	County
Depauville	Mrs. Lucy Norton	Jefferson
Russla	Mrs. Bruce S. Gorham	Herkimer
Carthage	Ruth L. DeMers	Jefferson
Wadhams	Miss Marion Daniels	Essex
Bombay	Orma M. Tuper	Franklin
Pulaski	Mrs. R. H. Hilton	Oswego
Eureka	Mrs. C. Bauer	Wayne
Shells Bush	Mrs. Nellie Christman	Herkimer
Sennett	Mrs. H. Wilkinson	Cayuga
Bolivar	Mrs. Ruth Harris	Allegany
Whitehall	Mrs. Nancy Perry	Washington
Rhinebeck	Ina E. Wright	Dutchess

PRIZES

For State Winners:

\$25, first prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; \$10, second prize awarded by *American Agriculturist*; \$5, third prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; 24½ pound sack of Pillsbury's Best and a package of Sno-Sheen Cake Flour, awarded by Pillsbury Flour Mills to holders of the ten high scores; General Foods Cook Book, awarded by General Foods, Corp. to holders of the ten high scores; 5 pound can of Cocomalt and 12 ounce can of Davis Baking Powder, awarded by R. B. Davis Company to holders of the ten high scores.

For Pomona Winners:

Aluminum covered loose-leaf book of Pillsbury's Balanced recipes, awarded by Pillsbury Flour Mills; Swansdown Cake Set, awarded by General Foods Corp.; 12 ounce can of Davis Baking

Powder awarded by R. B. Davis Company.

Entries in the contest are limited to one plain two-egg, (whole egg) butter cake from each contestant. The cake should be baked in a loaf pan—either shallow or deep. A chocolate flavored icing has been requested with the suggestion that a soft, boiled icing be avoided because it will soak into the cake before it is judged. The winner in each Subordinate Grange will bake a cake and enter it in her county contest. (It is expected that most of the county contests will be held at the September Pomona). Winners in each Pomona contest will then enter a cake in the State Contest to be held in conjunction with the New York State Grange meeting at Niagara Falls in December.

WANTED, Better than average salesman, by 92 year old concern. Must have car, proven ability, be willing to work hard for large commissions. Year around job. State age and sales experience. If letter shows proper qualifications you will be interviewed immediately. Address Agricultural Service, E. C. Weatherby, Manager, Ithaca, New York.

BABY CHICKS



STRICKLER'S STURDY BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

(BWD STAINED ANTIGEN TEST) BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION. ELECTRIC HATCHED. QUALITY, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Big Hatches June 25; July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; August 6, 13, 20, 27. Per 50 100 500 1000
Large English White Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) \$3.30 \$6.40 \$32.00 \$63.00
Barred Ply. Rocks, White Ply. Rocks, Extra choice for broilers 3.60 7.00 34.00 67.00
New Hampshire Reds; Jersey Black Giants 4.50 8.50 41.00 80.00
100% prepaid live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Can ship C. O. D. Catalog Free.
STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PENNSYLVANIA

Compliance
Cert. No. 4849

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. 100 500 1000
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns \$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
S. C. Barred Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
S. C. R. I. Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed \$6.30-100. Started Chicks 10c ea. and up.
Prepaid. 100% live del. guar. All Breeders Blood-Tested for Pullorum disease (BWD) antigen method. Order from ad or write for free circular, full description of our hatchery and breeders.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Cert. 3480
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 50, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LEISTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision. 100 500 1000
Large Type Leghorns \$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
Rhode Island Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed 6.30 31.50 63.00
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. (Cert. No. 3009)
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. (Pullorum Disease) "Antigen Method", as approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, under our Personal Supervision. Cash or C. O. D. 100 500 1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns \$6.30 \$31.50 \$63.00
Barred & Wh. Plymouth Rocks 6.50 32.50 65.00
Rhode Island Reds 6.50 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed 6.30 31.50 63.00
100% live delivery postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Cert. No. 4243.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

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SUMMER PRICES—Weekly Hatches, Rocks, Reds, Wyand. Wene Cross-Breds. White Leghorn Pullets, 6 to 12 weeks. Also Red-Rock Cross for broilers. Write for Free Booklet. Prices and Participation Discount Plan. (Cert. 7415)
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SPECIAL MY BEST QUALITY Barred, White or Buff Rocks, Reds and W. Wyandottes \$3.50-50; \$6.75-100; W. Giants, \$9.-100; N. H. Reds, \$7.-100; H. Mixed \$6.30-100. Cash or C. O. D. Postpaid. Cert. 7763.
M. F. MATTERN, R 6, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

BOS QUALITY PULLETS

White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Healthy, sturdy, well developed stock, 6 wks. and older ready for shipment. C.O.D. on approval. All from blood-tested stock. Catalogue free. Low Prices.
BOS HATCHERY, R. No. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

CHICKS: Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, JAMES A. KREJCI, 9507 Meech Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins. Extra Size. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

Post Your Farm AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the

American Agriculturist
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Narragansett Turkey Book Free

It tells all about the wonderful new Narragansett turkeys which are so easy to raise and lay their eggs at home with the chickens. It tells how to get started with these turkeys that do not wilt and droop and sleep and die, but grow and feather up and fatten from the day they hatch. Gives records of remarkable results with turkeys all over the U. S. Interesting pamphlet of instructive "turkey talk" free to farmers.
Address,

BURNS W. BEALL, R. 11, Cave City, Ky.



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END IT WITH RUDOLPH'S VENTILATED PICK-OUTS
PRICE - IN 100 LOTS 2 1/2 EACH - IN 1000 LOTS \$20.00
If your Dealer cannot supply - WRITE US
RUDOLPH MFG. CO. VINELAND, N.J.

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to qualify for steady Government Jobs: Commence \$105 - \$175 month. Common education. Valuable information free. Write INSTRUCTION B.U. J. 395 S. LOUIS, Mo.

Edison Storage Batteries for farm and home lighting plants. Replaces any type of lead battery now being used. Requires less care. Non-Acid. Odorless. Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional warranted guarantee. 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature
SEE JAY BATTERY CO., 83 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

"AGE IS AN ASSET." Man over fifty needed. Honest to goodness position for honest to goodness salesman. Pay arranged on basis of past record. Describe experience. BOX 3, c/o American Agriculturist.

MILD PIPE TOBACCO—5 pounds 65c; 10, \$1.00. Pipe free. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

GOLDLEAF Guaranteed Satisfactory for chewing, pipe or cigarette, 5 lbs. \$1.00, ten \$1.75. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Sedalia, Ky.



Nearby Markets for

"None Is So Blind"

THERE is an old adage which says, "None is so blind as he that will not see and none so deaf as he that will not hear."

I am frequently reminded of this adage when I listen to or read the arguments of the folks who favor the lowering of egg grading standards to permit more "fair" eggs into the "good" class. As they express it themselves in talking about these poorer eggs, "There's nothing really wrong with these eggs, and the average housewife can't tell the difference." I'm afraid, however, if this line of reasoning were followed we'd have no grades at all.

If this argument is to be used to determine the border line, however, we need only one grade. It can always be argued and proven that there is practically no difference between the poorest eggs in one grade and the best eggs in the lower grade. If we then lower the grade line to include the latter eggs, we can immediately set up the same argument to include those eggs, just below the new grade line and so on 'til we got down to rotten eggs. And I'll guarantee that even then some folks will argue that the less "smelly" rots are not such bad eggs and are really very little different from those which haven't quite started to rot.

Border Line Characters

I believe all will agree that the quality factors which seem to be causing the dispute are associated with eggs right next to the line of demarcation between Grade A and Grade B. The two which have drawn most of the fire are "slightly tremulous air cells" and "spots and blemishes on the yolk." The folks proposing the lowering of the Grade A standards to include these defects admit as much by the fact that they want to include *slightly* tremulous air cells and not *tremulous* ones. Also they want to include *slight* spots and blemishes on the yolk but not those that are more than.

This in itself defeats their own argument as it clearly shows that they are only seeking to *push more inferior eggs into the top grades.*

Risking One Eye

The attitude of these folks reminds me of the youngster at the old fashioned Sunday School picnic. At this picnic a game was being enjoyed by all in which a certain person had the "power" and could thereby order any of the others to perform some ridiculous feat. The one who had the power stood on a bench.

It seems that Sister Agatha had the power and was standing on one end of a park bench looking around for a victim. She made the fatal error ordering Brother David, who was sitting on the other end of the bench to stand on his head. Of course, as soon as David got up to comply the bench tipped and Sister Agatha was upset. Legs, hoop skirts, and fifteen petticoats went fluttering. Thinking very fast Deacon Jones leaped upon the bench to save the day. He admonished all that he had the "power" and that all must close their eyes until they were instructed to open them and that any violators would be blinded. One youngster, however, could not restrain his curiosity and holding a hand over one eye said to his pal, "Jimmy, I'm going to risk one eye."

These folks who want our egg grades lowered, frequently state that there is no proof that tremulous air cells are associated with lower quality. I'm sure they're not risking more than one eye in looking around.

N. E. P. P. Co. Work

Probably the most complete study of this question (certainly the one covering by far the most eggs) is the investigation which has been conducted each January and July for the last two and a half years by the marketing committee of the Northeastern

Poultry Producers Council covering the New York, Boston, and Providence, R. I. egg markets. This study was made by unprejudiced and very capable men from 5 states and very clearly shows a close correlation between tremulous air cells and lower quality. I know that most of the leading "Standard Lowerers" are familiar with the results of this study. But that's when they close one eye. I also have heard Dr. Paul F. Sharp of Cornell say, in an open meeting at which most of these critics were present, that he had conducted tests which clearly showed that it is much more difficult to loosen the air-cell in fine fresh eggs than those of lower quality and that he believed in the relationship between quality and air-cell tremulosity. But that's when the "Standard Lowerers" close one ear.

Instead they proudly point to a Canadian experiment involving only 38 eggs, in which fine fresh eggs of 8 hens were compared. All the eggs were all right at the start, but they shook half of them until they became tremulous and then compared them with the other half. They kept part of these 38 eggs a while (the report doesn't say how long) and then compared the two lots. They found no differences.

In other words our Canadian friends have proven that a tremulous air-cell will not cause an egg to deteriorate faster than a firm one. And we all agree to that. No one has ever contended that it will.

But they didn't investigate whether other factors associated with lowering of quality do not also cause the appearance of more tremulous air cells in ordinary trade channels. The N. E. P. P. Co. committee report shows that.

Sectionalism Charged

The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review, a trade magazine published by the Urner-Barry Company, in a recent editorial cites the above mentioned Canadian work and suggests—"The Canadian investigations should be studied carefully by our eastern grade makers. We realize that eastern officials are anxious to give to eastern producers, through the grades they set up, as much advantage as possible over distant competitors."

This magazine along with the other critics of nearby poultrymen and receivers are trying to inject a sectional issue into a quality question. Of course, what would you expect of the editorial policy of a firm which derives most of its income from Western egg shippers and receivers. Would you expect the leading Georgia newspaper to knock the "New Deal" editorially?

The attitude of the Eastern officials has been that grades which protect fine eggs, no matter where they come from, is sound-not sectional. But that grades lowered with the aim to favor Western eggs is sectionalism.

The New York State Egg Law

I attended a hearing of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets on the Egg Law on July 10th at Albany. This hearing was well attended by egg dealers, egg producers, marketing officials, and college men.

There was no criticism at the hearing leveled at the New York Retail Grades and Standards. In fact all were in agreement that the grades were O. K. A representative of one of the largest egg handlers in the country (which handles a large percentage of Western eggs) went so far as to say that he believed the New York Egg Law was the best egg law that had ever been written.

Uniform Laws

Since the New York Egg Law has had the longest trial of any law of its kind in the U. S. and is working so well here, why wouldn't it be fine for all states to pattern their laws after it and give it a trial?

—J. C. Huttar.



"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W. D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

Hatches every week in the year. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery. 22 years' experience. Free Catalogue. Cert. No. 917.
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A Superior CROSS BRED BROILER CHICK

Produced by mating Barred Rock males with Hubbard Farms New Hampshire Reds. This Cross Bred chick gives you the advantage of the Barred Rock broiler price with the livability, rapid, uniform growth, and full feathering qualities of our Reds.

Send for Special Broiler Circular and Prices. FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Code Certificate of Compliance 750.

HUBBARD FARMS Box 230 WALPOLE, N. H.
BALANCED BREEDING

12 Wks. PULLETS

LEGHORNS -- B. ROCKS -- CROSS-BREDS
Vigorous, well-grown, well feathered birds from large eggs produced on our own farm. All breeders State bloodtested for B.W.D. using Agglutination method. Code Comp. Cert. 5431. Get folder and prices at once.

MAPES POULTRY FARM
WM. S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

FAIRVIEW 10 to 12 weeks old, well developed from blood-tested Breeders:
Heavy English White Leghorns, 60c. N. H. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, also Red-Rock Crosses, 70c.
Selected Cockerels same price.

WHITE and BARRED ROCKS
N. H. Reds \$6.50-100. Live prepaid arrival.
KOCH'S POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Beaver Springs, Pa.

EVEN BETTER Than SUNSHINE

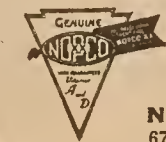
FOR KEEPING THE FAMILY POCKETBOOK FILLED

"WHEN YOUR representative called I asked him why poultrymen should feed cod liver oil in sunny weather. He said, 'Lots of them are getting much better results from feeding NOPCO XX daily.'"

"Today I am of the same opinion since feeding NOPCO XX. My general flock is much improved—look much better, coming through the molt faster, production about 25% better. No broken eggs in nest on account of better shell texture. Our pullets are the best we have ever raised with larger bones, developed faster and no leg weakness, mortality is very low."

"Our March 15 pullets are larger boned, healthy, bright and it (NOPCO XX) costs us no more."

NOPCO XX is Vitamin Concentrate (U.S. Patent 1,678,454) in cod liver oil assuring an abundance of Vitamins A and D if fed daily—and greater income from your flock. Look for the NOPCO XX shield on the Red Top tag—your guarantee of genuine NOPCO XX properly mixed. Send for your free copy of "20 Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding"—to help you in feeding for increased production and profits.



NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO.
6750 ESSEX ST., HARRISON, N.J.

Nearby Poultrymen



Who Wants to Be an Average Poultryman?

It would be easy to write a discouraging story about poultry because eggs are bringing far too little when compared to what feed costs. You know all about that, so, instead, let's look ahead a bit.

Some poultrymen are going out of the business of producing eggs. It's too bad, but it's a fact. You may think their going out will help those who stick, including yourself, but you cannot afford to count on that. It is too easy to get back again. If the egg-feed ration becomes more favorable next winter, and we hope it does, more chicks will be raised next spring, and more eggs produced the following winter.

Is it not true that the poultryman who expects to do a little better than the average has just three ways of doing it. He can raise or buy birds that produce heavily, he can arrange things so handy that he can take care of more hens than the other fellow, or he can market such high quality stuff that he gets a premium above the market price. A hen man has many problems, but are they not all related to one of these three? And if that is true, why isn't an extra good time now to look ahead and lay some plans?

Poor Hens Stay Poor

There was a time when we emphasized feeding. "Feed them right, and they will lay," we thought, but we soon learned that a poor hen stays a poor hen in spite of the best of feed. Let's raise the average production of the flock. Do not start at the bottom of the hill; take advantage of what other breeders have done. Buy chicks or hatching eggs from high producing hens, or if you hatch eggs from your own flock, buy a few pedigreed males or some hatching eggs from a special mating next winter. Because the individual hen is so small and so short-lived, that breeding of poultry for improvement lagged behind cattle breeding for a while, but we have been catching up during the past few years. Much of the "guess work" has been eliminated and if your flock is average or below in egg production, you can do something about it and you can do it more rapidly than you can with cows.

Too often we fail to count the cost of our work. Many of our present flocks in the Northeast were enlarged from the farm flock because it paid. They were taken care of by some member of the family, or by the farmer himself by working an hour longer each day. Labor did not cost anything. But let's look at it this way. Flocks have been enlarged. Now if one man with everything unhandy can care for 800

or 1,000 hens, it may be possible by rearranging things a bit, to lessen the work involved so he can take care of 1,500 or 2,000 in the same hours, and get a lot more for his time. Or, if he just doesn't want to keep more hens, he can go to a picnic or a ball game, or brush up on his horseshoe pitching!

Lets Keep the Market

Johnny Huttar tells me that right now in New York City some egg buyers whose customers demand quality are turning to April stored California eggs because there are not enough first-class nearby eggs to go around. Too bad! We have the markets, but we are giving them away. Don't tell me it has been hot. I know it. But extra care will put your eggs into New York so they will be fancy. How do I know? Because about a third of nearby shippers are doing it, and doing it consistently. If you do not know how it is done, you have not read what Johnny Huttar has been telling you issue after issue in this paper.

Some poultrymen have solved this problem for themselves by selling at a roadside stand, or to special customers at a premium. That is fine but there is not enough of that market for everyone.

The poultry business is here in the Northeast to stay and over a period of years it will be profitable to those who do a better-than-average job.

—H. L. Cosline.

Brief Poultry Pointers

We get a good many letters asking why hens lay soft-shelled eggs. At a recent poultry meeting a speaker said that almost invariably the answer is that the "hens have not had enough oyster shells."

The shell box may be full when the hens are laying, but at some previous time they were empty or there were not enough of them.

* * *

Vitamin G, one of the most recently discovered vitamins, is important in growing chicks. One of the best sources is milk. Dried skim milk and buttermilk are of equal value in supplying Vitamin G, while dried whey contains 50 per cent more than dried skim milk.

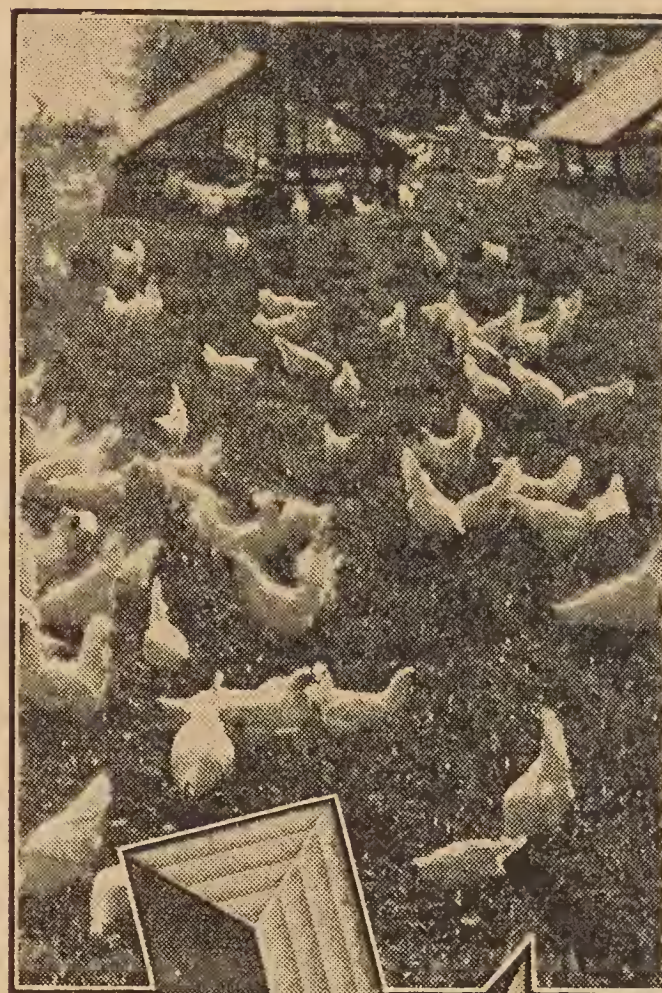
* * *

Cod liver oil in mash or grain for young chicks prevents leg weakness and aids normal growth. Cornell recommends that it be fed at the rate of one pint of the oil to 100 pounds of feed.



This poultryman has worked out the problem of getting better-than-average returns by developing a local market for eggs and meat. He is S. J. Sheelan, of North Salem, Westchester County, New York. He sells at the farm, and also delivers. He has about 2,000 Rhode Island Reds. Years ago Mr. Sheelan was in the contracting business, but now he is planning to stick to poultry.

MAKE THE CHANGE NOW



AUGUST is here and those early pullets are ready for laying quarters. Besides clean bright houses, fresh litter, and cool fresh water, they will need a palatable, nutritious laying mash. Now is a good time to shift them over to G. L. F. Laying Mash before they get into production.

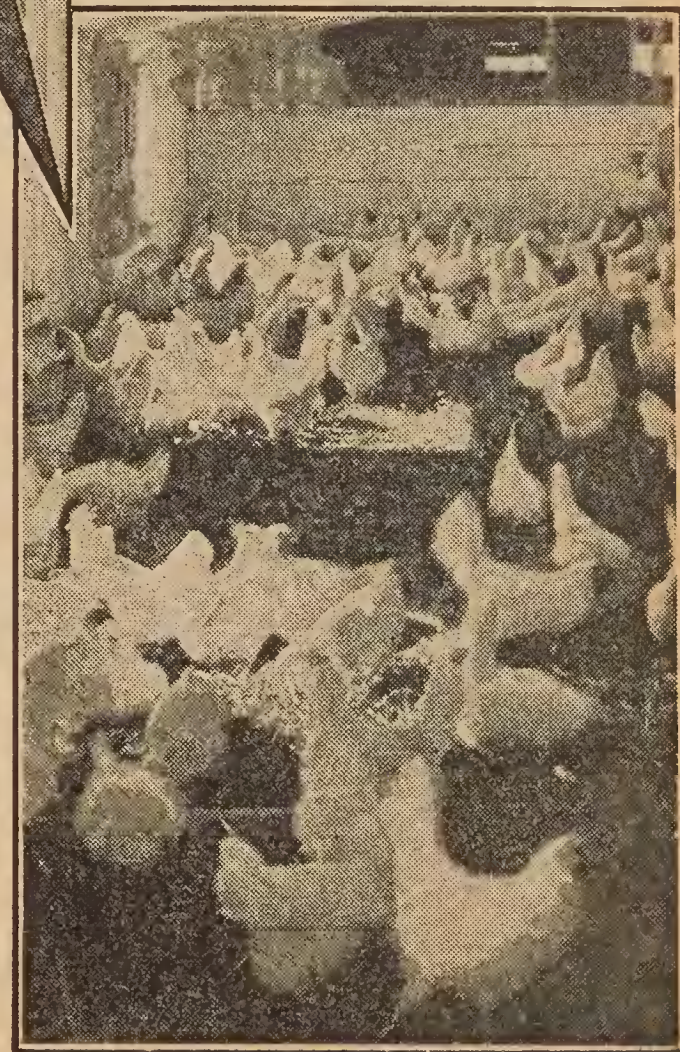
You expect a lot from those pullets. You expect them to lay enough eggs to pay for your investment with something for your labor besides. The mash you give them plays a big part in how well they perform for you.

Producing pullets have three feed needs—energy, egg production, and continued body development. To best meet this need make the change now and bring your pullets into production on one of the G. L. F. Laying Mash.

YOUR CHOICE OF FIVE G. L. F. MASHES

SELECT the G. L. F. Laying Mash that best meets your particular feeding practice. The open formulas allow you to make this choice intelligently. Super Laying Mash, Super Laying and Breeding Mash, Thrift Laying Mash, Laying Mash, Market Laying Mash.

COOP. G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.



WHO OWNS AMERICA ANYWAY?

Continued from Page 5

footed it for Bridgeton and organized a strike of all the employees. Disorder and fighting raged around the farm buildings for several days. Many were hurt and the situation for a time was entirely out of the control of the authorities. At least \$75,000 worth of food supplies was destroyed.

I call your attention, also, to the great labor strike on the Pacific coast. It started with the dock workers and ended in a general sympathy strike of most of the Unions and workers of the entire Pacific Coast. The strike was said to be led by five irresponsible obscure men, who, headed by a Red from Australia, seized control of organized labor in San Francisco. Business in San Francisco practically came to a standstill. There was a shortage of food supplies and the wide-spread rioting injured many and destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property. The strike is falling of its own weight at this writing.

So the story goes! One cannot pick up a paper without reading of a serious strike in some part of the country. Some of these days, one of these general strikes will succeed and the radicals will be in the saddle. What then?

There is much that is good which can be said for labor unions. Unquestionably, the laboring man was exploited before he organized. It is not so long ago that the laborer had a ten, even a twelve, hour day. Most of us believe fully in the principle of organization, but labor unions are now going to such extremes that, unless checked, America faces ruin. One reason for the extreme attitude of labor leaders is the support that they have had from the NRA which brought vested industry under Federal control and at the same time gave labor a freedom from control exceeding anything it ever had. The government has tried to be fair to labor, but it gave the labor unions an inch and they took a mile. In arbitrating disputes, the government has bent so far over backwards for labor, that labor got out of hand and is now being grossly unfair to all of the rest of us.

Another trouble is that there has been too much talk of high wages and short hours. The government itself in its own projects and charity work has paid too much for labor. What farmer, for example, can afford to pay 40 cents an hour? Dozens of farmers have written me lately, stating that they are

unable to get help. What a situation when we read all the time about the large number of the unemployed! One farmer told me just the other day that a man that he had employed for years quit working for him because he could work on a government project three days a week and get enough in that time so that he could lay off for the rest of the week. Yet that farmer was paying taxes to help pay that workman's government wages!

I am all for the poor man. I know what hard work is. But I also know, as does every farmer that the world does not owe me a living unless I earn it and that high wages do not just come out of the air. Somebody must be responsible for the payroll.

I am not pessimistic, but America is certainly standing at the crossroads today because of this labor situation, complicated with communism and a lot of fool theories. Something must be done about it and done soon. The question is "what"? Here are a few remedies:

First: Have less government pampering. Give the laboring man and his organization a square deal, yes! But there are some of the rest of us in this country that are entitled to one also. Be fair to business, to agriculture, and to the great mass of professional workers who are not organized, but who have a right to consideration. The world owes no man a living until he earns it. Government cannot mix charity with business. All the authorities and idealists in the world will never get away from the principle that we must work for what we get.

Second: Keep wages in line with earnings. It is true in many cases that workmen have not had their share of earnings in the past. It is just as bad now to go to the other extreme and demand wages that cannot be paid. There is nothing but ruin ahead with such a policy.

Third: Jail and deport every red and every communist as soon as he starts a riot, or in any other way breaks our laws. For the life of me, I cannot understand the tolerance of police and other officials who allow a bunch of reds to lead workmen, to destroy property, and even to endanger lives, and make little effort to punish such offenders afterwards. The police are active enough in fining some poor motorist for driving through a traffic signal, but they seem to have the idea when asked to act in the case of somebody leading a labor riot that they are interfering with that somebody's so-called liberty.

Last, and most important, of all, *we must have an aroused public opinion*, and that very soon, on this problem of labor strikes. Especially must we change our attitude of complacency and tolerance toward the foreign devils who are preaching and rioting against our fundamental American principles and institutions. Are we going to continue to sit quiet and let a lot of these foreigners and parlor bolsheviks overthrow our institutions, or are we going to assert ourselves? I am not talking theory. You farm people are right up against this problem just as much as anyone else. It has reached the very doors of your farm homes. Who owns America anyway?

Out on a Limb

Continued from Page 6

set of fruit. These conditions would not appear evident when the first forecasts were being made.

I was quite interested in a remark made by a large apple buyer last week, who furnishes a large number of hotels and restaurants with their apples. He was afraid he would be unable to get enough No. 2 apples for his trade. This is the first time I have ever heard the remark that he might have too little No. 2 fruit. I hope he is right. With a light crop the grower needs to have quality, so that most of his pack will grade No. 1, for even then the receipts from most orchards will not be heavy.

* * *

Green Fruit

When prices are high we are all tempted to pick our fruit before it is mature enough for quality. This is a practice that is frequently responsible for the rapid decline of the market. Last week I passed a packing house and tasted one of the apples which was being packed. It truly made green apple pie. This kind of fruit will be purchased once by the consumer; after that no more until later in the season. Sometimes I wonder whether our grading standards of apples should not be more stringent in their designation of maturity.

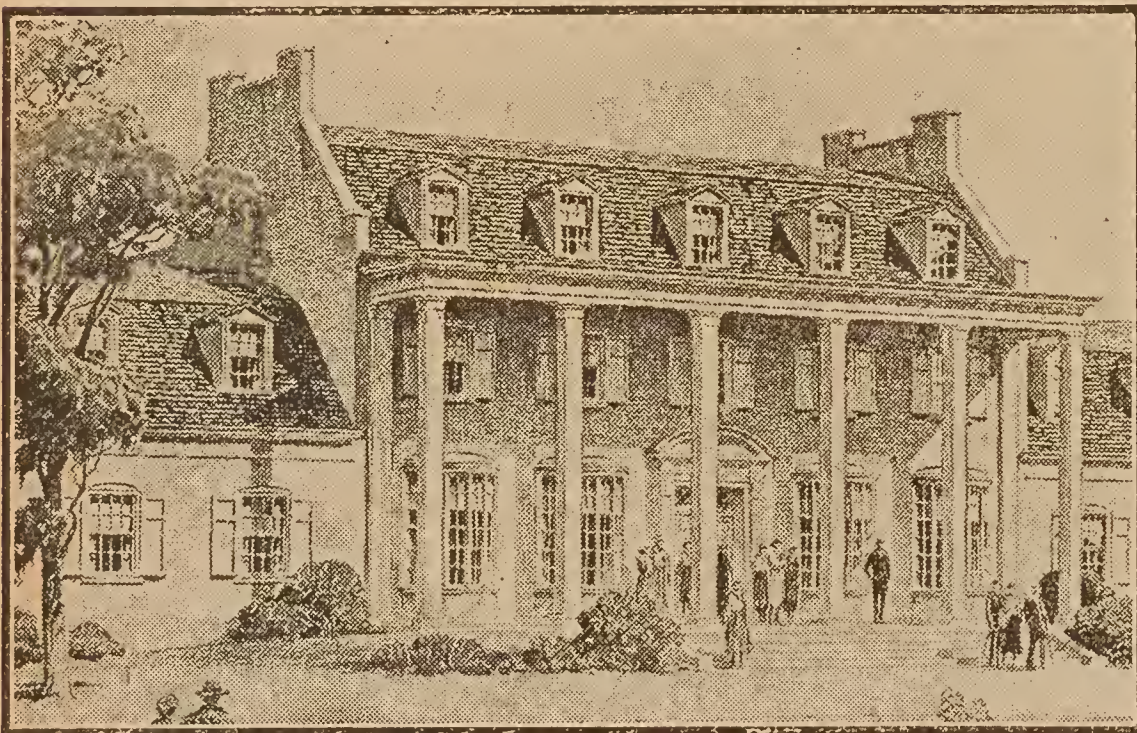
* * *

A New Lead Arsenate Substitute Worth Trying

Nicotine sulphate, trade name "Black Leaf 40," when used with bentonite (a specially prepared clay) can be applied with its usual strength of one pint per 100 gallons water with bentonite, six pounds, for the control of codling moth. This can be also used with a sulphur fungicide or a summer oil. This combination was tried by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station last year with success. The bentonite acts as a stabilizer for the nicotine and holds it on the foliage so as to serve as a poison as well as a contact insecticide.

A prepared nicotine powder made up of nicotine sulphate, bentonite and spreader is now offered for commercial use. The basic principle of this insecticide is fine. I hope the price can be such that its use will not be prohibitive and that it can successfully compete with lead arsenate and oil in cost.

Every Day will be Ladies' Day at the STATE FAIR this year



HAVING long recognized the important part played by Domestic Arts and allied activities at the New York State Fair, the officials are happy to announce the realization of their dream of building a beautiful new building for these activities.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR



Sept. 1 to 8
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THE new building, which will be ready for use this year, cost nearly \$100,000, and it is worth it! It will permit wide expansion of the feminine activities at the Fair. This year there will be more Home Bureau exhibits, speakers every day of the fair in the large, comfortable auditorium, and for the first time in the history of the Fair, a really complete program of activities for women. COME AND ENJOY THE DIFFERENCE!

LOOK FOR THESE ATTRACTIONS

Exhibits and Judging — Horse Events — Evening Show in Coliseum — Indian Village — Speakers 4-H Club Activities

As a Commission Man Sees It

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

pick out a reliable commission man, and how can he avoid these fellows you call 'fly-by-nights'?" I asked.

"He has several sources of information if he will only use them. In the first place, all men who sell on commission in New York City are licensed by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and are required to provide a bond to insure payment to the producer. Some operators avoid this by making outright purchases, and, unfortunately, many producers do not distinguish between commission men and the man who buys for himself. Even at that, some commission men have a much better financial rating than others. There are a number of commercial rating firms that are ready to give financial reports at small cost, and, in addition to that, most banks can get reports, and a good many local associations of growers have information on file as to the reliability of dealers."

"THAT is true," I added, "and, in addition to that, our subscribers can always write to us and we will gladly furnish them with reports on the reliability of receivers of farm produce."

My next question hit a different angle. "Why do growers of fruits and vegetables get such low returns for the commodities they grow?"

"A good many shippers cannot understand why we cannot sell their shipments for more money. I wish we could. I know that their costs, including baskets, fertilizer and labor, have increased, but at present it is impossible to pass this overhead along to the consumer on account of lack of buying power. It seems some days that people here in New York have stopped eating altogether. The only solution I know is a reduction in the acreage devoted to fruits and vegetables. Each year for several years I have felt that supplies coming into the market would be less, but for the past several years we have continued to have more fruits and vegetables coming in than the demand would warrant."

"In addition to that some growers do not realize the competition they have from what we call 'high hat' packages. A 'high hat' package is one that is heaped up. This practice is especially prevalent with cabbage, but is also used for beets, carrots, and to some extent with lettuce, grapes, pears and peaches. This makes a more attractive package and naturally sells to better advantage than the poor package."

"One of the things that our subscribers object to is the minimum charge of 10 cents a package. Why was it necessary to put this into effect?"

"ONE reason was that producers insisted upon shipping fruits and vegetables regardless of the low market. A 10% commission on a package selling for 50 cents is five cents, which will not cover even the labor costs in handling it. We were not anxious to sell poor quality and poorly graded packages when the market was so low, but when they continued to ship, it was necessary to charge a minimum per package."

"I would like to add that commission men do not retire with a fortune. In my thirty years here practically every friend I have lost has died in the har-

ness. The hours are long and the competition is terrific."

"Is it not true that a minimum charge takes away the salesman's incentive to get a good price? The firm gets the same commission regardless of what the package brings."

"No. It does not work out that way. In the first place, it is human nature to sell for the highest possible price. Also many of our salesmen have had experience in the producing end, and know how badly the producer needs the extra nickle or dime. It is to our interest to get the highest possible price we can. It makes our commission larger, and unless we can return prices as good or better than those of our competitors, we will not be able to stay in business."

"What can producers of fruits and vegetables in the Northeast do to meet the competition of sections farther away from market?"

"The most important thing, in my opinion, is grading and packing, in order to put commodities on the market that are of higher quality than that shipped from a distance. It is an interesting fact that the buyer is more particular when prices are low than he is when they are high. When the demand is good here in the market, the buyer decides what he wants quickly, but when things move slowly, he takes his time and finds fault with everything."

"I know one grower who specializes in beans. Last year he put up such an attractive package that he outsold



Buyers look for full packages and will not pay top prices for those that are short.

competitors by from 15 to 50 cents a bushel basket."

"That may be true," I replied, "but some growers report that they have tried grading and packing only to find that their returns are no better than they were before."

"Sometimes a few poor packages get in with a carload of good stuff. The whole carload may go for the same price, or, it may take a little time for a grower, or even an area, to get a reputation for quality, but, in the long run, buyers look for quality and are willing to pay for it."

"You must have seen a good many changes in your thirty years here on the market."

"Yes, there have been changes. For one thing, competition is much keener than it once was. We do not object to the right kind of competition, but promising the impossible in order to get business away from the other fellow, adds to our troubles. A good many of the 'fly-by-nights' I have already mentioned, have been forced out of business, but along with them have



This man is confident of the quality—so he trademarks it. The consumer will recognize it next time.

been a number of good men who have had to quit."

"Another big change is that we no longer have 'seasons' for any produce. Most kinds of fruits and vegetables come to New York every month in the year. Years ago when the first strawberries or green peas came in, there was some snap to the demand, but that is a thing of the past. I lost one Southern shipper because I told him he should leave his melons on the vines until they had some size and were ready to eat. He was trying to catch the early demand, but when the consumer ate them, he lost his taste for melons. However,

the shipper said that if I did not want to handle them, he would find a commission man who would. On the other hand, many producers welcome constructive suggestions."

"Another change is that the per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables has increased a lot due largely to publicity on their healthfulness. At the same time we have some new products on the market, and the consumption of others has actually decreased."

"Are commission men doing anything to increase demand for fruits and vegetables?"

This question struck a responsive chord, and Mr. Haynes told me with enthusiasm what he and some other commission men have been doing.

"A small group is sponsoring a program over radio station WNEW. Each week-day morning at 9:30 a program goes out directly to city housewives telling them what fruits and vegetables are especially plentiful and cheap. This tends to increase the consumption of those products, and to relieve a glutted market. We never mention the products when the market is good," said Mr. Haynes. "Our whole idea is to give the housewife the advantage of products which are low, which also helps the producer because it relieves the over-supply."

After talking with Mr. Haynes, there was one thing I had to admit, which was that the commission man as well as the farmer has his problems. I can go a bit further and say that, in my opinion, the more each knows about the other's difficulties, the more probable it is that their relationships will be mutually satisfactory and profitable.

Sass and Applesass

Continued from Page 9

Catskill Turnpike in the town of Meredith and I was brought up on the tradition of the road in its active days. I have always loved the old mile-stones and am happy that there are at least two of the original ones still on the bit of evidently forgotten road, in their original position, and without the shrine-like covering with which devoted and tradition-loving people have encased most of the remaining stones.

You and Mr. Van Wagenen are doing a splendid thing in writing and publishing such stories as the two in the issue of July 7th. Like you, I believe also in bringing every possible modern convenience to the farmer and feel that there is something stimulating in the finest traditions of our grandfather's days.—E. M., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have had two or three other letters of kindly criticism relative to the mistake in our map regarding the Catskill Turnpike. We are sorry indeed that this error was made and we are glad to print the above letter correcting it.

Against Deacon Calves

A suggestion to use up surplus milk and give the public better veal to eat.

To benefit the New York State Milk Shed. Would it not help to stop people selling deacon calves from one to five days old on the market as meat? Make the farmers fatten or veal their calves to a weight of 125 to 200 lbs. or the age of five weeks and up. That would get the poor, young veal meat which is not fit for eating, off the market. It would also consume from 450 to 700 lbs. of surplus milk to make every calf a good veal worth from six to ten dollars, instead of thirty to

eighty pounds of young or deacon calf veal dressed. Which brings the farmer from fifty cents to a dollar and fifty cents each alive.

It would be best to deacon all calves for their hides that are not worth vealing.

I believe this would be a great Farm Relief and also give the public better wholesale meat to eat and use a lot of the so called surplus milk.

—E. E. K., New York.

* * *

A Farm Machinery Man Speaks Out

The writer was raised on a farm and we have been doing machinery business with farmers for the past forty years and a large number of our clients are dairymen. I feel that the help to farmers in New England is far short of what has been done for agriculturists in the Middle West and South. Too much politics all around. Eventually, there will be no more "priming for the pump" and we feel that no real progress will be made until the old law of supply and demand functions once more. My thought is "larger and better conducted farms."

There must be an end to this indiscriminate spending of the people's money without proper organization to handle the immense funds intelligently that have been and are being distributed. Taxes are becoming well high confiscatory. For instance, in the town where I was born, with practically the same valuation, taxes have risen 450 per cent. I believe our people have suffered enough and are about ready to make a protest that will be heard throughout the land.

—J. W. Shaw, N. H.



CANNING is just about as important a job as the farm woman has to do during the course of the year. Unless the food is just at the right stage and every precaution taken to keep its shape and fresh flavor, the results may be quite disappointing.

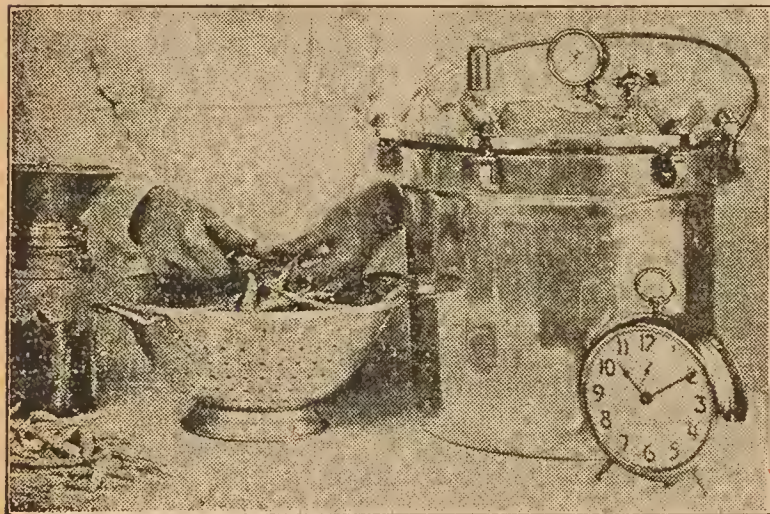


Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett

Yet, when certain fundamental rules are observed, one need not worry too much about loss from spoilage, and can have, for little money cost, delicious food out of season which adds variety to the menu and rivals the best canned food that the commercial canner can put up. I still find many housewives who fear to try to can any vegetable other than tomatoes, but it can be done and without too much loss, if they simply follow rules.

The U. S. Bureau of Home Economics advocates using only the pressure canner for all non-acid vegetables and meats. The hot water bath may be used for fruits and acid vegetables, such as tomatoes. The Bureau takes this stand because certain poisons may develop in the foods canned at only the boiling temperature. Those done under pressure are subjected to a temperature higher than boiling, and are therefore considered safe.

But many people have canned for years by the water-bath method and no doubt will continue to do so, if they feel they cannot spare the money for a pressure canner. If the water bath



A pressure canner is the only process recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics for all non-acid vegetables and meats. Fruits and acid vegetables can be done satisfactorily in the hot water bath.

is used, then all non-acid vegetables and meats which have been canned in it should be heated to boiling, and boiled uncovered for five minutes before being used. In this way the poison, should there be any present, will be made harmless. Botulinus is not readily observed by the casual observer, hence the need of this precaution.

First of all, the housewife should get in advance her season's supply of glass or tin cans, and covers, new rubbers, salt, sugar, both white and brown, vinegar, pickling spices, tumeric powder, mustard and celery seed, dry mustard, paraffin, and any other special items which experience indicates will be needed for the tastes of her family.

Chipped jars and covers should be weeded out and not be left with the whole ones to cause confusion when time is valuable. For speed is important if one wishes to get best results in canning. "Two hours from garden to can" is a good motto, if the natural flavors of the food are to be kept. Besides, if the food stands around in a hot kitchen, flat sour may develop and

With the A.A. Homemaker

Next Winter's Food

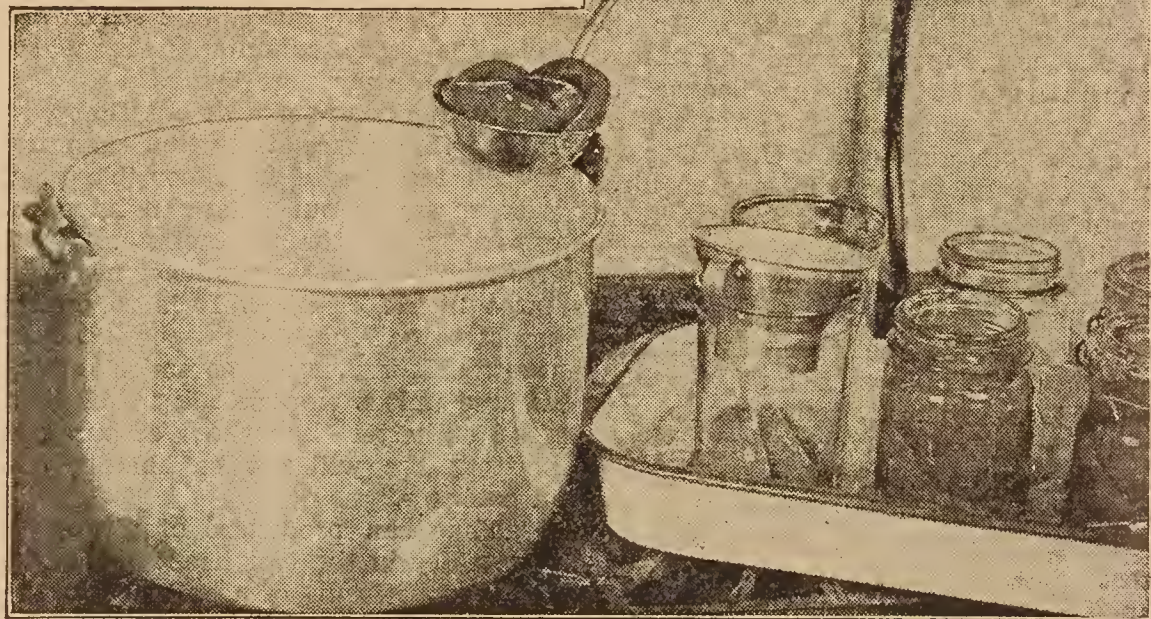
By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HOCKETT

make the food unfit for use. Therefore, anything that can be done in advance to make the job go more smoothly is good management.

For the processing, if there is no pressure cooker, any large vessel with a fairly tight lid will do, if it is deep enough to allow an inch of water above the tops of the jars. The wash boiler is a favorite with many, especially if it is fitted with a slatted rack at the bottom to hold up the jars. This also allows free circulation of water under and around the jars, besides making the temperature more even for them. At times, in emergency, I have resorted to several thicknesses of cloth at the bottom of a kettle when I had to improvise something to protect the jars. A large enamelled canning kettle fitted with wire rack to hold the jars is not expensive and is a great convenience. But any large kettle can be made to serve at a pinch. If the lid fits as tightly as the cover on a lard pail, it should have a hole punched in it to allow steam to escape.

Small equipment which makes the work go better should include a long-handled spoon, two or three stainless tablespoons, a ladle, two funnels, one with small, the other with large mouth, a colander, a long-handled, stainless steel fork, and as many stainless paring knives as the traffic will bear. I never yet have had too many of those!

With the stage all set, the jars, rubbers and utensils ready and with water on to heat, the next job is to prepare the fruit or vegetable and get it into the jars. Wash thoroughly, scrubbing with a vegetable brush where necessary, then rinsing in clean water. Beets, carrots and parsnips should be dipped in hot water long enough to make their skins slip easily. This will take several minutes, whereas tomatoes and peaches will require



Solid fruits are often cooked until tender in an open kettle before packing into jars. Then a processing of only five minutes in the hot water bath is required.

only a few minutes in the hot water.

For fruits, the old open kettle method is still much in use. Cook the sliced, quartered or halved fruit in thin or medium syrup until fruit can be pierced easily with a fork. Pack neatly in sterilized jars, using only forks or spoons which have been sterilized in the boiling water. Fill to overflowing with the hot syrup, then seal. If everything has been carefully sterilized this method is safe enough, but one careless step may spoil the lot. A spoon laid down on a table top or other surface not sterilized and then put into a jar of the fruit may introduce bacteria which cause it to spoil. Therefore, the hot water bath may be safer for most workers and may relieve their minds considerably.

One way of using the hot water bath is to pack the raw prepared fruit into the jars, fill with the hot syrup, and then process in the hot water bath from 16 to 22 minutes. For most fruits and berries, count time from the moment the water begins to boil

vigorously around the jars. Solid fruits such as apples and pears, require from 20 to 30 minutes, while quinces, which are really a hard fruit, take 60 minutes. Tomatoes, classed as fruit in canning, require 45 minutes. This time is for fruit packed cold into the jars. If it is cooked until tender in the open kettle before being packed hot into jars, then a processing of only five minutes after the water bath begins to boil will be necessary. By taking this extra trouble and time, one can be much more sure than by the open kettle method alone, as it is so very easy to make a misstep with it, as I have already explained.

Thin syrup is made by boiling together for three minutes 1½ cups sugar and 4 cups water. This is used for apples, pears, raspberries and other sweet berries. Medium syrup has 2¼ cups sugar to 4 cups water and is used for plums, blackberries and sweet cherries. When a rich product is desired, 4 cups sugar to 4 cups water should be used. Strawberries, of course, should never have water added to them, as they contain so much of it themselves.

If raw vegetables are processed in the water bath, allow 3 hours from the time the water boils for all except beets, carrots and parsnips which require only 2 hours. Any greens should be cooked in a very small amount of water until shrunk, then packed hot, but not too tightly into the jars and processed for two hours. Allow one teaspoonful salt per quart of vegetable, except for such dense ones as corn, which takes a teaspoonful of salt per pint.

Corn should be cut from the cob, put into a pan with boiling water just to cover, with the required amount of salt (1 teaspoonful per pint), heated to boiling, packed hot, not too tightly, into jars and put at once into the canner. Corn sours easily and every precaution must be taken to handle it quickly and not to let it stand around in a warm kitchen or after it has been heated.

Lima beans also are considered difficult to keep. By using pint cans one can be more certain that the heat will strike to the center of the jar and do its work of sterilizing. They too should be handled quickly, as they develop flat sour easily. By bringing them to the boil before packing into jars the processing starts more quickly and the center of the jar is sure to get its share of the heat. Only young, tender lima beans should be canned.

Berries are valuable fruits in the child's diet but the young child should eat only the juice and strained pulp because the tough skins and seeds are irritating.

Brush Up Your Canning Rules

I. The surest and safest way to can non-acid vegetables and meats is to pack the food hot into the jars and process in the pressure canner. If a pressure canner is out of the question, then bring them to boiling in the open kettle, pack hot into the jars and process for two hours in hot water bath. If food is packed cold into the jars, then process it for three hours.

II. The hot water bath is satisfactory for all fruits, berries and acid vegetables, such as tomatoes and pickled beets. Time can be saved and one can be more sure of keeping these foods if they are cooked in open kettle until tender, packed hot into clean hot jars and processed in the hot water bath for five minutes afterwards. Partially seal jars to be processed, either in pressure canner or in hot water bath. Seal tightly when removing from the canner.

III. Use food as soon as possible after being gathered. Sweet corn, peas, and asparagus especially lose sweetness if as much as six hours elapse before canning. "Two hours from garden to can" is a good rule.

IV. Organize the whole canning process so that no food is kept waiting to be processed, as it may develop flat sour, and will certainly lose in flavor by waiting.

V. Blanch only to remove skins, tomatoes, peaches, beets, etc. Pre-heating the food in open kettle before packing into the jars will do what shrinking is needed. It also drives out air, which might be troublesome.

VI. Absolute cleanliness is necessary — of work-table, utensils, containers and the worker herself. The cleaner the food is when it goes into the jars, the less likely it is to spoil. A good way is to scrub with a vegetable brush, then rinse with running water. If this is not possible, a rinse in fresh water will help. Lift the fruit or vegetable out of the water, rather than draining the water from it.

fresh vegetables make the best salads....
fresh dressings make them even better....



MAZOLA FRENCH DRESSING

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup Mazola $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
 3 tablespoons vinegar $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon white pepper
 Beat thoroughly and use with any vegetable, meat or fish salad.

FRENCH DRESSING for FRUIT SALADS

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup Mazola $\frac{1}{3}$ teaspoon salt
 1 tablespoon Karo, Red Label
 3 tablespoons lemon juice
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon paprika
 Beat until thoroughly blended and use
 with any fruit salad.

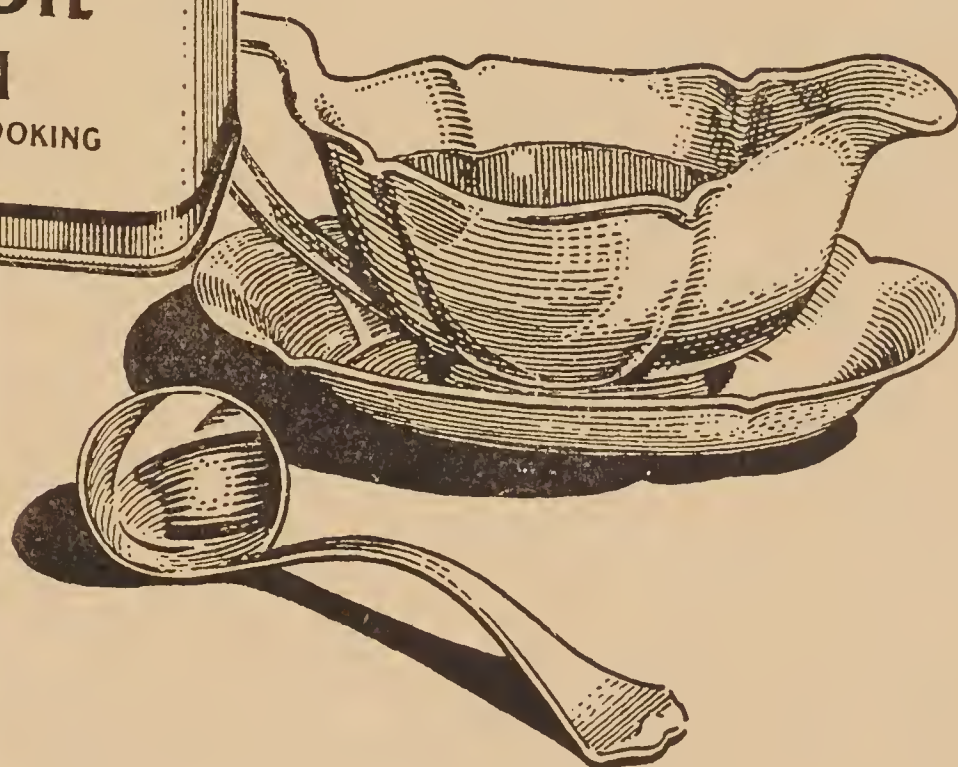
MAZOLA SALAD DRESSING

1 egg $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon paprika
 2 tablespoons sugar $\frac{1}{4}$ cup vinegar
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt $\frac{3}{4}$ cup Mazola
 2 teaspoons dry mustard 1 cup water
 4 tablespoons Argo Cornstarch

(All measurements should be level)

Put egg, sugar, seasoning, vinegar and Mazola in mixing bowl, but DO NOT STIR. Make a paste by mixing the Argo Cornstarch with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water, add additional $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water and cook over slow fire, stirring constantly until it boils and clears up.

Add hot corn starch mixture to ingredients in mixing bowl and beat briskly with Dover egg beater. Cool before serving.



ANY ONE OF THESE DELICIOUS DRESSINGS
 WILL PROVE MAZOLA IS

America's Finest Oil for Salads

The Medicine Bottle

By C. A. Stephens

AT the close of the Civil War, which wrought sad havoc in our family, it became necessary that several of us of the younger generation should go to live at the home of our grandparents in Maine. There were six of us, all first cousins, ranging in age from nine to fifteen years, who were thus brought together under one roof; and our grandparents, for the second time in their lives, were obliged to undertake the care and support of a young family.

We came from five different States of the Union, and two of us had never before even seen the others. It is, therefore, not remarkable that at first there were some small disagreements, due to our different ideas of things. On the whole, however, we got on very well together.

The quaint, rural life had many charms for us, and after recovering from our bereavement and homesickness we enjoyed it immensely. We were, of course, a great burden upon the old people, who were compelled to begin life over again on our account. At the age of sixty-five grandfather set himself to till the farm on a larger scale, and to renew his lumbering operations in the winter. Grandmother, too, was constrained to increase her dairy, her flocks of geese and other poultry, and to begin anew the labor of spinning and knitting.

It is but fair to say, however, that we all—with one exception, perhaps—had a decent sense of the obligations we incurred, and on most occasions, I believe, we did what we could to aid in all the labors of the farm.

It was a cozy old farmhouse, filled with everything which New England people accumulated two generations ago, and we were not long in taking full possession of it in the name of home. Much as we added to the burdens of our grandparents, I can now see that our coming lent fresh zest to their lives; they had something new to live for.

Of course everything did not always go smoothly; we often had our small rights and wrongs to think about. Grievances arose now and then, and one of them was the black bottle. This contained an ancestral concoction of herbs, which grandmother regarded as a specific for all the ailments of children. Whenever any one of us had taken cold or committed youthful indiscretions in diet, grandmother prescribed a spoonful of this sovereign remedy, which was always followed four hours later by two great spoonfuls of castor-oil. The castor-oil of that period was the genuine, oily, rank abomination, crude from the bean, and as for the specific—of all greenish-black, loathsome nostrums, it was the most nauseous to swallow.

Whenever any one of us appeared at the breakfast-table looking a little "pindling" and without appetite, grandmother would survey the unfortunate critically, with commiseration

on her placid countenance, and exclaim, "Poor child, you must take a dose of medicine!" Excuses, prayers, sudden assumptions of liveliness or exhibitions of ravenous appetite availed nothing. Grandmother would rise from the table, walk calmly to the medicine cupboard, and bring out that dreaded bottle and spoon. With a species of fascination the victim would watch her turn out the hideous, sticky liquid, until the tablespoon was full to overflowing.

"Now shut your eyes and open your mouth," she would say, and when the awful dose was in, "Swallow! swallow hard!" Then up would come her large, soft, firm hand under my chin, tilting my head back like a chicken's. There was no escape.

On one occasion Halstead bolted while the medicine was being poured out, and escaped to the sheep barn; but he had to go without his breakfast, and when he appeared at the dinner-table, bottle and spoon were waiting for him.

Theodora, one of the best and most considerate of girls, used to try to take her medicine without murmuring, stipulating only that she might go out into the kitchen to swallow it. But with Wealtha and Ellen, who were younger, the spoonful of medicine was usually preceded by a storm of tears and supplications. Addison, who was the oldest of all and generally well, had long grinned in a superior way at the grimaces of us who were younger. But shortly after our first Thanksgiving day at the farm he, too, fell sick, and failed to come down to breakfast. When his absence was noted, grandmother went up to inquire into his plight, and it was with a sense of exultation rather than proper pity, I fear, that Halstead and I saw her come down-stairs presently and get the medicine bottle. We heard Addison expostulating and arguing for some minutes, but he lost the case. Wealtha, who had stolen up-stairs on tiptoe to view the denouement, informed us later, in great glee, that Addison had attempted, by a sudden side movement, to eject the nauseous mouthful, but that grandmother had clapped one hand under his chin and pinched his nose with the thumb and finger of the other, until he was compelled to swallow in order to breathe.

My cousin Addison, although a pretty good boy in the main, was a crafty one, and I am under the impression that he quietly vowed never to take another dose of grandmother's medicine. There was another large, flask-shaped bottle in the same cupboard, about half-full of elderberry wine, old and quite thick, which grandmother had made years before. It was used only "for sickness," or on other occasions of emergency, and was always kept on the upper shelf. We knew what it was, however; by the time we had been there three months there were not, in that

or any other cupboard, many bottles of which we had not tasted.

The medicine and the old elderberry wine looked not a little alike, and what Addison must have done, although he never fairly owned up to it, was to shift the thick, dark liquids from one bottle to the other, and restore the bottles to their usual places in the cupboard.

Time went on, and I think that it was Ellen who had next to take a dose. It was then remarked that she neither shed tears nor made the usual wry faces; nor yet did she appear in haste to seize and swallow the proffered draft of consolatory coffee which grandmother used to hold ready for us.

"Why, Nellie girl, you are getting to be quite brave!" was the old gentleman's approving comment, and Ellen, with a puzzled glance around the table, laughed, looked earnestly at grandmother, but said nothing; I think she had caught Addison's eye fixed meaningfully on her.

If recollection serves me right, I was the next whose morning symptoms indicated the need of medicine, and I remember the thrill of amazement that went through me when the spoon upset its dark contents down the roots of my tongue, and grandmother's cozy hand came up under my chin.

"Why, grandma!" I spluttered. "This isn't—"

"Here, dear boy, take a good swallow of coffee. That'll take the taste out of your mouth," grandfather interrupted, his own face drawn into a pucker of sympathetic disgust, and he clapped his cup to my mouth. I drank, but, still wondering, was about to break forth again, when a vigorous kick under the table led me to take second thought. Addison was regarding me in a queer way, and so was Ellen. I burst out laughing, but another kick constrained me to preserve silence.

For some reason we did not say anything to one another about this, although I remember feeling very curious concerning that last dose. Once after that, when medicine was mentioned, Addison winked at me; we were nearly all aware that something wrong, as well as funny, had happened without grandmother's knowledge. Theodora, however, knew nothing of it. Whether this reprehensible secrecy would have continued among the rest of us until we had taken up the whole of the elderberry wine, I cannot say, but on a Friday night, about a month later, a dismal climax was caused by the arrival of Elder Witham. There was to be a "quarterly meeting" at the meeting-house Saturday afternoon and Sunday; and as usual, the presiding elder came to grandmother's to stay till Monday morning.

Elder Witham was getting on in years, and upon this occasion he had taken cold, and as he was a lean, tall, bilious man, his appetite was affected. Grandmother had prepared a good supper on his account; but I remember that after we had sat down, and the elder had asked the blessing, he straightened back and said:

"Sister S., I see you've got a nice supper, but I don't believe I can eat a mouthful tonight. I'm all out of fix.

I'm afraid I sha'n't be able to preach tomorrow. If you will not think it strange, I want to go back into the sitting-room and lie down a bit on your lounge, and see if I can't feel better."

Grandmother was much disturbed; she followed the elder from the table, and we overheard her talking of sending for a doctor. But the elder said no; he guessed that he should soon feel better.

"Well, but, Brother Witham, isn't there something I can give you to take?" grandmother asked. "Some peppermint or Jamaica ginger, or something like that?"

"Oh, that is rather too fiery for me," we heard the elder say.

"Then how would a few swallows of my elderberry wine do?" queried grandmother.

"But you know, Sister S., that I don't much approve of such things," the elder replied.

"Still, I think really that it would do your stomach good," urged grandmother.

"Perhaps," assented the elder; and we heard grandmother go to the medicine cupboard.

And "about that time," as the old almanac used to say, several of us youngsters at the supper-table began to feel strangely interested.

Addison glanced across at Ellen, then jumped up suddenly and took a step or two toward the sitting-room, but changed his mind and went hastily out through the kitchen into the woodshed. After a moment or two Ellen stole out after him. As for myself, mental confusion had fallen on me. I looked at Halstead, but he was eating very rapidly.

The trouble culminated speedily, for it does not take long to pour out a small glass of elderberry wine, or drink it, for that matter. The elder did not drink it all, however. He took one good swallow, then jumped to his feet and ran to the wood-box.

"What—what—what stuff's this?" he shouted, clearing his mouth as energetically as possible. "Sister S., you must have given me bug poison by mistake—and I've swallowed a lot of it!"

Inexpressibly shocked and alarmed, grandmother could hardly trust the evidence of her senses. She stared helplessly at first; then, all in a tremble, snatched up the bottle, smelled of it and tasted it.

"My sakes, Brother Witham!" she cried. "But don't be scared; it's only the old family cure-all!"

"T-s-s-sauh!" coughed the elder. "But it's nasty stuff, ain't it?"

By this time grandfather had appeared on the scene with a cup of tea, to take the taste out of the elder's mouth. Halstead snatched a handful of cookies from the table and decamped. I ventured into the sitting-room with Theodora and Wealtha.

Our grandparents and Elder Witham were now holding a consultation. The elder had taken a full swallow of the medicine, and at last yielded to the advice that the only safe and proper thing for him to do was to take two tablespoonfuls of castor-oil. This was

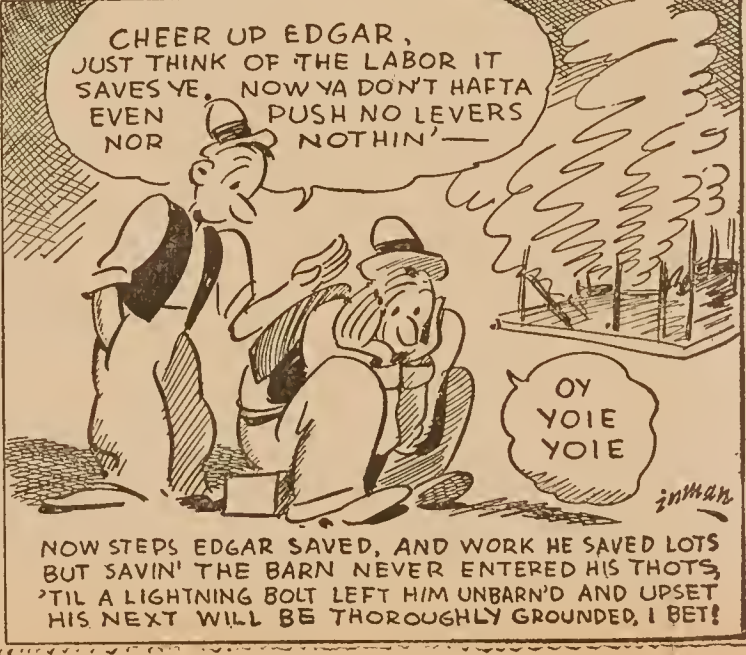
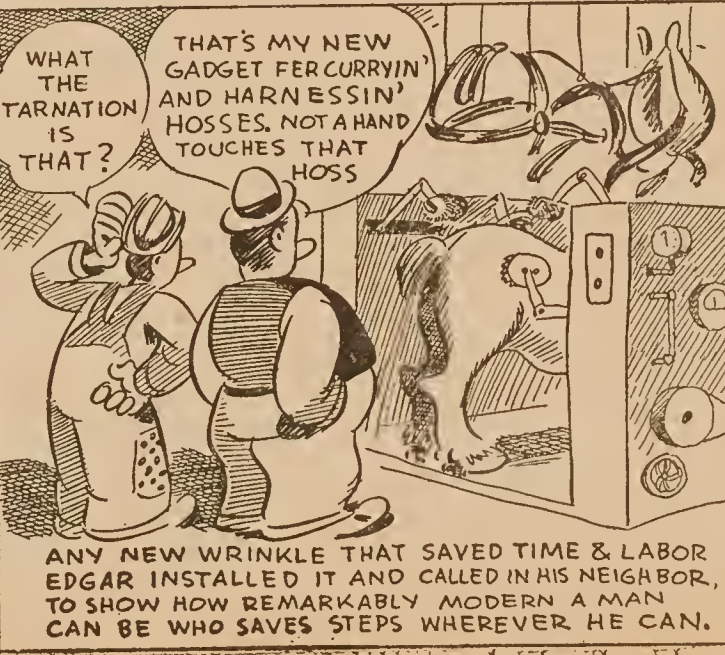
(Continued on opposite page)

FOOL THAT LIGHTNING!

Connect each end of hay track to lightning rod cable on roof. Ground manure carrier near barn door and at farther end . . .

Ground overhead water pipe where it enters barn. Connect eaves troughs to down cable where it comes over them . . .

Attach lightning arresters to overhead lighting wires where they enter building. USE No. 10 COPPER WIRE FOR ALL GROUNDINGS.



Aunt Janet's Corner

Days are not long enough, nor backs strong enough to accomplish everything that wants to be done at this time of year. To keep things growing, to keep down the weeds and to harvest vegetables and fruits as they come along, in addition to the canning and regular routine of the household, means a long day and a hard day for most of us.

This makes it all the more necessary to pick and choose the important things to do, those that simply cannot wait. We always shall have things we'd like to do, in housework particularly. Some of them can be done later, just as well as now.

But one thing that will not wait is the summer weather, which we ought to take time to enjoy. I, for one, have not forgotten those snow-drifts and the bitter cold of only a few months past, when being outdoors was anything but pleasant. So I plan to let some things wait; they will still be there, when I get around to them!

I'll take all the short cuts I know

Harvest Offering

By Roberta Symmes

Lord, — as fields are lying golden
With their ripened grain, today —
Orchards rich with luscious treasure
On each burdened bough — I pray
That as vineyards yield their bounty
So my heart, dear Father, may
Be at Harvest-time, a store house
Of good deeds, kind words I say —
Generous thoughts —, my harvest offering —

Fruits of service on my way!

in housekeeping, do what *has* to be done, and try to take advantage of the delights Nature provides for me outdoors. I don't have to go far to begin, for I admit that a backyard lawn, surrounded with flower borders and equipped with a deck chair or two, and more chairs and collapsible tables near at hand, have a tremendous appeal to me, more than a lot of racing around has. Perhaps that is an admission of age; perhaps it is the husband who abhors driving in traffic and likes a chance to enjoy home when he can stay there. At any rate, even enjoying the backyard takes a certain amount of planning, if I am to feel free and leisurely there.

But there is need for change. This staying at home can get to be a bad habit, just as much as an overdose of running around can be. We need the stimulation of other people's ideas, of a change of scene. A change is often a rest, as we have been told many times.

That kind of a rest needs to be a part of my program, too. It is so easy to feel that I cannot make the effort to get out and away, yet I always come home, feeling refreshed and stimulated, and better able to do the home tasks. This fact is not peculiar to summer, but applies to the whole year.

Picnics and camping do belong to summer. They should be as simple as possible. If I have to work all day getting ready for a picnic, and a day afterwards to rest up, then I should hardly call it a rest. When it brings us in contact with old friends whom we rarely see, it certainly has a value of its own, but we should hardly call it restful.

The family picnic, where the simple elements of a meal are taken and the whole family assists in preparing it, is the restful kind of an event that should occur often. It not only rests the mother, but gives the children the fun—and incidental training—of helping. A grate built into an open fireplace, even if it is no further away than the back yard, furnishes the element of change, and answers the human desire to be outdoors.

Aunt Janet

DRINK MORE MILK.



"SAILOR BOY" Pajama Outfit No. 2974 is the last word in sports costumes and for beach wear. The trousers may be made long, with the fashionable wide bottoms, or cut as shorts, equally in the vogue. White gabardine, with navy blue collar and tie, carry out the nautical idea, and make the suit both practical and attractive. Sizes are 12, 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 4 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/2 yard of 35-inch contrasting, 5 1/4 yards of braid and 1 1/2 yards of 5-inch ribbon for tie.

FROCK PATTERN NO. 3126 is a delightful design which is smart, yet will take very little time to put together. Made of sheer chiffon voile or other cotton print, or of eyelet batiste, this summer model will be all that is desired in comfort and becomingness. Fortunately, it comes in larger sizes and is a slenderizing style. It may be had in 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material.

BLOUSE PATTERN NO. 2943 has everything one wants in such a garment, style, ease in making and in keeping after it is made. The raglan sleeves are easy to set in and easy to iron. Wear the blouse "tuck-in" or outside. White linen printed in nautical blue made the original, with blue buttons and belt buckle. Tub silks, peasant linen in bright colors, and the pastel piques would be excellent for this model which comes in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch material.

The Medicine Bottle

(Continued from opposite page)

accomplished during the evening, but ours was a strangely hushed and over-awed household. Grandmother, indeed, was nearly prostrated with mortification. How grandfather felt was not quite so clear. As we milked that night I thought once that I saw him shaking strangely as he sat at his cow, which stood next to mine; but I was so shocked myself that I could hardly believe then that he was laughing.

The next morning affairs had not brightened much. Nobody spoke at the breakfast-table. The elder's breakfast was carried to him, and the result was that he did not preach that afternoon; another minister occupied the pulpit.

Grandmother gave up going to that quarterly meeting altogether. Shame was near making her ill. We all felt disgraced, and the clouds of chagrin and depression hung low for several

days. It was not till the Thursday following that grandmother recovered her spirits and temper sufficiently to inquire into the affair. Thursday morning she questioned us all with severity.

Little actual information was elicited, however, for the reason that most of us really knew but little. We confessed all that we did know—unless, perhaps, Addison, kept back something. All of us, except Theodora, knew that we had taken elderberry wine instead of medicine; but we did not know much more as to the why or wherefore. Our fault lay in taking wine for medicine and keeping quiet about it, and grandmother gave us an earnest lecture on the meanness of such concealments. Grandfather said nothing at the time, but I think that he had some private conversation with Addison concerning the matter.

At any rate, the episode put a stop to the usefulness of the old family panacea; it was never quite so prominent afterward.

THIS SPECIAL POLICY GIVES BOTH SAVINGS AND LIFE INSURANCE

Free — no obligation — full information on this special service policy for your children. A plan to provide cash for developing special talents, money for college training or to start business — or cash to start a home.

An easy way to save for the child or yourself, if you should need cash. This Juvenile Policy, offered in three forms, is backed by a strong, conservative company bearing the highest rating. Written by a nearby agent whom you know. Get the facts.

Write us today!

Agents: We seek connection with progressive agents in a few good territories still open.

FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Room 415-A,
State Tower Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.

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Second Oldest Savings Bank in Boston.

Open a Savings Account

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In this Mutual Savings Bank. Operated under strict Massachusetts laws. We have no stockholders to share in profits. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open accounts, deposit your savings, or withdraw your money by mail. \$1 opens an account. Interest paid on accounts of \$3 or more. Accounts can be opened in one name or as a joint account in two names. Banking by mail with us is safe, easy, quick, private.

Write for folder "Banking by Mail"

Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity

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Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
6cc. and \$1.00 at Druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N.Y.

HOMES WANTED

There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BATH ROOMS Complete \$40: Electric Water Pumps \$39.50; Free Catalogues. Eveready Plumbing Supply, 245 West 34th St., New York

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IT is my sincere conviction that every major endeavor to improve the income of farmers in this country fails because the impossible is attempted. Our farm leaders, our legislators, our Farm Boards, and our Agricultural Adjustment Administrations attempt to gain miles when inches are all that are possible.

Outside of a monetary reform which would protect farm prices from being so directly at the mercy of "the supply of and the demand for gold," I do not believe that there is a single one thing which can be done in a large way for agriculture that will permanently improve the relative economic position of farmers.

It's Inches That Count

I do believe, in fact I know, however, that there are many small adjustments which can be forced by agriculture in a number of fields—the processing of agricultural products, transportation, storage, financing, retail distribution, etc.—which, as accomplished and totaled up, will materially and permanently improve the net income of the industry.

It will be a happy day, and a significant one, for farmers when they realize that off the farm as well as on it, it is the small things that count. Of course, when such a day comes, it will rob political parties of most of their appeal for the farm vote, but that too will be a good thing. It will take the politician out of agriculture, where he has no business, and give him a chance to concentrate on giving us a little good economical government, which we badly need.

Why Agriculture Suffers

Farmers are in the plight they are today because on all fronts, for years, they have been forced back inch by inch to their present position of disadvantage. *These lost inches of progress can never be won back in one grand charge short of revolution or regimentation, both abhorrent to every clear thinking farmer in America. They can only be won back, as they were lost, one by one.*

When I make these statements I know that I am not in sympathy with the thinking of the times, but I can not help it. I would like to see the supply of milk in the New York Milk Shed regulated, but I can not figure out how it may be done, so I pass it up. Instead I wonder why it is, in these days of cash business, a dairyman still finances the marketing of his milk by allowing milk companies thirty to sixty days in which to pay for it. *I'd like to save the interest on that many days worth of milk myself.*

An Important Inch

Also, just at present I am intensely interested in seeing to it that

north-eastern farmers do not lose another inch in their battle for economic position.

This particular inch is a most important one. If it is lost, it will be over the protest of every farm or-



When I wrote about the Angus calves being the fastest growing things at Sunnyside, I forgot all about the goslings. If you want to see something really eat and grow, put a good sturdy gosling under light at night and give him all the starting mash he can handle. The 25 birds in the picture are eleven weeks old. Not a bird has been lost out of the original purchase.

ganization in the territory affected. If it is lost, it means a permanent setback for agriculture, and a permanent toll on the industry that will run into millions of dollars as the years pass.

It is by the accumulated losing of just such battles as this one that agriculture has been progressively forced into the ditch of despair. I refer to the increased freight rate on

ern states has been shipped away. Today it is pretty well depleted. To replenish it, farmers of New York state alone are now forced to buy 75,000 tons of superphosphate annually. At the rate all agree it will be necessary to increase their purchasing of this commodity, they will soon be buying 250,000 tons annually.

For years the freight rate on bulk superphosphate into most points in New York, and adjoining States, has been \$3.20 a ton. On June 21, 1934, eastern railroads boosted this rate over 25% to an average of more than \$4.00 a ton.

No more unjustified, short-sighted, or unnecessary raid was ever made on the pocketbooks of a great industry. Allowed to stand, this increase in the transportation cost of a vital agricultural necessity means a permanent set-back to north-eastern agriculture.

The Weapons of War

Now battles are not won with words. The battle of superphosphate freight rate can not be won that way. There is one way it can be won, however, and many another transportation battle. *It can be won by substituting water and truck transportation for rail transportation.*

As farmers, you can demand that railroads re-instate the old \$3.20 bulk rate, or you can buy only superphosphate transported by water.



Water and truck transportation now looms large as a substitute for rail delivery. If you are forced to turn to water and trucks for superphosphate transportation because of the increase in rate lately applied by eastern railroads, you will not find it difficult. You will be surprised to find how near your farm is to a barge delivery point, and remember, trucks can make direct-to-farm deliveries, thus eliminating handling at your local shipping point.

bulk shipments of superphosphate over eastern railroads.

Unjustifiable, Shortsighted, Unnecessary

For generations the phosphorus content of the soil of the north-east-

American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of English Pound Sterling in Dollars	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	Treasury Price of Gold.
July 11.....	137/11	5.04	34.76	35.00
July 12.....	137/11½	5.04	34.77	35.00
July 13.....	138/½	5.04	34.79	35.00
July 14.....	138	5.04	34.78	35.00
July 16.....	137/11½	5.04375	34.79	35.00
July 17.....	137/11	5.04125	34.77	35.00
July 18.....	138	5.04	34.78	35.00
July 19.....	137/10	5.045	34.77	35.00
July 20.....	137/10½	5.04625	34.79	35.00
July 21.....	137/9½	5.04375	34.75	35.00



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Agents Tell Good Stories — Employers Disagree

"I own a milk route. An agent came and said he was from the Rogers Silver Co. He sold me some coupons to give to customers with milk and when they had secured 625 of these tickets they could send in \$6.25 for a set of 26 pieces of silver. One of my best customers did this and never received the silver or the return of the \$6.25. The company is the Security Silverware Co. I now find."

The object on the part of our subscriber was to win good-will for his business. Instead of that he has won some ill-will.

We are informed that the officers of the Security Silverware Distributors, Inc., have been connected with a number of similar ventures. We are also informed that customers have claimed misrepresentation on the part of agents. Our subscriber quoted above says he wrote to the company and received a reply that if the agent drew up a contract such as our subscriber reported it was nothing to them.

* * *

"On September 10, 1932, I signed the enclosed contract to sell my property. The representative claimed that if the property was not sold in ninety days they would refund the money I paid in, which was \$130.

"I have written them several times in regard to same but did not get any reply. Is there any possible chance to get a refund from S. B. Sheffer & Co.?"

The answer to our subscriber is "No; there is no chance of getting a refund." The representative who signed him up may have said that the money would be refunded in ninety days if the property was not sold. However, the contract does not say so. The contract says "We guarantee to put forth our efforts in accordance with our plans and methods until sold. We agree to deduct this amount received, from our commission when we consummate a sale." (Italics are ours).

We have never heard of a case where an agency requiring an advance fee returned it because they failed to sell the property.

Home Work

What can you tell me about the Circle Advertising Service of New York City?

Our subscriber in her letter did not tell us that this was a concern advertising to give home work. Our investigation brought out that fact as well as some others. The concern is conducted

by one man, with one other person in his employ. All indications are that the business is a small one.

It has been our experience that the concerns offering home work are interested mainly in selling something. If you get a letter from any concern promising home work, but asking for a dollar, or a dollar and a half for supplies, we suggest that you ignore it.

Correspondence Courses

Many letters from subscribers ask help in getting refunds on correspondence courses which have not been completed. It is usually impossible to get such refunds. Here are some facts which our subscribers should know and appreciate before starting such a course.

1. The agreement you sign is in reality a noncancelable contract. When you sign your name to it, you agree to pay for the full course whether you complete the course or not.

2. If the correspondence school wants to sue you, they can collect.

3. There are good correspondence schools and there are others not so good. You should check up before signing up, and you should also be very sure that you will have the perseverance to complete the course.

4. We are informed that less than 10% of those who enroll for correspondence courses ever complete them.

We Will Help You if We Can

We have received today a check for \$30.75 which closes our account. We are greatly indebted to you and your Service Bureau for the splendid results obtained in our case. You certainly do live up to your motto "The Business Farmer's Partner" and we cannot thank you enough for the work you have done for us.

—U. B., New York.

* * *

We are in receipt of balance due us for case of eggs. But for your efforts we feel that we would never have been paid, and heartily thank you for your services.

—H. M. C., New Hampshire.

* * *

This letter is to advise that I have been very satisfactorily dealt with by the—Company through your efficient service and can hardly express my appreciation for your kindness. I would certainly have lost every cent of it had it not been for your help.

—Miss M. S., New York.

The Bulletin Board

"After receiving a letter containing tags from the Summit Egg Co., 25 Harrison St., New York City, urging a shipment of eggs, a case was shipped from the farm in my son-in-law's name, May 5, and nothing has been heard from it up to date. Can you help get returns from this case of eggs?"

Investigation disclosed that the firm had "Removed and left no address."

Shippers take a big chance when they ship to unknown firms. It only requires a few minutes time and a few cents for postage for a subscriber to write us for a report, and the delay of three days often means dollars saved.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: We do not promise success on every case. We do promise you our best efforts in your behalf without cost to you.

* * *

"I have not heard from Mr. x x at all and most probably he has moved away or simply refuses to take notice of the letter.

I don't suppose there is any use of writing him further but I thought I would let you know that he hasn't written.

I am thanking you for your trouble just the same as I know one can't always succeed. I've no kick coming as once before you saved me \$10 with information you sent me.

I remain yours truly with best luck for a bigger and better A.A."

—J. Z., New York.

Service Bureau Claims Recently Settled

NEW YORK	
C. J. Fairfield, New Berlin	\$ 1.05
(refund on unfilled order nursery stock)	
Mrs. J. V. White, Norwich	5.15
(settlement on claim for crate of eggs)	
Dean V. Conroy, Morrisville	3.85
(refund on order for rug)	
Neckers Company, Clymer	114.54
(payment for egg shipments)	
Mrs. T. Kitter, Shavertown	5.00
(securing insurance on lost package)	
Lloyd McClintock, East Meredith	180.38
(complete settlement of compensation claim)	
James C. Hutchins, Malone	4.61
(collecting interest on note)	
Leon E. Geens, Nunda	40.00
(settlement of damage claims by R.R.)	
Cecil C. Crumb, W. Edmeston	.75
(refund on order for onion plants)	
A. L. Speenburgh, South Jewett	5.75
(bal. collected on milk and poultry bill)	
Mrs. Cora B. McCarty, Central Square	2.50
(settlement of claim for services rendered)	
Willis Lape, Burlington Flats	2.57
(final adjustment of claim on shipment of eggs)	
Mrs. F. H. Cooper, Erin	4.50
(payment for sale of butter)	
Emmett Tompkins, Prattsville	1.00
(refund on order of pigs)	
MARYLAND	
Wm. F. Stirn, Ellicott City	30.00
(refund on baby turkey order)	
ILLINOIS	
Normal Peterson, Jefferson	4.40
(collecting on furs shipped)	
TOTAL	\$406.05

Complaints Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
Herbert W. Krause, Glenham	(securing subscription to magazine)
CONNECTICUT	
Albert Glourvia, West Suffield	(satisfactory adjustment with RR.)
VERMONT	
Mrs. Rupert Goslant, Marshfield	(securing delivery of pig)

WILLARD THURMAN DE GOLYER
TABLE-ROCK FARM
CASTILE, NEW YORK

July 20, 1934

Mr. E. C. Weatherby
North American Accident Ins. Co.
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Weatherby:

I have just received a check for \$24.28 from the North American Accident Insurance Company for the time I was laid up after my recent accident.

Before this accident I never realized what a valuable asset I was getting by investing one dollar a year in the North American Accident Insurance Company. I wish to express my appreciation to the American Agriculturist for making it possible for me to obtain this accident insurance policy.

Sincerely yours
Willard De Golyer

Other Claims Recently Paid

Paid policyholders to July 1, 1934	\$363,736.61
Paid policyholders during July	3,246.41
Total paid to date	\$366,983.02

Stillman A. Mitchell, Bartlett, N. H.	\$ 10.00	Arthur Oja, Pennellville, N. Y.	20.00
Pedestrian accident—lacerated leg		Auto collision—injured leg and knee	
Howard Moshier, Greenfield, N. Y.	88.57	Bertha Clearwater, Central Valley, N. Y.	20.00
Train struck truck—cuts, brain concussion		Auto struck bank—injured breast, back	
Alice R. Crosier, Palatine Bridge, N.Y.	10.00	Robert Burk, Lee Center, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs		Auto overturned—injured hand	
Carl Green, Jordan, N. Y.	20.00	Mary Fairbanks, Contoocook, N. H.	20.00
Auto collision—injured shoulder		Auto collision—back, head, limbs contused	
Bruno Swiatocha, Mattituck, N. Y.	50.00	Frank Lovejoy, Candor, N. Y.	50.00
Auto overturned—injured shoulder		Auto collision—injured hip, leg, shoulder	
Frank Valentine, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.	30.00	John Rarick, Selkirk, N. Y.	30.00
Auto accident—injured scalp		Auto accident—injured	
Earl Best, Edmeston, N. Y.	130.00	Guy Stevens, Homer, N. Y.	80.00
Auto accident—fractured jaw and ribs		Auto accident—fractured knee	
Frank Monteleone, Highland, N. Y.	130.00	William Haase, Alden, N. Y.	130.00
Auto collision—fractures, lacerations		Auto collision—fractured knee	
Sarah A. Avery, Colrain, Mass.	130.00	Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, Boscawen, N. H.	60.00
Auto skidded, struck tree—fract. arm, leg		Auto collision—injured	
William Greene, So. Waterford, Me.	10.00	Lillian Heater, Sussex, N. J.	130.00
Thrown from auto—bruised head, shoulder		Auto collision—injured leg	
Thorald Weidman, Rensselaerville, N.Y.	25.71	Willard T. DeGolyer, Castile, N. Y.	24.28
Accident—injured		Auto collision—brain concussion, cuts	
Natalie Zopora, Manchester, N. H.	30.00	Walter Arndt, Lockport, N. Y.	50.00
Struck by auto—fractured leg		Auto overturned—fractured collarbone	
Joshua Phillips, Big Flats, N. Y.	130.00	Andrew A. Wahl, Est., Cooperstown, N.Y.	1000.00
Auto collision—scalp cut, brain concussion		Train struck auto—mortality	
Herman E. Smith, Bridgeport, Vt.	37.50	Alfred J. Armitage, R. 2, Ithaca, N.Y.	20.00
Wagon accident—injured foot		Struck by auto—brain concussion	
Robert Bridge, Bridgeport Corners, Vt.	14.28	Antonio Capone, Sussex, N. J.	30.00
Wagon accident—injured rib		Auto collision—injured forehead	
Mrs. Mira Bradford, Gt. Barrington, Mass.	14.28	James B. Murray, W. Winfield, N. Y.	35.00
Auto collision—injured elbow and hip		Auto accident—injured leg	
Sarah Densmore, Endicott, N. Y.	30.00	Clintone Netnaway, Howes Cave, N. Y.	130.00
Auto accident—brain concussion		Sleigh accident—injured leg	
Elmer Baker, Wales Center, N. Y.	15.00	Erma Bennett, Freehold, N. J.	12.86
Manure spreader accident—head contusion		Auto accident—contusions and abrasions	
Charles Race, Hillsdale, N. Y.	25.00	T. F. Leonard, Monticello, N. Y.	21.43
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Struck by auto—fractured collarbone	
Charles Tooley, Cowlesville, N. Y.	30.00	Virgil A. Darrow, Moravia, N. Y.	12.50
Struck by auto—inj. shoulder, leg, wrist		Tractor accident—burns	
Floyd M. Neal, New Hartford, N. Y.	20.00	Wm. Malone, Meshoppen, Pa.	50.00
Truck accident—injured hand and back		Thrown from truck—sprains, inj. kidney	
Mark M. Holbrook, Wells River, Vt.	10.00	James Dinagen, Pascoag, R. I.	130.00
Thrown from dump cart—injured hip		Truck struck auto—cuts, bruises	
James Rogler, Youngsville, N. Y.	42.86	Edwin Foster, New Suffolk, N. Y.	40.00
Auto collision—fractured rib		Auto struck tree—fractured ribs, cuts	
T. J. Ryan, Aurora, N. Y.	27.14	Eva Skeet, Basom, N. Y.	30.00
Auto struck tree—contusions, lacerations		Auto collision—sprained wrist, cuts	
		George Fisher, New Paltz, N. Y.	48.00
		Manure wagon accident—sprained knee	

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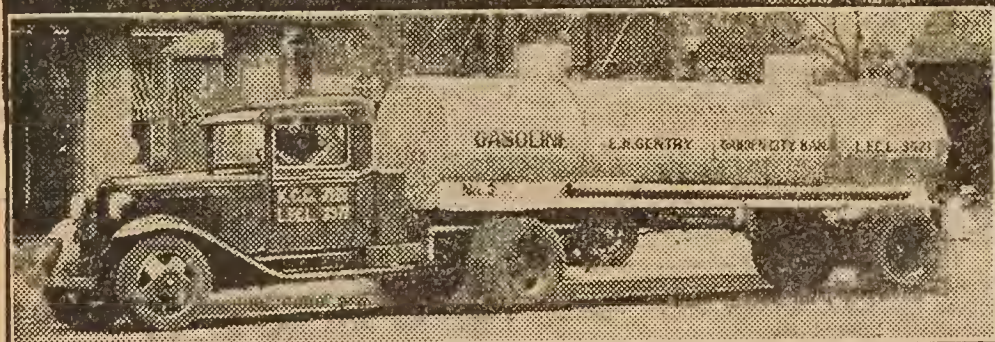
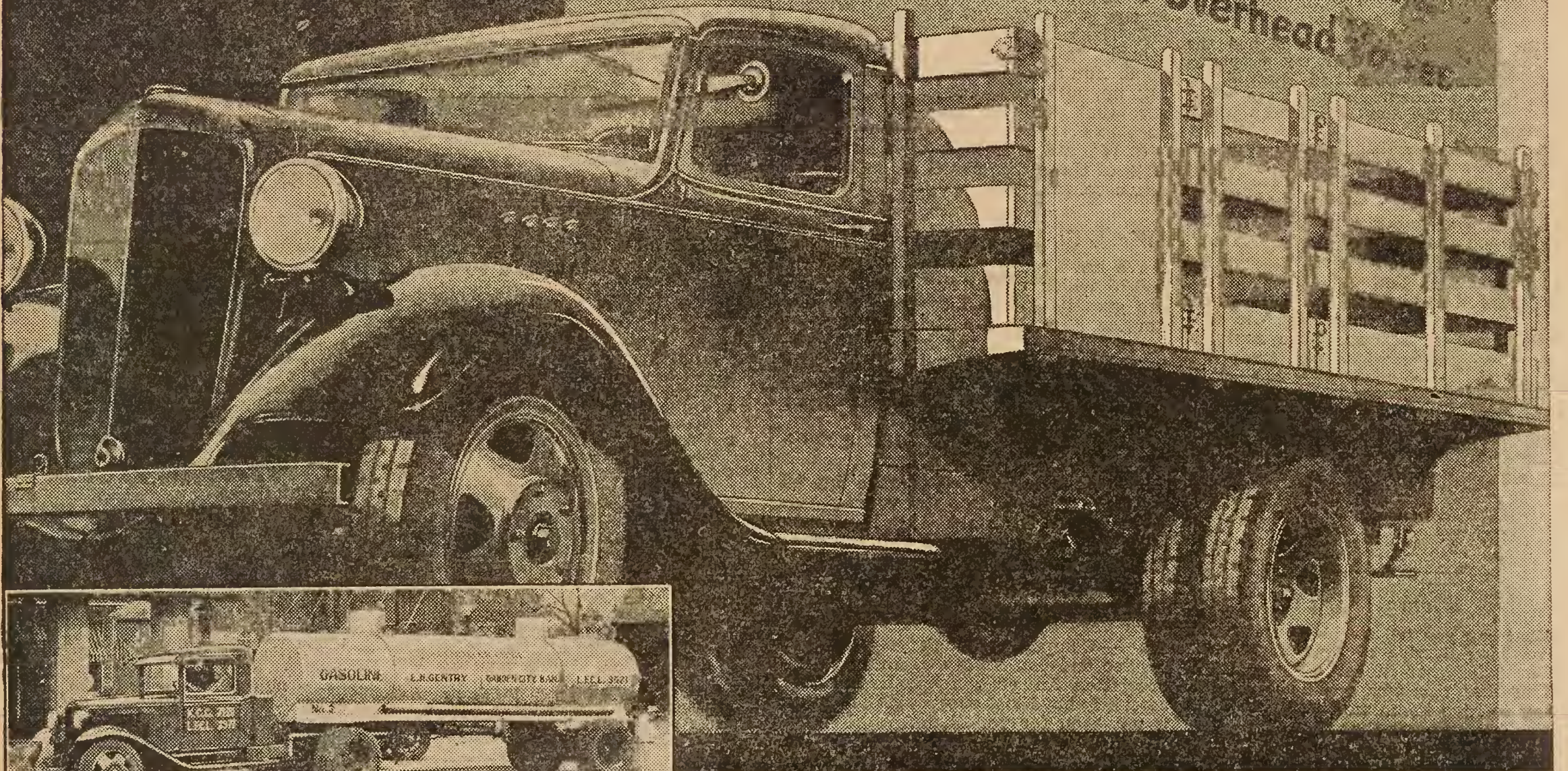
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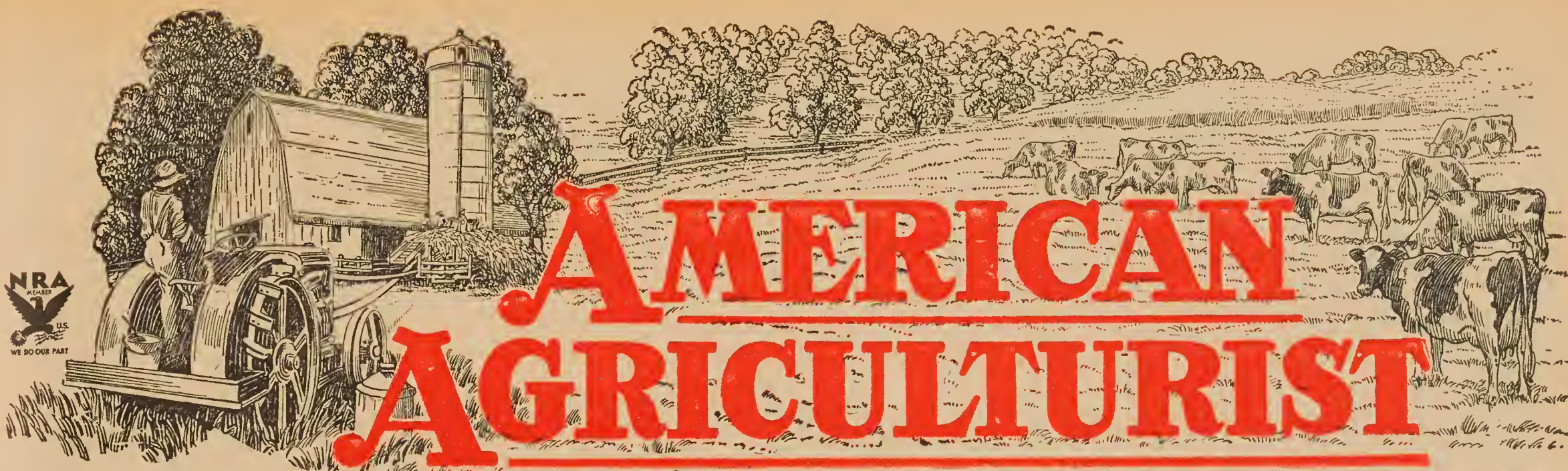
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TRUCK**



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Everybody, everywhere, has something good to say about the big, husky Chevrolet—and for several natural reasons: Chevrolet is selling more trucks than any other manufacturer. *It's the leader in popularity!* Chevrolet is using less gas and oil than any other! *It's the leader in economy!* Chevrolet is making a greater name for itself—in dependability and long life—than any other. *It's the leader in reputation—and quality!* And squarely behind this triple leadership stands one highly significant fact: The Chevrolet truck is the only valve-in-head design Six in the low-price field! Valve-in-head design—for the MOST power out of the LEAST gas. Valve-in-head design—for easy servicing of the motor, and small repair costs! *SIX cylinders*—for lowest gas consumption, lowest oil consumption, and lowest cost for upkeep and repairs! Protect your hard-earned dollars—save with a Chevrolet farm truck—the lowest-priced Six-cylinder truck on the market today.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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August 18, 1934

Published Every Other Week



FAIR TIME IS OFTEN THE ONLY CHANCE ONE HAS TO RENEW AULD LANG SYNE BY VISITING WITH FRIENDS WHOM ONE HAS NOT SEEN IN A YEAR

A Visit with Editor Ed

FAIR TIME thirty years ago was a real event for country folk, young and old. Every one got up an hour earlier than usual and the men hurried through the chores, while the last squawk of the rooster showed the preparations of the women for the picnic luncheon. How roosters must curse farm holidays, visiting ministers, and threshing and silo filling gangs!

Although there were a few automobiles, it was still the day of the horse, and most of the people rode behind the old farm work horses. There were the fancy surreys, the shiny buggies, a few dog carts, but most frequent of all were the

AT THE RIGHT: Miss Teresa Grassi, of Pine Plains, N. Y., with her champion 4-H baby beef Angus steer, shown at the New England Exposition in Springfield, in 1933. This steer was judged by Professor D. J. Kays, of Columbus, Ohio. It was sold to the Atlantic & Pacific stores for a world's record price of \$11.15 per pound. The sale was made on the Exposition Grounds last fall. The steer weighed 915 pounds, and the little girl received \$10,202.25, which has been set aside for her education.

FAIR TIME Again—LET'S GO!

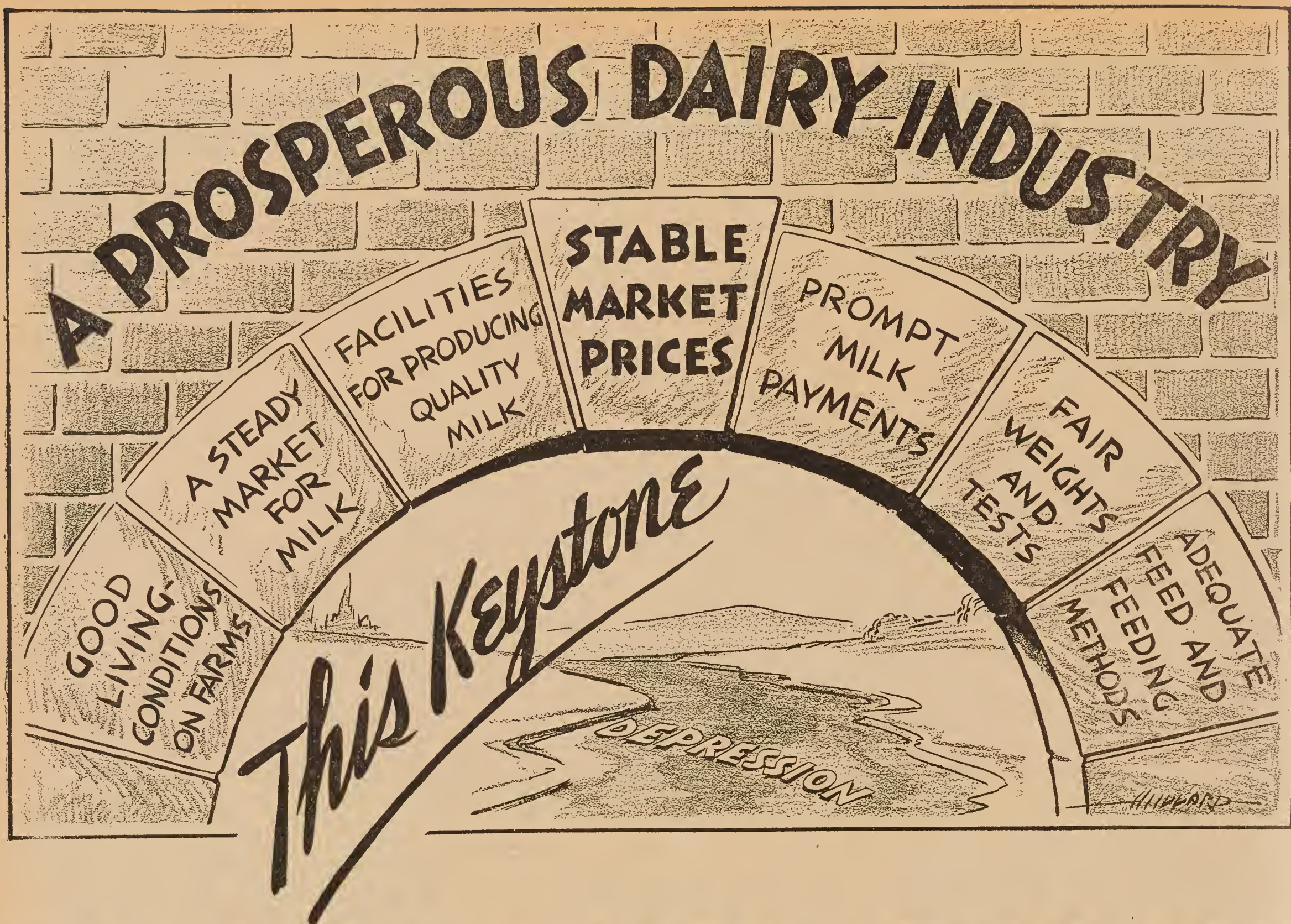


Meet Miss Clyde Williamson and her champion Guernsey at the New Jersey State Fair. Miss Williamson is a 4-H Club member. The love of and respect for farm life that the Fairs, the 4-H and Young Farmers' Clubs, are putting into the hearts of country boys and girls is insuring the future success of agriculture and of rural life.

old farm "democrats" loaded to the gunwales with Pa, Ma, and all the kids. Out of the hills and valleys they came, a long stream from every direction. Over them rose a thick cloud of dust, filling nose, mouth, and eyes—but what did a little thing like that matter! They were on their way to the Fair, seeking happiness as a thirsty man seeks water.

I won't mention any names but I have known country boys now dignified business and professional men whom I have seen at county fairs, eating taffy and looking blissfully into the eyes of a country maiden, who was also eating taffy and just as blissfully returning the look. What a lot of fun we used to have, but no more than young folks have nowadays. It can be just as much fun to go to a Fair today as it ever was. All depends on the spirit in which you go. Of course, modern transportation being what it is we do not need so many Fairs. But in enlarging the Fair, care must be taken not to sacrifice the things that made fair time a real event before the days of the automobile.

In recent years, it has been my privilege to attend many (Turn to Page 16)



IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO YOU

The keystone of a prosperous dairy industry is a stable market price structure. When milk prices break, the break continues back to the farmer—and the farmer takes the loss.

The quickest and surest way to break markets is for one farmer to sell his milk cheaper than his neighbor. For when a dealer BUYS his milk cheaper—he can SELL it cheaper—without cutting his own profit. And when he sells it cheaper, or gives a higher fat test milk at the same price, other dealers must do the same.

To avoid this ruinous competition, which injures all, the Dairy Industry demanded state control. From the start the Control Board realized that stable milk prices in every market were necessary. To effect this, minimum prices to be paid the farmer were established.

But selfish interests started immediately to defeat the purpose of the State.

Laws were evaded through the establishment of subsidiary business corporations.

Local "company co-operatives" were formed, in many cases for the same evasive purpose.

Unfair deductions were imposed on the farmer. Delayed milk payments and wrong weights and tests were resorted to.

And all to the end that such dealers might gain a buying advantage which would enable them to SELL milk cheaper.

These unfair practices must not be encouraged. They must not even be tolerated. We must all realize that any action on the part of any dairy farmer which tends to weaken the price structure is a step toward the ruin of the dairy industry—for it but forces other farmers to defend their own markets.

The defense of our industry, bolstered by the Control Board, rests in our hands—the hands of all dairy farmers.

WE BELIEVE THAT ONE OR MORE TRUE FARMER CO-OPERATIVES, WITH ALL DAIRYMEN AS MEMBERS, WORKING TOGETHER COULD PREVENT THIS THREATENED DEMORALIZATION. A FEDERAL MARKETING AGREEMENT BLENDING CLASSIFICATIONS COULD ALSO PREVENT IT.

Published by

**THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

HEART GIRTH, *not Dairy Wedges,* *Tells the Story*



Side view of a three-year-old heifer showing excellent heart girth which means constitutional strength. Notice the almost perfect blending of the neck and shoulders and the fullness on the floor of the chest. This heifer is well sprung through the fore-ribs, which gives perfect blending of the shoulders into the body. Her fore-ribs are deep and the floor of the chest is full and strong. She is just completing a record of 20,000 pounds of milk and 730 pounds of butterfat. Because of her constitutional strength, she is headed for a long productive life, with a potentiality of 30,000 pounds of milk as a 5-year-old. Contrast this good individual, with her splendid heart girth, with the side view of the 3-year-old in the picture at the right.

AT THE RIGHT: Side view of 3-year-old heifer showing a poor heart girth. Note that she is flat through the fore-ribs, lacks depth in the heart girth, and is cut-up on the floor of the chest. She is a better than average individual, producing 13,000 pounds of milk and 450 pounds of butterfat with her first calf; but because of her lack of good constitution, as indicated by her poor heart girth, we cannot expect a long productive life from her nor that she will ever raise her present record materially.



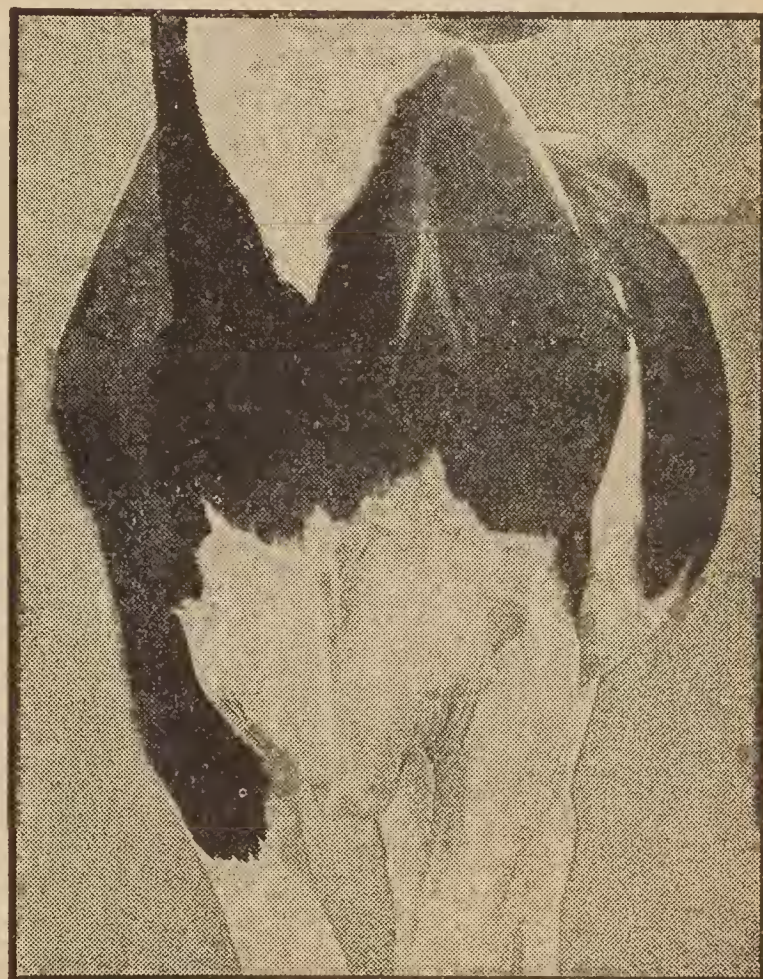
In comparing the strength of heart girth of two cows, it is best to study them from three different views. Standing directly behind the cow and looking down over the top-line, the fore-ribs should be well sprung and blend in full, strong and smooth with the shoulders. When studying from the side for heart girth, the fore-ribs should be deep, full back of the fore-arm, and level on the floor of the chest. And when standing in front of the animal, the fore-legs should be placed well apart, and the chest should be full but clean and refined and show good width.

The pictures on this page illustrate good and poor heart girth when viewed from the side and from in front. Each of the individuals is a three-year-old heifer, bred and developed in the same herd. Both sets of pictures were taken with the same camera and at the same distance. Therefore, the differences that you see in the pictures would be observed in the animals themselves. Study these pictures and their explanations, and then compare the heart girth of your own animals with their production and I think you will agree with my point.



By
E. S. HARRISON
Assistant Professor
Animal Husbandry,
Cornell University.

Front views of the same two three-year-old heifers whose side views are shown above. These animals show striking differences in heart girth. Even an inexperienced cow man could easily tell which of these cows is headed for a long productive life. Contrast the blending of the neck and shoulders of these two individuals, the width between the fore-legs, and the fullness on the floor of the chest. The animal at the left has these good characteristics. Heart girth denoting constitutional strength is far more important than the so-called dairy wedges.



THE EDITORIAL PAGE

Dutch Elm Disease Spreading

CAN you imagine America, particularly the Northeast, without the majestic elm? Dutch Elm Disease is spreading. About 1,100 diseased trees have been found in New York, nearly half of them in the southeastern part of the State, chiefly in Westchester County. This is more than twice the number of trees that was anticipated when the State started its campaign to find and remove affected trees. New Jersey and Connecticut are also finding blighted elms.

The appropriation made last winter by the New York State Legislature to destroy diseased elms has been exhausted. On August 3rd, Governor Lehman asked the special session of the Legislature for \$155,000 to combat the blight. We hope the Legislature will grant this appropriation for the matter is vital.

Professor Glen W. Herrick, of the Department of Entomology at Cornell University, urges everyone to inspect his elm trees for signs of the deadly disease. It is imperative to eradicate infected trees by cutting and burning both the tree and the stump during the summer. Leaving the trees standing in the winter will permit the production of billions of beetles which will carry and spread the infection.

When Dutch Elm Disease affects a twig, the leaves wilt immediately, become dull green, and usually cling to the twig in a dried and shrivelled state. Tips of the dead twigs curl. When the twig itself is cut open, brown streaks are found running through it. If you discover any signs of the blight, cut twigs the size of a lead pencil and send them to the College of Agriculture or Experiment Station of your own State. Active cooperation on the part of owners of elm trees and of the general public may save one of America's priceless possessions.

Taxes Take Most of Your Income

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has just completed a survey of tax conditions in rural districts. The report is alarming and bears out what *American Agriculturist* has been saying for years about the unfair tax burden which the farmer is carrying.

The Bureau's findings show that real estate taxes claimed an average of 73% of all farmers' net cash incomes in 1932, or \$149.00 out of an average cash income of \$204.00 received by the farmer. Ten years' prior, in 1923, the average net cash income of the farmer was \$710.00, out of which \$190.00, or 26.8% went to pay his real estate taxes.

In its report, the Bureau discusses several remedies, including, first, some measure of consolidation of local government units; second, a straight cut in government revenue, necessitating a reduction in the functions of State and local governments; and, third, the substitution of other kinds of taxes to get away from the present dependence on real estate levies. All of these suggestions are good. The farmer's chief tax difficulty is local, but with the increasing expenditures of the State and Federal governments, he not only pays his ordinary direct real estate taxes but in addition he pays nearly as much as



The elms of Cornell — Imagine what either the city or country would be like without this glorious tree.

anybody else in indirect taxes. He cannot buy a gallon of gasoline, or purchase an automobile, or a pound of bacon, or any one of a hundred other things, without paying a tax, many times without even knowing it.

Some Hill Land is Excellent

Friend Editor Ed:—Before you condemn all of the hill land along the Catskill pike, just come up here and let me show you a farm that 15 years ago could hardly carry 8 cows and one team, and now sends out 10 full cans of milk daily. After you see this farm, maybe you will not worry much about marginal land.—W. C. M.

WE are not worrying about marginal lands in the East. It is the great stretches of semi-arid lands in the West that have added so tremendously to the surplus. It is these single-crop lands and farmers that require government subsidies, which the rest of us pay to keep them going.

No eastern farmer should be forced to quit his farm unless he wishes to, and not even then until it is certain he can do better somewhere else and not have to depend upon government charity. It is true, also, as our friend points out above, that there is much excellent hill land in the Northeast. We would be the last to condemn this good land or the excellent farmers who live upon it. On the other hand, there are wide areas here that should gradually go out of cultivation. Young farmers, or farmers from other sections who do not know how poor these lands are, should not be permitted to settle on such worthless acres and thereby receive a life sentence at hard labor, for little or no pay.

What the Gold Policy Did for You

"From February 1933 to February 1934, the price of gold was advanced 69% and the average dollar price of thirty important basic commodities, such as the grains, beef, pork, eggs, butter, cotton, wool, the metals, petroleum, etc., rose 67%.

"If the designers of a fire engine said it would lift a stream of water 69 feet, and actually lifted the stream 67 ft., you would say that the 'experiment' was a success. So would I.

"The farm organization leaders and the industrialists with whom they cooperate have consistently supported President Roosevelt in taking this courageous step. The vitalizing effect of the gold policy is well understood by farm organizations.

Through their official journals and through such publications as the *Prairie Farmer*, *Poe's Progressive Farmer*, and *American Agriculturist*, the rural population have a clearer conception of the importance of the money problem than many a big city banker.

"The difference for the farmer between gold at \$20.67 an ounce and \$35.00 an ounce is the difference between insolvency and having a surplus to buy a plow, paint, an automobile, and other things he needs. It means whether the game goes on or stops."

THE above was taken from a recent speech made by Representative Samuel B. Pettengill, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives. Mr. Pettengill also brought out the fact that gold at \$20.00 an ounce resulted in 6c cotton, while at \$35.00 an ounce it gives the cotton farmer 11c a pound.

There is not the least doubt that such recovery as we have had has been due almost entirely to the government's gold policy, and in many instances recovery has been held back by the government's — and especially the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's — other experiments. How unfortunate it is, therefore, that it now seems to be the policy to hold gold at \$35.00 an ounce, instead of raising the price to the legal limit of \$41.34. The farmer's crops are now being harvested. If he is to receive any benefit this season from the better prices which would result from increasing the price of gold, the increase must be made immediately.

Eastman's Chestnut

PROFESSOR R. H. JORDAN, Chairman of the Summer Session of Cornell University, tells a good story about a Husbands' Non-Work Club, which he claims has been organized at Cornell. In order to belong, a husband must prove that under no circumstances does he ever lift a finger to do a stroke of work for his wife, either in the home or in the garden or yard.

"But," I expostulated, "knowing women as I do, I don't see how you get any members!"

"Yes, we take in a nice lot of them," said Dr. Jordan, "and once in a while we expel one. Just the other night we had a member on the carpet. He claimed very vigorously that he was not guilty, and that he didn't do any work for his wife. But we had the goods on him. We had been watching him one night and caught him holding the lantern for his wife to pull weeds in the garden."

Will Frosted Foods ENDANGER Eastern Farming?

by GRACE
McMILLAN



“ONE REASON why I went to Florida last winter was to enjoy some fresh peas, egg plant, asparagus and green beans that I knew I couldn't get in the North. And I want to tell you that I was not disappointed. During my two weeks' stay at St. Petersburg I feasted on the finest vegetables that are grown. As I left the hotel I called the head waiter over to give him the customary tip and to compliment him on the excellent service and food, especially the vegetables that the hotel served. To my utter surprise he said, 'Those vegetables all came frozen from Boston, you know.' Here was I, one directly interested in the frosted foods industry and had been royally fooled by thinking I had been served vegetables only a few minutes from the garden.”

This little joke was unintentionally played on Mr. Lewis W. Waters, Vice President of General Foods Corporation, and it says more for the quality and flavor of frosted foods than the stranger to them appreciates. I was as surprised as he to learn that hotels located in the midst of fresh fruits and vegetables were using frosted products but it was explained by the economy of the latter. There is no spoilage or waste; if the cook makes a wrong guess as to the number that will want dinner today the food can be kept in its original package for a week, two weeks, or almost indefinitely, without any loss.

“How do you think frosted vegetables and fruits compare with fresh ones in food value?” I asked.

“We are not prepared to say just now how superior frozen foods are to fresh foods shipped in refrigerated cars or otherwise, but we have every reason to believe that the quickly frozen



Garden varieties of peas rather than canning varieties are grown for frosting. The speed with which they are handled and processed preserves both flavor and color.

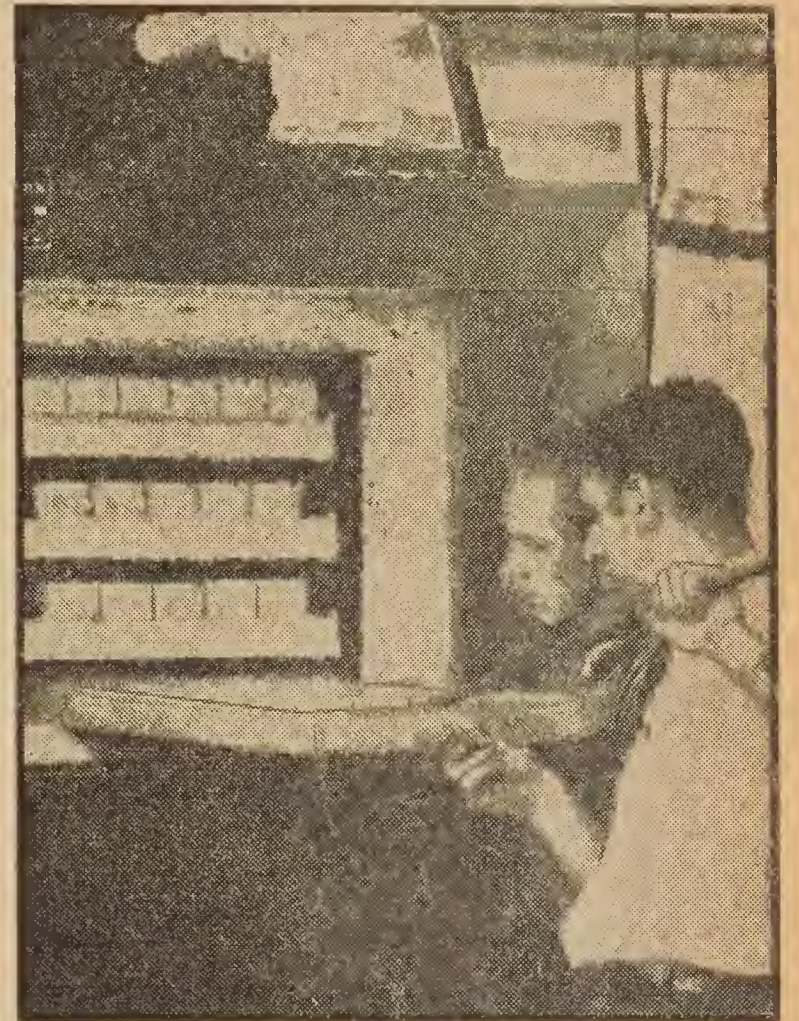
product retains food values that are lost when other methods to keep foods fresh are used. Take what is generally accepted as fresh spinach, peas, beans, or corn, for example. By the time they reach the city housewife they must have been picked at least half a day and often a whole day or two before. Delicately flavored vegetables like corn, asparagus, and peas begin to lose their sweetness and flavor as soon as they are picked and during the first six hours after picking they have lost entirely their indescribable freshness that is so desirable. In summer, of course, farm people have an abundance of fresh vegetables and fruit that cannot be made any better. But when winter comes it would be a wonderful thing if they could have stored away in a cold unit some of the garden vegetables and orchard fruits to help feed the family. I believe that day is coming.”

“But, Mr. Waters, how do you think spinach frozen in Oregon and shipped to us in the East can possibly be any fresher or as fresh as that grown in a nearby State and trucked into the market?” I asked.

“Ah! that's just the secret,” he said. “We control the length of time very, very carefully between the picking of the crop and the freezing

Peas by the truck and wagon-load from fields nearby the Snyder Packing Company at Albion, N. Y. Peas must be through the sub-zero frosting process within three hours after the vines are cut in the field.

BELOW: Adjacent to a lima bean field in New Jersey these men are placing packages of fresh beans into freezing trays in the portable multi-froster. Frosters of this kind go from one field to another by truck.



process. The length of time varies with different products but since you mentioned spinach, let's take that as an example. Spinach picked at nine o'clock in the morning must be in the quick freezing process by noon. This means that it has been thoroughly washed, waste leaves removed, and packaged in the meantime. When the housewife buys the spinach it is ready to cook and she has paid for no sand. She will also find that the color remains bright just as if her spinach had been picked from the garden and cooked immediately. This fact signifies that certain food elements have been retained that are lost in other methods.”

“That's very fine,” I said, “but are you sure you are doing the best thing in the world if you continue to make it easier and easier for the housewife to do her work. What is she going to do with all of her leisure time?”

Then Mr. Waters settled down in his chair and admitted that I had now struck his pet subject for conversation. “I think I can best illustrate why we are not concerning ourselves about what the young housewife is going to do with her spare time by citing an example in my own family. My mother used to make wonderful baking powder biscuits. And they were good! It was an art of which she was extremely proud and it filled a big place in her life. (Turn to Page 17)





Out on a Limb

Killing Insects Without Arsenicals

By Frank App



Frank App

I AM informed forty manufacturers are producing eighty brands of insecticides containing rotonone. This is a significant development. This material was placed on the market, in a commercial way, but a few years ago. This rapid development is a measure of our ability, as growers, to find a practical manner of handling spray residues for such products that do not lend themselves to washing. The Federal requirements which limit the amount of lead arsenate for products offered on the market, have necessitated the use of insecticides which are not poisonous to human beings and animals. A review of the steps which brought this insecticide into commercial use, is quite interesting. The use of derris root was recorded as early as 1747, but it is only after some of us were compelled to either discontinue the production of certain vegetable crops or find a substitute for arsenical sprays that the commercial value of rotonone was developed. Much credit is due the United States Department of Agriculture for bringing this material to the attention of the grower and the manufacturer so as to make it commercially valuable. The first commercial use of rotonone insecticide in the United States dates back to 1932. The tremendous expansion is worth our careful consideration when planning to control insects on vegetables to be marketed.

More Than Rotonone Alone

Rotonone insecticides should possess, in addition to rotonone, other ingredients which may be equally important or even more so, than rotonone itself. Consequently, when we speak of rotonone insecticides we usually think of

sustaining. This does not seem beyond possible achievement and is worth further investigation. The two tropical roots most frequently recorded as used for producing this type of insecticide, namely derris and cuba, should contain a minimum of 5 percent rotonone and 18 percent of total extractives. This material can then be diluted to the proper strength to be used either as a liquid spray or as a dust.

The relationship of rotonone to the total amount of extractives should not be much different from the above proportion. If the rotonone content of the root is too high, compared to the total amount of extractives, there is contained too little of the other insecticides associated with the rotonone, consequently it may not have so high an insecticidal value.

Insects Controlled by Rotonone

The Bureau of Entomology Experiment Stations are recommending the use of rotonone dust for cabbage worms, cabbage looper, diamond back Mexican bean beetle, celery leaf tier, melon worm, cucumber beetle, and more recently it appears as though a large number of others will be added to the list. Other insects which it appears may be controlled after we once learn more about the manufacture and use of rotonone dust or sprays, are flea beetles, leaf hoppers, thripes, plant lice, tomato horn worms, Colorado potato beetles, asparagus beetles, gray rose bugs, and many others.

In the manufacture of rotonone insecticides it is rather important that no alkaline substance be used for diluting, since it more quickly decomposes when it comes in contact with alkaline materials. Sulphur can be used satisfactorily, as well as clay and talc.

Manufacturers are seeking a combination that will furnish both a fungi-

human beings or domestic animals. Neither fruit nor vegetables need to be washed when sprayed or dusted with this material. Investigation is under way at the present time to produce these compounds synthetically.

How Rotonone Insecticides are Used

The application of rotonone insecticides is practical either through dust or liquid spray. We have used them successfully since 1932 on our cabbage crop. We have experimented with rotonone sprays and dust on celery, for corn ear worm, without success as yet. I am not sure whether this is due to the fact that this type of insecticide will not control the corn ear worm, or whether it is due to our not having an extract from a root possessing the proper proportion of insecticides. More recent information indicates that for some insects it is quite essential that rotonone be associated with some of the other insecticides found in the same root, and in the proper proportion as heretofore mentioned.

Yesterday I was discussing the use of rotonone dust with manufacturers of this material. They were able to give me the content of rotonone, but did not know the amount of total extractives.

In the light of our present information on insecticides derived from derris root, cuba root, and others, it seems essential that we purchase this form of insecticide on the basis of the total analysis of extracts the material contains as well as the total amount of rotonone.

Our results with rotonone on fruit for the control of codling moth have been negative. I am inclined to believe the materials we used were not stable enough for practical use as an insecticide for fruit. I believe, however, if it will control codling moth a way will be found to stabilize this material and make it commercially valuable in the orchard.

The cost of derris root insecticides, cuba insecticide and those of similar nature, is not expensive when compared to arsenicals.

Pyrethrum

While discussing known arsenical sprays we should not overlook pyrethrum, obtained from the flowers of a plant by that name. Its insecticidal value depends upon the presence of two organic poisons known as pyrethrins. This, too, is sold in two forms—extracts as well as dust. The extracts are usually too expensive to use in a commercial way—for the garden in home use they have a place.

Pyrethrum dusts are usually pyrethrum flowers ground and diluted with talc, clay or some other finely ground

material. These dusts should not contain less than 1/2 of 1 percent pyrethrins. They are more economical than the extract because they do not have the added expense of extracting. Pyrethrum, however, is a contact rather than a stomach insecticide.

* * *

Chain Stores

This morning there has come to my desk a publication by one of the leading chain stores, in which they seek to inform the growers and shippers of the influence taxation of the chain stores will have on the sale of food stuffs. The taxing of chain stores has been inaugurated in a number of states and municipalities, during the last few years; it is frequently called the "anti-chain store tax." This is a movement which has a very definite bearing upon the interests of the producer, if not the consumer.

Some years ago while I was chairman of a committee to investigate the margin required for selling the fruits and vegetables produced by the New Jersey farmers, I found the chain stores were very influential in determining the amount of this margin. The independent stores indicated that they tried to fol-

low the chain store in prices because of competition. Insofar as this is true, chain stores have set the margin between the producer and consumer. If, on the other hand, we add to the chain stores' expenses by burdensome taxes we will increase the margin for selling, between the producer and the consumer, with a fixed overhead that is another inelastic link which will stand in the way of an elastic system of marketing. On the other hand, we must remember that the chain stores have been accused of lowering producers' prices by putting farm commodities on sale as leaders, compelling independents to compete and buy at a lower price so as to allow competition. Practices of this type are quite undesirable. However, if the chain store furnishes a sound system of merchandising, I believe it is our duty to see that they follow a sound policy insofar as it is possible for the grower to influence such a policy.

Considerable controversy exists because some chain stores sell milk for less than the distributors who deliver from the dairy wagon to the consumer direct. Here we have a different principle of merchandising. If the chain store takes over the duties of distributing milk—we substitute one organized retailer for another. Merchandising of fruits, vegetables and poultry products does not take so direct a route as milk which dairymen are now selling to the organized retailer. Whether this organized retailer should be the present large dairy distributing companies or the chain stores, may be a matter of difference of opinion. I wonder whether the answer does not lie in the willingness of our large dairy companies to build a more elastic system of merchandising. It would seem that we have a very large interest in any system of taxation which will affect our returns.



We use a three row bean planter and three row cultivators for producing large acreages of lima beans.

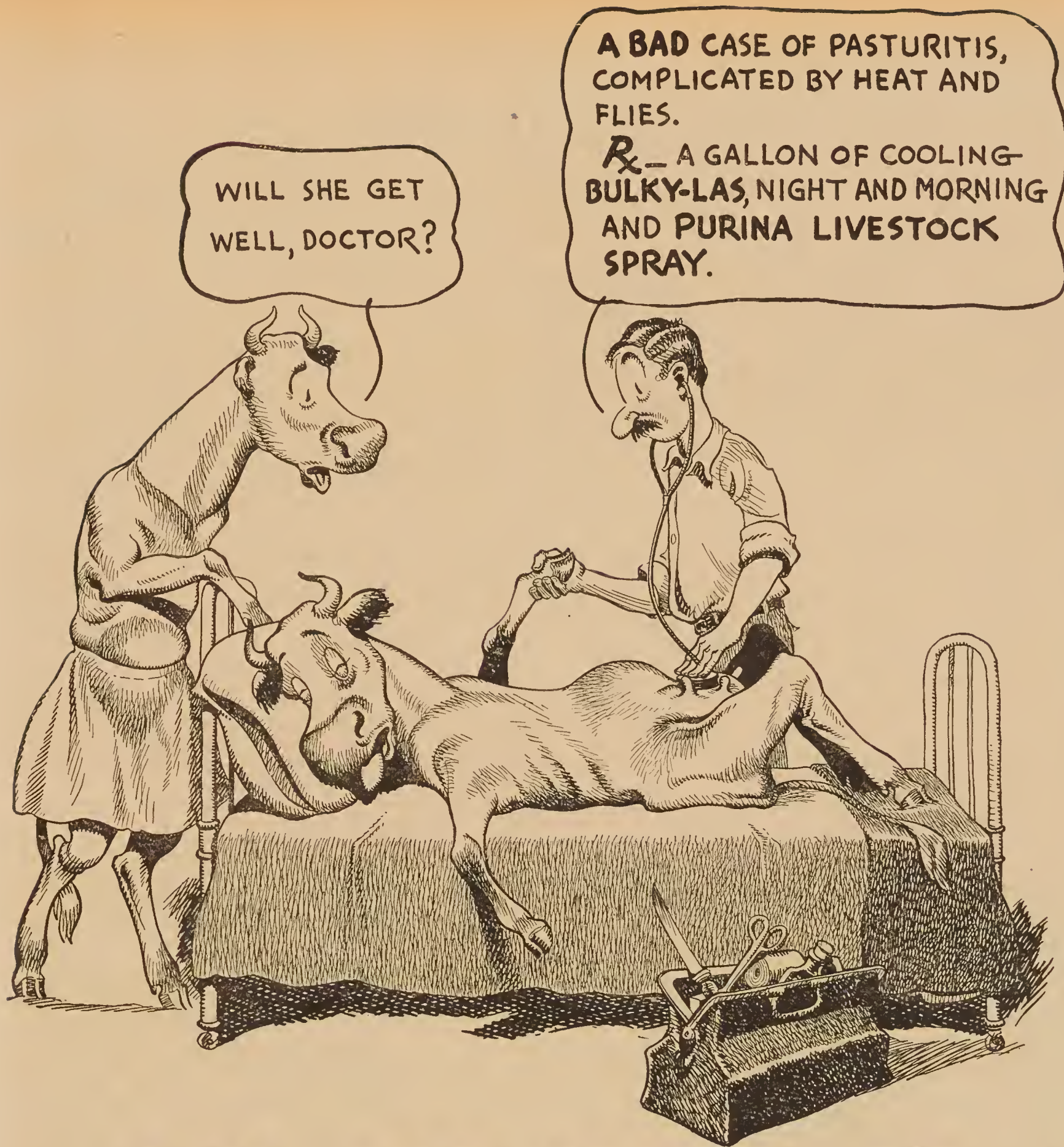


The Bureau of Entomology Experiment Stations are recommending the use of rotonone dust for cabbage worms, cabbage looper, diamond back Mexican beetle, celery leaf tier, melon worm, and cucumber beetle, and it looks as though others will be added to the list.

rotonone and related products which are associated with rotonone in the roots from which it is extracted. Two of these are known as deguelin and tephrosin. These, with rotonone, occur in a number of tropical plants such as derris root, cuba root and possibly in plants of the United States. It would be a wonderful contribution to agriculture if we could develop plants that would produce our own insecticides, and in that way make agriculture more self

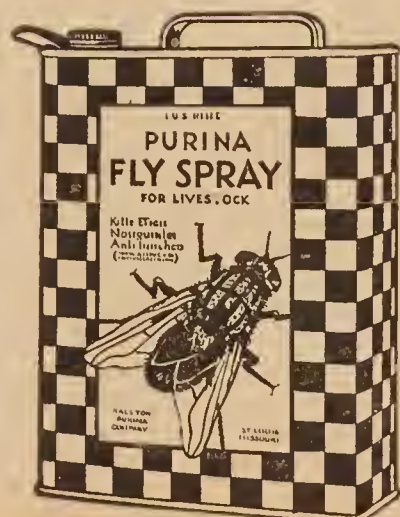
cide and insecticide, when both are needed.

According to the Bureau of Entomology, rotonone as an insecticide is more toxic than pyrethrum to many insects. It is fifteen times as toxic to bean aphids as pure nicotine, and thirty times as toxic as lead arsenate to certain caterpillars, yet so far as known rotonone and insecticides that are associated with it in roots, such as deguelin and tephrosin, will not harm



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R_x— FOR DROPSY OF THE MILK FLOW...one gallon of cooling Bulky-Las night and morning with all the water the cow will drink. (Better provide an extra gallon of water per cow.) A liberal application of Purina Livestock Spray externally. Then watch for immediate improvement!



PURINA MILLS
BUFFALO
N. Y.



TO MY FRIENDS:

I'M DELIGHTED with the spread of the Crusading Spirit. And I'm delighted, too, with the letters that readers of this column are sending me.

One farm boy wrote: "I have a picture of Sir Galahad hanging in my room. Underneath are these words: 'My Strength is as the Strength of Ten, because my Heart is Pure.' I am trying to be a Crusader."

■ ■ ■ ■

A FRIEND sent me a copy of "Bertrand of Brittany," who was one of the great men of the 14th century and who long and truly served his king. When Bertrand was dying he called for his sword. For a long time he gazed at it, then said to an attendant:

"I have asked myself while looking at this sword whether or not I have failed to use it well. Others, perhaps, would have made better use of it. Yet you will tell the King that while I am grieved not to have served him longer, I die feeling that no one could have served him more faithfully."

"A tinge of regret then clouded his voice: 'You, my Lord Marshall—I beg you to take back the sword that the King committed to me and return it to him. He will know how to dispose of it.'

"Bertrand then kissed it on the hilt and gave it up."

"Upon receipt of the sword and of the sad message of Bertrand's death, the king ordered that a lamp be kept lighted day and night before the dead warrior's tomb."

"Nominatus est usque ad extrema terrae." (His name was known to ends of the earth.)

■ ■ ■ ■

SIR GALAHAD's purity and strength inspired an American farm boy to finer living.

Bertrand of Brittany was such a great soldier that he lighted a fire destined to burn forever, even after the actual flame went out.

But Galahad and Bertrand are not the only ones worthy to inspire others to finer living. I know of scores of men who are doing humble things which lift them out of the ordinary crowd.

One is a dairyman in Maryland who wrote me of his novel idea of operating an Ice-Cream-and-Milk-Stand along the highway. He built an attractive stand which was inviting to motorists' eyes. They stopped and bought ice cream and milk. Already there's enough business to keep his two girls, dressed in spotless white, busy through the afternoons and evenings.

The second is a young poultryman out West who got the idea of peddling eggs from door to door. He sold only choice, uniform eggs. He dressed in a spic and span white apron and cap. He painted a basket snowy white from which he delivered his eggs. He made eggs look so fresh and clean that housewives wanted them, and gladly paid a premium to get them.

■ ■ ■ ■

DON'T THINK that the only Crusaders lived years ago. Today more than ever Crusading opportunities are at your doors. You don't have to be a Galahad or a Bertrand. You don't have to settle new lands, pioneer an ocean flight, or search out new continents like Admiral Byrd. You can do something about new farm products. You can Crusade with better eggs and richer milk. Then there's honey, preserves, cheese and sausages waiting to be packed and sold in a new way.

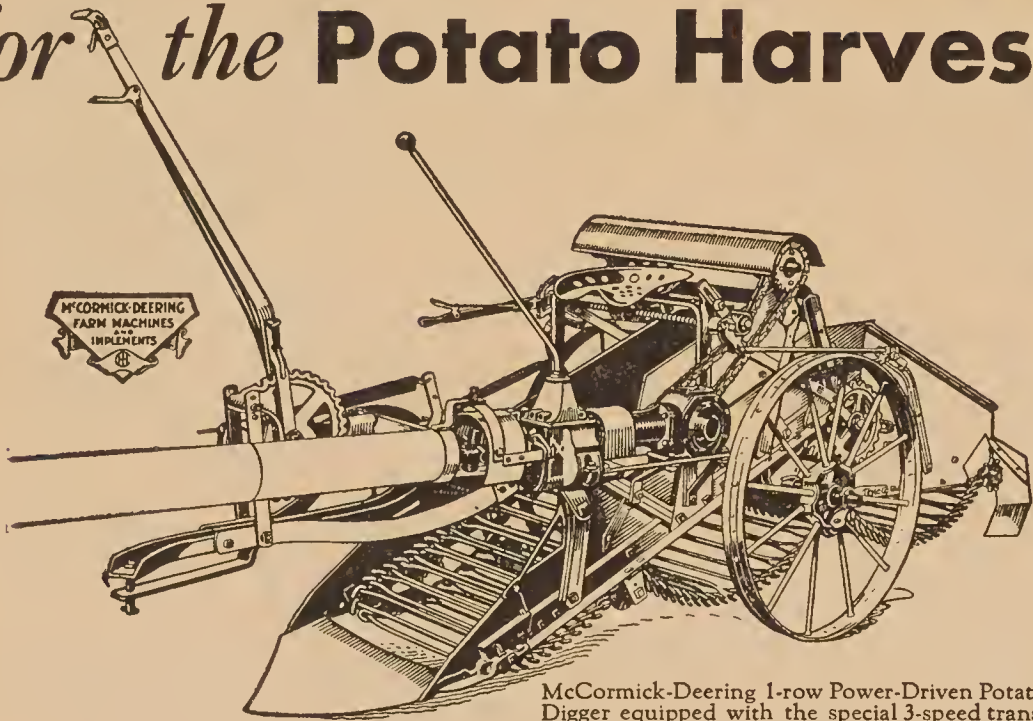
It's fine to have our heads in the clouds and dream of the old Crusaders; but let's never forget to keep our feet solidly on the earth, and crusade in this modern world with milk, and eggs, and honey, cheese, sausages, and all the other things that you great American farmers are producing.

Isalute you, Modern Crusaders. I remind you that ideas and ideals make the truly great Crusader. And I ask you, what Crusading job are you daring to do?

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
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MCCORMICK-DEERING POTATO DIGGERS provide an efficient, low-cost method of harvesting the potato crop. A variety of horse-drawn and power-driven diggers are available to meet every requirement of potato growers. There are seven horse-drawn diggers. Three are 6-foot diggers and three are 7-foot. All have 22-inch elevators except the No. 9 which has a 26-inch elevator. Special tractor hitches can be secured. There is also a digger for small acreages.

Power-driven diggers in the McCormick-Deering line are built in 1-row and 2-row models, both 7-foot in size, with 26-inch elevators. Power to operate the elevating mechanism is obtained from the tractor engine through the power take-off. In some soil conditions it is necessary to be able to change the speed of the elevator quickly. This is provided for in these diggers by an automobile-type transmission with three forward speeds and one reverse which can be supplied as an attachment.

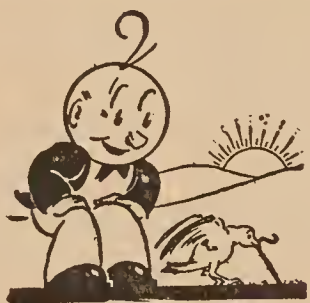
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WANTED: GIRL between 20 and 30 years of age for general housework in Westchester County home, 20 miles from New York City. Three small daughters in family. When replying state age, religion, experience, and wages expected.
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12 guaranteed bulbs (value 25c) for only 10c postpaid; 125 bulbs postpaid for \$1.00. All colors mixed. Burpee's Bulb Book FREE. Best guide to Fall planting.
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Premier, Dunlap, \$4.00. Aberdeen, Big Joe, Brandywine, Gandy, Wm. Belt, \$4.50. Fairfax, Dorsett, \$5.50. Everbearing, Mastodon, Progressive, \$5. All per 100. Prepaid, 300 miles. Also Runner Plants. Other varieties. Catalogue free.
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J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

"A FOOD fit for God and His angels," was the way Rev. Clayton Comstock described milk at a Milk Sunday service in the Seneca Castle Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the same Sunday morning Rev. Otis V. Wheeler was preaching at a Milk Sunday service in East Henrietta Baptist Church. He definitely proved

that the trouble facing the dairy industry in this country is underconsumption. He cited that in Finland the annual per capita consumption of milk is 84 gallons; in Sweden and Switzerland, 70 gallons; in Denmark, 60 gallons, and in the United States only 55 gallons.

The Milk Sunday idea continues to spread. Rev. George N. Gates, Pastor of the Federated Church at Sennett, Cayuga County, will hold a

similar service in September. Frank Riley, former Secretary of the State Grange, is cooperating in arrangements and it is expected Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League, will participate. Arnold Davis of Livonia is making plans at Livonia, N. Y., and in several other communities plans are beginning to take shape.

Milk Sunday services took place last Sunday (Aug. 12) at Oxford in Chenango County and Waterville in Oneida County, N. Y. The Waterville service was conducted in the morning in the Methodist Church, with a sermon on "Milk and Farm Independence" by Rev. C. F. Miller. The Oxford service was conducted in the evening in the Oxford High School auditorium, with Charles H. Baldwin, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, as the main speaker.

Preparations for both of the services were conducted by committees representing all of the farm organizations. On the committee at Waterville were Brayton Fuller of Marcy, president of the Oneida County Farm and Home Bureau Association; George Jones of Westmoreland, Master of Pomona Grange; I. M. Charleton, director of the Morrisville State Agricultural School; George Bush of Utica, Farm Bureau manager; Mrs. Walter I. Thomson of Holland Patent, chairman of the Home Bureau; Mrs. Ralph

Davies of Paris Station, secretary of the Home Bureau; Floyd Pauter of Utica, division representative of the Dairymen's League.

The Oxford service was sponsored by a committee headed by Fred M. Vogelsang, agricultural teacher in the Oxford High School. It had the backing of the Dairymen's League, independent producers, Sheffield's, Bordens', the Grange, Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, churches and Rotary Club. It was a countywide service, with other churches in the county closing and urging their members to attend. Milk was served in the cafeteria of the school after the service.

At East Henrietta Raymond Peters, Master of Monroe County Pomona Grange, complimented Rev. Fred E. Dean for conducting the first Milk Sunday service in Greece Baptist Church, and L. B. Skeffington of the *American Agriculturist* staff for suggesting the idea.

The service at East Henrietta was sponsored by a committee of Pittsford Grange, including Ross C. Ladd, Mrs. Alma Baetzel and Clarence Matthews. Participants included Mrs. Jessie Howard Stietz, Field Secretary of the Tuberculosis and Health Association of Monroe County; Howard Stone, Farm Bureau Director; Robert Woodhull of Webster, State Grange Deputy, and the following Grange Masters: Elmer Welch, Pittsford; Wallace Habecker, Mendon; Merle Bushman, Henrietta; George Wilson, Fairport, and Henry A. Bowman, former Webster Master.

(Continued on Page 13)



L. B. Skeffington



"There's gold in that bottle," William J. Wood, left, Pittsford Dairymen, remarked at the conclusion of the East Henrietta Milk Sunday service. Others from left are: Robert Woodhull, State Grange Deputy; Rev. Otis V. Wheeler, and D. J. Howard, Treasurer of Pittsford Grange.



"Practising what they preach." A cooling draught after the Seneca Castle Milk Sunday service. From left: Ted H. Townsend of the Dairymen's League News; Prof. P. J. Parrott, Vice-director of the Geneva Experiment Station; Charles R. White, President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Rev. Clayton Comstock, Pastor, and J. Franklin Bonner, Secretary of the Monroe County Regional Planning Board and of the Lake Ontario Country Association.

Sass and Applesass

Boy Wants Home on Farm

My husband died in 1929 and I was left with two grandsons. I must break up my home soon as all of our finances have crashed, and I am no longer able to help these little boys.

I wonder if you could find a good home for the oldest boy. He is strong, intelligent, and good. He is 14 years old and has passed the 8th Grade. I want to place him with a farmer who will teach him and not drive him, and I wish it would be out towards Geneva, N. Y., as I expect to go there in the early fall.—Mrs. L. G., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Any farmer who would like to consider taking this boy into his home can obtain further information by writing *American Agriculturist*, 415 Lexington Ave., New York City. We are always glad to help out in cases of this kind where we can.

* * *

Who Had the First Sweet Corn?

In one of your issues published in the spring, a sweet corn grower asked for reports of those who had early sweet corn. I would like to mention that I sold 2 dozen Saturday, July 21, at 30 cents a dozen. This is the earliest date I have ever had corn and I know of no one else who is selling it except myself. Of course Pennsylvania corn has been sold here for some time.—Raymond B. Forbes, Oswego, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: A friend at Oneonta wrote us that he had corn on July 15th. Another had it on July 15th at Ithaca. I had it at Ithaca on July 22nd. Who beat these records this far north?—E. R. E.

* * *

He Knew "Addison," the Old Squire's Grandson

I have followed your stories by Dr. C. A. Stephens with the greatest interest. I enclose one from an old Youth's Companion which you may see fit to reprint. It would seem that some of our recent experiments in artificial curing of hay are not so new as we imagine.

I have been especially interested in these stories because "Addison," whom Stephens constantly refers to, was none other than my old instructor in Zoology at Yale, Professor Addison E. Verrill, who died two or three years ago.—F. N. P., Conn.

* * *

Better Markets for Hudson Valley Apples

WE in the Hudson Valley can grow apples that are superior to those from the Pacific Northwest. Why, then, do we lose so much of the fancy apple trade to growers who must ship so great a distance to market? The reason is that we have not been driven by necessity to a standard pack, while they have. I do not believe that there is true economy in waiting for necessity to drive us to better marketing methods. We have perhaps become somewhat tired of hearing the word co-operation in connection with suggestions for agricultural progress. The fact nevertheless remains that we must have definite cooperative action, if we are to place a standardized Hudson Valley apple on the fresh fruit market.

Successful cooperative associations are already in existence in many of our Valley apple communities. We must organize more of these local or district cooperatives. Then, we must place over the operations and conduct of all of these locals, one central marketing agency for Hudson Valley apples. The purpose of such a central agency shall be to:

1. Establish and regulate a standard Hudson Valley pack for all apples sold through the agency.
2. Advertise in every way the superior qualities of Hudson Valley apples. Use display space in city newspapers and periodicals as well as cards in subway and railway cars. This is beyond the financial reach of the individual grower, but it can be done cooperatively. Have

special store displays and window displays. Use poster advertising, especially in the schools. Provide speakers for health talks in the schools, for publicity lectures in Womans Clubs, Rotary Clubs and the like.

3. Create for use in advertising work and on the containers of all Hudson Valley apples packed under the agencies standards, a distinctive official label or trade-mark.
4. Investigate the possibilities of new outlets for Hudson Valley apples, such as the coin venders now in use in the State buildings in Albany, and soda fountain apple juice presses.
5. Develop outlets for second and cull grade fruit through producing quality products, such as Hudson Valley brands of pasteurized apple juice, apple sauce, apple candy, jellies and jams. Make the quality of these products consistent with that of the standardized fresh fruit, and sell them under the same agency trade-mark.
6. Provide a prompt and efficient marketing service through branches in the larger market centers. Sell and deliver direct from the agency to the retailer. Compete with the apples from the Pacific Northwest on the same basis by which they have developed their trade—that is—a standard uniform product that is readily available from the retailers' view-point.

This is in brief the broad program of economy that we must consider carefully in the interest of the future prosperity of our Hudson Valley apple growers. Lower prices are here to stay and we must adapt our farm business to them. There is economy in cutting production costs only when such cuts are consistent with the production of the highest quality of fruit. There is economy in more careful harvesting, grading and packing. There is economy too in stimulating consumer demand through standardized marketing, and well-focused advertising. This situation is one which demands organization and cooperative effort. By this means only can we satisfactorily stabilize our industry. Is it not sound reasoning that there is more to be gained through such action at this time than can possibly be gained later or when necessity has us in its stern grasp?—G. M. C., New York.

* * *

Appreciates Flowers

For several years I have been a reader of your *American Agriculturist*. I like the Editorial Page, also "With the A.A. Homemaker" and Aunt Janet's Corner. I was especially interested in the article by Editor Ed on "Fun With Flowers."

Since a child, I have always loved flowers, and have raised them to some extent, although lack of time has prevented me from having as many as I would like. I think there is no wild flower in Massachusetts that holds the place of favoritism of the trailing arbutus, or "May Flower" as we always call it here. There is no perfume from any wild flower that grows about us to be compared with it, unless it is that of the beautiful "swamp pink" or pink azalea that is found from "Maine to Illinois," to quote from Chester Reed's "Flower Guide." The water lily's perfume is exquisite too, and some think those of the arbutus and water lily are similar.

For over forty years I have lived in the country, where I can see wild flowers and hear the song sparrow early in the morning, and the whip-poor-will every evening. I sincerely hope that the rest of my life will be spent among the birds and flowers.

My old home, built about 1780, was partially destroyed by fire last year. The old lilac bush must have become rather hot, but it is in full bloom at the present time. There are more of the purple lilac bushes than the white ones on the old place.

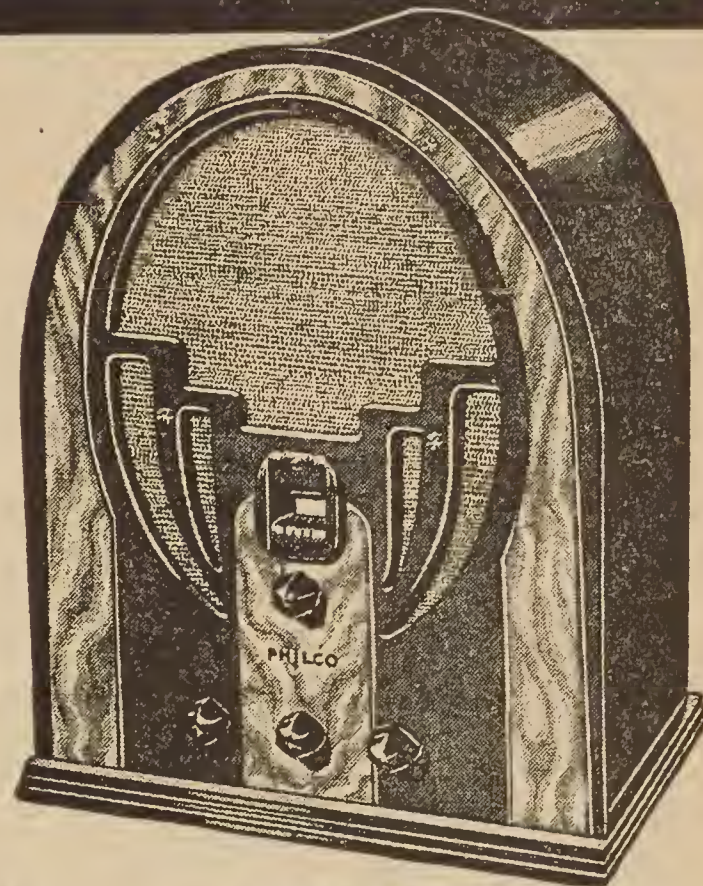
—Mrs. M. M. G., Massachusetts.

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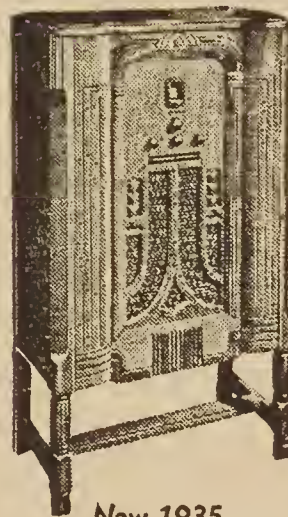
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Salt costs so little and does so much. For instance, proper feeding of the correct salt not only makes cows thrive and produce better, but the milk they produce stays fresh as much as 24 hours longer.

Hay, if stacked green or damp, will keep better if correctly salted, and salting hay cuts down danger from fire by spontaneous combustion.

The right kind of salt on the table and in the kitchen of the farm home, not only makes food taste better, but actually saves time and trouble in preparing and serving foods.

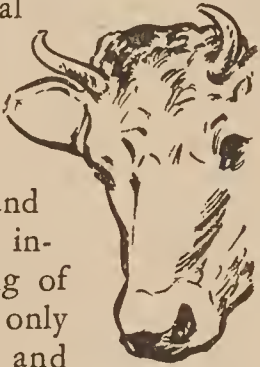
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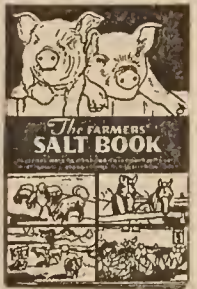
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The AMERICAN HERITAGE

By Jonathan Fife



Farm Homes

THE most important American antique, from any angle, is the farm home. It is the most useful, the most valuable—and the most difficult to preserve. The Northeast is particularly rich in these buildings, and it is here that the best design and the best construction is found.

Since there has been very little building of farm homes in the Northeast during this century it is probably safe to say that most of the readers of the *American Agriculturist* live in structures of some antiquity. Many of these have unusual merits of design or construction, and nearly all of them are worth preserving. Whatever faults they possess can be corrected more cheaply than a new building can be constructed.

Unfortunately, a good deal of damage has been done to many of these homes during the past fifty or seventy-five years. They have been "modernized," have had wings and porches added, dormer windows installed, new floors laid, and what not. Such alterations are frequently desirable and necessary, but the manner in which the work has been done has often lessened rather than improved the beauty, the value, and the comfort of the homes. There has been too little understanding of the history and character of the buildings.

Without going, at present, into a discussion of architectural styles, structural methods, and materials it can be said at once that the secret of the American farm home is honesty and simplicity. When it is understood that those virtues are the distinguishing marks of all good architectural design the true value and importance of the American farm house can be appreciated.

The oldest of our farm houses, those built by the first settlers, were naturally constructed of wood, of timbers hewn from the forest trees. They were solid structures, tightly pegged, with huge corner posts, the cross beams framed into the heavy girts and "summer" beams. They were extremely plain, serving mainly to provide shelter against the severe winters. The rooms were small, the fire-places large, the windows few and far between. Not many of these are left, but the structural methods employed in them were carried over into the later buildings that were more spacious, more comfortable, and more elaborately decorated. It is these "second generation" houses that are properly called Colonial, and a great many of them remain today, especially in New England. A nearly parallel development, under the Dutch influence, took place in New York.

Later, as the Colonies prospered, and as transportation became better established, the buildings lost some of their native and primitive simplicity. The Georgian style was an English importation, but it was modified to suit American conditions and tastes. It was the same with later developments—Empire, Queen Anne, etc.—up to the messy "Eastlake" style, which was a lack of any style at all, that afflicted the country during the last third of the nineteenth century.

It was during this time, the "Gay Nineties," that most of the damage was done to the earlier houses. When wings or porches were added no attempt was made to follow the original design. Instead, such "improvements" as turned columns, carved fretwork, stained glass, and parquet floors were installed. By this method many a simple and dignified Dutch Colonial cottage was turned into a cross between a Gothic castle and a railroad way-station.

At present there are three main classifications of farm homes. There are those old houses that have been practically untouched since they were first built, except for the addition of plumbing, central heating, electric wiring, and so on. There are the old houses that have been more or less altered by later structural additions. And there are the houses built from thirty to sixty years ago that are, in most cases, in need of simplification, alterations, and repairs. A separate method is required for the improvement of each of these types. The problem will be more fully discussed in succeeding issues.

* * *

A Yankee and Napoleon

A recently published book—"God's Pocket," by Rachel Field—tells the story of Captain Samuel Hadlock, jr., of Cranberry Isles, Maine. The Captain kept a Journal of his experiences during the third decade of the last century, and the reading of it will give you a better sense of the life of those times than a dozen histories. In 1822 this down-east Yankee took ship for Europe accompanied by two Eskimos, a collection of stuffed seals, bears, and birds, and a variety of Arctic curiosities. He displayed these treasures before the crowned heads of Europe—and made and spent a fortune in the process. Being a Yankee, Captain Hadlock never failed to accomplish what he set out to do. He was quite certain that he was as good as any of the Kings and Princes before whom he exhibited, and anyone who reads his Journal is sure of it too.

The Napoleonic Wars had not been long over at that time. Bonaparte was still a familiar figure to the world, and Captain Hadlock, though he had never seen him, called him by the intimate name of "Boney." "Boney fott a hevey Batill here," wrote the Captain—who must have been the world's worst speller—referring to a town in Prussia where he set up his side-show.

* * *

Hadlock's brother-in-law, Captain Spurling, was a chip off the same block. In his youth he had command of the schooner *Cashier*, and finding himself in the West Indies with time hanging heavy on his hands, he occupied himself by breaking up a nest of pirates. The grateful citizens of Trinidad de Cuba gave him a purse of gold for it, and he was hailed as a hero. But Captain Spurling wasn't much impressed.

"I just gave them a little bit of Hell, Maine style," was all he said.

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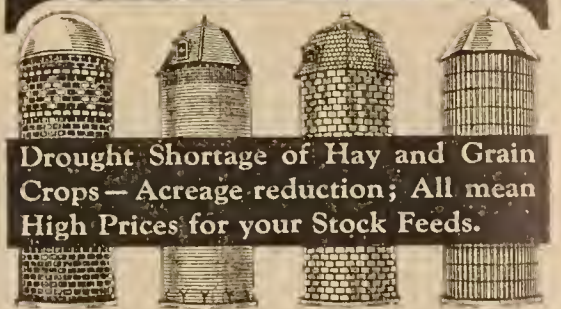
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With every silo purchased through a direct written inquiry from this ad, we will include one of our farmers' HANDY TOOL KITS

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Rising grain and hay prices mean higher milk prices. Make the corn crop count. Put it in a Harder Silo. Reduce your feed costs; increase your winter milk flow. Now is the time to build a Harder. Be prepared for a big corn crop.

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GOLDLEAF Guaranteed Satisfactory for chewing, pipe or cigarette, 5 lbs. \$1.00, ten \$1.75. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Sedalia, Ky.

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What About Hay and Grain?

by A. R. Merrill
Extension Dairyman,
Connecticut State College.

WHILE the hay shortage in the East is not to be compared with the conditions in the West, many of our dairymen will find their hay running short before Spring. Is there anything that can be done to help out the situation? Yes, plant some crop NOW for late pasture.

The less hay in the barn the greater the need for a good pasture until late in the fall. With poor fall pastures the tendency will be to keep up the milk flow by feeding hay in the barn. If hay is fed early in the fall, there will be just so much less for the winter.

Good pastures may be had for late fall feeding if the following crops are seeded during the last part of August. They could have been seeded earlier in the month, but August 20th to 30th is not too late.

Grains to Sow Now

Oats and barley seeded at the rate of one and one-half bushels each to the acre will give an excellent late pasture. An acre should feed three or four cows for about two or three weeks. If the fields can be separated and rotated every three or four days, the pasture will last longer and furnish more feed.

If we are to be short on hay for the winter, it will also be well to plan some method that will enable us to get the cows out on good pasture early in the spring.

Barley and rye, one and one-half bushels each to the acre, if seeded during the last of August will give some late fall feed. The barley will frost down in the fall, but the rye will live over and give good pasturage early in the spring, in fact, about two weeks earlier than the native pastures.

To get the most pasture possible it will be well to use some fertilizer or stable manure. A light coating of stable manure supplemented with about 200 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre will push the crop along very rapidly. If manure is not available, a complete fertilizer, such as a 6-8-5 will give good results. Consult your County Agent as to the fertilizer best adapted for your section.

If two or three weeks of late fall pasture can be had and a couple of weeks of early spring pasture can be counted on, it will shorten the winter by just that much. It is too late to plan emergency hay crops, but not too late to try some method that will conserve the hay that we now have in our barns. Think it over and give this plan a snap trial. It has helped others and it may help you. Action is needed at once if results are wanted.

Best to Know Your Cows

One of the most troublesome questions now confronting dairy farmers is whether, at the present prices of milk, one should feed grain at the usually recommended amounts of one pound of grain to three pounds of milk for the high fat testing breeds and one pound to four pounds of milk for the lower testing breeds or whether the amount should be reduced. Heavy producing cows will always produce milk at a lower cost per hundred pounds than low

producing cows having a similar fat test. Averaging the figures on production we find that about one-third of our cows are not producing enough milk to make a profit. Cows giving less than 6,500 pounds of low testing milk are not making much, if any, profit. As the yield is increased above this amount, the cost of production is lessened and more profit per cow is realized.

With a cow giving 7,500 pounds of milk when fed grain at the rate of one pound to three or four pounds of milk, depending on the fat test, the same cow will drop in milk yield if fed less grain. At the approved rates of grain feeding the higher fat testing cows would receive about 2,500 pounds of grain yearly and low testers giving a similar yield of milk would be fed about 1,900 pounds of grain. If this amount of grain fed per cow is cut down by 300 pounds yearly, the milk yield from the same cow will be decreased from 700 to 900 pounds per year. At present grain prices of \$36 per ton this would save \$5.40 on grain feeding. Taking a low average net value of \$1.60 per hundred on milk this would mean a loss of \$11.20 in milk sales on 700 pounds of milk, or a net loss by not feeding grain at reasonable rates, of \$5.80 per cow for the year. These figures seem to be in line with results of grain feeding as found in thousands of cow testing associations. It must be remembered that the loss is not confined to one year's figures only. Cows not fed sufficient nutrients for maintaining body weight and milk production will not only yield less milk for that feeding period, but will be in much poorer condition at the end of the lactation period. This poor condition will be reflected in the next year's production.

When to Feed Grain

Most of our herds are fed a total of too much grain, but it is not fed in the right amounts or to the right cows. More money is made by feeding cows liberally during the five or six weeks when they are dry and again during the five or six months after they freshen. More money is made per pound of grain fed, while a cow is milking heavily than during the latter months of her lactation. Assuming that cows are receiving all the good quality hay that they will eat at two feedings a day and from 25 to 30 pounds of silage daily, it will not be necessary to feed any grain during the last part of the lactation period to Jersey and Guernsey cows giving less than 10 pounds of milk daily, or to Holsteins or Ayrshires giving less than 15 pounds. Let them dry off gradually and then put the flesh on with a good fitting ration while they are dry. It requires no more grain and gives better production. Weigh the milk twice a month and feed according to milk yield.

Feed high producers well but do not try to make milk from a low producing cow by heavy grain feeding. The figures quoted are on a basis of careful grain feeding. Cows that will not produce milk when fed grain as suggested with liberal amounts of hay and silage are not economical milk making machines.

How Shrewd We Might Have Been!

A shrewd way would have been to put Creamatine on the market first in the late Summer or Fall for then the production of butterfat is increasing.

The average trend of butterfat percentage is down from December through April. It levels off during May and June and then from July to November it climbs up again.

We didn't want to play sharp—we never do. What we wanted was to put Creamatine to the severest possible test and so we offered it first when the trend was down and going into the Summer season.

Now we are glad that we did it that way for

Creamatine
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

has stood the most severe test that we could put it to.

It gives you a proven feed and you don't need to experiment with any other.

Creamatine has increased the butterfat percentage faster than the seasonal trend and held it higher than the usual decline. This is no longer a theory, it is a record of proven fact. *So far as I know it is the only feed being offered that has this history of accomplishment.* It has made more money for others—I believe it will make more for you and I wish you would get some Creamatine right now and begin getting the benefits.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.



Waverly, N. Y.

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GRANGE SILO IS A MONEY SAVER

Write for Booklet "A". You'll be amazed at the actual facts. This NEW DEVELOPMENT is creating a sensation. Saves TIME—saves LABOR—saves Money. No exaggeration.

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Old silos made like new. Ask about the Grange Reliner.

Wood Stave—Concrete Stave—Tile Silos—Tanks—Reliners

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ECONOMY SILOS

If you don't own an Economy Silo, you are paying for it anyway. Silage increases milk production. Puts meat on live stock. Send for free catalog and new low prices. Patented storm-proof anchor equipment. Continuous Self-adjusting Doors or Swinging Hinge Doors. Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir or Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Also Glazed Tile and Cement Stave. Agents wanted in open territory.

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CATTLE

OUR ENTIRE HERD of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Farmers prices. JAMES S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

55 REGISTERED CATTLE HOLSTEIN

Selling at public auction
THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1934, AT 10 A. M.

Sale Pavilion
EARLVILLE MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.

Consigned from leading New York State Herds, young, fresh and nearby. Accredited, many blood tested.

This is the 53rd sale—you are assured a square deal, and will buy at little more than you would pay for good grades. State indemnity claims accepted.

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HOLSTEIN and Ayrshire Springers, HUTCHINS & LEGGETT, MALONE, N. Y.

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PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old. \$3.50 each

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Shoats 35-40 lbs.—\$4.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. All orders promptly filled with stock that will please you. Our guarantee: A square deal.

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white, Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white.

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each.

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

We are offering choice stock, grown on our own farm, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at bargain prices.

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSS, OR

BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSS,

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Add 25c if vaccination is desired.

Will ship C. O. D. if preferred.

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Chester and Yorkshire and Chester and Berkshire, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$2.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$2.75 each. Chester Whites, \$3 each. None Better Sold.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS.

DEPENDABLE PIGS

PRICES REDUCED

Large type Chester Yorkshire Crossed 6-8 weeks, \$2.50

Chester-Berkshire " 8-10 weeks, \$2.75

Short Nose Yorkshire " 10-12 weeks, \$3.00

Duroc-Poland " 12-14 weeks, \$3.50

Shoats \$4.00—\$4.50—\$5.00—\$6.00

Selected young boars for immediate service \$10-\$12-\$15. Fancy young boars for service later from \$3.50 up through various ages. Add 35c each for double treatment then I'll stand squarely behind them.

CHAS. DAVIS, c/o Old Battle Ground, Concord, Mass.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Markets

MILK PRICES Dairymen's League

Following are the net pool prices (cash plus certificates) received by Dairymen's League members for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone for July, subject to the usual differentials:

Volume A Plants	\$1.54
Volume B Plants	1.52
Volume C Plants	1.50
All Other Plants	1.42

The Dairymen's League price for July was 9 cents higher than for June.

Sheffield Producers

For 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone for the month of July, the Sheffield producers received \$1.615, subject to the usual differentials. This was 4 cents per hundred more than the June price.

BUTTER

The butter outlook continues to improve. During the second week in August a bullish influence featured the market, carrying values steadily upward. The chief factor responsible for the situation is, of course, the acute conditions in the West. Graphic newspaper accounts of the severe drought and record heat waves have a marked effect upon the entire country. In addition to this factor we have a more favorable statistical situation, which has created a buying wave, not only of butter, but of other commodities. Advances have been more or less restricted, however, by the tempering effect of profit-taking and the general inclination to avoid too rapid a rise.

On August 10, storage stocks in the ten principal cities totaled 55,892,000 pounds of butter, whereas a year ago at the same time the same cities reported holdings totaling 84,086,000 pounds of butter. From August 3 to August 10, holdings in the ten cities gained 2,655,000 pounds. During the same period a year ago the same cities reported gains in storage holdings totaling 4,952,000 pounds.

In connection with the statistical situation the Producer's Price Current of August 11 says:

Statistics are increasingly favorable. Reports are beginning to show a greater rate of decrease in the make and prospects strongly favor a curtailed late summer and early fall production; qualities have been running off; trade output figures have lately made a better showing, being bolstered by the outward movement of government relief butter; and the rate of input to the warehouses of leading centers has slackened materially. Continued relief buying interest on the part of the Administration has been apparent with the issuance of further schedules, and there are now outstanding calls for bids on a total of 3,000,000 lbs. of 90 to 92 score goods in addition to the 2,200,000 lbs. on which contracts were awarded last week. Danish markets are higher, and this factor has also had some effect on sentiment."

CHEESE

It looks as though cheese is due for an upward swing. Current indications point to a trend upward. Country costs are moving higher and there is an indication that more cheese is going into use. Offerings of new cheese have not been burdensome and speculative buying has been quite heavy. Storage holdings are just a shade under those of a year ago. The ten principal cities reported holdings on August 10 totaling 18,033,000 pounds of cheese, whereas a year ago they reported 18,590,000 pounds.

EGGS

The egg market is working higher on all descriptions. A number of factors

have been responsible for the upward trend in the market. Production has been shrinking. If the out-of-storage movement in the four leading markets is to be used as an indication, it appears that consumptive demand is above last year's level. The recent heat wave caused considerable damage to much of the supply lately. Furthermore, there has been a broadening of speculative interest. The upward trend in prices on the Exchange is said to be due to the fact that there has been a relatively small supply of inspected goods. Although the top price mentioned in our quotations is 27c this does not mark the top of the market for premiums. The finest premiums are bringing 30½c to 31c, while other premium marks bring from 28c to 30c. Some of the better marks of browns are selling at 30½c to 31½c.

In a word the egg market is in a firm position.

On August 10, storage stocks in the ten principal cities totaled 4,622,000 cases. On the same day last year holdings totaled 5,321,000 cases. From August 3 to August 10, holdings in the ten cities fell off 92,000 cases, whereas during the same period last year they remained unchanged.

New Jersey Egg Auctions

Flemington, August 7, 1934: Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 33-35½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 26½-30½c; N. J. Grade A 28-31½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 25½-29½c; Pullets 22½-26½c; Pewees 15-22c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 28-30½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 25-26½c; Pullets 20½c; Pewees 17c; Ducks 23¾-24c.

Vineland, August 6, 1934: Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. Med. 28¼-31¼c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 26½-28½c; N. J. Grade A 27¾-31c; N. J. Grade A Med. 26¼-28c; Producers Grade 27-27½c; Producers Grade Med. 24½-27c; Pullets 21-25½c; Pewees 17¼-19¾c; Cracks 19-20c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 29-31c; N. J. Grade A Med. 26-26½c; Pullets 20½-22c; Pewees 15¾c; Ducks 23-23½c.

Paterson, August 7, 1934: Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 29¾-36c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 28-29c; N. J. Grade A 28-34c; N. J. Grade A Med. 24¾-27c; Creams 29¼-30½c; Creams, Med. 26¼c; Pullets 25c; Cracks 23c; Pewees 20¼c; Ducks 22½c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 25c.

Hightstown, August 2 & 6: (two sales): Quotations as of August 6: Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 30½-34½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 28¾-29½c; N. J. Grade A 30-32½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 27¾-29c; Pullets 20¼c; Producers, tints 21¾-27c; cracks 16c.

New York Egg Auction Prices

	Po'keepsie, Aug. 7	Albany, Aug. 7	Buffalo, Aug. 7
N. Y. Fcy. Lge.....	32½-33	29 -31	30 -
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.....	29 -34	27½-30	27½-29
Producers' Lge.....	20½-24	26 -28	21 -
N. Y. Fcy. Med.....	29 -31	27 -29	28 -
N. Y. Gr. A Med.....	27 -31	27 -29	24 -26
Producers' Med.....	17 -21½	23½-	
Pullets.....	24 -26½	22 -	19 -20
Brown Fancy Lge.....		28 -30	
Brown Gr. A Lge.....	31 -34	28 -30	
Brown Gr. A Med.....	27 -29	27½-	

LIVE POULTRY

The live poultry market as a whole in New York City holds fairly steady. In the freight market the cars have been running rather heavily toward fowls. There has been a wide range in the prices on fowls. Stock from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and a few points in eastern Iowa have been bringing the best price. Stock from Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and western Iowa has been selling lower and in some cases the differential is as much as two and three cents per pound. In the express market receipts have been more or less restricted and they have generally brought, especially Rocks, a cent premium over the freight market.

The broiler market has been more or less irregular. Offerings have been very ordinary and in an effort to build up some premium business the price level has been held low on the general run of Rocks. Red broilers suffered a weak spell early in the second week of August, but during the period of heaviest buying, they moved upward, only to fall away again after the peak had been passed. Leghorns have been moving along slowly but have been selling well, particularly the heavier stock. Pullets have started to come in and they are having ready sale especially if they show good finish. The prospects for the third week in August are good.

HAY

New arrivals of hay were very light at all points during the second week of August. No. 1 Timothy was scarce and was selling at a premium. The demand was active for all grades which had the effect of advancing prices \$1.00 to \$2.00 per ton. New hay generally moving slowly due to poor quality. Alfalfa advanced \$1.00 per ton. Straw fully steady.

At New York, large bales (per ton): Timothy, No. 1, \$22-23; No. 2, \$21-22; No.

3, \$19-20; Sample, \$14-16. Timothy, Clover Mixed, No. 1, \$20-21; No. 2, \$18-19; No. 3, \$16-17. Alfalfa, No. 1, \$22-24; No. 2, \$19-21. Oat Straw, \$12-13. Large Rye, \$17.00. At Philadelphia: Timothy, \$13.00-14.00; Rye Straw, \$11.00-14.00. Wheat Straw, \$10.00-11.00. Oat Straw, \$10.50-11.00.

Produce Market Notes

(Special to American Agriculturist from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., May 17, 1934).

Carlot shipments of fruits and vegetables are moving at a little less than 3,000 cars a week day, in contrast with not much above 1,500 cars a year ago. The difference is largely in the heavy current receipts of southern peaches and far western fruit. Potato and apple shipments are light.

Produce markets are dull and irregular but on the whole holding fairly well near recent levels. Apple markets weakened a little under heavy truck receipts. Peaches are selling at fairly steady prices, although markets in producing sections tend to strengthen now that the shipping season has passed its height. The melon market has slowed down a little this month when cooler weather restricted eastern demand. Onion markets are about steady. Western lettuce fell far below recent top prices but eastern lettuce averages about the same as in early August. Tomato supplies are rather abundant.

Potatoes Fairly Steady

Prices of potatoes have followed an irregular course the first ten days of August. There was no great recovery from the low price range of July and early August, despite the close control in some eastern shipping sections. New Jersey is a leading source of shipments. Demand has been only fair and the hot weather of the last few weeks resulted in much stock arriving in bad condition. It was reported that considerable damage occurred in the ground before the potatoes were harvested. Since the first of August, weather conditions have been more favorable and some markets show a slight rise in price. The large markets report moderate supplies and slow to moderate demand. Eastern jobbing range on Jersey Cobblers is 90c to \$1.35 per 100 pounds. Pennsylvania and Maryland potatoes sell near \$1 in several markets. Wisconsin potatoes are beginning to appear in Chicago. Eastern potatoes are a prominent market feature in many mid-western cities, selling enough higher to cover cost of freight.

Onion Supply Moderate

Supplies of onions are moderate in most city markets, but trading has been slow and prices inclined to sag slightly in competition with western onions. The New Jersey onion season is over and receipts from Virginia are light. Onions from the Connecticut Valley continue to be a leading feature in New York and several other markets. The jobbing price in eastern cities ranges 90c to \$1.15 per 50 pounds but reached \$1.25 in some midwestern markets. Average of sales in New York the first ten days of August was about \$1.

Other Vegetables

Prices of green corn have held about steady under moderate demand, even though quality has been variable. Nearby egg plant and pepper prices held well until receipts became liberal and even now prices are above the levels of a year ago. Tomatoes have sold generally at a fair price, although heavy receipts and inferior quality have lowered the market at times.

Western lettuce has varied widely in prices during recent weeks and the market continues unsettled with frequent changes. Jobbing prices are \$1 to \$3 lower per crate than at the top of the July rise resulting from temporary shortage. Iceberg lettuce seems to have become so firmly fixed in the American diet that it is an example of the "inelastic demand" described by economists, for even temporary reduction in supplies results in sharp price advances. Eastern head lettuce is selling a little below the high points of last month but prices have been fairly steady the second week of August, ranging 25c to 85c per two-dozen crate in eastern cities.

Green peas continue to sell at rather high prices, ranging from \$1 to \$2.50 per bushel for native peas and up to \$3 or more for best lots of large peas from the Far West.

Fruits

Most fruits are likely to be in limited supply owing to light crops. Southern peaches are the only feature showing heavy recent arrivals but demand has been sufficient to hold the market at fairly steady levels. Considerable quantities of the Georgia and North Carolina peaches have been going into cold storage against the time when supplies may be lighter

because of the near failure of the crops in States farther north. Some far western peaches will appear on the markets but prices are not likely to be low. Dealers say good peaches in bushel baskets have been selling around "one dollar per inch," that is, \$2.25 for 2¼-inch fruit, \$2 for 2-inch, and \$1.75 for 1¾-inch, although many of only fair quality and condition sold lower. The few good northern peaches in prospect should be in active demand in season.

Apple supplies are increasing in quantity and in number of varieties and prices tend lower. Apples sell in city markets anywhere from 25c to \$2 a bushel, but quotation of \$1 to \$1.50 covers majority of sales of good sizes, grades, and varieties. Best Twenty Ounce brought \$2 per bushel, while Duchess averaged slightly above \$1. Transparents from Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia brought 65c to 75c a bushel in Baltimore and Pittsburgh. Chicago was quoting most sales of apples below \$1 the second week of August, owing to heavy arrivals by truck from Michigan. Early pears from eastern producing sections opened in New York at \$1.25 to \$2 a bushel for Clapps Favorite, showing a tendency to decline rapidly after first sales.

Berries

Blueberries and huckleberries have been selling at rather high prices in the large markets. Receipts from Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts brought 18c to 28c a quart in New York, but berries from sources farther south sold mostly at 8c to 12c. Raspberries are now in limited supply and mostly of poor market quality. A few fancy large berries sell at high prices.

Melons

Cantaloupes from Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey are supplying many eastern markets. Prices have declined sharply under heavy supplies, and there has been considerable hold-over stock in most markets. Maryland and Delaware standard crates ranged 60c to \$1 in New York, Boston, and other markets. Mid-western markets were unsettled by liberal receipts of cantaloupes of fair quality from Indiana and the East. Watermelons are beginning to reach northern cities from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, indicating that nearby supplies will soon take over some of the markets. The price of melons tended lower with heavy arrivals by truck and boat and cool weather. A few large melons from Missouri and Georgia sold at 40c to 50c in northern markets but lighter weights ranged 25c to 30c.

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Aug. 11, 1934	Aug. 4, 1934	Aug. 12, 1933
BUTTER			
92 score	27¾-28½	26¾-27½	20¾-21½
92 score	27½-	26½-	20½-
88 to 91 score	24½-27	24 -26	18½-20
Lower Grades	23½-24	23 -23½	17½-18

CHEESE (N.Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy	15 -15½	-14½	14 -15
Fresh average run			
Held, fancy	17 -19	17 -19	20 -21½
Held average run	16 -16½	16 -16½	

EGGS White			
Best nearby open market offerings	25 -27	24 -25	22 -24½
Commercial Standards	23 -24	22 -	20 -21½
Mediums	22½-24	20 -23½	20 -21
Lightweights, Un'grades	20½-22½	19 -20	16 -19
Pullets	19 -19½	19 -	
Pewees	16½-17½	16 -17	12 -14

Brown			
Best	24 -30	24 -29	19 -25
Standards	23 -23½	22½-	17 -18
Duck			
N. Y. State	20 -22	20 -21	

POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	16 -17	15 -16	11 -15
Fowls, Leghorn	13 -14	12 -13	8 -12
Chickens, colored			
Chickens, Leghorn			
Broilers, colored	10 -22	10 -23	8 -19
Broilers, Leghorn	16 -18	16 -17	12 -15
Pullets, colored	-24		16 -19
Pullets, Leghorn			
Old Roosters	-10	-10	- 9
Capons			
Turkeys, hens		12 -15	14 -15
Turkeys, toms			-10
Ducks, nearby	10 -14	10 -14	9 -15
Geese, nearby	- 7	- 7	- 8

GRAINS Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.04	1.04¾	.92½
Corn (Sept.)	.76	.72¾	.49¾
Oats (Sept.)	.50½	.47½	.36¾

Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.16	1.16¾	1.04½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.89½	.85¾	.62½
Oats, No. 2	.62¼	.59	.48½

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	38.00	33.00	28.00
Sp'g Bran	28.50	27.00	19.50
Mid Bran	30.50	28.00	22.00
Standard Mids.	29.50	28.00	21.50
Soft W. Mids.	38.50	35.50	28.00
Flour Mids.	34.50	32.00	28.50
Red Dog	35.50	32.50	32.50
Wh. Hominy	31.00	27.50	25.00
Yel. Hominy	31.50	28.00	25.50
Corn Meal	33.50	30.50	26.00
Gluten Feed	29.00	26.10	27.15
Gluten Meal	39.00	35.50	35.25
36% C. S. Meal	41.50	35.50	29.00
41% C. S. Meal	43.00	36.50	30.00
43% C. S. Meal	44.00	38.50	31.00
34% O. P. Lin Meal	42.00		37.50
Best Pulp			22.00

CIDER and Grape Presses Graters. Pumps, Screens Filters, Supplies. Catalog A gives valuable information free. **COS COB, CONN.**

EGG We need quality: Will pay big prices for quality eggs. **MARKETING IN BUSINESS 107 YEARS.** Reliable - Responsible - Respectable **HUNTER, WALTON & CO.,** 164 Chambers St., N. Y. Send Postal for Egg Pamphlet, Free.

Private Lake, Equipt Farm

Good home, 9 rooms & bath, 170 acres, estimated 3000 cords wood, 300,000 ft. timber, 150 fruit trees; 75 acres fields, beautiful small trout lake, good barn; Low price \$3500 includes 3 cows, heifer, poultry, geese, implements, furniture, growing crops; part cash; picture pg. 23 FREE illus. catalog 1000 bargains. **STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. CITY.**

GOOD 30-COW DAIRY FARM. Convenient to St. Johnsbury, 11-room house, 60 ft. barn, 30 ft. horse barn. Other buildings. 206 acres, 50 tillable. Opportunity for permanent home. Trout brooks on place. \$2,800. Long term easy payments. Free circular. **FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

FARMS FOR SALE. New York State, Schoharie County. Desirable dairy and hop farms. **WALDORF SALES AGENCY, Richmondville, N. Y.**

FOR SALE—Used Bushel and Half Bushel Baskets, Apple Crates, Egg Cases, etc. Can be shipped or picked up. Open day and Night. **MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, INC., 232 West St., Washington Market, New York.**

New York Farm News

Thousands Attend Potato Growers Field Day

The fifth annual field day of the Empire State Potato Club attracted several thousand growers and interested persons to Fillmore, Steuben County, in the heart of the potato country of New York State. The farm of H. L. Hodnett & Sons furnished the stage for the program and events which, as in past years, consisted largely of field demonstrations. The committee in charge did a fine job. Amplifiers made the speaking program heard easily by all. The exhibits and demonstrations were well conducted and crowded all day. The hospitality of H. L. Hodnett & Sons was appreciated by everyone. The committee for next year will have to step some to keep the standard. George W. Lamb, of Hubbardville, Master Farmer and president of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, was the principal speaker. Mr. Lamb is also vice-president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation and is an ex-president of the potato club. Mr. Lamb was introduced by Dean C. E. Ladd of the New York State College of Agriculture.

The Hodnett's have been pioneers in the growing of better potatoes and their demonstration plots made an excellent laboratory in conjunction with the program. They were constantly visited by many who came from different parts of the state. Dr. E. V. Hardenburg was chief explainer. He also spoke on new and promising varieties. He stated that Chippewa is a new and promising variety, being as early as the Cobbler, white, smooth and shallow eyed. He expressed the opinion that the Katahdin and White Gold are not very promising. Warba may be of interest, being quite similar to Triumph, but immune to mosaic.

Roy A. Porter of Elba, who grows a considerable acreage of potatoes explained the advantages of planting tubers in twin rows, twelve inches apart with the usual intervals between the next two rows. He used the Hodnett plot as a demonstration where several rows of potatoes had been planted that way.

Daniel Dean of Nichols, Tioga County, always an attraction at meetings of potato growers, gave an interesting talk about growing potatoes under dry weather conditions, a topic of unusual interest to everyone this year. Walter Miller of Williamstown, Oswego County, told how he operates his 130 acre farm, planting potatoes entirely with tractors.

Improving potatoes by tuber unit work was explained by Clare Hodnett. The Hodnett's were among the first to undertake seed selection to improve type and yield. Among the demonstrations a very interesting feature was a tractor pulling test to compare steel tires with rubber tires. Professor Fairbanks of the college had charge. Plows were set deeper and deeper until the wheels spun around. Accurate measurement showed that the rubber tires had greater traction, permitting a pull in excess of steel tires, equal to the pull of a good team doing average work.

The "stepping-in" contest was hotly contested. Bonner Shay of Arkport and Earl Evans of Freemont tied in

actual time. A later report will give the winner based on accuracy. During the day 4-H potato club delegates were introduced. William Flynn, of Bliss, a 4-H potato grower for six years, told what the work had meant to him.

Bill Stempfle, manager of the Steuben County Farm Bureau, made an interesting contribution to the day in the form of a display of old time potato diggers. He also supervised the "stepping-in" contest, demonstrations of machinery and equipment. An address of welcome to the visitors was made at noon by Will Hodnett and the Fillmore High School Band rendered a musical program.

Earl Foster, Allegany County agent, was general chairman. He presided in the forenoon, while Gilbert Prole held sway in the afternoon. Committees included:

Equipment and demonstrations: Gilbert Prole of Batavia, club president; Bert Jennings, Lewis A. Toan, H. J. Evans, Roy A. Porter and S. R. Shapley.

Program: Earl D. Merrill of Webster, club secretary; Gilbert Prole, E. V. Hardenburg, Ralph Palmer, Earl Foster, E. M. Adams.

Grounds: Will Hodnett, Edward Graham, Burritt Perkins, H. L. Hodnett.

Special features: William Stempfle, Lee Edmonds, Milton Sisson.

Demonstration plantings: E. V. Hardenburg, J. R. Livermore, Karl Fernow.

Dinner: Merle Stout, Ransom Richardson, Arch H. Eldredge.

Information—Leo A. Muckle, B. A. Adams, Charles A. Taylor.

—Skeff.

State Vegetable Growers to Meet

A tour of muckland farms and muckland experiments in Wayne and Oswego Counties will feature the annual summer meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, which will be held on Tuesday, August 28th.

The party will meet at the farm of Elmer Adams, 3 miles west of Williamson on Route 3 at 9:00 A. M. After seeing crops and experiments there, the party will leave at 9:30. Stops will be made at the farm of J. D. Ameele, near Williamson, and at the celery packing plant of the Wolcott Cooperative Celery Growers' Association.

Visitors should provide themselves with basket lunch which will be enjoyed at the Fair Haven State Park on Lake Ontario. After lunch, visits will be made at the farms of William Van Sanford and Peter Vercrouse near Oswego. Everyone who is interested is invited.

Capitol District Market Opens

On July 16th, the Capitol District Cooperative Market at Menands opened for operation. It is reported that some 400 growers were there the first morning, with great hordes of buyers.

Sometimes it is said that market habits cannot be changed overnight. On Friday, there was no market at Menands, on Monday there was a big one. Of course, this is not really an overnight change, for the enterprise has

been developing over a period of a couple of years.

The story of the financing and building of this market as a strictly grower cooperative enterprise reads like a romance. The side-tracking of political obstruction and the financing through grower enterprise with the help of the Farm Credit Administration has been told in these columns.

The success of the enterprise is a powerful argument in favor of growers doing things for themselves with a minimum of government activity. It is, of course, true that a government agency furnished part of the money, but the Farm Credit Administration is one of the least political of all the alphabet agencies and is among those which stick closest to realities of values.

Indemnities for Bangs Disease

The Federal Department of Agriculture recently set aside a large sum of money to fight contagious abortion and has entered into an agreement with many of the dairy states to carry on a control campaign. Under the rules established by Secretary Wallace, a dairyman may sign a contract with the State and Federal governments, agreeing to eliminate all of his cows which react to the test for Bangs disease. The government agrees to pay \$20 apiece for such reactors, so the farmer gets only this small indemnity plus what little salvage value the cow will bring.

Some authorities claim that the government is not justified in paying indemnities for abortion, because it is not a health problem to the extent that bovine Tuberculosis is. *American Agriculturist* believes that inasmuch as Bangs disease is so widespread, it is a public problem and therefore farmers should be indemnified. In any case, there is little hope that much progress will be made under the present plan, for few dairymen will accept \$20 for a cow that may be worth anywhere from \$50 to \$100. We are informed that because of the low indemnity, New Jersey has refused to work under the plan. If interested, consult your County Agricultural Agent or write your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Progress of TB Campaign

It is hoped that the special session of the New York State Legislature will make an additional appropriation of one and one-half million dollars for the elimination of TB in dairy cattle. This with the \$400,000 that is still left from the appropriation made last winter would give the State Department of Agriculture and Markets approximately \$2,000,000 needed to carry on the work full swing for the remainder of the fiscal year. The campaign is going forward rapidly. Hundreds of cows are being taken out of some of the large dairy counties each month, and the indemnities which the farmer receives are on the average approximately equal to the appraised value of the cows.

When the campaign to eliminate Tuberculosis in dairy cattle started in earnest about 1918, some 28% of the cows in New York State had the disease. The number is now estimated at less than 10%, and rapid gains toward complete elimination of the disease are being made each year. New Jersey and some of the other northeastern States have all of their herds tested, and New Jersey has a law forbidding the sale of any milk in the State not from accredited herds. Although pasteurization is full protection against the disease, there is constantly increasing pressure from the city markets for milk from accredited herds only.

Farmers Need Voice

Farmers of New York State need a paid executive on the job at Albany during legislative sessions, according to Charles R. White of Ionia, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

Speaking at a meeting of Wyoming County Farm Bureau committeemen at the home of Dr. C. F. Mignin of Castile, president, he cited instances where agriculture had suffered through lack of representation. He said that one

Horseshoe Pitchers Notice!

Is your county in the Farm Bureau-American Agriculturist Horseshoe Pitching Tournament that will be held this year at the State Fair on September 4th and 5th, Tuesday and Wednesday? We don't need to remind you what sport it is if you have ever taken part.

Thirty counties are already holding their elimination contests and others will hold them this month. Winners have all expenses paid to the State Fair.

There is still time for your County to enter if you move fast. Your County Farm Bureau Manager will help you and we will be glad to send instructions upon request. Address *American Agriculturist*, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Don't overlook the \$50 cash prize and gold medal to be awarded to the Champion! Six more cash prizes will be awarded to the next six runners-up.

organization had an \$18,000 man on the job at Albany, while the most the farm organizations had spent in a year for the same purpose was about \$3,500.

Mr. White said a competent farmers' representative stationed in Albany would be a source of information for legislators desiring to know what farmers wanted and would be able to keep a constant check on pending legislation for the benefit of farmers back home.—Skeff.

New York State Briefs

Fruit Growers' Opportunity—Because of the shortage of fruit in New York State this year there is opportunity for growers with good specimens to get in on the prize money at the State Fair in Syracuse, Sept. 1 to 8. Perley M. Eastman, superintendent of the fruit department, will take care of exhibits of growers who cannot attend. Blanks and information can be obtained from him at the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany.

Milk Exhibits—The state's traveling Drink-More-Milk exhibit made its initial appearance at the Orleans County Fair at Albion. Rev. Fred E. Dean of Greece, chaplain of the State Grange, spoke there and urged farmers and consumers alike to get behind the milk campaign.

Good Honey Yields—Beekeepers in Western New York will have good honey yields this year, while yields in most sections of the country will be from 30 to 60 per cent. This was brought out at the meeting of the Western New York Honey Producers' Association meeting in Batavia. Ammon W. Mason of Batavia, president, was in the chair.

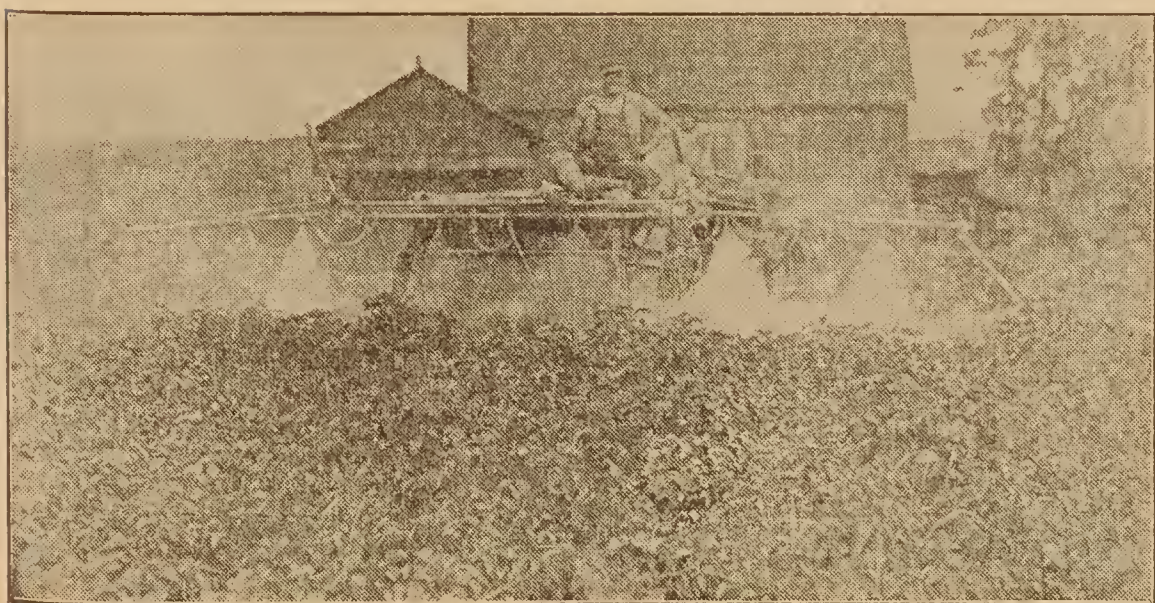
Strange but True—A Buff Orpington hen in the flock of Wilson Long of Glenora deserted her eight chicks. Immediately they were adopted by a capon, which seemed to relish in the job.

Geneva Dairy Day—Dairy Day at the Geneva Experiment Station, Aug. 21, promises to draw a big crowd. There will be dairy judging contests for adults and 4-H members, discussion of equipment, diseases and problems of vital importance to the milk industry.

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 8)

At Seneca Castle Prof. P. J. Parrott, Vice-director of the Geneva Experiment Station, read from the Scriptures. Charles R. White, State Farm Bureau President, spoke for producers, and J. Franklin Bonner of Churchville, Secretary of the Monroe County Regional Planning Board, for consumers. Mrs. Earl Ferguson, member of the executive committee of the Ontario County Home Bureau, spoke of milk's place in the family. Mrs. Arthur Vosburg, Ontario County Pomona Grange Lecturer, led in prayer. Ted H. Townsend of Waterville represented the Dairymen's League. —Skeff.



One of the things the Potato Club members saw. A six-row power take-off sprayer on the farm of H. L. Hodnett and Earl Evans of Fillmore.

BABY CHICKS



STRICKLER'S STURDY BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

(BWD STAINED ANTIGEN TEST) BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION. ELECTRIC HATCHED. QUALITY, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. BIG HATCHES SEPTEMBER 3-10-17-24; OCTOBER 1-8-15-22-29.

	Per 50	100	500	1000
Large English White Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each).....	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$36.00	\$70.00
Barred Ply. Rocks, White Ply. Rocks, Extra choice for broilers.....	4.50	8.50	42.00	80.00
New Hampshire Reds; Jersey Black Giants.....	5.00	9.50	47.00	90.00

Large Size English White Leghorn Pullets, 12 wks. old, 75c each, \$70 per 100.
100% prepaid live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Can ship C. O. D. Catalog Free.
STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PENNSYLVANIA

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Cash or C. O. D.			
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns.....	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
S. C. Barred Rocks.....	6.50	32.50	65.00
S. C. R. 1. Reds.....	6.50	32.50	65.00

Heavy Mixed \$6.30-100. Started Chicks 10c ea. and up.
Prepaid, 100% live del. guar. All Breeders Blood-Tested for Pullorum disease (BWD) antigen method. Order from ad or write for free circular, full description of our hatchery and breeders.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, Cert. 3480
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 50, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LEISTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Leghorns.....	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks.....	6.50	32.50	65.00
Rhode Island Reds.....	6.50	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed.....	6.30	31.50	63.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. (Cert. No. 3009)
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. (Pullorum Disease) "Antigen Method". Testing done under my Personal Supervision. Cash or C.O.D. 100 500 1000

	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
Barred Rocks and R. 1. Reds.....	6.50	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed.....	6.30	31.50	63.00

100% live delivery postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Cert. No. 4243.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 3, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 5,000 at our farm, 3 to 5 mos. old. From R.O.P. Pedigreed breeding. blood-tested, big type birds; 24 oz. or larger eggs. Prompt delivery Full satisfaction. Our 42nd year. Cert. 11437. PINE TREE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 55, Stockton, N. J.

BOS QUALITY CLASS "A" PULLETS Several thousand healthy, well developed pullets from blood tested stock. S.C. Special Eng. White Leghorns & S.C. White Leghorns, 8 wks. ready to lay. Also yearling hens. Immediate shipment. C.O.D. on approval. Catalogue free. Low prices.
BOS HATCHERY, R 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

SPECIAL MY BEST QUALITY Rocks, Reds and W. Wyandottes \$3.50-50; \$6.75-100; W. Giants, \$9.-100; N. H. Reds, \$7.-100; H. Mixed \$6.30-100. Cash or C. O. D. Postpaid. Cert. 7763.
M. F. MATTERN, R 6, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS White and Barred Rocks, N. H. Reds, \$6.50-100; H. Mixed, \$6.30. Live prepaid arrival. Certificate No. 3019.
KOCH'S POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Beaver Springs, Pa.

PULLETS—Leghorns and New Hampshire Reds, No.6020. MILLERS POULTRY FARM, MYERSTOWN, PA.

DUCKS

DUCKLINGS Mammoth White Pekins. Extra Size. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

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FARM WORK MARES AND GELDINGS FOR SALE, heavy drafters, farm chunks and cheap horses. Yearling and two-year-old colts. Matched spans mules. Truckload or carload. Sorrel and roan Belgian stallions. FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA.

FINE CANADIAN HORSES and tested cows on hand at all times. No Sunday business.
F. F. FULLER, WATERBURY CENTER, VT.

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SHETLAND PONIES—Mares—Geldings and Stallions. Coon, Fox and rabbit hounds. Depression prices. PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.

FERRETS—White or Brown. Males \$2.00. Females \$2.50. Pair \$4. R. C. GREENE, Wellington, Ohio.

DOGS

ENGLISH MALE BULL PUPS make real dogs, \$15. EDGEWOOD FARMS, TROY, PA.

FOR SALE—Cocker Spaniel dogs and puppies. Registered, quality stock. Prices reasonable.
V. S. KENYON, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

COLLIES: Shp. \$4 females; \$6 males. Rat dog \$4. Airedales \$3; Great Danes \$25.
MULLEN, TUCKERTON, N. J.

SHEPHERDS AND COLLIES. Trained dogs and pups. Also Newfoundland. Stamp. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

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Edison Storage Batteries for farm and home lighting plants. Replaces any type of lead battery now being used. Requires less care. Non-Acid, Odorless, Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional notarized guarantees. 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature
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Nearby Markets for

Egg Market Scramblings

I THINK we're getting somewhere. I mean in the matter of putting these Northeastern eggs back up in undisputed first place in our Eastern markets.

More and more I hear these large buyers, who a few years ago practically turned their backs on our eggs, say, "I'm trying 'Nearbys' again, and I don't mind telling you that I like them. Something is happening to these Eastern poultrymen. We don't get so much breakage, the eggs are practically all clean, the grading has improved 100%, the quality is holding up well for such hot weather, and they look good. I mean, they look dependable. As if the producer is taking a little pride in what he sends to market."

I've felt this improvement all along the line for some time. Now I have some records to prove it.

I wonder if it isn't a good idea to make a note of the points included in what the buyers mention.

1. Less breakage (Better packing and package).
2. Cleanliness (Cleaner nests, frequent gathering, more care).
3. Grading (Not as much "slipping" in of smaller eggs. Also fewer "tints" and "creams").
4. Quality (Much better handling on farms and improved transportation).
5. Attractive, dependable appearance. (Better packing, uniform grading, cleanliness, and care).

Those Pacific Coast Eggs

I don't like to say anything to discredit the Pacific Coast poultrymen and their fine cooperative organizations, which have put them on the map. But I believe we get a little more excited over them sometimes than we need to.

Every once in a while I hear some poultryman say, "Either there is something wrong with our organizations and egg dealers or else they're making a whale of a profit. There are those Pacific Coast eggs, a month old and selling for more money than our fancy day-old eggs. It's about time we did something about it."

I like the last statement and certainly don't want to discourage this attitude. Self-criticism, if constructive, and self-questioning are always healthy signs. Too long I have heard our poultrymen say, "Oh, we're doing all right."

Let's look this situation fairly in the face and with the actual facts at hand, let's see what we can do.

First of all, here's my statement based on close market observation for fourteen years.

"Pacific Coast's best eggs never sell for more money than the best Nearbys in any noticeable quantity."

In other words there may be an occasional small sale of Pacifics that beats our best prices (although I even doubt this) but this is a very rare exception and not the rule.

Let's take today's conditions, for instance. The so-called top nearby white egg price is 25 cents a dozen. The so-called top price of Pacific Coasts is 27½ cents. Here's the way these top quotations read:

"Nearby and Mid-western Specials 24 to 25c.

"Pacific Coast fresh, shell treated or liners, fancy 27 to 27½c."

Now, most of you know that "Specials" are not the best Nearbys. The producers of Nearby fancy eggs are netting a premium above the top price on Specials. The top wholesale quotation on the very finest Nearbys is:

"Resale of finest premium marks at wholesale 28½ to 29c."

That's right here in the wholesale market. At the same time, Nearby Egg Auctions were selling eggs as high as 28 to 39 cents a dozen for their finest eggs. That's not a picked day. You name any day and I'll give you the actual figures and tell you how to check up on me.

Cost of Selling Eggs

Now then, here's another very important point which you mustn't miss.

The best Nearby eggs are graded for size and color (tints and creams held out) and then sent to market direct by the producer and sold for the prices you see quoted.

Pacific Coast finest eggs are centralized in packing plants and out of each producer's eggs only the very best in quality, size, and color are chosen for the best pack.

They are candled at a cost of at least

2 cents a dozen.

They are sprayed with mineral oil or put into case liners. This costs something. They are packed into brand new cases, which cost an extra cent a dozen over those you use. These are handled and shipped under refrigeration. You can't do that for nothing.

There you have 5 cents or more added to the cost of each dozen above what you pay. Take this from their selling price and you can now compare.

Of course, we should do better yet and it looks as if we would, for our Northeastern poultrymen are doing a better and better job and are selling a lot of

their own eggs through their own organizations insuring lower costs and honest returns.

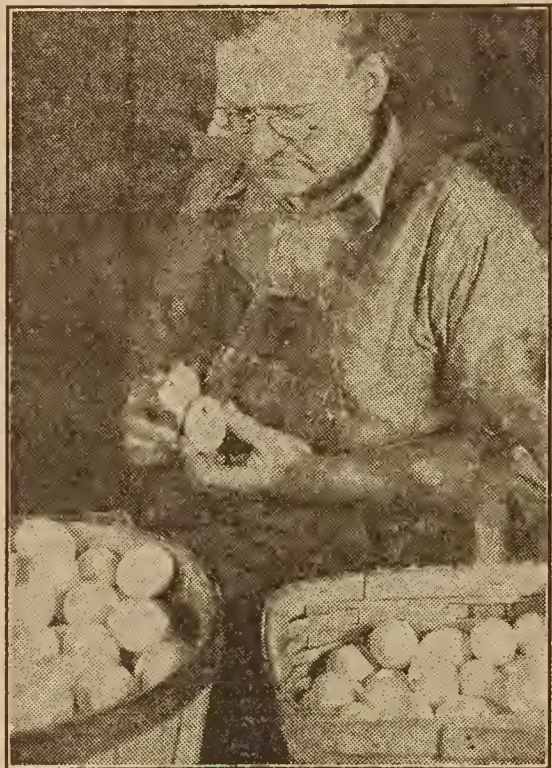
I have several reports from scattered sources that the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation is favorably considering the purchase of a million cases of eggs for relief purposes. That's fine but too indefinite.

Many of our poultrymen and their organizations have written Mr. Keith Southard at Washington, and Mr. Paul Schoelkopf of the New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration at 79 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Pacific Egg Producers are cooperating with us 100% on this program.

We need action, however. Right now eggs are being pulled out of storage in big quantities to supply consumptive demands. This is hurting the fresh egg market.

Don't miss a chance to get word to state and federal congressmen, senators, and assemblymen. Ask them to do something rightaway for one of the East's biggest agricultural industries by urging the purchase of one million cases of storage eggs. Also tell your state relief commission about it.

—J. C. Huttar.



Emery cloth or sand paper over a rubber sponge makes a handy tool to remove occasional spots.



Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds-Hallcross Broiler Chicks

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND. Testing done by the tube Agglutination method, within the preceding calendar year.

Hatches every week in the year. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery. 22 years' experience. Free Catalogue. Cert. No. 917.

Hall Brothers Box 59, Wallingford, Conn. Tel. 645-5



A Superior CROSS BRED BROILER CHICK

Produced by mating Barred Rock males with Hubbard Farms New Hampshire Reds. This Cross Bred chick gives you the advantage of the Barred Rock broiler price with the livability, rapid, uniform growth, and full feathering qualities of our Reds.

Send for Special Broiler Circular and Prices. FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Code Certificate of Compliance 750.

HUBBARD FARMS Box 230 WALPOLE, N. H.

BALANCED BREEDING

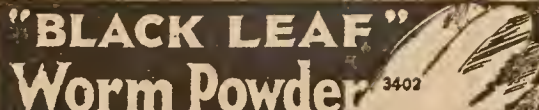
WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

3,000 on free range. Hatched the first and second week in May from large English strain blood tested breeders, layers of large white eggs. Will make excellent fall and winter layers. Good dependable pullets at reasonable prices. Inspection invited.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop., Box A, Sergeantsville, N.J.



SUMMER PRICES—WEEKLY HATCHES
Rocks, Reds, Leghorns—Wene-Cross Broiler Chicks: Red-Rocks, Wyand-Rocks, Bram-Rocks, White Leghorn Pullets, 8 to 10 wks. Write for free Booklet, Prices and Participation Discount Plan. (Cert. 7315)
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. D, Vineland, N.J.



Use "Black Leaf" Worm Powder, the effective, one-dose, inexpensive way to kill large roundworms.

Just mix in mash and feed once in ordinary way. Odorless—tasteless—no toxic effect. Nicotine is released only in intestines where worms live. ¼ lb. in a gallon of mash treats 100 birds. Sold by dealers or 100 bird size sent postpaid for \$1.00 and your dealer's name. Descriptive circular free.

Made by the makers of "Black Leaf 40"

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Incorporated Louisville, Ky.



"BLACK LEAF" WORM PELLETS made from Worm Powder are available for individual dosing. 100 sent postpaid for \$1.00 and your dealer's name. A few pellets are included in every package of Worm Powder, for birds "off feed."

ONE DOSE KILLS ROUNDWORMS

NO MORE PICK-OUTS
END-IT-WITH RUDOLPH'S VENTILATED PICK-OUT SHIELDS
PRICE - IN 100 LOTS 2½¢ EACH - IN 1000 LOTS \$20.00
If your Dealer cannot supply - WRITE US
RUDOLPH MFG. CO. VINELAND, N.J.

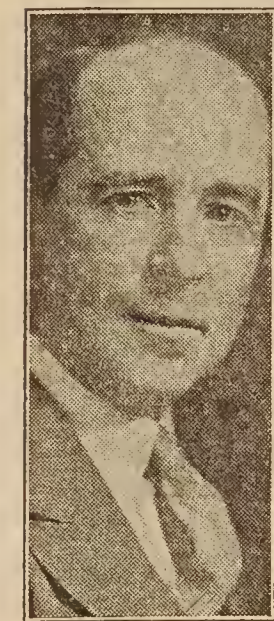
Nearby Poultrymen



More About Molters

THE question that is fired at me more often than any other when I try to discuss culling, runs about like this: "You say that we ought to get rid of all the hens that have quit laying and are molting. Don't you think that it would be more profitable to keep those

hens and let them finish their molt? Then they will be all ready to lay again along in September and October when eggs are high and other hens are quitting?" About that time, someone is almost sure to pipe up with "A fellow from the Farm Bureau culled my flock last fall and I did not get around to sell the culls, and first I knew they had started laying, so I just kept them to see what they would do, and, by



L. E. Weaver

darn, they layed better than the others all winter."

How is a mere college professor going to convince anyone that he knows what he is talking about when they put him in an embarrassing position like this? All the same, I am always glad to hear that question because it shows that at least one member of the audience is still wide awake, and also

aged 30.6 eggs each against 12.5 for the October birds. This covers a good part of the period of high egg prices, so it looks as though there is some point to the question that we started out to answer. We have not said anything so far about the July molters. Before we get into that, I want to point out an interesting fact brought out by the Table.

Winter Producers

You will notice that the August molters laid 134 eggs in their second year, and also that they laid 31 of these eggs by the middle of January, and then took all the rest of the year to lay 100 eggs. In contrast to this the October birds must have laid 161 eggs each after the middle of January. The conclusion that I reach from these figures is that it would be profitable to keep the August birds, put them under lights to get those high-priced winter eggs, and then when they slow down in January or later, send them to market. I believe the figures show that it would be more profitable to keep the September and October molters throughout the year.

Empty Poultry Houses

The main difficulty in the plan of keeping over the early molters for winter eggs is that it leaves some of the pens vacant from the middle of winter or early spring until the following fall, when the new crop of pullets is ready to go in. That is not an efficient use of the poultry buildings. A possible solution of that problem would

RESULTS OF MOLTING TESTS

Month of Molt	First Year Production	Second Year Production	Weeks to Reach 50% Production	Production Per Bird Oct. 15 to Jan. 15
August	141	134	5	30.6
September	167	156	4	18.8
October	202	174	2	12.5

because we have the answer. Dr. G. F. Heuser has worked it out at Cornell. He ran the tests two years and the results were the same both seasons. They have not been published, but he has given me permission to use some of them here.

Flock Segregation

All the hens that molted during the month of August were put by themselves and given the usual grain and mash rations so that they would finish their molt as soon as they could. On November 1 they were given lights. Some of these hens had been resting two months and some of them nearly three months, depending on how early in August they had molted. The September molters were segregated in the same way and given lights December 1, and similarly, the October molters were lighted January 1.

Now look at the Table in which some of the results are shown. It is easy to see that the October molters were by far the best producers, and the August molters the poorest. The October birds averaged 369 eggs each for the two years, while the August birds were laying 275 for the same time. As would be expected, the September molters came in between with 323 for the two years.

It is plain to be seen, also, from the Table that the October molters responded to the lights more quickly. They were up to fifty per cent production two weeks after the lights were put on, while it took the August molters more than twice as long to get there.

Up to this point, everything shows up in favor of the late molting birds. The last column in the Table counts on the other side of the argument. From the middle of October to the middle of January, the August molters aver-

be to keep the August birds over in the brooder houses, if they could be wired for lights. I think that most poultrymen will continue to prefer to let the August birds go to market in the fall, and to replace them with pullets that will keep the houses occupied the year around.

July Molters

In his experiments, Dr. Heuser did not include the July molters. He knew from previous experiences and records that such birds would be at least twenty eggs under the August birds on both first and second year production, that they would be slower in their response to lights and that after laying only a few winter eggs they would go into another winter slump. In short, they are too poor in egg-producing capacity to be profitable at any time.

New Hampshire Plan

Many of the New England folks who have New Hampshire Reds are not troubled by the problem that we have been discussing. They have no old hens to worry about, nothing but pullets. These are hatched in January. They start laying in June and by the following December, they are physically matured enough to be used as breeders. When the hatching season is over, and when live poultry prices are good, the entire flock is sent to market. This also means empty houses but not for very long. I do not believe that this plan is adaptable to Leghorn flocks. Poultry Farm Management studies, both at Cornell and on the Pacific Coast, have shown that the most profitable Leghorn farms are those on which the flock is composed sixty per cent of pullets and forty per cent selected older fowls.

—L. E. Weaver.

Palatability

ONE THING that poultrymen notice about G.L.F. Laying Mash — they're palatable — hens like them, and that's a big factor in year 'round egg production. Even with birds bred for highest production, the feed required to produce a dozen eggs will vary from 4.5 pounds to 8 pounds. Flocks that eat more feed and lay more eggs require less feed per dozen eggs. It's important that hens eat enough feed. Palatability is the result of care in choice of ingredients—freshness—and liberal use of ingredients hens like best. This quality in G.L.F. Mash means sustained egg production — less mortality — less feed per dozen eggs — and greater flock income over feed cost.

G.L.F. offers 5 open formula laying mashes based on many years of experiment and experience. Each feed is now being used by a large group of poultrymen with entire satisfaction. In the area served by the G.L.F. these feeds are used by more poultrymen than any other feed. You will make no mistake to put your pullets on one of the G.L.F. Mashes this fall.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.



THE MEASURE of a Newspaper's INFLUENCE

THE measure of any newspaper's influence and power is found in the confidence which its readers have in it. Without this confidence, no newspaper can grow in circulation or advertising patronage. In thirteen communities, varied in interests and tastes, The Gannett Newspapers have built up a confidence in the integrity and independence and devotion to the public welfare that is their choicest possession. This confidence is in the custody of the men and women who make these newspapers. They believe in these newspapers and so are true to the ideals which are back of them.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE
ROCHESTER, N. Y., TIMES-UNION
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., SARATOGIAN
UTICA, N. Y., OBSERVER-DISPATCH



He went to the State Fair, too! No matter what your farm interest is, you will find plenty of it at a good Fair.

Fair Time Again —Let's Go!

(Continued from Page 1)

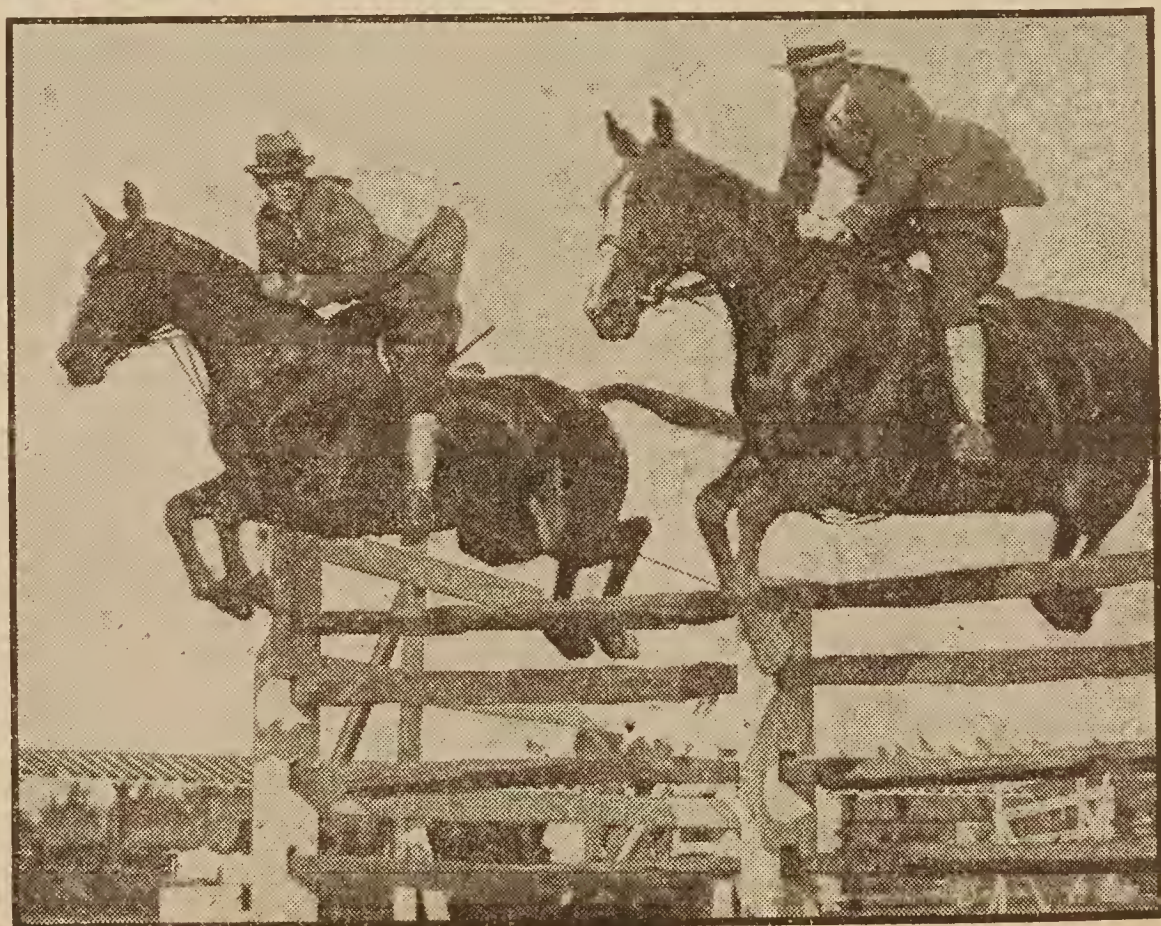
times the Syracuse State Fair, the New England Exposition at Springfield, and the Trenton Fair of New Jersey. I never get tired of them because there are so many new things to learn, so many old friends to see. There was a time when I thought these big expositions were losing some of the old friendly atmosphere and the kind of agricultural exhibits that a good Fair should have; but great improvements

have been made in recent years. Both the exhibits and the entertainments at all of these big Fairs are now planned especially for farm people. Here is a place where we meet the old friends whom perhaps we have not seen for a year. Here are the latest developments in farm and household machinery and exhibits of animals, crops, and flowers that give us inspiration to go back to the farm to see if we cannot improve our own work. No one can attend these expositions without being proud of the agriculture of these Northeastern States and of the farm people who make that agriculture possible.



AT THE LEFT: Last moments of the great American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching Tournament, at the Syracuse State Fair. Some of these contestants averaged 30 to 40 percent ringers. If you do not think that is some trick, just get out your old horseshoes and see how often you can get a ringer pitching from the regulation distance of 40 ft.

BELOW: Horseback riding and jumping at the Syracuse State Fair. Riding horses are coming into their own again. Thousands are learning what a grand sport riding is.



Will Frosted Foods Endanger Eastern Farming?

(Continued from Page 5)

My wife makes good biscuits now, but she doesn't take the pride in them that my mother did, nor does she spend half so much time at the job." (Right here I can't refrain from saying that Mr. Waters is an unusual man, for where is there another that will admit that his wife is as good a cook as was his mother?) "Then along comes my daughter and she takes even less pride in making biscuits than my wife."

This prompted me to ask whether he thought this an indication that we are coming to a period when home baking will be forsaken altogether along with many other 'homey' practices that in the past have enhanced the art of home making.

"I doubt that very much," he said, "because the number of girls entering our home economics colleges is steadily on the increase. I believe that our young housewife wants to maintain the standards of quality that my mother had in her food, or perhaps even raise them, but at the same time she wants to shorten the time that it takes to achieve those standards. And she is doing it. This leaves her free to be more helpful to her family, her neighbors, to enjoy more recreation and do things in her home that were impossible for her grandmother."

I agreed that I could see advantages in quick frozen foods for the city housewife but that the system put the farmer near our Eastern markets in a hole. "If you freeze cherries, for example, in Oregon and bring them East, what happens to our New York crop?" I asked.

He answered by saying that there was a lot to be said on that subject but first of all he wanted to say that the industry did not intend to work a hardship on the farmer but rather help to improve and widen his markets. "We have gone to Oregon this year to freeze cherries because that is where this year's best crop for our purposes is. Next year it may be in New York. These frozen cherries will be popular next winter when the fresh cherries are not available. We freeze blueberries in Maine and Newfoundland, peas in New Jersey, strawberries in Norfolk, corn and lima beans at Albion, New York, raspberries in Oregon, and fish and meat at Boston. The best mushrooms for freezing have always been at West Chester, Pennsylvania. This year they were too expensive so we are not freezing any. We cannot pay a price for food that will make the frozen products prohibitive for the consumer."

"Well, if you go where the crops are best each year you must have to ship them considerable distances sometimes to get them to your freezing plants. And how much better are the frozen foods then than the ones that are shipped direct to market?" I inquired.

Then Mr. Waters' face lighted up and he told me that they have developed a portable froster just recently that goes from crop to crop on a truck. "Last week we froze peas in New Jersey and next week we will be freezing them at Albion where the crop is later, with the same freezing unit. This mobility has really opened up new fields for us. When we first started, permanent plants were built but we realized that we could never afford to set up these plants in crop areas because the crop in a given area might be a failure the next year and we would still have our fixed assets and overhead expenses. So, you see the portable freezer is a big move forward in the industry and has all kinds of possibilities."

"Rather than working to the disadvantage of the Eastern farmer I would say that quick freezing will be a decided advantage because it will help to eliminate market gluts. Surplus vegetables and fruits and meats can be frozen and held in storage without any waste. This opportunity will be welcomed by growers who spend a lot of time and money to raise a crop and find that they lose money if they market it."

Before leaving Mr. Waters' office I wanted to settle one more question in my mind and I asked him if he thought

that the cost of frosted foods would be within the reach of ordinary people and whether he thought that dealers generally could some day afford to install the necessary equipment to keep frosted foods. He answered me by saying that the growing volume of frosted foods consumed is perhaps the best indication that they are already considered economical and that with a still greater volume of business there is no doubt but that the cost will soon be less. Looking at it one way, the cost is not high now because you have no waste, no bones in steaks, no sand in vegetables or fruits, and you have a

sanitary pack. This last feature is of especial importance in disease-infected areas of the country. But we know at the same time that a dish of corn on the cob is a luxury in the winter time that costs the city housewife plenty. We must remember, however, that the industry has just come out of the experimental stage and the research and experimental work that have made it possible have naturally been expensive. As the industry becomes universal the cost will automatically be less.

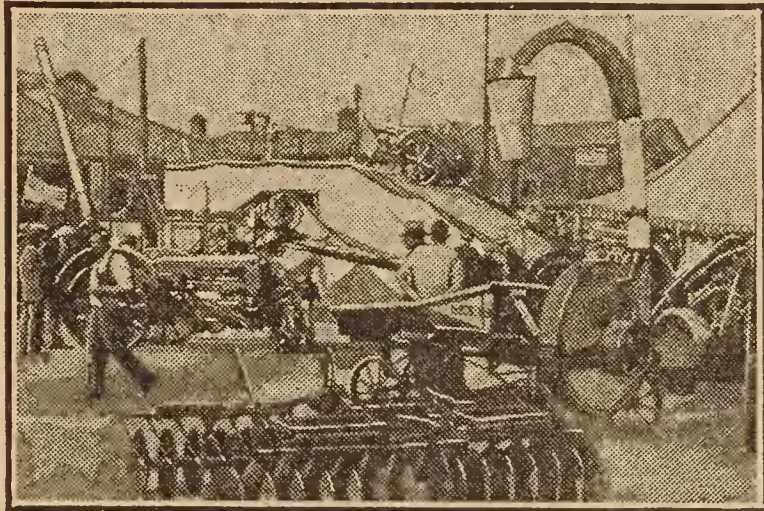
As in any infant industry there have been numerous experiments tried but the Birdseye method is the only one

at present that provides for quick freezing in packages, and is therefore the one that is practical for family use. Clarence Birdseye went from Amherst, Massachusetts, to Labrador and the story goes that he caught fish and placed them on the ice. In that cold, cold climate the fish froze almost immediately and later, when they were returned to the water they still showed signs of life. If the life of a fish can be maintained by subjecting it to an extremely low temperature quickly why isn't this the finest way to preserve foods? This was Mr. Birdseye's theory and he developed it.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR



THE RALLYING GROUND OF New York FARMERS



The good workman wants good tools. At the State Fair all of the latest and best farm machinery is placed on display. Come and see it in action; talk with representatives of the great farm machine companies about their products; compare brands while they are side by side. This is only one opportunity offered by the State Fair to make your farming operations easier and more profitable.

BELOW:—Farm citizenship in the making—that's one of the things you will see at the Fair. Knowing that the Fair can make no contribution to the State more valuable than helping to train young people in the ways of better and finer citizenship, the officials emphasize this aspect of the Fair. Watch the juniors skillfully exhibiting their own fine products, and judge for yourself. To spread the influence of the State Fair more widely among the young, **SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE ADMITTED FREE EVERY DAY OF THE FAIR.**



You Can't Count the Attractions at the Fair

COMPLETE EXHIBITS—GENEROUS CASH PRIZES—HORSE RACING—MIDWAY FEATURES—INDIAN VILLAGE—FARM AND HOME BUREAU PROGRAMS—SPEAKERS—BRAND NEW WOMEN'S BUILDING.

New York STATE FAIR
SYRACUSE, N.Y.—SEPT. 1 to 8

With the A.A. Homemaker Clothes for School

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

IF children are to start off to school happily, mothers have to think and work on the clothing problem beforehand. Children are especially conscious of their appearance and sensitive as to whether things are "right." Fortunately,

choosing good clothes is not altogether a matter of dollars and cents, but, rather, one of good judgment.

We look for certain qualities in school clothes. The young folks themselves will usually insist on a certain amount of style and becomingness—perfectly right they are, too, if it is not overdone. The mother no doubt sees to it that the garment is durable—that is

more than right; it is necessary if she is to be thrifty of her time and money. She too will see that the garments are made in a manner and of such material that they can be kept in order easily, with not too much pressing, washing or mending needed. If a child is growing rapidly, she gets for him or her only those things which he must have at the moment, for they are so soon outgrown. By getting pre-shrunk material, some of the shrinkage troubles are avoided. "Sanforized" is the term which is applied to goods shrunk at the factory.

For the child's sake, for his actual health and comfort, the clothes should not bind anywhere, should allow freedom of motion, and should provide warmth in cold weather without being unduly heavy or burdensome. These factors have a direct relation to his health, affecting posture, free breathing, ease in walking, and exercise.

For little girls, shoulders should be fitted, in order to hold the dress comfortably in place. Below the shoulders there should be plenty of fullness. Neckline should be low enough to prevent rubbing or chafing. Simulated collars which are stitched down are more comfortable, and yet allow for the touch of contrast or trim which is needed. Bias tape stitched flat often gives a pretty trim without adding to the laundering difficulties. Bloomers or

panties matching the dress make a nice outfit for the little ones, and are generally used. However, some mothers get away from ironing by using brief knit panties, which button to the underwaist. However, with skirts as short as at present, these are apt to be more or less noticeable.

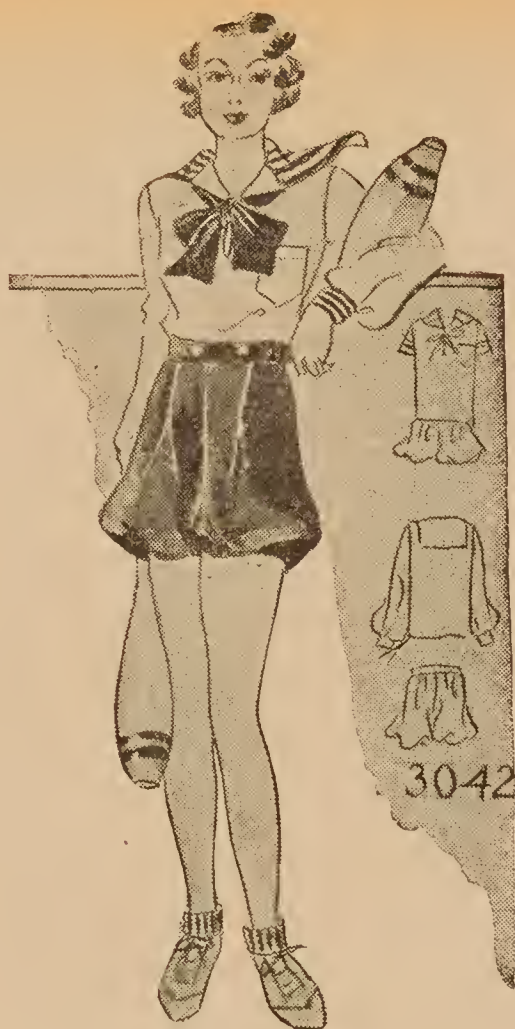
Whether the dresses are bought or made, seams should be well made, wide enough to hold, and reinforced with double stitching at places where the wear will be greatest, on the plackets, necklines, armseyes and pockets. Hems should be wide enough to allow for growth and to give style. A dinky, narrow hem looks—well, dinky! Raglan style sleeves allow better for growth than does the set-in style. Also, weather permitting, elbow length sleeves are better than long ones, for the same reason. Front openings, firm buttonholes, or loops and fairly large buttons make it easy for a child to help himself in dressing.

Soft, comfortable textures, smooth and resistant to soil, and of firm weave characterize the fabric which should go into a child's garment. If wool is used, it should be washable, of course.

In little boy's clothing, one needs to look for long shoulders, generous armholes, neckline large enough not to bind when he stoops, and plenty of seat room. If the lad is old enough to have

were young. A well-made shoe, kept in good condition, is much more satisfactory than one which loses its shape and simply cannot be made to look well after it is worn a little.

For those past childhood, toe room of an inch should be allowed; also the



PLAY or Gymnasium Outfit Pattern No. 3042 has patterns for middy blouse and for full bloomers. Middy may be worn "tuck-in" or outside overblouse. Sizes are 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch material for bloomers, collar, cuffs and tie; and 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/4 yards of braid for the blouse.

be needed underneath for coldest weather. In fact, the sweater is a very useful garment, indoors as well as out. Several pairs of knitted mittens will give a change when one pair becomes wet, besides giving Mother an excellent excuse for following the revival of interest in knitting which is sweeping the country now.

The older girl usually has more decided opinions about what she wants to wear, and sometimes it takes real diplomacy to satisfy her and still to keep within the bounds of good taste and the family pocketbook. Simplicity is the keynote of good taste in clothes, especially for the young. An excess of bows and ruffles never can hide poor lines or unbecoming color, although both bows and ruffles are perfectly all right in their proper places. Youth can wear the bright colors; this fact, coupled with a choice of fabrics which also express youthfulness, make it possible to achieve costumes particularly suited to their needs. Crisp gingham, organdie, and swiss are associated with youth. When used as blouses, collar and cuff sets, or as other accessories, they add variety, besides being very practical because they launder easily.

About Care of Clothes

The school girl in her 'teens can learn a lot about taking care of her clothing by sponging and pressing the woolen dresses, always with a slightly damp cloth over the garment, by keeping her shoes cleaned and polished and her own stockings mended. Even the poorest materials, if kept pressed and tidy, can have a well-groomed look, which is only a polite way of saying "clean." It is good training for her, besides taking quite a burden off the mother's shoulders. Attention to the details of careful pressing and keeping free from wrinkles in the clothes closet have much to do with the tidy appearance of the wearer.

Except for warmth, cotton materials can be had which will do for any season, and many of them are woven and dyed to resemble tweeds and other

(Continued on Page 21)

When ordering patterns, write name, address, and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in stamps. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send 12 cents more if you want us to send you a copy of our new Fall fashion catalog.



Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett



DRESS Pattern No. 3121 is very smart, yet practical when carried out in plaided woolen or other dark material. Sizes are 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 5/8 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

a ready made suit, it should be examined as to quality of lining, as well as of top material and of construction.

Shoes are Important

Shoes are exceedingly important, as it is during childhood when bones are soft that a misfit can work much havoc. A tight strap over the instep exerts pressure which may harm the delicate bones of the feet. Laced shoes and oxfords are better. A straight inner line of the sole, toe space of 1/2 to 3/4 inch longer than the foot, and a flexible shank are other requirements of a good shoe for a child. Skimp anywhere else, if necessary, but right shoes are vitally related to foot health, even down to old age. I know many middle-aged or elderly people whose comfort and efficiency are much impaired today because this fact was not generally known or practiced when they

SKIRT AND BLOUSE Pattern No. 3185 is exceedingly smart for autumn wear. Woolen skirt and washable blouse of silk or light weight woolen is practical and becoming. Sizes are 14, 16, 18 years, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material for long sleeved blouse; 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch material for short sleeved blouse; and 2 yards of 39-inch material for skirt.

heel should fit snugly, as should the instep; the heel should be of medium height only, and the sole only slightly narrower than the foot when it is measured.

If the children, the boys especially, have a habit of getting their feet wet and sitting around with them wet, perhaps this water-proofing mixture recommended by the New York State College of Home Economics will help. Use either formula, according to the materials at hand:

Formula 1: Neutral wool grease, 8 ounces, dark petroleum, 4 ounces; paraffin wax, 2 ounces.

Formula 2: Tallow, 12 ounces; cod oil, 4 ounces.

To apply either of these formulas, melt the ingredients and mix thoroughly. Apply the mixture warm, not hot, to all outside parts of the shoes, giving special attention to the welt and the sole edge. Then saturate the sole with the mixture by setting the shoe in a shallow pan which holds enough of the melted grease to cover the sole. Rubber heels should not touch the grease, but should be hung over the edge of the pan.

In Coldest Weather

For cold weather the snow suit and helmet type of cap are best for children under ten. A warm, wooly sweater may



TOP COAT and Beret Pattern No. 3044 is excellent for little boy or girl; just button brother's to the right and sister's to her left. Sizes are 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1 1/4 yards of 35-inch lining.



This...

solves your dessert problem

If you haven't yet served KRE-MEL, you're missing a real treat.

KRE-MEL — America's favorite Dessert — contains only the finest ingredients. It is smooth, rich and delicious — yet all **FOOD VALUE** — a perfect dessert for all the family. Because you use milk to prepare it, KRE-MEL Dessert is splendid for children.

Every woman will agree no dessert has ever before been so easily prepared — Mix thoroughly a package of KRE-MEL with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk. Add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk and place over fire, stirring constantly until it thickens and reaches boiling point.

KRE-MEL can be served as a tempting pudding, parfait, blanc mange, and is excellent for cake and pie filling. Four servings to each package. Your grocer sells KRE-MEL — why not try all four flavors?



**4
FLAVORS**

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VANILLIN
CHOCOLATE
CARAMEL
COFFEE
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KRE-MEL is made by the makers of MAZOLA SALAD OIL
and KARO TABLE SYRUP

An Acoustic Ghost

By C. A. Stephens

OVER to the west of the farm buildings at the old squire's, beyond the sugar-maple lot, there was another smaller farm of a hundred acres, where our Great-Aunt Hannah had once lived. At her death the farm had again become a part of the family property. It was quite by itself, at the end of a farm road, half a mile in length, that first crossed the home fields, then wound through the open maple woods, and came out through a gate at the deserted farm buildings.

We young people always spoke of it as the "Aunt Hannah lot." Although secluded, it was one of the most homelike places I ever saw. To the north and northeast towered the maples, and on the lower ground, sloping to the south and southwest, was a luxuriant growth of green pines. In fact, it was quite surrounded by woodlands; yet the fields, inclosed by stone walls, were smooth, and still produced good crops of hay, which we harvested every summer.

The house, an old-fashioned, one-story building, had gone unpainted for years. It looked rather desolate. Besides the house, there were a small barn, two sheds, and an old corncrib.

Currants, gooseberries and cherries still grew in the old garden, along with one stunted sweet-chestnut tree. There was also a small orchard, where were some wonderfully good Sweet Harveys and Bowbacks. A great lilac bush stood near the old corncrib.

Just beyond the corncrib, a good spring of water ran smartly and constantly into a long pine trough. The place was so still and lonely that we could hear the water running as soon as we drew near the house. It came through an aqueduct, from a hillside up in the maple woods, and never failed; but in November, every fall, the old squire always shut the water off at the little spring house, in order that the pipe might not freeze up. This he accomplished by bending the end of the lead pipe upward out of the water, which would then run wholly out at the lower end, and leave the pipe empty for the winter. In the spring, usually by April 20th, he would turn on the water again for the summer.

Out at the Corners, a mile from us, there was a disreputable place that styled itself a grocery, where, in spite of the best efforts of those who sought to enforce the Maine law, liquors were sold illegally. Worthless fellows were nearly always hanging about the place; and after procuring liquor, some of them used to come over across the valley to the Aunt Hannah lot, break into the old house, kindle a fire, cook oysters, drink, and indulge themselves in petty gambling. Often they spent the whole night there.

That sort of annoyance went on, at intervals, for several years, greatly to the old squire's discontent. He even thought of taking the buildings down.

Then one night a serious brawl occurred there. A quarrel started over a game of cards. One of the game-

sters, a man named Hurison, got up in great anger, and pretended to leave. He lurked about outside, and when at last the man with whom he was incensed, a fellow named Melzar, came out to go home, Hurison struck him on the head with a brick, and fractured his skull. Melzar was carried away by his cronies, who made an effort to hush the matter up; but less than a month afterward he died. Hurison fled.

The old squire hoped that this tragedy would end those secret gatherings. But after the stir that attended the brawl and homicide had subsided, the brick thrower came back to the Corners, and again took up his abode there.

About a month later, in December, we became aware that the same clique was occasionally meeting at its old rendezvous for the same old purpose.

"It's of no use," the old squire said, impatiently. "We cannot have that sort of thing going on there. It is disgraceful! It is prejudicial to public morals, and to the good name of the place. Those buildings must come down. We will begin next Monday morning."

Yet we all disliked to have the old house torn down. "O dear, it will look so lonesome over there!" Ellen exclaimed; and Theodora echoed her words. We had never really known our Great-Aunt Hannah. She had died while we were yet very young children, living in a distant part of the country; but she had left us each a small legacy, and we cherished an affectionate regard for her memory. There had been a little humorous clause in the wording of her will, for each one of us. She was the old squire's elder sister; and it was said she had the same droll little twinkle of the eye.

We boys felt very much as Ellen did about the Aunt Hannah house; but we saw that the old squire's mind was made up, and that he was determined to put a stop to the roistering and gambling on his premises. Addison said nothing until we had gone out to the stable; then he turned to me with a queer look, and said, "I believe I could scare those fellows away from there. I've a notion to try it! But don't say anything to the old squire about it. He might not wholly approve. And don't mention it to the girls."

"Well, but how?" I asked.

Addison lowered his voice. "This Hurison, who threw the brick at Melzar—we'll make him think that poor old Melzar is still lingering round there. It would be just like such a chap as Hurison to be superstitious. Ignorant people nearly always are, particularly if they have committed crimes."

"But how can you do it without their mistrusting something?"

"Oh, I've thought of a way. You remember the time we fixed the little giant, and how we found that we could

talk through the long pipe—clear down to the brook."

I guessed then what he meant to do. At that time the water we used at the home place came not from a spring, or well, but from a brook in the valley to the east of the farm, and was forced up the hillside through a pipe by an automatic device that we called "the little giant." It was a hydraulic ram, and, in the main, worked constantly and well; but occasionally the self-acting valves of the iron air chamber, down at the brook, had to be cleaned.

In November, that autumn, the water had been cut off for two days, while this cleaning was done and other needed repairs made. On the second afternoon, while we were at work on the ram down at the brook, we suddenly heard Ellen's voice, as if she were close by. In reality she was in the kitchen up at the house, almost too far away for us to hear her if she shouted. Yet we distinctly heard her say, "We will bake popovers for tea."

It sounded so strange that for the instant we were startled. Then Addison, who was rather quick in such matters, laughed, and said that her voice was transmitted through the empty water pipe, the end of which was open at the tank in the kitchen, close by where she stood when she spoke.

"The aqueduct pipe over at the Aunt Hannah lot is no longer than the one from the house here down to the little giant," Addison said. "If we spoke in to the end of that lead pipe, up at the spring, what we said would be heard in the old house at the Aunt Hannah lot—or it would be if we swaged on a piece of pipe at the water trough and carried the free end into the house."

And that was what we did.

"Playing ghost" is a rather shady business, as a rule; yet if ever such a trick is excusable, I think it was on that occasion.

At nightfall we took over a short piece of pipe, swaged it on to the now empty aqueduct pipe at the trough, then carried the free end through the dry grass, and beneath the sill of the house to a hole that we bored into the floor directly under the old cooking stove. It was out of sight there; and we knew that the trespassers would kindle a fire in the stove and sit round while they cooked their oyster stew and heated water for their "tod" later.

After we got it in trim, we tried the effect. "You sit down here by the stove," Addison said, "while I run up to the spring house and speak into the pipe. See how it sounds."

It had begun to grow dark. I set one of the kitchen chairs by the stove, and put my feet up on the stove, as I imagined Hurison might do; but although I was expecting to hear something queer, the long-drawn whistling note that presently broke the stillness made me jump, and gave me a decidedly eerie sensation—it sounded so strange and melancholy. It seemed to fill the whole kitchen. I couldn't have guessed from what particular point it issued. It was like a deep, long sigh of pain!

After some moments it came again, and after awhile again. Addison managed the thing pretty well. It cer-

tainly made me shiver.

Then at last, in a thin but hollow tone, came the words, "Oh, I'm cold—cold—cold—Melzar's cold!" Another of those long, shivering sighs followed, and a few moments later the words, "Oh, so cold—cold—cold! Give—me—some—of—that—whiskey—for—you—killed—me!"

It was uncanny enough.

Addison came down, laughing. "How does it work?" he asked.

"Awful!" I exclaimed. "If those fellows hear that, there will be some tall running."

Addison made me go up to the spring and whistle and talk down the pipe, while he listened.

I did not do it as well as he did, but nevertheless Addison was much impressed. "Jingo!" he exclaimed, when I came down and joined him. "That does sound spookish! I guess it will work. Now we must watch, and find out when they come here."

We had to do a good deal of watching before we got a chance to use our acoustic contrivance. For four or five nights, either Addison or I hastened over to the Aunt Hannah lot at about ten o'clock, in order to see whether we could discern any glimmer of light in the old house.

Meanwhile, to prevent the old squire from setting to work to tear down the buildings, we were obliged to give him a vague hint of what was on foot. He made no comment, and we were afraid he was not wholly pleased; but he delayed having the house torn down.

At last, one night, Addison, who had run over to reconnoitre just before bedtime, came back and called me out. "Come on," he said.

I put on a thick coat, and we started. It was a clear, cold night, starlit, but with no moon. Addison made for the spring house, but he wanted to know what followed, and so posted me behind the gate, fifty or sixty yards from the old house door. I did not dare go much nearer.

The light of a lamp or candle shone dimly from the kitchen window, across which a newspaper had been pinned. I could not look in, but I could hear a murmur of voices, and I smelled smoke from the chimney. One of the party was singing. I soon began to get rather cold there behind the gate. I wondered what Addison was about.

Suddenly the voices ceased. What seemed to me several minutes of utter silence followed. Then came a clatter inside. The outer door flew open, and out dashed, one after another, five trespassers, and ran across the field in the direction of the Corners. I did not hear a word spoken. They disappeared among the pines, and again silence brooded over the place.

I lay and watched until Addison came softly down through the maples and joined me at the gate. In whispers I told him what had occurred, while he lay on the ground and chuckled.

We watched awhile longer, and then went quietly into the old house, for we thought it possible that the fellows might get over their scare and come back in sight of the door. A guttering candle was burning in the old kitchen; and on the stove simmered a kettle of

(Continued on Page 21)

THE ARMY WORM'S FAREWELL

Here's how it's done: Mix 25 lbs. of dry bran with one pound of dry white arsenic or Paris Green.

Stir 2 quarts of strong-smelling molasses (black strap is best) in 5 gallons of water. Mix this solution with the bran-poison mixture. Make a stiff mash . . .

Scatter this mash in fields where worms are working (8 to 10 lbs. per acre) early in the evening. Goodbye worms.



THE BARDS OF OLDEN DAYS OFT WROTE OF THE HERO LAD WHO ROSE AND SMOTE INVADING HORDES WHO SWEEP THE LAND, AND LAID THEM LOW WITH A MIGHTY HAND.



BUT NO ONE SINGS A MINSTREL LAY OF THE LAD WHO STEMS THE TIDE TO-DAY; NO SACKBUTS BLOW, NO ZITHERS STRUM TO THE BOY WHO SMITES THE ARMY WORM!



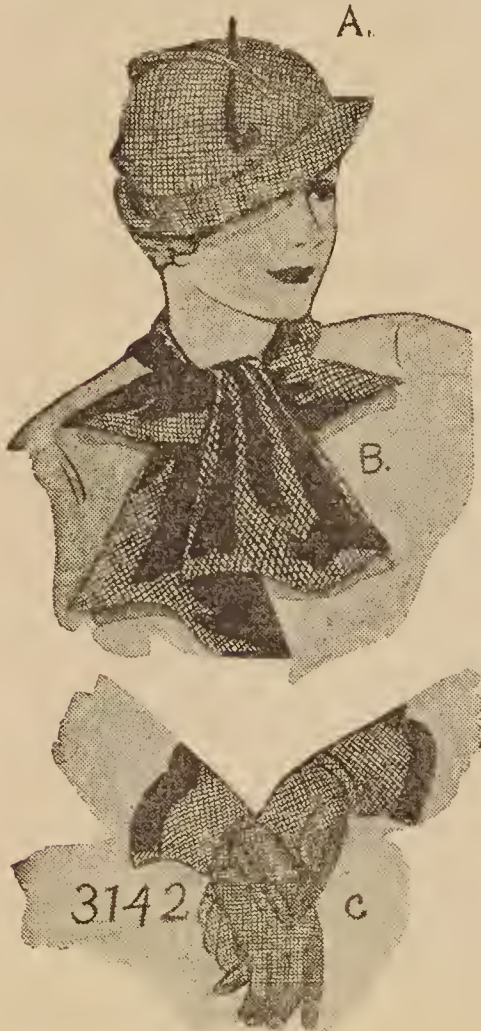
SO FETCH THE OLD TROMBONE AND FLUTE AND LETS SEND UP A LUSTY TOOT TO THE GUY WHO SWINGS, WITH DEADLY TOLL, ON THE ARMY WORM! GOD REST HIS SOUL.

Clothes for School

(Continued from Page 18)

suiting materials. But, with last winter still fresh in mind, I should say that at least one woolen dress is a necessity. It may be of the jumper or jacket type, either of which is handy because it permits free use of colorful blouses which can be washed often and kept fresh. Besides, it gives a good chance for remodeling, or using up remnants.

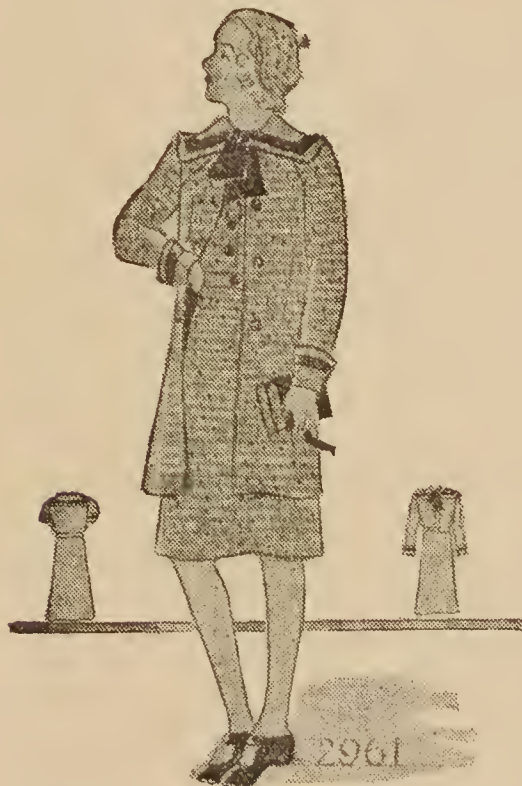
The vogue for knitted things can be carried as far as one wishes. Blouses, either in cotton or in woolen yarns, or even whole outfits, skirts included, are



ACCESSORY ENSEMBLE Pattern No. 3142 is delightful in its possibilities for brightening up the costume. Original was red and black checked velveteen, but a bright woolen would also be good. Pattern comes in sizes small, medium and large. See pattern envelope for requirements.

being knitted in becoming designs and colors. Some are perfectly well suited for school use; the only drawback is the time it takes to make them.

Scarfs, gloves and hats are not quite such an undertaking to knit; there are many attractive models. However, a great variety can be quickly made of matching or contrasting materials. Where one dress has to do the work of several, this is a highly satisfactory way of changing it about for different occasions.



DRESS AND COAT Pattern No. 2961 gives young daughter a highly useful and attractive ensemble in shirtwaist style. The original was novelty dark blue tweed with vivid red collar with wide blue braid trim. Plain coat over plaid dress would also be very attractive. Sizes are 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/8 yard of 39-inch light contrasting and 1/4 yard of 39-inch dark contrasting.

Fabric gloves are still popular. The beret type of hat is also good in style, although the early fall showings portray it as greatly oversize, so much so that it looks almost like a pancake brim. It is decorated with feathers, buckles, bows or tucks, depending upon the material used. The more conservative type to which we are accustomed in berets would be a safer one for school wear than a very extreme style.

The Breton sailor with rounding crown and cuff brim is another fall style in hats which changes slightly the summer vogue and gives a new touch which brings it up to the minute. The pointed crown of the Chinese or Tonkinese styled hats is also a favorite. Felt hats of moderate size, with irregular high crowns or conic crowns are foreseen by the stylists as popular numbers. In any case, whatever style is chosen for school wear, it is best to avoid the extreme, first, because it is better taste to do so, and second, because any article of wearing apparel which calls much attention to itself by its intense color or extreme cut very soon becomes tiresome to the wearer and to those who must look at it.

The swagger, or loose coat is still good for sports or general wear; it is especially good with the dress and coat combination and is easy of construction. Advance showings of fur coats for mid-winter use emphasize the princess or fitted line; cloth coats are also well fitted and have a decidedly "cinched" look at the waist line, due to wearing the outside belt very tight.

Whether Daughter goes to high school or to college, she will need a gymnasium suit. Often the teacher asks that these be made in certain colors or of certain materials. Unless the school orders these suits at what amounts to



GIRL'S DRESS Pattern No. 3012 is especially good for combining two colors or two materials for misses of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch plain material with 1 1/4 yards of 35-inch print material.

wholesale prices, it is a great saving to make the bloomers at least.

A dress that hangs straight, fits easily but without folds and wrinkles and has an even hemline, looks professional enough. By keeping the grain of the material straight, a good fit is easier. This can be done by marking the centerline of waist and skirt, both back and front, with long and short basting stitches made in colored thread. Then when fitting the garment, keep at all times this center line perpendicular to the floor, and not dragged to one side or the other. The shoulder line should come from the highest point of the neck to the tip of the shoulder, and the armseye should outline the joining of the arm to the body, not dropping off the shoulder at any point unless it is a drop-shoulder pattern. By observing these points in fitting and by being careful to press, both while making the garment and often afterwards, one need have no reservations whatever about the looks of the garment. In fact, a few original touches in decoration often make the home-made garment quite distinguished and different from the ordinary run of the ready-made things which are turned out in such quantities that one is apt to meet a dozen of a kind in a day.

More Cake Bakers Win

Since our last issue we have received the names of the following winners in cake contests conducted by women in 25 Subordinate Granges of New York State in conjunction with *American Agriculturist*.

COUNTY	WINNER	GRANGE
Madison	Mrs. Edwin T. Hockridge	Morrisville
Allegany	Mrs. Edith Thorne	Andover
Delaware	Dorothy Buck	Utsayantha
Chautauqua	Ruth E. Engdahl	Sinclairville
Genesee	Miss Ramona Kell	Darien
Otsego	Florence Norland	Oneonta
Fulton	Pauline Eschler	Mayfield
Broome	Mrs. M. L. Mallory	Bartonville
Allegany	Miss Gladys Fanton	Hallsport
St. Lawrence	Mrs. Herbert D. Jenark	Potsdam
Saratoga	Helen Ketchum	Charlton
Delaware	Mrs. Cora Rigler	Davenport
Allegany	Emma White	Whitesville
Oswego	Mrs. Charles Chapman	Albion Center
Allegany	Mrs. Arlene Collins	Belmont
Essex	Helen Sharrow	Moriah
Jefferson	Mrs. Anna E. Farley	Natural Bridge
Lewis	Mrs. R. D. Mumford	Lowville
Cortland	Mrs. James Wright	East Freetown
Cortland	Martha E. Pine	Cortlandville
St. Lawrence	Helen A. Wires	Crays Mills
Otsego	Mrs. Lester Carvin	Unadilla
Otsego	Mrs. Anna K. Whipple	Pierstown
Chenango	Gladys Fry	Smithville Valley
Allegany	Dorothy M. Haynes	Canaseraga

PRIZES

For State Winners:

\$25, first prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; \$10, second prize awarded by *American Agriculturist*; \$5, third prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; 24 1/2 pound sack of Pillsbury's Best and a package of Sno-Sheen Cake Flour, awarded by Pillsbury Flour Mills to holders of the ten high scores; General Foods Cook Book, awarded by General Foods, Corp. to holders of the ten high scores; 5 pound can of Cocomalt and 12 ounce can of Davis Baking Powder, awarded by R. B. Davis Company to holders of the ten high scores; Rogers Silverware to winners with 10 highest scores, awarded by General Mills, Inc.; Imported linen table cloth with twelve napkins to winners of three highest scores and a cake and pie server to the seven contestants with the next highest scores, awarded by Hecker's Flour.

For Pomona Winners:

Aluminum covered loose-leaf book of Pillsbury's Balanced recipes, awarded by Pillsbury Flour Mills; Swansdown Cake Set, awarded by General Foods Corp.; 12 ounce can of Davis Baking Powder, awarded by R. B. Davis Company; a 24 1/2 pound sack of Hecker's Flour, awarded by Hecker's Flour; Betty Crocker Card Index Recipe File, awarded by General Mills, Inc.

An Acoustic Ghost

(Continued from Page 20)

stew. On the kitchen table were five tin basins, spoons, salt, pepper, a pail partly full of milk, an empty whiskey bottle, a dice box, a handful of pennies, and a derby hat. We blew out the candle, but otherwise left everything as we found it; we even left the outer door open, so that if they did venture to come back, no suspicion of a prank might attach to our performance. Lest the trespassers might possibly discover the pipe, Addison wrenched off the short piece that we had swaged on, pulled it from the hole that we had bored in the floor under the stove, and carried it home.

The old farmhouse stood there for many years afterward; but so far as we knew, neither Hurison, nor any of his cronies, ever went there again, by night or day. And the old squire never asked us any questions.



YOU'VE never seen such wonderful Cut-Outs as these! On some Post Toasties boxes you get Mickey Mouse and his pals. And on others, The Three Little Pigs.

Serve Post Toasties often! You'll love these golden, toasted corn-heart flakes that stay crisp and crunchy in milk or cream. Post Toasties is a product of General Foods.

By special arrangement with Walt Disney Enterprises. © G. F. Corp., 1934

CUT THEM OFF THE BOX



MADE TO ORDER FOR THE FARM HOME



Ask the Maytag Dealer about the Amazing Low Prices and Easy Terms

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
MANUFACTURERS FOUNDED 1893
ELECTRIC AND GASOLINE WASHERS

THE FINEST MAYTAG EVER BUILT
WITH SQUARE CAST ALUMINUM TUB

POWERED BY THE FAMOUS GASOLINE MULTI-MOTOR

F-2-34

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THERE is every indication that the fight to keep eastern railroads from maintaining the recent increase in the freight rate on bulk Superphosphate will be successful. It can be won in either of two ways:

1. The railroads can sensibly agree to withdraw the increase. There are indications already that their representatives are beginning to realize that the railroads are simply being "used" by seaboard fertilizer mixers to win a competitive fight against inland fertilizer mixers and farmers who home-mix.

2. The whole system of railroad transportation of Superphosphate can be replaced by a complete water and truck system which will in turn lend itself to the transportation of considerable amounts of farm produce on return trips.

Railroads Checking Up

All through the territory where the freight rate increase on Superphosphate applies railroad officials are busy checking up on Superphosphate tonnage. There is only one answer to give them. *Re-establish the old rate or we buy only Superphosphate that is shipped by water and truck.*

One high railroad official has asked that a certain large Superphosphate dealer delay ordering his barge until the railroad can do something about the rate. This is a straw which shows which way the wind is blowing. Any move to re-establish the old Superphosphate rate by the railroads, however, will be vigorously opposed by at least four manufacturers of mixed fertilizers. These companies I am prepared to name.

Must Have Superphosphate

The daily papers are full of the fact that a great section in the northwestern part of the United States has become a veritable desert. The reasons given are that the Buffalo grass with which this area was covered has been destroyed by the processes of dry farming so that it is no longer there to cover the earth, hold moisture and prevent erosion. *If liberal applications of Superphosphate are denied the Atlantic slope at prices which Atlantic slope agriculture can afford to pay we may well vision the same thing happening here.*

The greatest asset of the Atlantic slope farm, particularly of the farms from Ohio east and north to Maine, are the grasses and legumes native to the section. To protect this natural heritage we simply must replenish the soil with the phosphorus we have been shipping away from it in eggs and milk, hay and cereal grains for generations.

Ask Yourself

As a farmer, do you intend to take lying down an increase of more than 25% in the transportation cost of something you have got to have every year as long as you farm?

Are you willing to be the pawn in a selfish fight between inland and seaboard fertilizer mixers? *Agriculture is where it is today simply because it has lost countless such battles. It can't afford to lose any more.*

Improved Pasture

I have made no secret of the fact that I have been enthusiastic about my four acres of improved pasture. Up to August first I got the equivalent of seventy days feed for ten cows off this comparatively small area.

The hot weather during the last few days of July, however, cooked this improved pasture just as it did all of my other pasture land. As a result it isn't much to brag about today. I have noticed one thing, however, and that is that in those spaces which were not grazed down closely the white clover has practically disappeared, while in the areas that were grazed closely it remains plentiful and is alive even though it isn't growing.

I rather have the idea that, as soon as we get some cooler weather and some rain, the closely grazed areas will immediately begin to produce some nice grazing, while the spaces which were not grazed closely will remain a total loss for the rest of the season.

Since cattle will not graze around their droppings, I agree with Professor Johnstone-Wallace that it is going to be necessary to harrow improved pastures which are heavily grazed at least once or twice a year to scatter the droppings. For this purpose nothing can beat the chain harrow developed in England for the specific purpose of harrowing pastures.

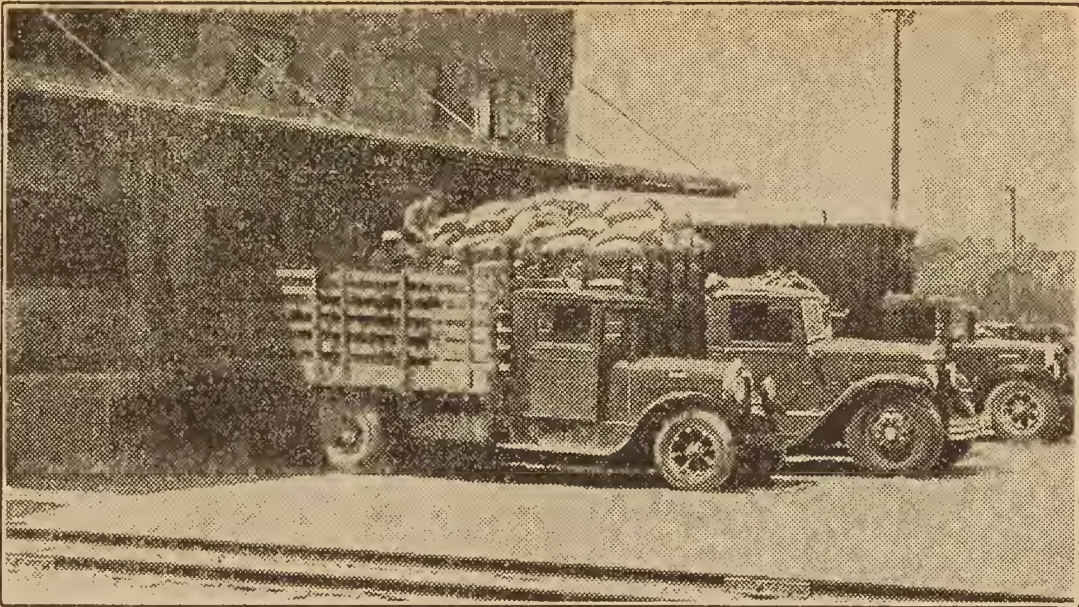
High Priced Grass Seed

High priced grass seed next spring is a certainty. Not enough grass seed to go around is almost as certain. Probably scarcest of all will be timothy.

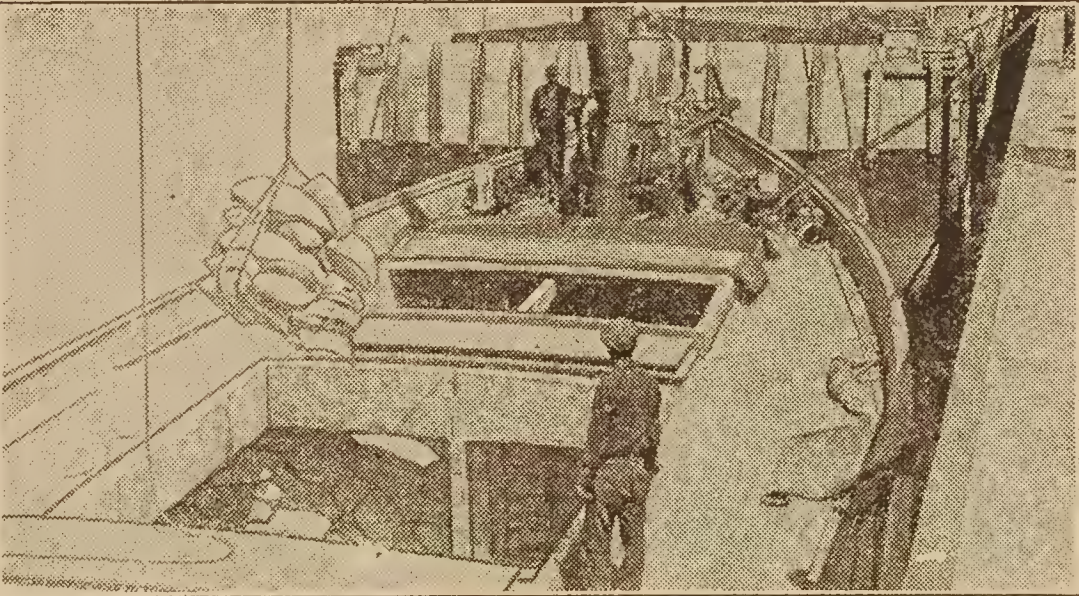
Farmers throughout the nation will have to face this condition whether they like it or not. It may be so acute that some radical changes in crop rotation will have to be made to meet the situation. One thing is certain. It's going to pay to nurse along and fertilize every acre of land in the northeastern states which is now down to hay. Personally I am glad that I have at least one farm which is 100% in hay and grass.

Milk Advertising

The milk advertising campaign for the State of New York is being conducted by the New York office of N. W. Ayer and Son. This is one of the best established advertising agencies in the country.



A complete system of barge and truck transportation of Superphosphate may be the only way by which farmers can avoid paying the recently established freight rate on this commodity. If such a system is established empty trucks and barges will also be available for return loads of farm produce to the Atlantic coast.



So far as the East is concerned, anyway, this particular advertising campaign is the first one which has ever been conducted for a product with which farmers are thoroughly familiar. It is going to be interesting for us all to watch how the job is done.

On its record the agency must know the psychology, the technique and the mechanics of advertising. Does it also know milk? A good many thousand dairymen are watching the answer to this question.

Range Paralysis

A month ago I reported that at Sunnygables we were beginning to lose some pullets with range paralysis. I think that I stated at the time that I was running down every possible source of information about how to meet the situation. Last year for the first time we suffered quite severe losses from this disease.

In my endeavor to secure both the latest and most authentic advice on how to deal with the situation I consulted experienced poultrymen and technically trained men connected with both the New York State College of Agriculture and the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine.

Some of the men with whom I talked made suggestions. I was told that I might:

1. Try a milk flush.
2. Add cod liver oil to the mash.
3. Change the range every two weeks.
4. Feed more minerals.
5. Add yeast to the mash.

I adopted none of these suggestions for two reasons. First, none of them seemed practical to me and second the three men whom I figured knew most about the situation, namely an experienced poultryman with three thousand pullets of his own on range, Professor Jimmie Rice and the director of poultry research at the New York State Veterinary College, all agreed that nothing really was known about the disease

and that by the extreme care I had taken in keeping my birds clean and well fed that I had probably done everything that was worth doing on the basis of present knowledge of it.

The experienced poultryman expressed it as his opinion that I would have less of the disease this year than last and that I could confidently look forward to its disappearance.

24 Birds Lost

In the month which has elapsed since I first noticed the trouble we have lost exactly twenty-four birds. During the last week we have lost only one and she was only slightly lame but we thought best to destroy her.

Now the point that I would like to make in regard to my experience so far with range paralysis is this: I can find no scientific information about the disease that will stand up. The men who have had the most experience with it state very frankly that they are puzzled by it, yet had I done any of the things which were suggested to me, and the losses had then stopped as they have, I might honestly think I had the answer to the control of range paralysis.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices				
Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of English Pound Sterling in Dollars	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	Treasury Price of Gold.
July 23.....	137/10½	5.04375	34.77	35.00
July 24.....	137/11	5.04375	34.78	35.00
July 25.....	137/11½	5.04	34.77	35.00
July 26.....	138	5.03375	34.73	35.00
July 27.....	138½	5.03625	34.76	35.00
July 28.....	138½	5.04	34.79	35.00
July 30.....	138½	5.03625	34.76	35.00
July 31.....	138½	5.035	34.75	35.00
Aug. 1.....	138½	5.03125	34.74	35.00
Aug. 2.....	138½	5.0375	34.80	35.00
Aug. 3.....	138½	5.045	34.84	35.00
Aug. 4.....	138½	5.0425	34.80	35.00
Aug. 6.....	(Holiday)	5.04625	—	35.00
Aug. 7.....	137/10	5.065	34.91	35.00
Aug. 8.....	138½	5.05375	34.88	35.00

The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Reducing Jokers

Why is it that a person will pay \$1.50 per package for some reducing compound with a fancy name when he can get the same thing for 2c at a drug store?

By the way, have you noticed that some of the reducing compounds now selling contain a notice saying that it is really not for reducing at all? That statement, which fools nobody, is made to make the advertisement acceptable to some papers, and to make them less subject to control.

Federal Judge Vaught recently ordered that a shipment of 730 packages of Crystalline Salts be held pending proof that they were as represented.

We are informed that another compound, widely advertised at a high price, consists mainly of Glaucers Salts with a number of other common substitutions.

Watch — Look — Listen

Before you go into the mushroom business on the hopes that the company selling you the spawn will buy back the product, do two things:

1. Read their contract carefully!
2. Ask somebody who is in the same business how they are making out.

If you will do this, we predict that you will not rush into the mushroom business.

Once a Fraud

We are informed that the Continental Teachers' Agency of Denver, Colo., is being operated by Hugh L. Barbell, who in the past operated a similar scheme against which the Government issued a "fraud order." Advertising of this agency was ordered to a good many eastern papers, so we are informed, and a number of them refused to accept it.

May Lose Sight

In the past we have expressed our skepticism about ordering spectacles by mail. Now the Ritholz Company, an eye-glass concern against whom we have had numerous complaints, is

in trouble. The Federal Trade Commission has entered a "cease and desist order" against them for alleged mail order misrepresentations. Expert witnesses testified, it is reported, that the so-called "testor" was "injurious to the wearer of such spectacles and he is in grave danger, by using such spectacles, of losing his eye-sight entirely."

We repeat our belief that eye-glasses cannot be satisfactorily prescribed by mail.

Before — Not After!

It seems to us at times that we state the same thing over and over, but so long as we get letters from readers who have not heeded our warnings we must continually repeat. Here are just a few things that will bear repetition:

1. Before you sign a contract with an out-of-town collection agency, read the contract carefully and be sure you understand it. We believe that if more people would do this, fewer of them would sign on the dotted line.
2. Before you take out an insurance policy, find out whether or not company is licensed to do business in New York State, and if it isn't check up on its standing. We want to be fair to every concern, but there are numerous good insurance companies that are licensed by your own State Insurance Department. It pays to be careful.
3. If you want to insure your car, know that you are getting insurance before you part with your money. A good many subscribers write that they thought they were getting insurance, when, as a matter of fact, they were joining some sort of an automobile association.
4. Before you become a member of any Tourist Home Association, analyze their agreement, be sure that it checks with what the agent tells you, and be certain that the benefits you will get are worth what the membership costs.

Judging from letters, a good many subscribers feel that the returns to them from such membership have been small, or lacking entirely.

Has Learned Lesson

"I am pleased to write that today I received a check for \$29.50 in full settlement of my claim, for which I wish to express my sincere thanks.

In a letter accompanying the check the company stated that the settlement would have been made without your aid had I seen fit to direct my attack by myself. I question the truth of their statement however, for I had twice written them without benefit of a reply before I brought the matter to your attention.

I want you to know that I sincerely appreciate your efforts in my behalf. This has cured me of buying anything but recognized products from firms of known integrity."—H. vL., New York.

I want to let you know I received my pig and I am well pleased with it. I want to thank you for your help. I am sure I would never have got it but for you.—T. A., N. Y.

I wish to tell you how grateful I am for your services. Just received a check of \$25. Your Service Bureau is a wonderful aid to the American Agriculturist's readers.—R. G., N. Y.

I received check in payment of case of eggs and I am very grateful to you for collecting the money for me. I was also surprised with the promptness with which you carried out the collection.—W. L., N. Y.



Mrs. Gertrude Wilkins, Newfane, N. Y., was instantly killed February 26, 1934, when her automobile (picture of wreck above) was struck by a freight train.

Newfane, N. Y.

North American Accident Insurance Co.

Ithaca, New York

Dear Sirs:

I want to express my thanks for the thousand dollar (\$1000) draft which I received as administrator for the estate of Gertrude Wilkins, Deceased.

I think this insurance is a great protection for anyone at so little cost. I've taken out policies for myself and I am sure I would not be without this protection.

Thanking you,

John Wilkins

Claim No. R-69910	New York	Check No. _____
North American Accident Insurance Company		
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street		Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
Chicago		May 8, 1934
Pay to the order of John Wilkins, Administrator of the Estate Gertrude Wilkins, deceased, \$1,000.00		
One Thousand and No/100 - - - - - Dollars		
PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15		Claim Examiner

This valuable protection is available at \$1.00 a year to anyone in good health, over 16 and not over 68 years of age. Our agents will help you with your application.

A. A. Associates, Inc.

LICENSED AGENTS FOR

LIMITED \$1.00 POLICIES



10 North Cherry St.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Service Bureau Claims Recently Settled

NEW YORK

Mr. N. A. Funicello, Gerry	\$ 25.89
(payment on shipment of eggs)	
John R. Gregory, New Berlin	5.00
(payment on shipment of eggs)	
Victor Bassler, Altamont	200.00
(payment on sale of cows)	
Eugene Towner, Monticello	87.12
(part settlement of rent claim)	
John Donk, Fairport	51.08
(Rec'd in trade in payment for shipment of celery)	
Miss Cora McCarthy, Central Square	1.00
(part payment on overdue nursing bill)	
Mr. W. C. Ensign, Killawog	7.16
(payment for sale of hay)	
Eugene Towner, Monticello	74.95
(refund of money paid on bills contracted by tenant)	
Mrs. Cora B. McCarthy, Central Square	1.50
(part payment of claim for services)	
Mrs. Cora B. McCarthy, Central Square	1.00
(part payment for nursing service)	
Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Catskill	10.60
(pay collected for home-work)	
Mrs. Floyd B. Rector, Cohocton	5.00
(payment on shipment of eggs)	
Richard Graves, Fulton	25.00
(refund of entrance fee by school)	
Mrs. Floyd Owen, Painted Post	18.00
(part payment on order for chicks)	

VERMONT

A. B. Holcombe, Milton	11.22
(refund on order for chicks)	
Mrs. Leroy F. Bailey, Sherburne	.20
(refund on order not filled)	
Arthur C. Morrill, Stowe	25.12
(refund on order for chicks)	

PENNSYLVANIA

George T. Timblin, Euclid	2.50
(settlement of poultry claim)	

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Florence Couger, Vail	27.45
(collecting payment on shipment of eggs)	

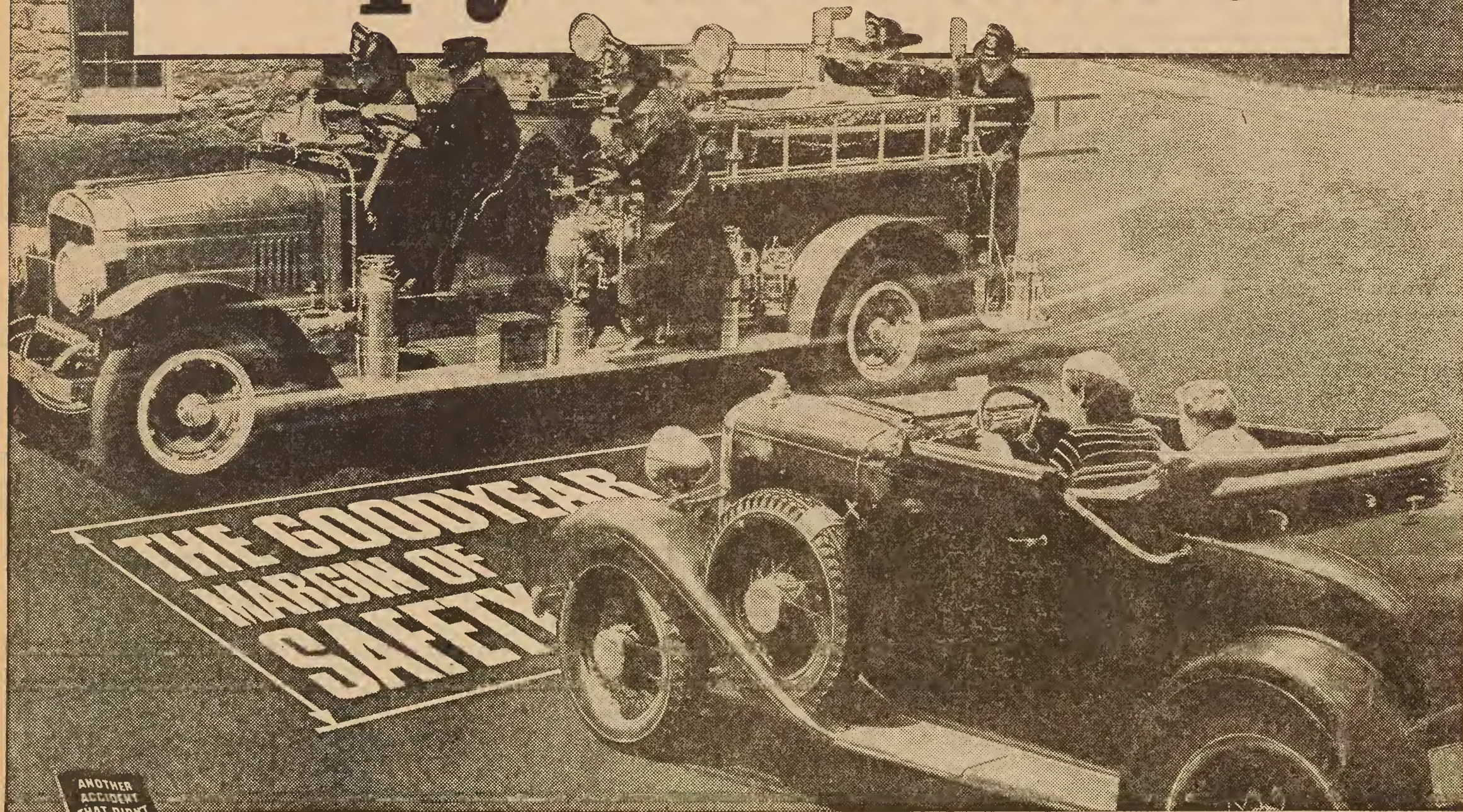
TOTAL \$579.79

Complaints Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK

Mrs. Geo. Vaas, Sheds	
(part settlement on claim for picture enlargement)	
Roy S. Mains, Sidney Center	
(securing delivery of order for pig)	
Archie Sawdey, Horseheads	
(adj. of complaint with hatchery)	
Thomas Arsenault, North Creek	
(securing delivery of order for pig)	

Would YOUR tires stop you *in time*?



Better give your car the Goodyear margin of safety—tests show that the new “G-3” All-Weather tread GRIPS and STOPS quicker than any tire tested against it!

It isn't always luck—it isn't simply brakes that decide whether you skid into an accident or stop a safe distance away.

It's the grip on your tires.

And 8,400 stopping tests show that the Goodyear “G-3” All-Weather stops your car quicker than any other tire—that smooth, worn tires skid as much as 77% farther! And that's what we mean by “the Goodyear margin of safety.”

The truth about accident records

Tire advertising has recently made a great point of scaring the public about blowouts.

Yet insurance records show that blow-

outs or punctures cause only 4/10ths of 1% of the accidents.

Five and a half times as many accidents are caused by skidding.

And the first fact you need to know about skidding is that it takes grip in the center of the tread—grip where the tire meets the road—to put the full power of your brakes against the ground.

GRIP—and the new “G-3”

Now you begin to understand why the new “G-3” All-Weather is one of the most spectacular tire successes in years.

Examine it at any Goodyear dealer's. You'll see that it has big, sure-footed blocks of rubber in the center of the tread

—more of them than ever before.

It has the finest grip to start with—and after grueling road tests, Goodyear has proved that it keeps its grip 43% longer than former All-Weathers—twice as long as other tires tested against it.

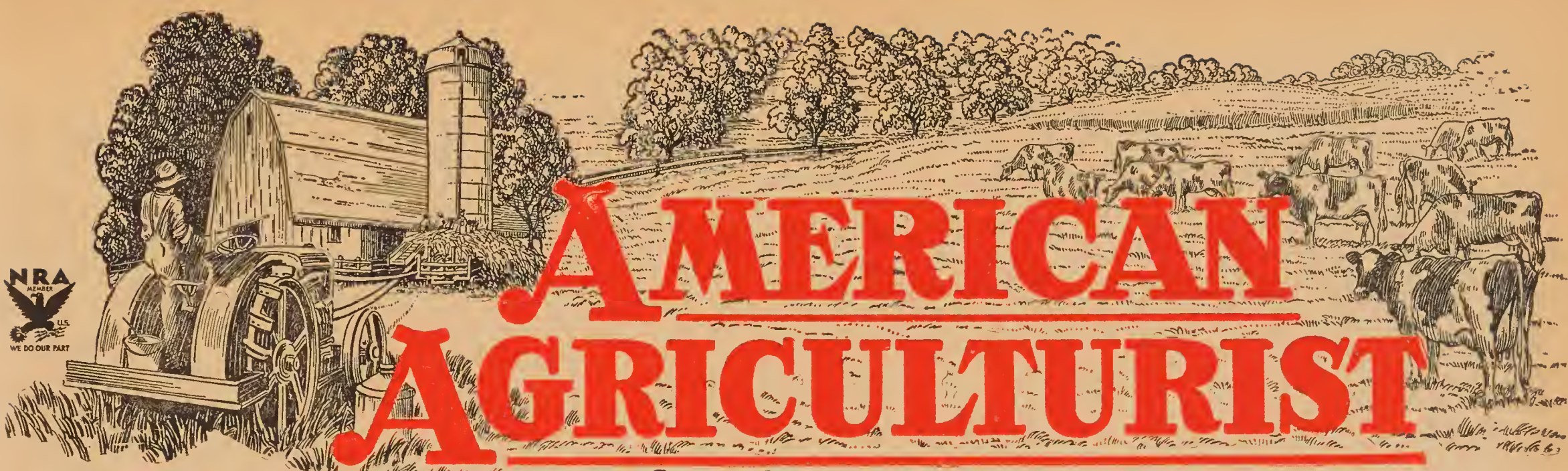
What makes this heavier, huskier, broader, flatter tread possible is the body of patented Supertwist Cord used in all Goodyear Tires. And this same Goodyear feature gives you the best possible protection from blowouts in every ply.

But what you really need to think about when you buy a tire is grip—and the Goodyear margin of safety costs no more.

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND



\$1.00 per year

September 1, 1934

Published Every Other Week

A VISIT WITH EDITOR ED

Aroostook-Potato EMPIRE

—PHOTOS BY EWING GALLOWAY



Potatoes are picked up in baskets, emptied into barrels holding 165 pounds, and carried to storage. Growers work most of the long winter handling the potatoes and shipping them to market. Aroostook County, with a yield of 40 million bushels a year, produces more potatoes than any state in the Union. Caribou, a town in Aroostook County, is the largest potato shipping center in the world.



A dealer trying to buy the year's potato crop. Marketing is the weak place in the Aroostook potato growers' business. Although this county grows enough potatoes to control markets, the farmers have not yet cooperated to do so.

I GREW up with the idea that five or ten acres of potatoes were a lot of spuds. They were when all of them had to be planted, hoed, and dug by hand. Then I moved to Long Island where they think nothing of a hundred acres of potatoes in a single piece, and I concluded that I did not know much about potatoes after all. Now I have just returned from a two days' visit to Maine, where in one county they grow more potatoes than they do in all of New York State put together.

How little any of us know our own America! All of us have heard about the potato business of Aroostook County, but no one has any idea of what this great potato empire is like until he sees it with his own eyes. I went

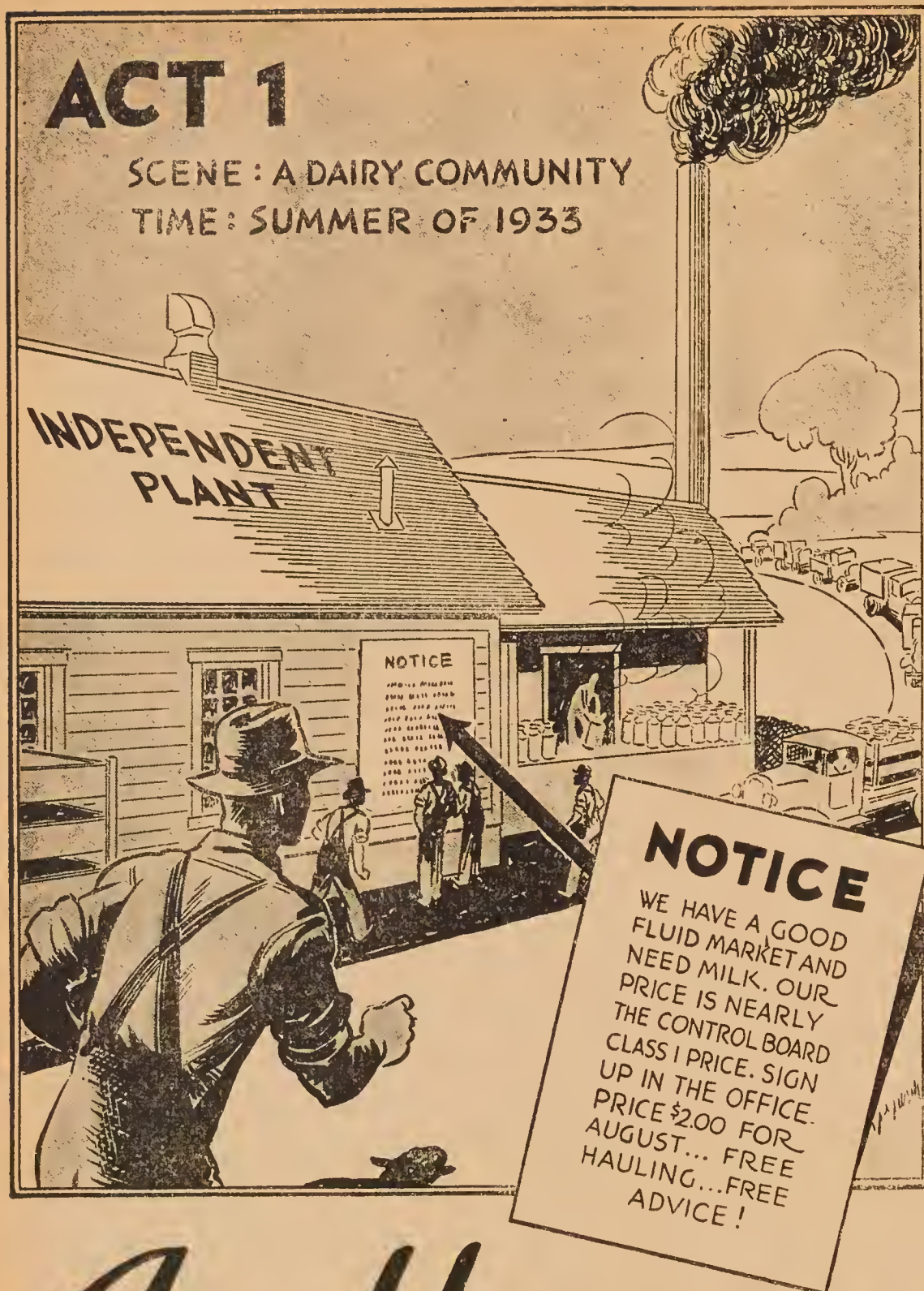
up there with the directors and officers of the Farm Credit Administration for this northeastern district, and we rode almost constantly for two days, covering nearly three hundred miles, with potato fields on both sides of the road ranging in size from 10 to 150 acres. Even then, of course, we saw only a part of the business.

Aroostook County, which includes all of northern Maine and covers 6,453 square miles, is bigger than the State of Massachusetts. It is a pioneer land, hewed out of the great woods of northern Maine not so many years ago. Only a portion of the county is cleared now, and the potato growing section is concentrated in a comparatively small part

of it. Fish, deer, and other wild game still abound.

The northern part of the County is in latitude 47 degrees, and the northernmost part is only about a hundred miles from Labrador. The long days provide many hours of sunshine so that crops mature very rapidly. However, the winters are too cold and too long for many crops, and temperatures of 50° below are common. In two days' traveling, I saw few apple trees and no corn to amount to anything. Red raspberries were just nicely ripe August 15th, and I was told that there were bushels of them in the clearings. Rambler roses, a July flower in most of the Northeast, blossom in northern Aroostook County in August.

Probably there is no climate in the world so ideally adapted to growing potatoes as is that of northern Maine. Most of the soil, too, is just the right kind of loam (called Caribou loam) for producing a high quality potato. Only enough cows are kept to supply dairy products for local consumption, so the problem of maintaining humus and fertility in the soil is solved by cover crops. It would make a good dairyman heartsick to see the beautiful fields of clover that are ruthlessly plowed under. The subsoil of the county contains some lime, but the great crops of clover cannot be grown without (Turn to Page 21)



Are You acting in this *True-Story Drama*?

DO producers want a dependable day-in and day-out market with correct weights and tests, guaranteed and prompt payment and the best price possible after disposing of surplus?

Or do producers want slightly higher prices during seasons of shortage, with the possibility, during other seasons, of loss of market, loss of payment, losses on weights and tests? During these off-seasons, do they want to knowingly supply fluid milk at blended prices to break down markets?

We prefer the more dependable and constructive organization market.

The Dairymen's League is not seeking new members.

It is, however, willing to work with producers outside the organization to help solve their problems.

Many communities facing such problems have already sought and received the assistance of the League. While they have not become Dairymen's League members, they and the League have jointly worked on the problems for the good of the industry as a whole.

The salvation of our dairy industry lies in two simple rules: First, every producer must recognize the problems facing the industry. Second, every producer must work with his fellow producers to find the solution which will result in the greatest common good.

Published by

**THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

FARM MACHINERY

... Friend or Foe ?



the Photographs

1. The twin row method of growing potatoes is one of the latest cultural practices. The rows are 12 inches apart, with 34 inches between the double rows. The only cultivation of the narrow row is with the weeder. Advantages claimed are increased yield and reduced cost of cultivating, spraying, and harvesting.

2. Ensilage in one operation. The harvester cuts up the corn in the field and empties it into the wagon, from which it can be pitched directly into the blower.

3. Is there any harder or more disagreeable job on a dairy farm than cutting silage corn by hand and loading it on a wagon, on a wet, cold September morn? This Corn Binder Bundle Loader certainly eliminates backache.

4. Here is the latest in a milk cooler. The water always stays right up around the neck of the cans, insuring even, rapid cooling. When the cans are put in, the water spills over into the secondary trough. When cans are removed, the water is pumped back.

EXHIBITS of farm machinery at the State Fairs and Expositions this year are the largest and most interesting they have ever been. New inventions and devices are shown that were undreamed of even a few years ago.

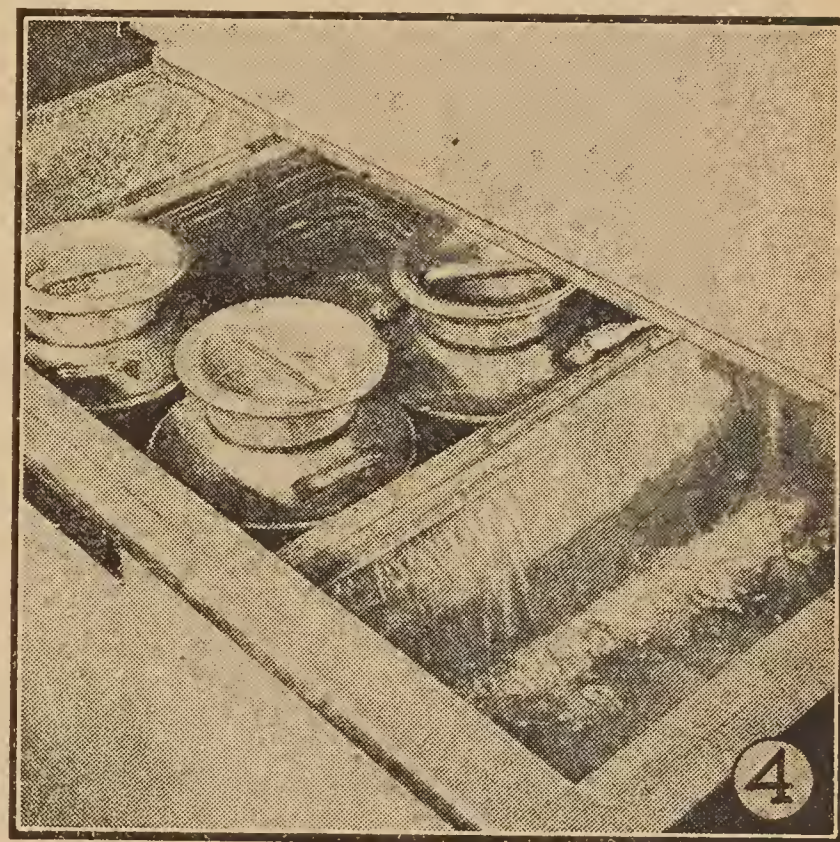
There are those who maintain, especially since the beginning of the depression, that machinery has thrown society entirely out of gear and is ruining the world. They say that we should go back to the days of the horse and hand labor; but even though this were best for the race we never could and never would eliminate machinery. Nor should we. The teeming millions of the Asiatic countries are often faced with famine, and they go hungry for the same reason that the Indians did—not for any lack of natural resources but because of their crude agricultural methods, and especially because they do not use farm machinery. In China it takes about eighty persons to furnish food for a hundred; in America, less than twenty can do it.

McMaster, in his *History of the United States*, says: "The Massachusetts farmer who witnessed the Revolution plowed his land with a wooden bull plow. He sowed his grain broadcast and, when it was ripe, cut it with a scythe and threshed it on his barn floor with a flail. The poor whites in Virginia in 1790 lived in log huts with the chinks stuffed with clay. The walls had no plaster, the windows had no glass, grain was threshed by driving horses over it in an open field. It was ground with a rude pestle and mortar."

The chief reason for the change in our standard of living in the comparatively brief time of a hundred years has been due almost entirely to the introduction of machinery. It has had a marked effect particularly upon the life of the farmer. How much easier it is for the body and how much more stimulating to the mind for a man to sit on a modern harvester than it is to work all day with bended back, swinging a cradle. Say what you will about the good old days on the farms of long ago, the work which often began at daylight and ended with

darkness was drudgery. Thanks to modern machinery, farming has been changed to one of the most complicated, skillful, and interesting of trades. Modern mechanical equipment has decreased the number of men and women needed to produce the same results on the farm and in farm homes, and the people so released have been able to change to other fields of human endeavor likewise necessary to the happiness and welfare of society.

Common sense must, of course, be used even with the best of good things. The farmer who buys more machinery than he can profitably own or pay for makes a mistake. There will always be a place for horses on a good many Northeastern farms. On the other hand, we should realize that our trouble is not that we have produced too much food but that we have fallen down on the job of distributing it and making it possible for men to trade their labor for it on a fair basis. Our attention should be focused on solving these problems rather than on producing less. Anyone who tries to stop the onward march of labor-saving machinery on the farm and in the farm home might just as well try to stop water from running down hill.



★ THE EDITORIAL PAGE ★

Farm Houses Need Repairs

A FARM survey has just been completed in 46 States and 352 Counties by the Federal Department of Agriculture to determine the house building and equipment needs of farm homes. Judging from this survey, if farmers had money to spend to put their homes in good repair, there would be enough demand for materials to start all of the building industries well on their way to recovery.

It was found that about 10% to 20% of farm homes need new roofs; 15% should have foundation replacements; about 15% need new floors; and 10% repairs or replacements of exterior walls. The nature of these repairs show how necessary they are.

In addition to these fundamental needs, most farm buildings need paint, and nearly every set of buildings needs something. The Department of Agriculture states that on the average it would take about \$575 per house to put the farm houses of America in good condition.

Almost as bad a situation exists with city homes. That is the reason why the National Housing Act was passed in the closing days of the recent session of Congress. It is not the policy under this Act for the government to make loans to individuals for improving homes. It is the policy to insure private capital against loans for building and improvement work. Another provision of the Act calls for insurance of mortgages covering residence property.

The credit needs of farmers for building repairs are recognized in this law by authorizing Production Credit Associations to make loans for home alterations and improvements. As you know, these associations are a part of the Farm Credit Administration and the local associations are organized throughout the Northeast. Get in touch with the Secretary of your local association, or write direct to the Farm Credit Administration, at Springfield, Massachusetts, for further information.

The National Housing Act has not yet been as effective as its sponsors hoped for, because neither home owners nor the building industry have shown any great amount of interest in its provisions. Possibly the difficulty with everyone, including farmers especially, is that it is unsafe to borrow money even for necessary repairs until business men and farmers can be sure that they can repay the loans when due.

Important — American Agriculturist Moves to Ithaca

AFTER more than eighty years in New York City, editorial offices of *American Agriculturist* will be moved to Ithaca, New York, on September 1st. Business and advertising offices of the publication will still be located at 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City. All mail having to do with advertising should be sent to that address. No change is being made, either, at our Poughkeepsie plant where *American Agriculturist* is printed, and correspondence having to do with subscriptions, patterns, or embroideries should continue to be addressed to 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

All other mail, including anything for the editorial department, should now be sent to Editorial Offices, *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Naturally such an important move has not been

made without grave consideration. The chief purpose is to put the paper into a small city near farmers. It is possible in a short time to drive a car from Ithaca to almost any farm, or farm meeting, in the Northeast. Moreover, Ithaca, itself, home of the State College of Agriculture and meeting place for those interested in farming from the world over, is a great agricultural center. The move is in line with the determination of the management of *American Agriculturist* to keep improving the publication until it is the best farm paper that can be printed.

Milk Boards Must Keep Prices Up

IT is a sad fact that dairymen almost always get pinched in a time like the present when feed prices and other costs of production are rapidly advancing. Prices of milk seldom go up so fast. This year, however, New Jersey, New York, and some other eastern states have Milk Control Boards, whose chief duty it is to keep milk prices from lagging too far behind the farmer's cost of production.

In the long run, supply and demand adjust prices. When cost of production goes up, prices of milk do also—after a long time. Trouble is, farmers starve while waiting for the slow action of supply and demand. The Milk Control Boards, having been granted price fixing powers by their different states, can make adjustments between costs and selling prices quickly, and this is just what dairymen are looking for these Boards to do this fall and winter.

However, it is unfair and unwise for farmers to expect the Milk Boards to do the impossible or to ask them to advance milk prices so fast that demand will be decreased and the market disrupted.

Something New

WE start this time on the next page a review and interpretation of farm news of special interest to farmers of the Northeast. We have sweated over this for a long time and have studied and condensed reams of stuff from dozens of magazines and papers so that in a few moments of reading you can get the whole picture of the most important news that affect your interests.

This is a first time trial and we want to improve this farm news summary and comment until you just cannot help reading it in every issue. To do this we need your suggestions and criticisms. Tell us how to make this news service better.

In coming issues, it will appear as a new department in the center of the magazine in addition to the high grade local news furnished by State editors.

How Potato Business Has Changed

A STUDY of a large number of cost accounts of good potato growers in New York State shows some revolutionary changes that have taken place in the potato business in the brief space of fifteen years. Similar changes have occurred in other northeastern States.

Bushels of seed per acre have increased 50%; fertilizer increase, 50%; spray material, 100%; increased yield per acre, from 124 to 190 bushels; bushels per man hour from 1.4 to 3.4. Cost of production increased 22%; yield increased 53%. With all of these increases, the total acreage has

decreased and so has the total yield. Therefore, the movement has been entirely healthy and in the right direction in almost every respect, except possibly that there has been a tendency to crowd out the smaller grower.

For many years a few acres of potatoes have been about the only cash crop that small farmers in certain sections have had and the money has been used in the fall to buy necessities for the family. No change in any of the farm business is permanent progress if it injures any large number of farm people. Therefore the interests of the small as well as the large grower should, so far as possible, be protected.

C. R. White III

CHARLES R. WHITE of Ionia, N. Y., president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, known and loved by thousands of farm folks throughout the northeast, suffered a paralytic stroke on August 20th in Albany. Mr. White was taken immediately to the Albany Hospital where he is recovering at this writing.

We are sure that letters from his friends would do a lot to cheer him and aid him in his recovery. Address Mr. White at the Albany Hospital.

Fair Time Here Again

THIS issue will reach you just before the opening of the New York State Fair, at Syracuse, on Saturday, September 1st. The New England Exposition follows soon after, at Springfield, Mass., beginning September 16th; and the Trenton Fair of New Jersey starts September 25th.

Extraordinary efforts have been made to give these great Fairs more of real farm atmosphere. Rightly conducted, fairs are an asset to the State and to agriculture, and they are worth attending to see old friends and to learn new things. Hope we will see you there.

Eastman's Chestnut

ALL the folks in a certain neighborhood are laughing their heads off about a true story of a veterinarian who came to test a dairy for T. B. The dairyman, a long, lank, glum-faced individual, acted kind of mad but took the veterinarian out to the stable and told him to go to it.

After making the necessary preparations, the good doctor of veterinary medicine stepped in beside a cow and was about to insert the needle when the cow looked around at him and said:

"What do you think you are doing, Mister? If you jab that needle into me, I will kick your blank head off!"

Completely astounded and flabbergasted, the veterinarian jumped hastily out into the alley and looked at the farmer, who was standing nearby. But apparently the farmer had heard nothing and was still looking glum. Thinking that he must have taken one too many the night before, and that he had been dreaming, the veterinarian went back and completed the test on the cow without further incident. Then he proceeded to the next cow. Just as he was ready to make the insertion on her, she also freed her mind:

"Watch yourself, Mister," she said. "Don't think that just because you got away with that indignity on my sister that you can with me!"

"Oh, for gosh sakes!" yelled the poor veterinarian, "this dairy is beyond any help from me."

Then the farmer took pity on him and explained that for years, in his early life, he had made his living as a professional ventriloquist in vaudeville.

NORTHEASTERN SLANTS ON THE FARM NEWS

Something New

NEVER BEFORE has there been a time when so much was happening of vital importance to farmers. Every newspaper, and nearly every magazine, is filled with the farm news. The trouble is newspaper stories are disconnected and not usually written from the farmers' standpoint. It is hard to get a complete picture of any one subject, and to know what is important and what affects the interests of farmers here in the Northeast.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has recognized for some time the need for an interpretative news summary which, with a few minutes' reading in each issue, would keep our readers accurately informed on national and sectional news which affect the interests of farmers in these northeastern States. So beginning with this issue, we have tackled the job and, if you think well of it, "Northeastern Slants on the Farm News" will be hereafter a regular feature of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This is in addition to the state and local news which our state editors make great effort to get and to write for you in every issue. As this is an experiment, we would be pleased to have your criticisms and suggestions.—The Editors.

lic hearings on proposed marketing agreements in bean sections of United States, including one at Batavia, N. Y. on Aug. 11th. A final conference of representatives of all sections also was held to coordinate agreements and organize National Bean Board, which would determine estimated supply of each variety of bean and amount deemed advisable to market. Such a board could be helpful as long as it did not force production control or fix prices.

GRASS SEED SITUATION:

Grass seed producers used much of their crops for forage. Dry weather got most of the rest. Indications now for grass seed crops are about like this: Timothy, 25% of normal crop; Alsike, 25-35%; Red Clover, 50-60%; Alfalfa, 50-75%. Seed situation may affect hay production for years.

"RELIEF" FOR NORTHEAST POTATO GROWERS:

North Carolina had a large potato surplus. Federal Surplus Relief Corporation bought 2,000 cars for the poor and shipped 388 cars to New York. Some went to Long Island into the heart of a great potato section. Long Island growers are mad. Funny they should be, isn't it?

NATIONALIZATION OF SILVER:

Government has just taken over silver as it did gold, paying 50 cents an ounce and giving the public 3 months to turn it in. Object is to keep silver from going too high in price. This puts more silver in circulation but not enough to have much effect upon inflation.

Government price of gold is still held at \$35 an ounce (American Agriculturist was the first publication to carry gold quotations. See Babcock's page). Farm organizations are pressing Administration to raise gold price to legal limit of \$41.34 an ounce in time to give farmers benefit of resulting better prices for this year's crops. No indication Administration will comply. It is still inclined to bolster weakening Agricultural Adjustment Administration policies.

What the Great Dryness Did to America

"And the seven years of plenteousness that was in the land of Egypt was ended."

"And the seven years of dearth began to come according as Joseph had said, but in all the land of Egypt there was bread."

The worst drought in modern history will make the bad year of 1934 long remembered. Not all the dryness can be blamed on 1934, however, for many sections have seen two or more years of dry weather resulting in a soil water level abnormally low. Is it the beginning of seven years of dearth? If so, we may wish that we had had another Joseph during the years of plenty, instead of the AAA to reduce production.

EXTENT OF DROUGHT:

Drought is widespread throughout northern hemisphere, extending also somewhat into southern hemisphere and including all or portions of Germany, Poland, the Danubian countries, Russia, China, western Canada, and northern Mexico.

In United States drought not bad in most of Northeast, but severe in central West and permanently ruinous in large portions of Dakotas and some other plains States. Serious in all that vast domain stretching from Mississippi River to Rocky Mountains and from Canada to Mexico. Many authorities think millions of acres of semi-arid wheat lands of far West will have to be abandoned or returned to Buffalo grass for grazing. Probably much of this territory never should have been plowed, but the speculative craze carried one-crop grain farming too far, thereby increasing surplus and leaving thousands of farmers out on a dangerous limb. The drought broke the limb.

DROUGHT DAMAGE:

Most serious damage is in shortage of feed, roughage, and pasture. Thousands of cattle died. Many were hurried to market. When great Chicago stockyards were full of government owned cattle from drought stricken districts, stockyard employees went on strike, leaving bawling, starving cattle to suffer from thirst. Government got taste of its own too liberal labor union policy. Drought cattle for eastern pastures: Agricultural Adjustment Adminis-

tration is moving beef cattle from drought areas to new pastures mostly in southern States, probably because of longer pasture season there. Massachusetts, however, has received some shipments and 10,000 are going to New Jersey. Farmers receive \$1.50 a month per animal for pasturing; then cattle go into beef for relief. Project could have been started earlier and more eastern pastures used. Hundreds of farmers would be glad of chance.

There is a hay shortage: Hay production is 53,700,000 tons, compared to 74,600,000 tons in 1933, and an annual average of 80,400,000 tons during previous five years. Total hay only 70% of that used per year in recent years. Straw also light. Fortunately, many eastern sections have excellent hay crop and good silage corn. Hay prices will probably be high. Canadian hay crop in different provinces ranges from 19% to 47% below the five years' average. Tariff on hay imported from Canada is \$5.00 a ton.

Feed situation not encouraging: Corn for grain prospects declined 500,000,000 bu., or 24%, during July, and corn is practically a total failure in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, and parts of other corn-belt states.

Bright spot is wheat feeds, which are about one-half of commercial feed supply. Wheat crop short but large wheat carry-over brings total supplies up to domestic milling requirements. Crop is 491,000,000 bu., with large carry-over of 290,000,000 bu., making 781,000,000 bu. in all. This is ample but we will be on dangerous ground if we get another bad wheat year. Somebody page Joseph!

Resign yourself to higher prices for high protein feeds: Forecast is for only about two-thirds as much cottonseed cake and meal as last year.

DROUGHT & FOOD SUPPLY:

Newspapers and consumers are worried. Survey shows 4% shortage in food with a third of farm products below consumption level. Food price index highest since 1931 and 19.3% higher than year ago. Rising food prices are another factor in labor troubles. There are more strikes each week instead of less. 500,000 textile union workers have voted to quit work on September 1st. AAA is talking about controlling prices. Farmers are wondering about govern-

ment policy of forcing acreage reduction and then of preventing price rises. Other farmers are figuring what they would have made if AAA had not reduced their acreages. Eastern dairymen are cogitating on the plight they would have been in had they agreed to AAA's plan to reduce number of good cows. What are the facts about supply of chief foods?

Food grains: Enough if there is a good crop next year.

Meat: Large pork decrease; 15% decrease of all meats in storage. Temporarily meat decrease offset mostly by increase in beef and mutton slaughtered because of feed shortage. Serious meat shortage in 1935 in prospect.

Milk, butter, and cheese: Milk production per cow for United States on Aug. 1st lowest in 10 years, about 4% less production than year ago. Decrease in drought sections mostly offset by increase in Northeast. Combined stocks of all dairy products slightly below average for recent years. Plenty of fluid milk in eastern markets. New York State milk publicity and educational campaign well under way and receiving free boost from many sources. Other sections watching, and if it succeeds they will try it.

Eggs and chickens: For United States, egg production on Aug. 1st 10% less than last year and 20% below average for recent years. Drought has resulted in greatly reduced production in afflicted areas. Poultry meat stocks about 14% above average because flocks are being reduced on account of feed shortage. Outlook for next 12 months is for curtailed production. Situation again emphasizes strong position of eastern poultrymen. Feed will be higher. So will egg prices, and our producers are near enough to get first chance at best markets.

Fruit: Combined production of all fruit crops for 1934 estimated on Aug. 1st to be 6% below 1933, and 13% below recent years' average. Apple crop shortest since 1921, with greatest decrease in eastern and central States. Bad winter more responsible for loss than drought. Many trees permanently injured or killed. Have to keep the doctor away with something else.

Pears promise good crop.

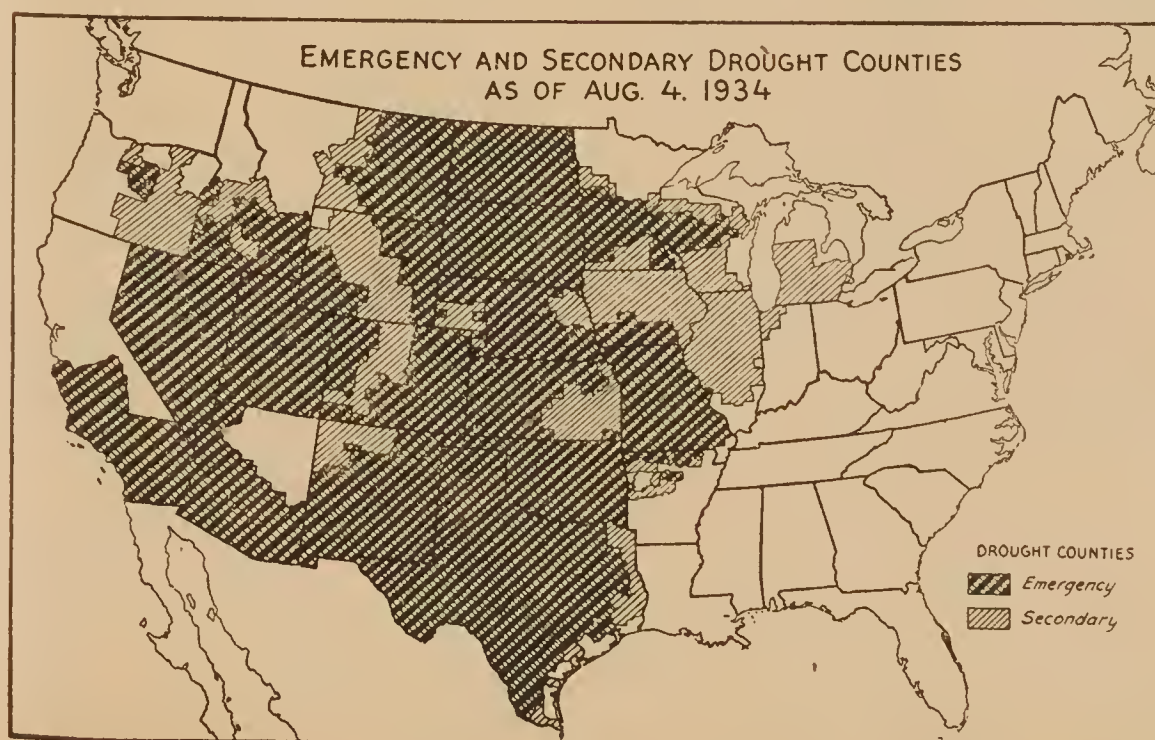
You can still have your orange and grapefruit for breakfast for there is a good supply.

Prune eaters also can fill up. Fruit supplies, except apples, for canning and drying are nearly normal.

Vegetables: Much larger acreage planted this year, for one reason because AAA forced reduction of other crops. However, vegetable yields are low, so total production is 10% under recent years' average.

You can eat potatoes this winter: Prospects indicate production 2% higher than last year, and 10% below 1927-1931 average. Shortage is in western States. Yields in Northeast will be about normal. Recent good weather conditions improving outlook for eastern crop.

Bean yields smallest since 1927, but you can still have your soup for there is the largest stock of bean carry-over on record. Even so, total supply will be about 15% under five years' average. Bean prices to farmers should be fairly good. AAA has been holding pub-



Eastern Farmers: Take a look at this map and thank God for what you escaped.



OUT ON A LIMB... BY FRANK APP

Weather Controls Farm Production

THE OUTSTANDING INFLUENCE in production of crops this year, has been the influence of weather. Extremes of temperature greatly curtailed the fruit crops of the East, and overlapped the harvesting and marketing of vegetables. In contrast to this, other areas—particularly of the West—have encountered extremely dry weather with high temperatures. According to the Weather Bureau, July was the hottest month for the past sixty years for the middle west and southwestern states. Des Moines, Iowa, reported 12 days with a temperature of 100 degrees or higher, 9 of these were in succession. Columbia, Missouri, reported 21 days with a temperature of 100, with 16 days in succession. Nebraska reported 16 with 13 in succession, Kansas 23 with 18 in succession, Oklahoma City 20 with 10 in succession, Arkansas 24 with 17 in succession. This extreme heat associated with low rainfall, has seriously reduced the crop yields throughout much of the corn and grain belt. The government crop report for August 1st, for wheat, oats, rye and barley, showed about half the average yield, whereas that for corn showed about 59 percent of the average yield. The hot weather continued throughout the early part of August, which probably will reduce, yet more, the corn crop. Fortunately the surpluses carried over from preceding years will be available for use this coming year. *The government announces there will be no food shortage, although food stuffs will be higher because of the lower crop yields.*

The reports from individuals who have been through this western country, vary much, depending upon what area they visited. Some of the areas have not been seriously injured; others are in a most deplorable condition. A friend of mine who owns a farm in Missouri, reported that farmers from some sections of that State, were hauling water from nearby towns for drinking purposes. In some areas live stock is being shipped out because of lack of feed, and in still others the government is offering the people an opportunity to vacate because they consider part of this western area marginal land which never should have been put into farms. *It is not an easy matter to move people from their homes. However, if this marginal land will not afford a living it eventually must be put back to prairie land and left to grazing.*

Weather Cycles

Some of the Weather Bureau officials maintain that the weather is subject to cycles of temperature and rainfall. An examination of the records indicates that some areas are subject to a cycle of about twenty-three years in duration. Consequently, those sections that are settled during a period of favorable weather, may find it necessary to greatly change their plans when the cycle reverts to adverse weather conditions.

Temperature and moisture not only influence the growth of plants, but also insects and diseases which prey upon our crops. The extreme high temperatures encouraged attacks of chinch bugs and grasshoppers. In contrast to this, the relatively cool summer along the Atlantic Coast, seems to have retarded greatly the amount of insect damage. Our dry years, coupled with extreme heat, occurred from 1929 to 1932 inclusive. During this period we rapidly built up a heavy infestation of codling moth as well as other insects and plant diseases. This year their control has not been so difficult. A study of temperature, moisture and insect and disease development would show a definite relationship. I am always much more concerned for the control of codling moth when we have a season above normal in temperature. For our conditions I find a cold wet period during peach blossom time, is almost sure to bring on a large amount of brown rot. Dry, hot weather during the period when the peas blossom and start to set usually brings on a heavy infestation of aphids. *Most any weather condition*

the grain farmer. His increased purchasing power would swell the payroll of the manufacturer, and the increase in wages would increase the amount spent for milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables. A comparison of payrolls shows a very close relationship to the prices of farm commodities. When payrolls are high, farm prices are high, and when payrolls are down food prices at the farm are down. The reduction in feed and dairy cattle will undoubtedly eliminate the surplus of butter and milk products. This class of dairy production will probably experience a much greater rise in prices than fluid milk, particularly if fluid milk depends so largely upon the payroll of industry. The production of fluid milk in the East will

products he was selling. I do not believe one industry should ask another to guarantee it against a loss without having the same guarantee applying to both. I learned that one of the cooperatives present proposed that instead of using the figures presented as the average cost, that if any minimum price be set it should be based upon the lowest cost price of any manufacturer producing this insecticide. In other words, if it was found that a manufacturer was producing lead arsenate for 7 cents a pound, that would be the minimum price set, regardless of the average cost for all the manufacturers as a group. A minimum price so high as to protect inefficient manufacturers would certainly be inequitable. It is fortunate that the grower had representation through the cooperatives, in presenting a brief for our protection.

* * *

CODE REPRESENTATION

Since this hearing has taken place, on August 10th, I have learned that the first insecticide code was written, adopted and signed by the President, without any of the cooperatives, their representatives, or the growers' representatives knowing anything about it. Furthermore they were unable to obtain the code proposal before it was adopted, or for some time after it was signed. The cooperatives are said to handle 25 to 30 percent of the entire insecticide business. *It would seem the interest of the grower was grossly ignored, if he or his representatives were not given an opportunity to participate in the construction of the code for a product which the grower is going to buy, and a large portion of which the grower is going to distribute through the cooperative organizations.* Those in authority or responsible for the construction and administration of codes, certainly should see that proper representation was present before allowing any code to be adopted. *I think this is the greatest danger we have, in the attempt to regulate industry through arbitrary rules.*

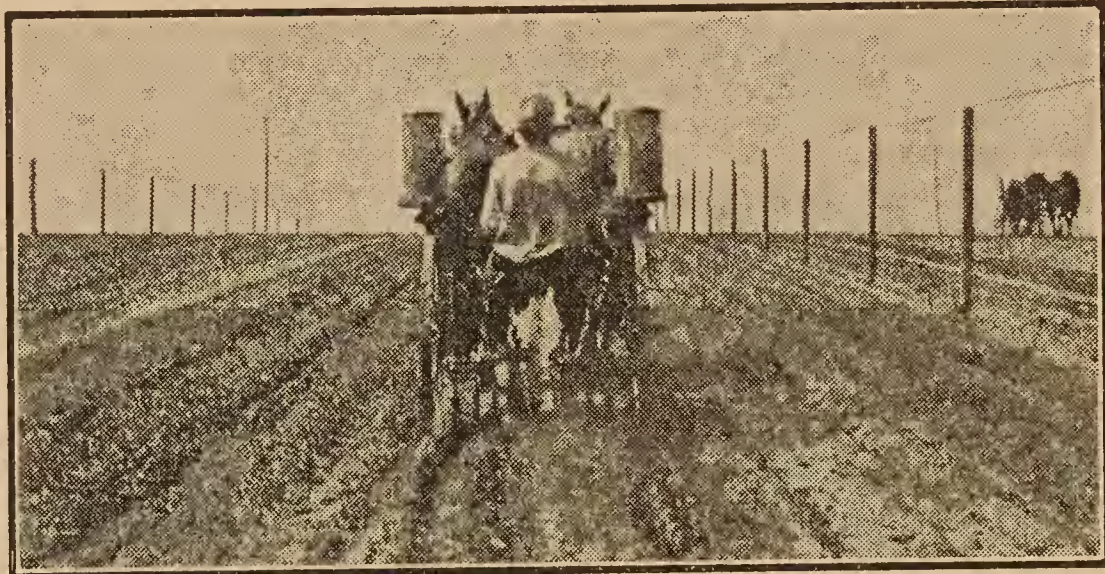
I do not believe it is humanly possible for any individual, in a government position, to know all phases of an industry thoroughly enough to protect all interests. Consequently it is essential that these interests be properly represented from their own membership, and even then the results may be doubtful.

* * *

ROETONONE vs. SOME INSECTS

Roetonone is both a contact and stomach insecticide. So far it has been quite successful in killing some insects, but not others. Entomologists believe this is due to the chemical reaction which takes place for those insects that are killed by its application as a stomach poison. Up to the present time it has been impossible to kill corn ear worm with roetonone. This insect has an alkaline digestive system. It appears as though this alkaline condition has a chemical reaction with roetonone, making it harmless. Last year Mr. Burdette of the Entomology Department at New Brunswick, applied heavy applications of roetonone dust and liquid on the ear worm and on the vegetation upon which it fed without any apparent injury or kill. In some cases an attempt was made to ascertain its influence by injecting the liquid

(Continued on Page 20)



We apply fertilizer to the growing celery crop about every two weeks. This celery crop will receive a ton of complete fertilizer per acre and later ammonium nitrate to finish the crop.

which retards normal development of the plant is liable to bring on a serious attack from some disease or predatory insect.

* * *

FOREIGN TRADE

It is impossible to foresee many conditions that may arise which may contribute to better business conditions or retard their return. However, if it should be necessary for us to buy materials abroad so as to establish credit for foreign nations, they in turn might buy some of our industrial commodities and help industry. In any event I do not think we can expect a quick return to what we call normal business conditions. Our monetary policy, tariff treaties, as well as crop shortages, all will have an influence.

* * *

GRAIN AND HAY SHORTAGE

Last week Secretary Henry A. Wallace in an address to New Jersey farmers analyzed our agricultural situation and the manner in which the changing conditions applied to the Eastern farmer. He pointed out that the Eastern farmer was the last in the procession to feel the drastic influence of the depression. The farmers of the West were first affected by the low price of corn, hogs and cattle. They were compelled to greatly curtail their purchases because of their curtailed income. This, in turn, curtailed the sales of manufactured products from the East. The manufacturers in turn, reduced their employees, lowered their wages, so there was less money available to buy food stuffs produced by the Eastern farmer. In this same manner a return to higher price level would have to begin with

not change so much. We probably will not have so much outside milk and cream trying to climb over into our milk sheds. We will still have the problem of better distribution facing us.

* * *

INSECTICIDE CODES

Last week the code authority of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide industry, with duly appointed representatives, met with the National Recovery Administration, for the purpose of establishing a minimum price for lead and calcium arsenate. They submitted a cost of 10.3 cents per pound for lead arsenate and 6 cents per pound for calcium arsenate, delivered anywhere in the United States, and requested that these costs as submitted—as representing the lowest reasonable cost of the products—should be used as a basis for the establishment of the minimum price to the consumer.

Fruit and vegetable growers are vitally interested in price fixing of any commodity which they buy. The industry contends that a few of the larger manufacturers had quoted low prices for the purpose of eliminating many of the smaller manufacturers. They believe elimination of all but a few of the larger manufacturers would allow the development of a monopoly in the hands of the few, which later would work a hardship on the grower.

I had the good fortune of meeting the Code Authority on his way to Washington to attend the hearing. He asked me the attitude of the grower toward the establishment of the minimum price. *I replied that the grower would be satisfied to see minimum prices established providing he could also establish minimum prices for the*

Learning in the School of Hard Knocks

By C. G. Bradt

"I HAVE learned a lot about dairying during the past ten years," said Clifford M. Buck, of Salt Point, Dutchess County, New York. "Much of this knowledge has been acquired in the school of hard knocks from practical experience. I have had my ups but it has been mostly downs. Other dairy-men know what I mean if they have notes to meet, health inspectors to satisfy and disease to control."

The experiences of this Dutchess County dairyman are perhaps no different from that of other milk producers but he has recognized clearly what his problems are and has taken active steps to meet them. Today he has a young Guernsey herd which is blood tested for abortion, free of tuberculosis and averaging 6,166 pounds of milk and 305 pounds of butterfat per cow.

Working Into Guernseys

Let me quote as near as I can what Mr. Buck told me about his dairy experiences during the past ten years. Here is what he said:

"After graduation from Cornell in 1922, I purchased a farm of 117 acres here at Salt Point, married and now have three daughters (the most important crop the farm has produced so far). In the fall of 1923, I began to get into the dairy business, purchasing cows here and there at auctions and private sales. I had all breeds. After a few years, I began to work into Guernseys, getting a few purebreds and grades.

"During the period of surplus milk, an inspector came around and marked off nearly everything on the inspection sheet, most of it falsely and told me not to deliver any more milk until I was reinspected. At the same time, the milk was meeting all the health requirements. This made me look around for another market.

"In Poughkeepsie, I found a distributor who was developing a new market for Guernsey milk and only one producer was delivering Guernsey milk to him. He was glad to have my milk. I sold my cows of other breeds and produced Guernsey milk for this new market. I was still buying my cows wherever I could find them and of course the inevitable happened. Contagious abortion struck my herd. From then on, I was selling poor cows and buying good ones and trying to pay off notes and getting nowhere.

Controlling Abortion

"In 1932, I went to Farmers' Week at Cornell and learned all I could about the causes and control of Bang's disease and while there, made arrangements to purchase ten purebreds and one grade Guernsey, all free from T. B. and Bang's disease. The purchase was made from H. E. Babcock, of Sunny Gables Farm.

"I came home, had one blood test of my other cows and sold all of my

herd except a bull calf and six heifers; disinfected and was ready to start over again.

"The new cows were mostly first-calf heifers. I made up my mind that I would like to know their milk and butterfat production. I had tried various record keeping services and found they were rather expensive. Soon I learned about the Dairy Record Club, a mail testing plan. Its method of testing called for no more work on my part than the other services which I had belonged to."

"These records gave me a chance to compare the production of these cows with their daughters when they came into production. They told me whether to raise a bull calf from one of my best cows or if not, I knew what kind of production to look for when purchasing a bull. The club also told me if my cows were giving high enough production to warrant the expense of making A. R. O. records or possibly putting some of the daughters on test when they freshened. I am raising all of my heifer calves and the bull calves of the better cows, based upon the information in the records.

Mastitis Lowers Production

"In January 1934, I had my herd examined for mastitis and arranged my cows in the stable so that I could milk the number one cows first and the number four cows last. I had 5 cows in the Number 1 group; 5 cows in the Number 2 group; 4 in Number 3 and 2 in the Number 4 group.

Here are the production records for each group.

Group	Milk	Fat
1	6085	287
2	6241	304
3	5281	264
4	3701	216

"Comparing groups one and two with groups three and four, we found that the three and four cows averaged 1672 pounds of milk and 105 pounds of fat less than the one and two cows. I feel quite sure that this lower production for the number three and four mastitis cows was due largely to mastitis and that these records bring out quite clearly just what mastitis is costing me. I feel that I want to know not only which are the low producing cows but also why they are that way. Of course, it may often be due to poor inheritance, but frequently it may be due to disease.

"For the present, I am culling my herd more on the basis of health than on production records. If I can get my herd free of Bang's disease and mastitis, then I will be ready to cull my poor producers from other causes."

Mr. Buck, we believe, has handled a difficult dairy situation in a most practical way. His experience should be of interest to other milk producers who are faced with much the same problems as he was.

EUROPE -South America

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Battery-Operated PHILCO

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BABY
GRAND
\$75**

Complete
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Batteries



NEVER before such marvelous radio values for homes not wired for electricity! Tour the world—tune-in Europe and South America direct—enjoy the thrills of guaranteed foreign reception! PLUS the finest reproduction of American programs—including short-wave reception, even in the daytime, of distant American stations you could not hear at all on standard broadcast radios! Glorious tone—amazing performance—all yours with a new 1935 Battery-Operated PHILCO. See and hear these sensational radios NOW!

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Also new Battery-Operated PHILCOS for American Broadcasts only.

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\$49.95	\$65
COMPLETE WITH BATTERIES	

In addition to these powerful Battery-Operated models, there are PHILCOS for use with 32-volt farm-lighting plants and a large selection of all-electric PHILCOS.

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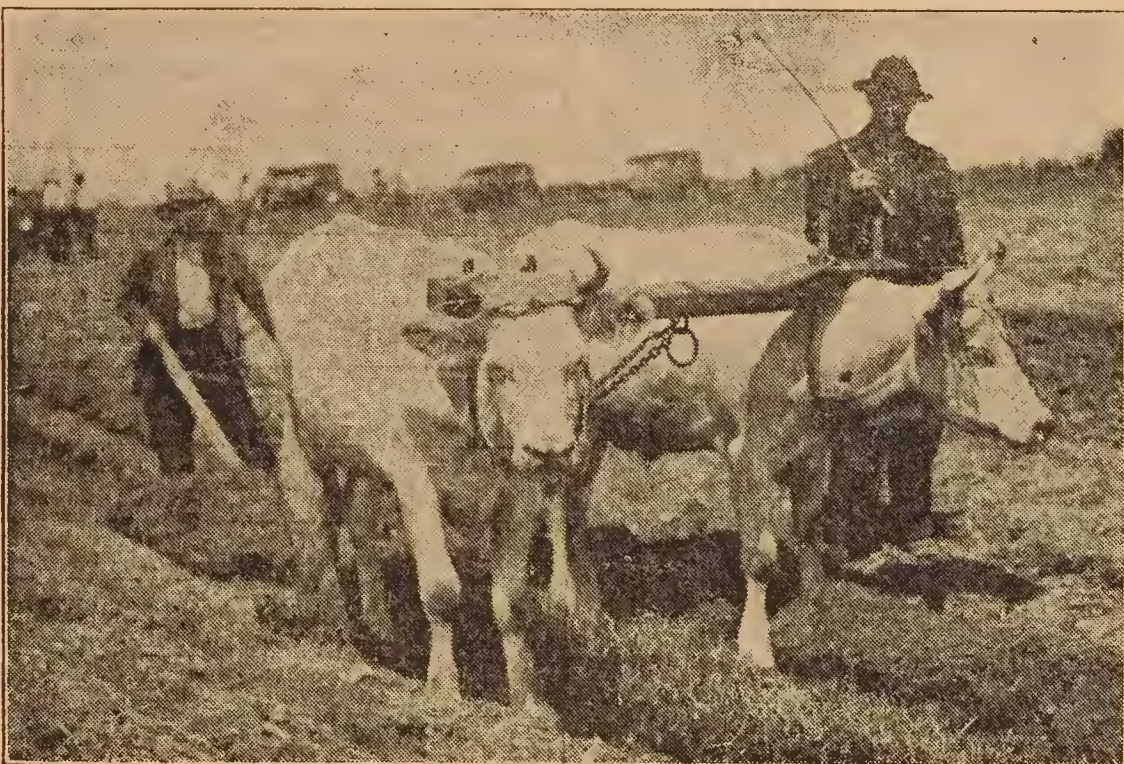
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This yoke of oxen is owned by Joe Robinson, of Lindley, Steuben County, New York. The picture was taken at the Farmers' Picnic on August 11th.

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

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LE ROY WOOD STAVE SILOS — New features patented 1932.
Good 2nd Hand Wood Stave Silos in stock. Write Now before they're sold. **LE ROY SILOS**
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Rising grain and hay prices mean higher milk prices. Make the corn crop count. Put it in a Harder Silo. Reduce your feed costs; increase your winter milk flow. Now is the time to build a Harder. Be prepared for a big corn crop. Send for Catalog and Bedrock Prices.

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HIGHEST QUALITY SEED
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See our Salesmen or Write.
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Responsible Men Wanted in Open Territory.

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FERRETS—White or Brown. Males \$2.00, Females \$2.50. Pair \$4. R. C. GREENE, Wellington, Ohio.

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FARM WORK MARES AND GELDINGS FOR SALE, heavy drafters, farm chunks and cheap horses. Yearling and two-year-old colts. Matched spans mules. Truckload or carload. Sorrel and roan Belgian stallions. **FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA.**

FINE CANADIAN HORSES and tested cows on hand at all times. No Sunday business. **F. F. FULLER, WATERBURY CENTER, VT.**

THE third annual Dairy Day at the Geneva Experiment Station was a huge success. That fact was agreed to by everyone who attended, from Governor Lehman to the boys and girls who participated, 230 strong, in cattle judging contests. Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, billed as the chief speaker, failed to appear. A telegram from his department said he was not returning East until after the funeral of Speaker Rainey of the House of Representatives.



L. B. Skeffington

In the absence in Europe of Dr. U. P. Hedrick, station director, Dr. P. J. Parrott, vice-director, welcomed the assemblage and introduced the Governor. The latter

was introduced as a man in the forefront of public attention throughout the country because of the magnitude of New York State's business and the fearless and upright manner in which the Governor was seeking to solve the problems of the people of the state.

The Governor in a straightforward talk told the milk producers he was disappointed that they had not solved their factional differences. He said he had signed the Milk Control Law because he hoped all interests in the dairy industry would work together for the common good.

He said he viewed the effects of milk control in this state as a "detached observer." He said the Legislature gave him no legal responsibility for the work of Milk Control Board, or its successor, the Milk Control Division, which it placed in the Department of Agriculture and Markets, responsible to the Legislature. He said that because of his firm belief in the primary purpose of the law, which was to help dairy farmers, he had supported it to the fullest extent of his power.

"As in every other industry, a few dishonest elements have made trouble for the whole group through threats to close milk plants and purchase milk elsewhere. A considerable number of farmers have been induced or compelled to set up dummy co-operatives. I am hopeful legal means may be found to prevent this form of producer exploitation and that farmers themselves will not connive with the dishonest dealer to defeat the purpose of the law."

The Governor said he had high hopes that the milk publicity law would do for the dairy industry what similar effort by private enterprise had done to increase the consumption of other products. He said milk was a wholesome

food necessary for the diet and showed the greatest deficiency between ration of consumption and amount consumed for normal health needs.

He said price-fixing scheduled had been designed to preserve the industry in its present form. "Dealers complain they are operating at a loss, yet the reports of the larger dealers showed a profit last year and few if any distributors have gone out of business." He said the degree of milk control to be continued would be determined by the state's 100,000 producers, who must unite to solve the problems of their own industry.

He warned that if state control is to continue consumers may be expected to demand elimination of duplicate plants and unnecessary expenses in the handling of milk. He said that to some extent state control will tend to assist the less efficient elements, and that under freely competitive conditions the less efficient elements were eliminated. He said the public has been willing to pay more for milk not to help inefficient dealers but when it is convinced the money is going to farmers.

Dr. R. S. Breed, in charge of the bacteriology division, and Dr. C. Dahlberg, chief of the dairy division of the station, outlined station activities. High school pupils in vocational agricultural classes and 4-H club members participated in cattle judging contests, conducted by K. L. Turk of the College of Agriculture and O. M. Watkins of Geneva High School.

Winners were:
4-H Club members—George Johnson, Livingston County, first; Lester Conover, Monroe County, second; Howard Habecker, Monroe County, third; John Marks, Livingston County, fourth; Carl Parker, Cayuga County, and Earl Buchholz, Monroe County, tied for fifth.
Counties winning most points in 4-H contests—Livingston, first; Monroe, second; Cayuga, third; Ontario, fourth; Chemung, fifth.

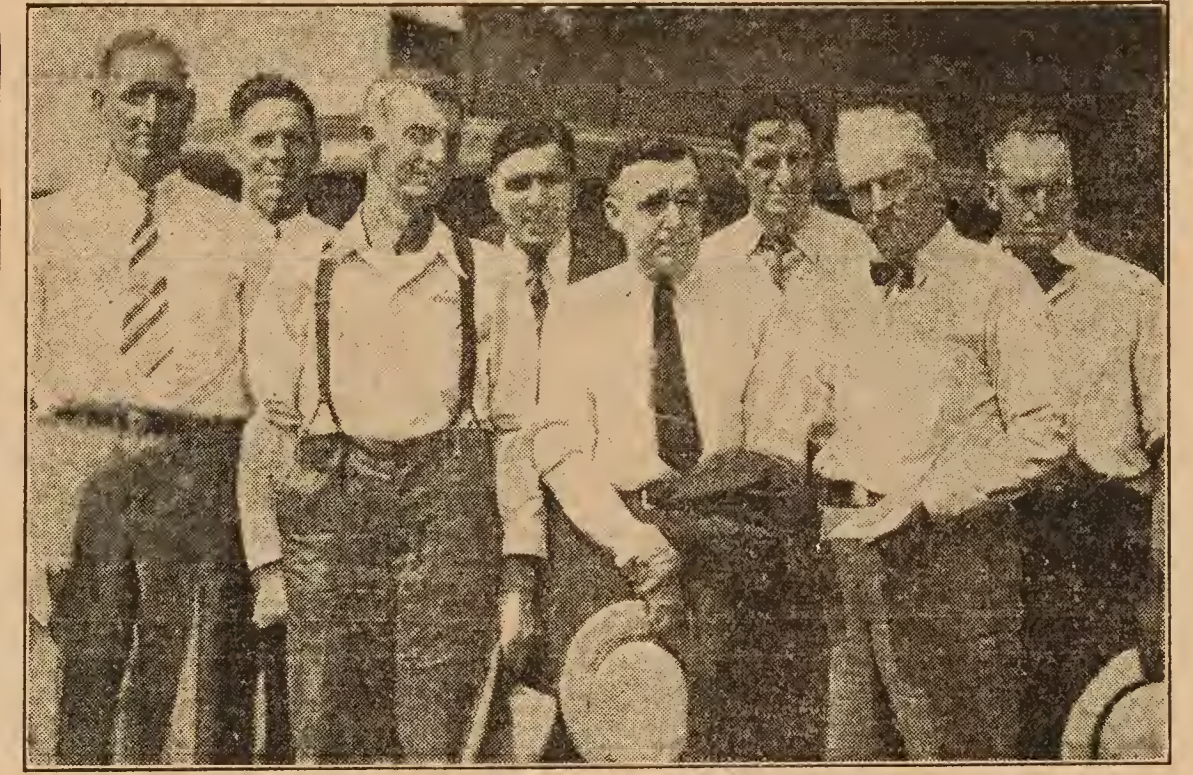
Vocational class pupils—Joseph O'Connor, Weedsport, first; Wells Landers, Chautauqua, second; Charles George, Horseheads, third; Douglas Bowman, Windsor, fourth; Francis Shafer, Horseheads, fifth.

High school teams—Chautauqua, first; Horseheads, second; Geneva, third; Windsor, fourth; Penn Yan, fifth.

Briefs

Thumbs Down on AAA—New York bean dealers and growers cannot see any benefit from price-fixing by the AAA. At a hearing conducted in Batavia by A. G. Nye, representing the AAA, sentiment of 150 persons attending was opposed. Gilbert Prole, Batavia farmer who headed a committee of five growers and five dealers, reported the committee failed to see any good resulting from minimum price fixing.

Bean Seed Record—Speaking of (Continued on Page 17)



Some of the men responsible for the success of the Potato Field Day at the Hodnett Farms, at Fillmore. In the front row, left to right, are: Leo Muckle, H. L. Hodnett, Dean C. E. Ladd and Gilbert Prole, President of the Empire State Potato Growers. In the back row, left to right, are: George Lamb, President of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, one of the speakers; Bill Stempfle, County Agent of Steuben County; S. R. Shapley, County Agent of Genesee County; and William Hodnett.

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PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea
Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.
Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each.

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Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white.
6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each.
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We are offering choice stock, grown on our own farm, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at bargain prices.
CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSS, OR BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSS,
8 to 9 weeks old—\$2.75.
CHESTER WHITE—\$3.25.
Add 25c if vaccination is desired.
Will ship C. O. D. if preferred.
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Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & O. I. C. crossed.
6-8 wks. old, \$2.50 each.
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Good, rugged, fast growing stock. Ship any number C. O. D. Our guarantee: A square deal at all times.

DEPENDABLE PIGS
PRICES REDUCED
Large type Chester Yorkshire Crossed 6-8 weeks, \$2.50
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Short Nose Yorkshire " 10-12 weeks, \$3.00
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Shoats \$4.00—\$4.50—\$5.00—\$6.00
Selected young boars for immediate service \$10-\$12-\$15.
Fancy young boars for service later from \$3.50 up through various ages. Add 35c each for double treatment then I'll stand squarely behind them.
CHAS. OAVIS, c/o Old Battle Ground, Concord, Mass.

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Chester and Yorkshire and Chester and Berkshire, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$2.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$2.75 each. Chester Whites, \$3 each. None Better Sold.
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REGISTERED Shropshire and Dorset rams and ewes, \$10 each. Shipped on approval. James S. Morse, Levanina, N. Y.

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COLLIES — Shep. \$4-\$6 Rat dogs \$4. Crossbred cow farm dogs \$3. **MULLEN, TUCKERTON, N. J.**

COON HOUND—Fox Hound and Rabbitt Hound Pups, \$4.00 and \$7.00, run this fall. Five trained cooners, \$60.00 each. Trial. **PONY FARM, Himrod, N. Y.**

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Sass and Applesass

Error Brought Many Letters

When I picked up the July 7th issue of the *American Agriculturist*, my eyes were at once caught by your article "Beyond the Susquehanna." The next thing that caught my eye was the error in the map at the top of the article that left us here at Kortright "off the map." We are all very sorry here at Kortright that we are on that 17 miles of unpaved road of the Old Pike between Meredith Square and West Harperfield, but hope that the day may not be far away when one may travel all the way from Ithaca to Catskill over a completely paved "Pike." Perhaps you might also use some of the potent influence of the *Agriculturist* towards the completion of the paving of the Old Catskill Turnpike.

I am enclosing a few pictures I have taken in the past few days here at Kortright. Picture No. 1 is of one of the old markers along this section of the road. This is located within a few hundred yards of the church and schoolhouse. Picture No. 2 is of one of the three old taverns. Kortright was one of the stations where the stage coaches changed horses and in the brilliant days gone by, Kortright boasted of her three taverns. The tavern shown in the picture is the only one left in its original condition. I am at present making my home with the family that own one of the other taverns, but that was remodeled some years ago, at which time the dies were found with which the counterfeiters made "bad" money. Mr. Walter Lee, the owner of the house pictured, tells me that there is a marker in the attic indicating the house was built in the year 1800.

The third picture is that of the present United Presbyterian Church in Kortright. This congregation will celebrate its 150th anniversary next year. This is the third building to stand on this site. The original log church was located down beneath the hill near the old taverns. It was at the old log church that the soldiers from this section gathered and marched from here to Catskill during the days of the American Revolution. The foundation of the old horse stable is still partly extant—although partly buried.—*M. S., New York.*

* * *

Dairyman Pays

The State requires that each herd must be given a physical examination by a veterinarian at stated periods depending on the grade of milk you make. Now my question is this—who pays for that test? Some say the various State veterinarians located around us make these tests and in other communities as in this, one veterinarian seems to have a corner on this business at about \$5 each, which in normal times is small and now is a real burden to most farmers. What is the real answer? This law is enforced very carefully but the one requiring milk dealers to pay the farmers by the 15th of the following month is entirely overlooked.—*H. H. M., N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: A city has the power to make any sanitary regulations they wish as to the production of milk sold in that city except that they must not be less stringent than the Sanitary Code for Milk as adopted by the New York State Department of Health. The inspectors mentioned are either city Department of Health men or employed by your milk



One of the three old taverns at Kortright, on the Old Catskill Turnpike. This is picture No. 2 mentioned in column 1.

dealer. It seems unfair to expect a dairyman to stand this cost when milk is so cheap. Perhaps united action by dairymen would lower the charge. Unfortunately, city regulations are not always enforced with common sense.

* * *

A Satisfied Customer

I enjoy your paper very much, especially the articles by Ed Eastman and Jared Van Wagenen, and also the C. A. Stephen's stories. My mother likes the dress patterns.—*R. C. A., N. H.*

* * *

Where to Buy a Farm?

I am thinking of buying a farm in New York State. I have been there to see some but have not yet made a decision. My intentions are to get a place where I can raise and maintain a herd of good cows, not large to be a show

place but just a workingman's farm; also, to be able to raise and market some cash crops. The soil—one that has responded and will continue to do so under normal management.

Now I know there are good and bad individual farms in every county and township, but as a section to settle down in and locate, what would you recommend, taking all things into consideration, including a good healthy location or latitude?—*W. S., Connecticut.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: How would you answer this question? Very briefly, we believe that a man should buy a farm whose natural fertility is high, that it should be located on a hard road, near good schools, and that considerable attention should be given to the facilities for getting produce to market. Aside from that, we believe that a farm should not be bought too hastily. There are good farms in every rural county of every Northeastern State.

* * *

Perhaps on 100% Fluid

I believe the statement made in your issue of July 21st that "milk cannot be sold in New York City by any plan at 8c a quart and give farmers costs of production" would carry a great deal more weight if you had given actual distributing costs of fluid milk and cream in the city, costs that by on system could be avoided.

What would be the cost of placing milk in the hands of the consumer if a sensible square deal plan were operated through distributors, completely separated from the production end, and allowed only the legal rate of interest on a reasonable working capital, 6% per annum; executive salaries based on ordinary clerical efficiency, cutting out entirely the \$100,000 or \$200,000 figureheads, to handle between producer and consumer only the fluid milk and cream requirements; pay the producer cost of production, pool the carrying charges throughout the New York City milk shed, allow no peddling from house to

(Continued on Page 20)

A HURRICANE under your Hood!

Learn this TRUTH about GASOLINE—Why cars need AIR like People!

YES, THAT'S TRUE. At 30 to 40 miles an hour, there's a 90-mile gale rushing through your engine.

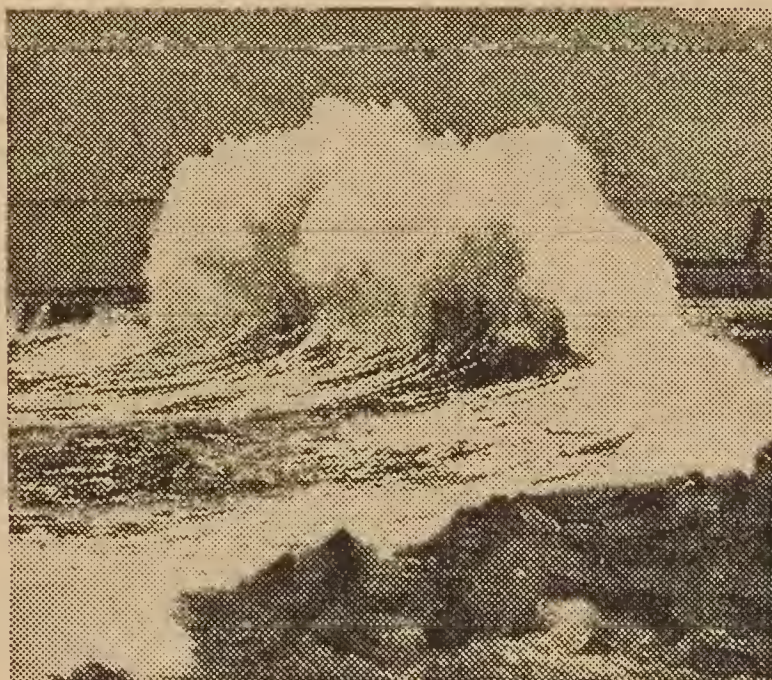
The POWER that drives your car isn't gasoline; it's GAS made from a mixture of gasoline and large quantities of AIR.

But the weather is constantly changing. It's cool in the morning, hot at noon. So gasoline must mix with *all kinds* of AIR.

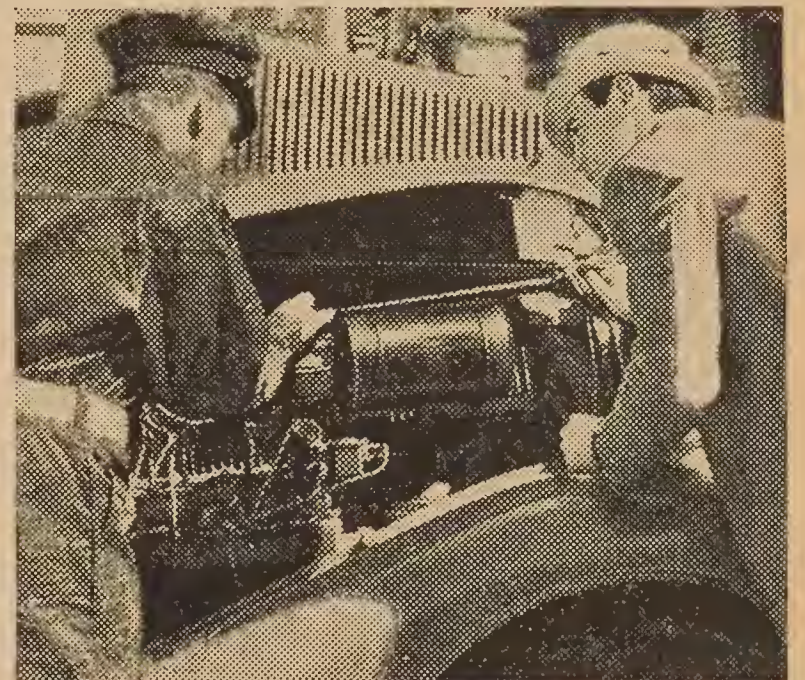
Socony-Vacuum engineers *preadjust* Socony Mobilgas so that it mixes better with *any kind* of air—hot, cold, dry, damp.

Sudden weather changes no longer steal power nor slow up starting. Car performance stays uniform, whatever the weather.

People say dependable performance is what they want from gasoline. And that's the kind you get with the gasoline that *mixes better with air*. Try Socony Mobilgas!



LOOK AT THAT WAVE! Tons of water dashed against the shore! What did it do? *Air!* Socony-Vacuum engineers are constantly making tests to discover how Socony Mobilgas behaves with different kinds of air . . . to guard your car against "vapor lock."



SEE THAT BIG round tube? That's the filter through which is drawn the fresh air that helps run your car. It's a grand and glorious feeling when you can *always* count on top-notch performance. That's exactly what Climatic Control does. It gives uniform power.

Socony Mobilgas



IT MIXES BETTER
WITH AIR

Being Shrewd or Being Sure

I presume I might as well admit, we have a streak in us that makes us vary some from the beaten path.

For example, take the matter of the *TIME* we chose to put out Creamatine.

The average trend of butterfat percentage in milk is *DOWN* from December through April. It levels off during May and June and then from July to November climbs up again.

If we had wanted to be "shrewd" we would have started offering

Creamatine
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

in the late Summer or Fall to take advantage of the natural upward trend of butterfat production and gain the added advantage of the heavy feeding season.

Well, perhaps we might have been more shrewd, but what we wanted was the truth. We wanted to put Creamatine to the test of going against the butterfat trend, before and during pasturing. For Creamatine is not just another feed to sell.

Creamatine has stood up under the severest tests and is proving its ability to raise the butterfat content of the herd's milk; in most cases it has materially increased the milk flow so that dairymen feeding Creamatine have enjoyed bigger milk checks from *MORE MILK* and *MORE BUTTERFAT* points.

Now is the best time to start feeding Creamatine. If your dealer can't supply Creamatine, we'll see that you get it. Please write us.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.



Waverly, N. Y.

THIS GREAT BOOK
FREE!
Every farmer, every lover of horseflesh should have a copy of it. This amazing book tells how to know horses—how to break them—how to train them—how to make money as a master horseman. Write for it today—*FREE*, together with my special offer of a course in Animal Breeding without cost to you. If you are interested in Gaing and Riding the saddle horse, check here ☐ Do it today—now. You'll never regret it.
Beery School of Horsemanship
DEPT. 169 - PLEASANT HILL, OHIO

FARMERS WANTED

to qualify for steady Government Jobs: Commence \$105 - \$175 month. Common education. Valuable information free. Write **INSTRUCTION BUREAU**, 395 St. Louis, Mo.

CIDER

and Grape Presses Graters, Pumps, Screens Filters, Supplies. Catalog A gives valuable information free.
COS COB, CONN.

TRAP native furbearers, land, water, snow sets. Investigate before buying. **ED ESTABROOK**, Pittsfield, Vt.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

SEE US AT SYRACUSE
GRANGE SILO
THE ALGER ARCH IS A MONEY SAVER
Write for Booklet "A". You'll be amazed at the actual facts. This NEW DEVELOPMENT is creating a sensation.
Saves TIME — saves LABOR — saves Money. No exaggeration
NOTE
Old silos made like new. Ask about the Grange Reliner.
Wood Stave—Concrete Stave—Tile Silos—Tanks—Reliners
GRANGE SILO CO., RED CREEK, N. Y.



Herd Infection

If your cows fail to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have udder trouble or shortage of milk write us. No obligation. Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows.
Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co.
Box 197 - Waukesha, Wis.

GOLDLEAF Guaranteed Satisfactory for chewing, pipe or cigarette, 5 lbs. \$1.00, ten \$1.75. **CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS**, Sedalia, Ky.

Everybody Boosting Milk Publicity

IT is becoming more and more evident that the \$500,000 milk publicity campaign which is being carried on by New York State is having more support in the way of free publicity than any advertising campaign ever had.

As a start, page advertisements were carried in all daily newspapers in the State, including those printed in foreign languages. Beginning the week of August 20th, several hundred weekly newspapers were added to the schedule. Plans call for two or three advertisements a week in each of the daily newspapers, including in each month at least two of unusually large size. The weekly papers are to receive one good sized advertisement every other week.

During the month of October, which has been designated officially as "Milk Month" by the New York State Legislature, these schedules will be doubled. In addition six New York State magazines are being used regularly, four of them being farm publications. *American Agriculturist* accepts no pay for milk advertisements carried.) The other two are magazines circulating among those interested in education and medicine.

Beginning the first of October and continuing for 13 weeks, two radio programs will be broadcast over 12 stations in New York State. These programs will be designed to instruct and attract children of various ages.

The effectiveness of the advertising should be at least doubled and probably tripled by the cooperation which is being given by many organizations. The New York State Grange with its 133,000 members is solidly behind the campaign. The Grange is offering three prizes, totaling \$100, for the three best 20-minute plays written by Grange members which tell the food and health value of milk. Subordinate Granges will first pick the best one. These winners will compete in the Pomona or annual Grange, and each Pomona Grange will send its best play to Stella Miller, of West Chazy, State Grange Lecturer, who will select the three best. Also the State Grange is offering \$50.00 for the best play suitable for presentation by Juvenile Grangers.

Another unusual and interesting method of publicity are Milk Sundays, the idea being first proposed by L. B. Skeffington, a staff member of *American Agriculturist*. Several large meetings have been held and plans are going forward for a good many more. The Bureau of Milk Publicity, of the Department of Agriculture & Markets at Albany, have prepared a manual which is available to pastors or others who are interested in promoting Milk Sundays.

It is difficult even to make an estimate of the thousands of people who have attended, or will attend fairs, sectional, county and State this summer.

An educational exhibit is now on display at the Rochester Centennial Exposition, which runs from August 11th to September 9th. Another exhibit is being prepared especially for the State Fair at Syracuse, September 1st to 8th.

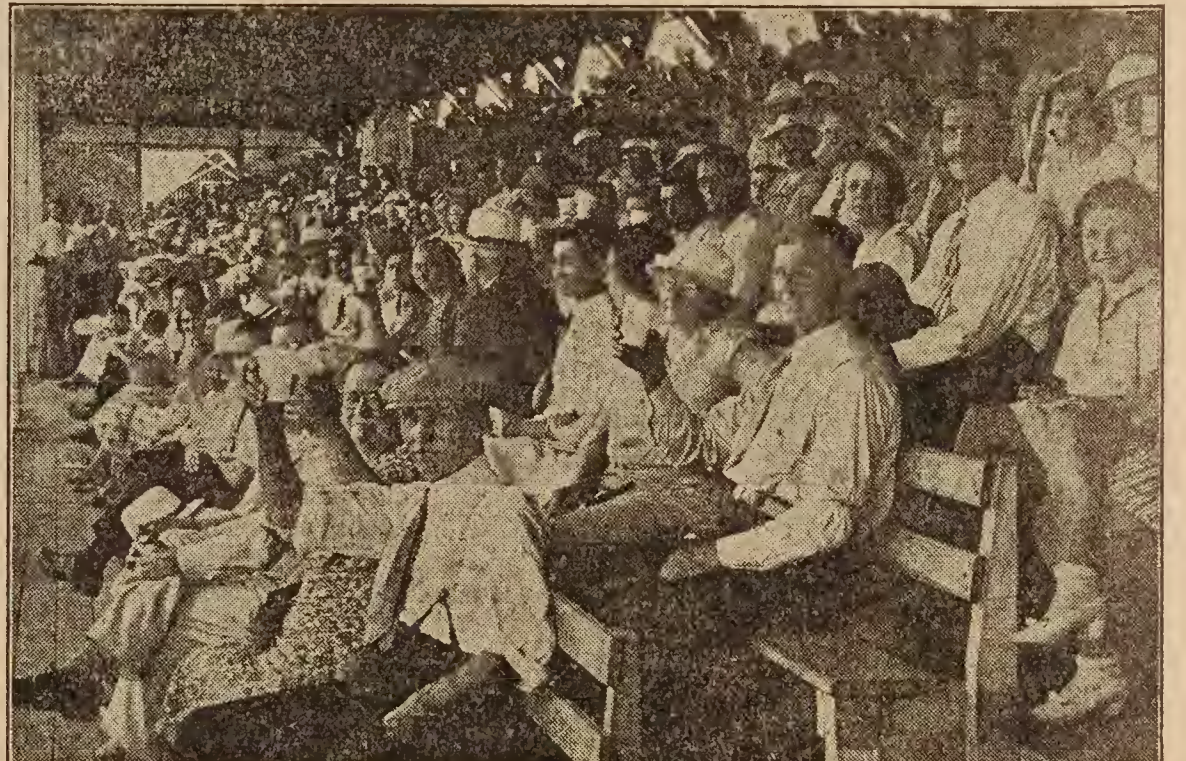
County meetings sponsored by Farm Bureaus are giving special attention to this question of milk publicity. Just as an example, 3,000 farmers, their wives and children attended the annual Schoharie County Farm Bureau and Pomona Grange picnic on August 8th at Cobleskill, where as part of the program they heard C. P. Norgord, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, and Director of the Bureau of Milk Publicity, tell of the milk publicity program.

At least two commercial concerns are cooperating by carrying supporting advertising. A tire company is calling attention to the benefits of milk, and one of the largest life insurance companies has announced that they will devote their entire advertising schedule for the month of October to the milk publicity campaign.

Finally, just to see how wide-spread is the support of the campaign, just look at the following list of organizations whose support has been pledged:

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association
New York Federation of Milk Producers
Unity Milk Producers Association
Rutland Milk Producers Association
New York Milk Shed Co-Operative
Western New York Milk Producers' Association
Milk Research Council
New York Holstein-Friesian Association, Inc., and Local Groups
New York Guernsey Breeders' Association, Inc., and Local Groups
New York Jersey Cattle Club, Inc., and Local Groups
New York Ayrshire Breeders' Groups — District and Local Groups
New York State College of Agriculture — New York State College of Home Economics
New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus — County Agricultural Agents
New York State Home Bureaus — Home Demonstration Agents
New York State Dairy Herd Improvement Association and Locals
New York 4-H Club Leaders and County Groups
Rural Educational Groups
New York State Grange, Pomona Granges and Subordinate Granges
New York State Agricultural Society
New York State Conference of Farm Organizations.

The Milk Publicity Campaign is an experiment. No State has ever tried a campaign like it but, heads of large commercial organizations agree that advertising pays, and if anyone ever received value for money spent in advertising the dairy industry is doing it from the ½ cent a hundred which each dairyman is contributing, and the equal amount which is required from the dealer.



A few of the 3,000 farm people who attended the Schoharie County Farm Bureau-Grange picnic. Among other things they drank milk and heard a talk by Assistant Commissioner Norgord, Director of the Bureau of Milk Publicity.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

Subscription Order Blank

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
Poughkeepsie, New York.

Please renew my subscription for years. I enclose \$.....

Name

Address

Renewal rates: 5 years \$3.00, 3 years \$2.00, 1 year \$1.00.

Do YOU Ask For **BUFFALO**



25% Protein
Guaranteed

when buying
Gluten from
your Dealer ?

IT is important to choose the standard gluten feed that is **RIGHT** for dairy feeding. **BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED** combines the qualities that count in actual milk production:

- (1) It has a high content of **CORN GLUTEN** and **CORN SOLUBLES** *
- (2) Its **CONSISTENCY** is not heavy, but of a bulk comparable to that of a good mixed dairy ration.

** Corn solubles are the important milk-producing part of gluten feed. They combine a high percentage of digestible protein (40 to 50%) with the organic phosphorous compounds which make this protein available for milk production.*

BUFFALO has been producing consistent milk yields for New York Milk Shed dairymen for 45 years. Whether you buy gluten feed as a separate ingredient for home mixing or as part of a ration your dealer mixes for you, specify **BUFFALO** and get the gluten that is **RIGHT** for dairy feeding.

feed

CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO.
New York Chicago

BUFFALO *the standard* **CORN GLUTEN FEED**

Made from AMERICAN CORN which is PURCHASED for CASH

EGG We need quality: Will pay big prices for quality eggs. **MARKETING IN BUSINESS 107 YEARS.** **Reliable - Responsible - Respectable** HUNTER, WALTON & CO., 164 Chambers St., N. Y. Send Postal for Egg Pamphlet, Free.

Good Tobacco and Vegetable Farm. Convenient to Northampton, Mass. Passenger bus, mail, telephone, power line service. Attractive bungalow dwelling, tenant house, 120 ft. barn, other buildings. 35 acres good tobacco and crop land, 60 pasture, 17 woodland. \$5,500. Long term easy payments. Free circular. **FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

Farms With Harvested Crops, A cozy, home, abundant living for you. Farms all sizes, all prices, many states. Write now for FREE copy new Fall Bargain Bulletin. **STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.**

FOR SALE—Used Bushel and Half Bushel Baskets. Apple Crates, Egg Cases, etc. Can be shipped or picked up. Open day and Night. **MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, INC., 232 West St., Washington Market, New York.**

TRAPPERS—Buy my recipe and scent to trap foxes. They are sure and guaranteed. Information. **FRED COUTURE, South Durham, Quebec, Canada.**

This milk advertisement is published by American Agriculturist free of charge in the interests of the dairy industry.

Reviewing the Markets

The Dairy Situation

Dry weather in the West is the big force behind better butter prices which are 8 to 9 cents above a year ago, making a new high level for the year, and the highest butter prices since December 1931. Prices were steady during the first 3 weeks of July but rose steadily in late July and August.

Receipts of fresh butter have been decreasing and consumption has been good. During June consumers paid 13% more money for butter than in June 1933. Storage holdings are light as compared with the five year average. On Aug. 23, ten cities had 58,060,333 pounds of butter in storage which was over 34 million pounds less than in the same date last year.

In the New York Milk Shed, rains have improved pastures in some sections. At

present production is holding up but a very short hay crop is likely to reduce production drastically next winter.

The outlook is for high feed prices. In the twelve months ending August 1, the average price of a pound of butterfat would buy 22.5 pounds of grain. During the five years 1925-29, a pound of butterfat on the average would buy 30.7 pounds of grain. When this relation between feed and butter prices is reestablished dairymen will be more prosperous.

Eggs

While the outlook to poultrymen may not look too encouraging, New York egg dealers are beginning to talk in more optimistic terms. There are a number of factors back of that which should interest the producer.

The first thing is that for some time it has been possible to buy 100 pounds of feed for approximately the same number of dozens of eggs as was necessary a year ago, something which was not possible during the spring months when feed was a lot higher in production to the price of eggs than a year ago.

It looks as though production will be away down this fall, due primarily to terrific drought conditions in a large part of the West. During July egg receipts at several of the larger cities were about 13 per cent lower than they were a year ago. During July storage stocks at these markets decreased 14,000 cases, while at the same cities in recent years there has been an average increase of over 200,000 cases.

Receipts are getting smaller rather than bigger because during the first 18 days of August receipts at New York City were 25 per cent less than a year ago. Receipts from nearby are holding up much better than from the west.

Although August prices this year are higher than they were in 1932, up to date apparent consumption has not been seriously below what it was in 1932. Nineteen thirty two figures are given because in that year those who stored eggs made some money. Cold storage holdings, as estimated by the American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review on August 18th totaled 8,411,000 cases, almost 1,000,000 cases less than last year. If those who store eggs have a profitable deal, those who ship fresh eggs will profit from it also.

Poultrymen in the Northeast have a good many advantages. Turn to Page 18 and see what Johnny Hutter has to say on this subject. Right across from his page L. E. Weaver discusses the essentials of profitable poultry keeping.

New York Egg Auction Prices

	Po'keepsie	Albany	L. Island
Aug. 24	Aug. 24	Aug. 24	Aug. 21
N. Y. Fcy. Lge.	34 1/2-36	35	37 1/2-36
N.Y. Gr. A Lge.	32-37	34	36-35
Producers' Lge.	24-26	28	29 1/2-24
N.Y. Fcy. Med.	31 1/2	31	33-32
N.Y. Gr. A Med.	30-34	31	32 1/2-33
Producers' Med.	22	27	28 1/2-22
Pullets	23-27 1/2	22	23 1/2-26
Brown, Gr. A Lge.	32-33 1/2	34	36-42 1/2
Brown Gr. A Med.	31	32	

New Jersey Egg Auctions

Paterson, August 21, 1934—Number of cases sold, 73. Henny Whites, N. J. Fcy. 35-38 1/2c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 33 1/2-35c; N. J. Grade A 34-36c; N. J. Grade A Med. 34-34 1/2c; Creams 34 1/2-36c; Creams, Med. 33-33 1/2c; Pullets 28 1/2-30 1/2c; Cracks 23-24c; Pewees 21 1/2-24 1/2c; Ducks 24c; Henny Browns, N. J. Grade A 37 1/2c; N. J. Grade A Med. 32 1/2c; Pullets 25 1/2c; Pewees 23 1/2c.

Vineland, August 20, 1934—Number of cases sold, 552. Henny Whites, N. J. Fcy. 34-36c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 32-34 1/2c; N. J. Grade A 34-35 1/2c; N. J. Grade A Med. 33-36 1/2c; Producers Grade 33-34 1/2c; Producers Grade Med. 32 1/2c; Pullets 24 1/2-29 1/2c; Pewees 20 1/2-23 1/2c; Ducks 23c; Henny Browns, N. J. Grade A 34-35 1/2c; N. J. Grade A Med. 33 1/2-35c; Pullets 24-24 1/2c.

Flemington, August 21, 1934—Number of cases sold, 650. Henny Whites, N. J. Fcy. 35 1/2-38 1/2c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 33-35c; N. J. Grade A 32-35 1/2c; N. J. Grade A Med. 31-33 1/2c; Pullets 22 1/2-30 1/2c; Pewees 18 1/2-25 1/2c; Henny Browns, N. J. Grade A 32-33 1/2c; N. J. Grade A Med. 28-29 1/2c; Pullets 23-24 1/2c; Pewees 19 1/2-20c; Ducks 26 1/2c.

New Jersey Live Poultry Auctions

Flemington, August 22, 1934—Number of crates sold, 730. Fowls, colored 19 1/2-22c; leghorns 10 1/2-15 1/2c; Broilers, rocks 16 1/2-22 1/2c; reds 17 1/2-22c; leghorns 18 1/2-20c; Chickens, rocks 19-21 1/2c; reds 17 1/2-19c; Pullets, rocks 21-25 1/2c; reds 22c; leghorns 19 1/2-20c; Old Roosters 14c; Ducks 9 1/2-14 1/2c; Pigeons, per pair 24-28c; Squabs, per pair 52c; Rabbits 9-9 1/2c; Roasting Pigs 8 1/2-10c; Calves 5 1/2-8 1/2c; Lambs 7 1/2-8 1/2c; Sheep 6 1/2c.

Mt. Holly, August 21, 1934—Number of crates sold, 143. Fowls, heavy 20 1/2c; leghorns 8-14c; Broilers, heavy 15 1/2-22c; leghorns 13 1/2-22c; Pullets 20 1/2-28c; Roosters, young 17-24 1/2c; old 13 1/2c; Ducks 11 1/2-13 1/2c; Calves \$6.00.

Vineland, August 16 and 20, 1934—Number of crates sold, 280 (two sales). Quotations as of August 20. Fowls, reds 19c; leghorns 9-14 1/2c; Broilers, rocks 19 1/2-22 1/2c; leghorns 16 1/2-18c; Pullets, reds 17-21c; leghorns 17 1/2-19c; Roasters, heavy 21 1/2-22 1/2c; reds 19 1/2-22 1/2c; leghorns 18c; Rabbits 5-7 1/2c.

Potatoes

Some potato growers have wondered why prices do not respond rapidly to reports of dry weather in the West. There are several reasons. Perhaps the most important is that the crop as forecast on August 1 is still larger than last year's. It appears certain that New York, including Long Island, Maine, New Jersey,

and Pennsylvania will have crops at least as large as last year.

Another factor is that several midseason states did not finish digging as early as usual, thus overlapping the normal marketing season of New Jersey and Long Island. Even so, potatoes are up from 5 to 10 cents a hundred and have been bringing about \$1.00 a hundred in New Jersey.

Northeastern potato growers resent the Government's purchase for relief purposes of potatoes from southern states. They feel, rightly or wrongly, that southern potato acreage was increased because of crop control programs on cotton and tobacco. Then, they claim, southern potatoes were bought for relief and actually shipped to Long Island in the heart of a commercial potato growing section.

The September crop report will be watched for by growers and dealers.

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Aug. 25, 1934	Aug. 18, 1934	Aug. 26, 1933
BUTTER			
92 score	27 1/2-28 1/2	28 1/2-29 1/4	22 3/4-23 1/2
92 score	27 1/2	28	22 1/2
88 to 91 score	25-27	24 1/2-27 1/4	19-22
Lower Grades	24-24 1/2	23 1/2-24	17 1/2-18 1/4
CHEESE			
(N.Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy		15 1/2-16	
Fresh average run	15	15	
Held, fancy	18-20	18	20
Held average run	17-17 1/2	17-17 1/2	21 1/2
EGGS			
White			
Premium Marks	32-35	30-33	27 1/2-29 1/2
Best nearby open market offerings	29-31	27-29	24 1/2-27
Commercial Standards	27-28	25-26	22 1/2-24
Mediums	26-28	24-26	23-24
Lightweights, Un'grades	24-26	22-24	18-22
Pullets	22 1/2-23	20 1/2-21	16-18
Pewees	20-21	18 1/2-19	12-14
Brown			
Best	25-35	24-33 1/2	19-26
Standards	24-24 1/2	23-23 1/2	17 1/2-18
Duck			
N. Y. State	23-25	23-25	
POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	17-18	15-18	12-15
Fowls, leghorn	10-15	12-15	10-13
Chickens, colored			
Chickens, leghorn			
Broilers, colored	17-22	12-23	9-19
Broilers, leghorn	17-18	18-20	14-16
Pullets, colored	22-25	20-25	16-22
Pullets, leghorn			
Old Roosters	-11	10-	-10
Capons			
Turkeys, hens		15	14-15
Turkeys, toms		12	10-10
Ducks, nearby	10-	10-14	9-17
Geese, nearby	-7	-7	-8
GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.04	1.03 1/2	.89 1/4
Corn (Sept.)	.79	.74 1/2	.51
Oats (Sept.)	.51 1/2	.49 1/2	.39 3/4
Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.16	1.15 1/2	1.04 3/4
Wheat, No. 2	.93 3/4	.88 3/4	.65
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.64	.62 1/2	.50 1/4
Oats, No. 2			
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept. of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	35.50	35.00	28.50
Sp'g Bran	25.00	26.50	18.00
H'd Bran	27.50	28.50	21.00
Standard Midds.	26.00	27.00	19.50
Soft W. Alids.	35.50	37.00	27.00
Flour Midds.	34.00	33.50	28.50
Red Dog	35.00	34.50	30.50
Dr. Brew. Grains	26.00	25.00	20.00
Wh. Hominy	31.00	30.50	23.50
Yel. Hominy	31.50	31.50	
Corn Meal	33.00	30.50	27.50
Gluten Feed	30.25	30.25	25.15
Gluten Meal	40.25	40.25	33.13
36% C. S. Meal	36.50	37.00	26.50
41% C. S. Meal	39.50	39.00	27.50
43% C. S. Meal	41.50	40.00	28.50
34% O. P. Lin Meal	40.00	42.00	
Beet Pulp			22.00

2 New ARNDT BATTERIES

One for Broilers—One for Layers
Specially Priced for Economy

If you are looking for a practical, rugged Broiler or Laying Battery at a low price, investigate the new ARNDT units. Specially designed by Milton H. Arndt, foremost battery specialist. Real ARNDT quality throughout yet much lower in price. When you purchase one of these Batteries you are entitled to the aid and counsel of our Advisory Service, personally supervised by Mr. Arndt.

Thousands are making money with ARNDT Battery Equipment. This is your chance to get started at small cost. Write for new illustrated folder featuring these sensational new Batteries.

Visit the ARNDT New Era Demonstration Farm

where 9,000 birds of all ages are cared for on a single measured acre by one man and helper. Come and see what the ARNDT Way means in healthier birds, reduced labor and bigger profits. Located at 2759 Nottingham Way, Mercerville, N. J. Open every day, except Sunday.

Dept. 26,
M. H. ARNDT MFG. CO., Trenton, New Jersey

Remember about the SHOEMAKER'S CHILD?

(He usually went barefoot)

Milk is important to the prosperity and health of this whole region. . . . Drink more of it, and build both your body and your bank-balance!

Every one in this part of the State is concerned in the milk situation—whether he is in the business or not.

Milk is a very important basic industry. Until the milk industry begins to thrive again, this region can never be truly prosperous. So, the question is: what can we do to help? The answer is simple. Drink more milk! It's a painful fact that here, where the milk comes from, people don't use enough of it to safeguard their health properly. They don't use as much per person as the people in the big cities!

Yet milk is considered the best and cheapest food that

you can get. It has all the vitamins in some degree. It contains practically all of the food-elements which the body needs. No other food has so many. And no other food will do so much for your teeth, bones, muscles, and tissues.

Let's get smart! Let's spend more of our food-dollar here at home, where it belongs. It isn't often that we can serve our own interests so easily and pleasantly. Let every child have the daily quart he needs—every adult, at least a pint. For the sake both of your health and of your bank-balance . . . drink more milk!

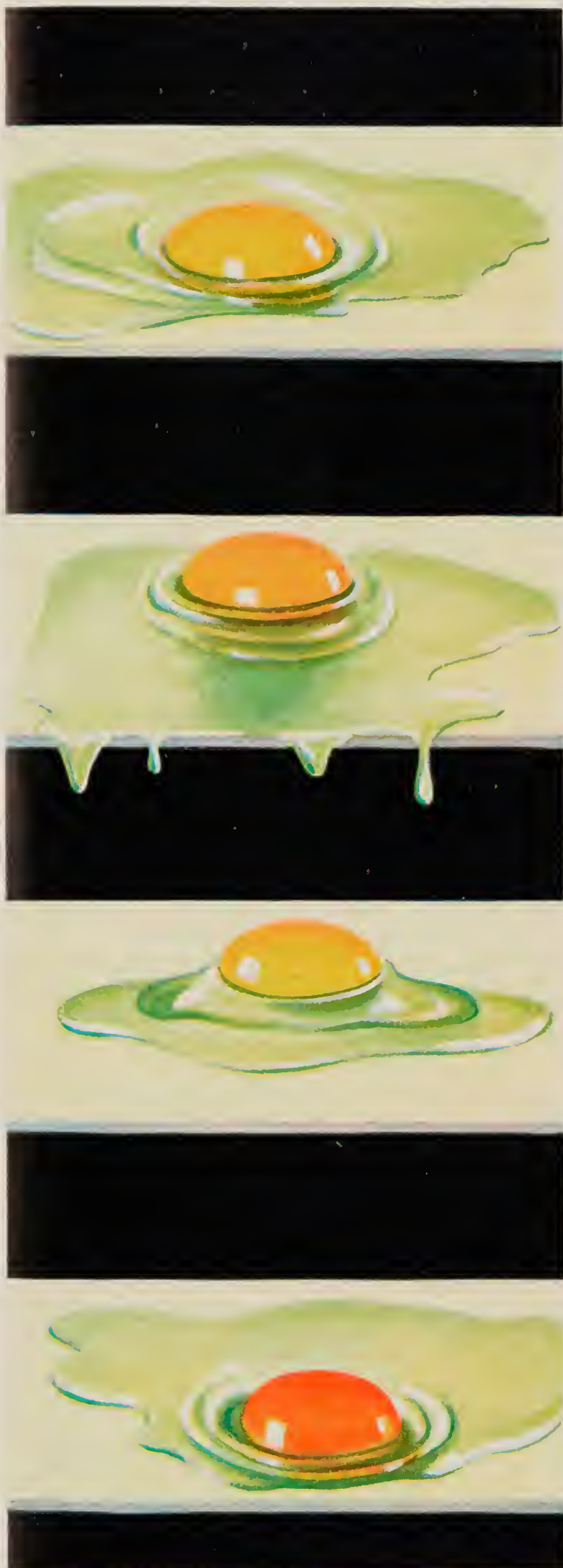
Drink more Milk: IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PREPARED AND INSERTED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

To build better bodies for its citizens of all ages and classes; to help prevent and correct widespread malnutrition among children, the State of New York is urging increased consumption of fresh milk. Because both the public health and the State's leading industry will be served thereby, this effort is sponsored by the Governor and the Legislature. It is under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and Markets and all expenses of this campaign are borne by the milk industry. The cost of milk to the public will not be increased on this account.



Now YOU CAN Control EGG QUALITY!



THE kind of an egg a hen lays depends largely on the feed she eats, because eggs are made of feed. Here are eggs from two pens of hens—the eggs on the left from a pen fed on a mash and scratch ration, the eggs on the right from a pen fed on Purina Layena. Note the uniform high quality of the Layena eggs and the lack of uniformity of the other eggs.

◀ LIGHT YOLK—*Thin White*

The hen that lays this kind of an egg selects wheat and oats instead of corn, causing a light colored yolk. She doesn't eat enough mash, and as a result, the white is thin and watery.

◀ MEDIUM YOLK—*Thin White*

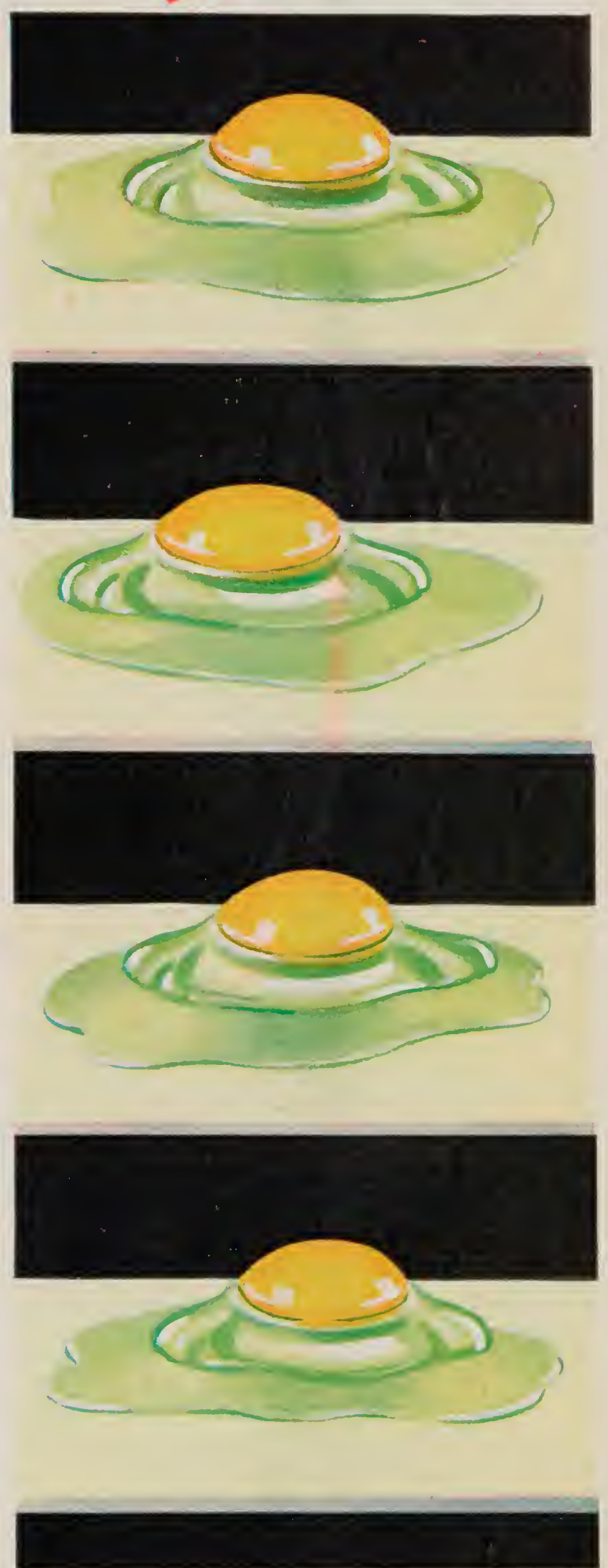
The hen that lays this kind of an egg eats more corn than wheat, causing the yolk to be medium in color. She doesn't eat enough laying mash, and as a result her egg-making system is not in condition to produce a thick, firm white.

◀ GOOD YOLK—*Good White*

The hen that lays this kind of an egg does a fairly good job of balancing her ration. She eats a variety of scratch grains and consumes a sufficient quantity of mash. Note the difference, however, between this egg and the Layena eggs shown on the right.

◀ DARK YOLK—*Thin White*

The hen that lays this kind of an egg selects yellow corn which causes a dark yolk. She doesn't eat a sufficient amount of mash which causes the white to be thin and watery.



LAYENA CHECKERS

Remove Last Objection to Complete Feeding!

Same feed after
being moistened in
the bird's crop

LAYENA CHECKERS —
two cropfuls of Layena
Mash compressed into one

Put Every Bird to Roost with a Double Cropful of Feed!

ALTHOUGH Purina Layena has been on the market scarcely two years, it is today America's best known and most widely used laying mash. Poultrymen the country over have found that Layena gives them higher sustained production and eggs of uniformly high quality. They found, too, that Layena lowers hen mortality and makes feeding easier.

In the minds of a few poultrymen however, these questions about complete feeding remained:

1. Can body weight be maintained without a night feeding of grain?
2. Will a cropful of mash meet the feed requirements of a bird during a long winter night?
3. How can birds that are accustomed to eating grain be weaned away from their habit of waiting for the night grain feed?

These last remaining questions are now answered in one sweep by the development of the dry compressed Layena Checkers, to be fed with Layena Mash.

With a complete feed such as Layena, maintaining body weight depends wholly upon the bird eating sufficient feed. Some timid birds and some heavy layers do not always have time to fill their crops with dry mash before going to roost. In ten min-

utes time these birds can eat as much Layena in the compressed Checker form as they would eat of dry mash in two hours. Feeding Checkers at night is much simpler than feeding moistened mash.

Through Layena Checkers it is possible to supply the corn ingredient in granular form where in mash alone it must be rather finely ground to prevent being picked out. In Checker form Layena is so compressed that a bird's crop will actually hold twice the amount of feed as though she had eaten only the mash form. This insures the bird going to roost with enough feed to carry her through the longest and coldest night.

Layena Checkers make the program of feeding birds accustomed to waiting for their evening feed very simple. Checkers are placed before the birds just before roosting time. The birds relish checkers and quickly consume a cropful—in reality a double cropful of feed.

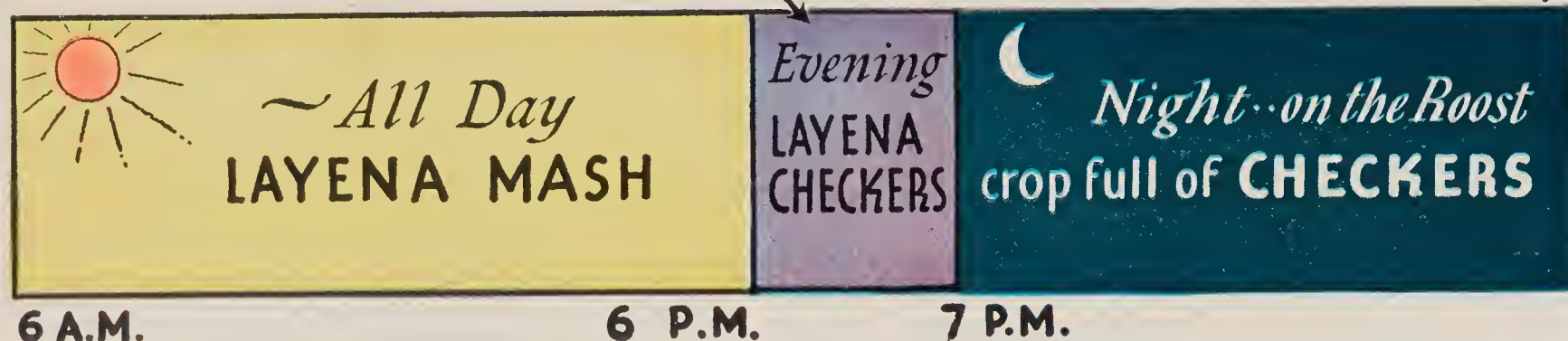


BHL



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FEEDING PLAN FOR LAYENA •• Feed 5 to 7 qts. CHECKERS per 100 Birds Daily.



EASY FEEDING— BETTER FEEDING!

LAYENA is easy to feed. Simply keep the hoppers full of Layena Mash at all times. Then in the evening spread Layena Checkers over the mash in the hoppers before the birds go to roost. Feed what the birds will clean up in 15 minutes. This will not be more than 5 to 7 quarts daily per 100 birds. Provide plenty of hopper space—at least 4 or 5 inches for each bird. See that the birds get plenty of clean fresh water.

Get Layena Mash and Layena Checkers from your nearest Purina Dealer and follow the program that means easier feeding, better eggs and more profitable eggs.

PURINA MILLS - - - - BUFFALO, N. Y.



TO MY FRIENDS:

A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE

WHEN I have a rare treat I'm always wishing for my friends. President Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., of the General Motors Corporation gave a dinner at The Century of Progress Exposition to some three hundred leaders in industry and science. He was kind enough to send me an invitation.

Picture the setting. Beautiful Cadillacs, LaSalles, Buicks, Chevrolets, Pontiacs, all around us. A research laboratory showing "Boss" Kettering's latest scientific discoveries. Delcos and Frigidaires. And in the midst, perfectly appointed tables around which sat America's leaders—bankers, educators, manufacturers, editors, railroad and professional men. I was thrilled as I tried to pick out this man and that man of national reputation.

Mr. Sloan sounded the keynote. "We have had a Century of Progress," he said. "Now what of the next decade? Progress in the past insures Progress in the future. There is no logical reason that progress shall be halted. The future holds a still higher standard of living and a still broader opportunity for all."

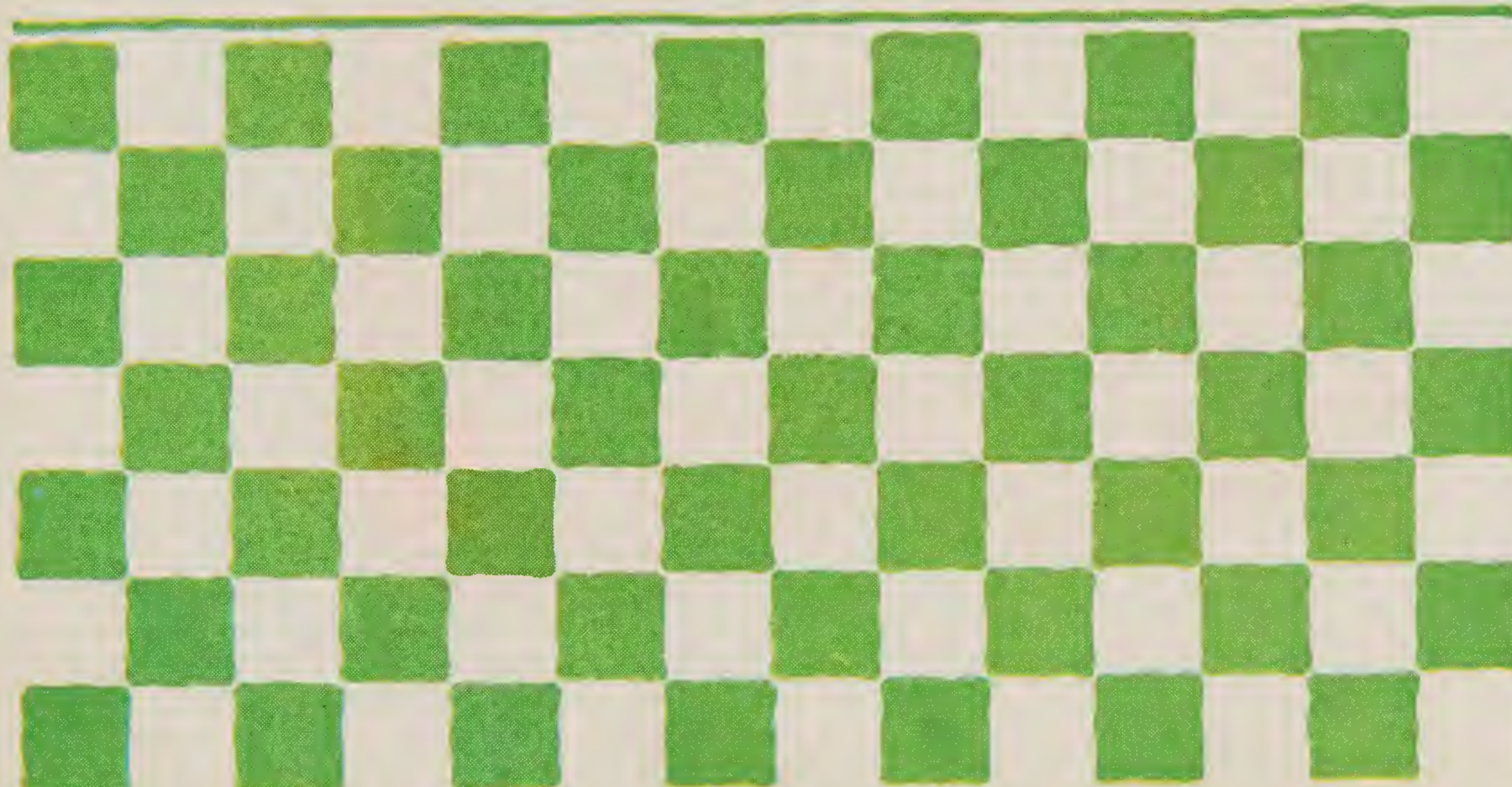
Then Lowell Thomas was introduced as Toastmaster. He cleverly projected our thoughts to the home of John Jones and his wife and son in the year 2034. Then from some of our master minds came some previews of the century ahead. Dr. Morris Fishbein told of the progress of medicine: a child born today may expect to live 60 years instead of 35 years as in 1833. Today our boys and girls when entering college are, on the average, two inches taller than their parents at the same age. The whole purpose of medicine is to make healthier, stronger, and more efficient human beings. The discovery of vitamins! The newer knowledge of nutrition! Science and surgery have moved forward. Could anyone imagine that medicine will stand still in the days ahead?

Then Walter Pitkin, speaking from the viewpoint of a psychologist, sent his imagination into the future. "In 1949," he said, "the world's 20 largest corporations would offer a life-term installment program, including complete equipment for living: food, clothes, a home, an auto, a plane, television, and a world travel ticket good on all trains and boats—all for a flat monthly payment. In 1953 they would give a life and disability insurance policy. In 1959 they would add medical service complete. Wars would end. So would sickness. So would food shortage. There would be electric power units without transmission lines. There would be generators, some as small as alarm clocks, for heating and cooling homes, regulating humidity, curing colds, healing ordinary bruises and cuts, growing fancy winter vegetables, etc. Fantastic, if you like, but who would dare to limit progress?"

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, winner of the Nobel prize, said that the scientist is society's scout, going far into nature's new territory and bringing back reports of what lies there. Our discoveries have not begun to exhaust the possibilities of nature. New stores of available energy. New forms of matter. New knowledge of nature—and with that knowledge comes a growth of men's powers.

That's all I have space for this time. Later I'll tell you more about this great meeting. In the meantime, doesn't it all make you want to contribute something to this great tomorrow—something finer and bigger than you are doing today?

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



New York Farm News

Syracuse Market Situation Clearer

The Central New York Regional Market Authority recently held hearings which apparently opened the way for clarifying the situation which had become considerably muddled. A good many different sites had been proposed for the market, and there are many arguments for and against each. At the hearing, fairly clear-cut statements as to the merits and demerits of the different sites and the relative costs were elicited for the first time. Figures for land range from about \$50,000 to as high as \$230,000 plus a considerable figure for grading and filling. Estimates for paving, building and the like run as high as \$375,000. The entire Capitol District development was put through at a figure lower than the latter.

The Onondaga County Vegetable Growers Association has been active, not only in finding out what growers want but in taking part in hearings and conferences. This association is supported by other farm organizations in the territory. L. E. Avery and Carl Salmonson of the Onondaga Association, and A. G. Waldo, President of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, have been active in the matter.—P. W.

The Grange Singing Contest

Last year at the State Fair the Grange Singing Contest attracted a good crowd and as it becomes better known, it is anticipated that the interest will be greater. Here is a very brief statement showing those who will compete. Many will wear old time costumes. Songs chosen by them must have been written before 1900. The contest will be held in the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday:

NAME	Solos	COUNTY
B. G. Brown	Fairport	Monroe
Robert Warren	Rushford	Allegany
Mrs. Hubert Smith	Stoneridge	Ulster
Ksanie Bloom	Springfield	Otsego

NAME	Duets	COUNTY
Harley H. Bull, Jr.	Adirondack	Essex
George Hosmer		

NAME	Quartets	COUNTY
J. W. Montgomery	Castile	Wyoming
Mrs. Martin Lehn		
Miss Edna Dickson		
F. P. Montgomery	Southold	Suffolk
Mary E. Burch		
Catherine Griffin		
Leland Christoffner		
Lorne Burch	West Groton	Tompkins

NAME	Solos	COUNTY
O. Blakely Hill	Oneonta	Otsego
Clinton W. Sewegel	Wicopee	Dutchess
Mrs. Reginald Drake	Potsdam	Albany
Orpha E. Gage	Heldeberg	

NAME	Duets	COUNTY
Susanne Coots	Pleasant Valley	Oneida
Guy Morrow		
Willis Waite	Delhi	Delaware
Susan Lasher		

NAME	Quartets	COUNTY
O. Blakely Hill	Oneonta	Otsego
Howard Potter		
Claude Taylor		
Floyd White		

NAME	Solos	COUNTY
S. E. Wilmot	Rushford	Allegany
Robert Warren		
Eben Heynes		
D. D. Gordon		

NAME	Solos	COUNTY
Denton Vander Poel	Denton	Washington
Bernard Maloy	Ceders	St. Lawrence
Constance Marquette	Flemingville	Tioga
Lois Devereaux	Clyde	Wayne

NAME	Quartets	COUNTY
Emma E. Lambert	Wilton	Saratoga
Ruth A. Patten		
Harriet Clark	Lansingville	Tompkins
Jane Riggs		

NAME	Solos	COUNTY
Mrs. M. O. O'Brien	Washington	Dutchess
Mrs. F. Varney	Crory Mills	St. Lawrence
Jasper Lake		
M. J. O'Brien		
Mrs. Kenneth Guyette		
Mrs. W. W. Huntley		
Mrs. O. H. Howard		
Mr. Floyd Senter		

NAME	Solos	COUNTY
L. J. Farmer	Wyandotte	Madison
William Meyers	Campville	Erie
Mrs. Ada Tuthill		Tioga
Mrs. William C. Lewis		

NAME	Duets	COUNTY
Edward Welch	Keshagua	Livingston
Fred Welch		

NAME	Quartets	COUNTY
Jane Weaver		
Anne Nilburn		
Violet Maxwell		
Alva Curtis	Bottskill	

NAME	Solos	COUNTY
John Weeks	Warsaw	Wyoming
M. Stramker		
Clarence Smallwood		
Charles Sayre		

Agricultural Students to Speak

One of the interesting events of the boys' and girls' program at State Fair

is the Young Farmers' Speaking Contest. The contest will be held in the Boys' and Girls' Building at the West end of the Fair grounds, at 3:00 P. M. Monday, September 3rd.

This will be the eighth year that high school students in vocational agriculture have competed in such a contest. First each school has a contest, and then seven regional champions are chosen from among them to compete at the State Fair. The boys, the schools and the subjects are as follows:

Gordon Coates, Averill Park, "Farm Recovery Begins at Home;" William P. Wheeler, Endicott, "Cooperation, The Farmer's Way Out;" Lewis Mosher, Gouverneur, "Dairying Under the AAA;" Wilbur Burns, Newfane, "The Challenge of the F. F. A.;" Bernard Rule, Pulaski, "My Plea for Agriculture for the Future;" James Rose, West Winfield, "Factors Affecting the Success of Farmers in My Community;" Gilbert Sperring, Webster, "Land Utilization."

Horseshoe Pitchers to Decide Championship

Here are a few of the contestants who will fight for the State amateur championship for horseshoe pitching at Syracuse. The contest starts Tuesday forenoon, September 4th, near the grandstand on the State Fair grounds. It is planned that the champion will be picked by the afternoon of the following day. Bleachers are available for those who wish to watch the contest. The contest is under the supervision of the County Farm Bureaus and American Agriculturist.

County	Contestant
Allegany	Mayo Wright
Broomfield	Charles Gaylord
Cattaraugus	Harry Razey
Chautauqua	Roy Addington
Clinton	James Corron
Delaware	Claude Marriot
Franklin	Eugene Tuper
Herkimer	Edward Rhodes
Lewis	Fay L. Ackerman
Madison	Chester W. Judd
Niagara	Francis Spencer
Nassau	Robert Honeyman
Oneida	John Kauzlarich
Onondaga	Bradley Ross
Orange	Albert Carlson
Orleans	Albert Barnard
Oswego	Maurice Miles
St. Lawrence	James Sahn
Schoharie	Chester Hotaling
Seneca	D. P. Norton
Steuben	Fred Armstrong
Suffolk	Walter Sanford
Washington	Albert Falco
Wayne	E. L. Ditton
Wyoming	Roy Patridge

Some counties are holding their elimination contests too late to make the names available for this issue. Among those counties are: Cayuga, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Genesee, Greene, Livingston, Ontario, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Sullivan, Tompkins, Ulster.

Steuben Picnic Features Contests

Numerous championships were established at the Dairy Field Day and Farmers' Picnic held in Steuben County, August 11.

Clarence Phelps of Woodhull placed first in the cradling contest and Ray Ingalls of Fremont was adjudged the best raker and binder. Of the more than a dozen cow callers, Ray Jones of Arkport was proclaimed by the plaudits of the crowd to rate first place.

Fred Clinton of Cameron milked his cow first and Leo Williamson of Greenwood took first place in the same event for juniors. Fred Armstrong winner of the 1933 tournament made the highest score at horseshoe pitching with an average of 44% ringers and will represent Steuben at the State Fair tournament.

Many Came

The meeting which drew an attendance of 6,000 to 8,000 people to the farm of Judge E. C. Smith near Addison, offered a full day's program. In addition to the events mentioned there was a horseshoeing contest, ball games, band concert, speaking program, production guessing contest and horse and mule races.

The safety bull pen and Cornell type stable ventilation system recently installed on the Smith farm were objects

of interest to the thousands of visitors. The milk bar did a lively business, and no other type of drink was offered for sale on the grounds.

White Urges Cooperation

State Farm Bureau president, C. R. White, in his address, urged dairy farmers to get together on some ground of common understanding. Only in this way, he stated, will the problems of the dairy farmer be solved. Other expedients are at best only temporary measures. Prof. Stanley Brownell, noted livestock man of Cornell, told the value of a sound breeding program in building a more profitable dairy industry and recommended that Steuben County dairymen cooperate with the farm bureau in its better bull campaign. Prof. A. M. Goodman explained the advantages of the safety bull pen and the stable ventilation system.

For more than a dozen years the second Saturday of August has been the red letter day in the social calendar of rural Steuben, the day of the Farmers' Picnic. This year's event was dedicated to the dairy industry.—Bill Stempfle.

Monthly Laying Test Report

If each of the ten pullets in a given laying-test pen laid an egg each day of the 31 days of July the total pen record would be 310 eggs. Of course, that is too much to expect at any time and especially during the hot weather of July. It is surprising how close the leading pens at the New York laying tests came to this ideal.

Do our readers understand the system of rating the birds on points instead of by the number of eggs laid? This is in conformity with the regulations of all standard laying tests. It is more fair because it gives credit for size of eggs laid as well as for numbers. Each egg weighing at the rate of 24 ounces per dozen counts one point for the hen or the pen. A 25 oz. egg counts for 1.05 points, a 26 oz. for 1.10 points. Similarly a 23 oz. egg gets only .95 of a point, a 22 oz. only .90 and so on. Eggs below 18 oz. do not score at all.

Western Test

Owner	Eggs	Points	Breed
W. A. Seidel	244	257.50	S.C.W.L.
Bonnie View Poultry Farm	251	255.65	S.C.W.L.
W. S. Van Duzer	239	254.60	S.C.W.L.
W. O. B. & H. Co. Carey Farms	237	252.80	S.C.W.L.
Oakes Fruit and Poultry Farm	240	249.85	S.C.W.L.
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns	232	248.40	S.C.W.L.
Content Farms	237	247.80	S.C.W.L.
Champion White Leghorn Home	233	247.65	S.C.W.L.
Meadowview Poultry Farm	240	246.70	S.C.W.L.
Cedarhurst Poultry Farm	234	246.45	S.C.W.L.

Central Test

Owner	Eggs	Points	Breed
R. W. Colman	255	272.25	S.C.W.L.
J. A. Hanson	263	269.15	S.C.W.L.
Champion White Leghorn Home	254	268.80	S.C.W.L.
Short Valley Poultry Farm	252	263.80	S.C.W.L.
Eugene Delamarter	240	259.45	S.C.W.L.
A. J. O'Donovan, Jr.	250	258.75	S.C.W.L.
M. L. Palmer & Son	251	258.55	S.C.W.L.
L. C. Beall (Wash. R.O.P.)	242	257.80	S.C.W.L.
R. Walter Bishop (Conn. R.O.P.)	246	255.65	B.P.R.
E. W. Croft (Parallel Poultry F.)	236	253.05	S.C.W.L.

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 8)

beans, how is this? Clarence Yoemans, operator of a mill at Hall, Ontario County, has been planting bean seed from the same stock for 60 years. Each year he saves some of his crop for seed next year.

Orchardists Ask Aid—Niagara County fruit growers favor removal of dead fruit trees as a TERA project, according to Daniel Dalrymple, county agent. The Farm Bureau's request is being carried to Albany and Washington, along with that of the State Perishable Fruit Commission, by E. G. Cowper, commission member.

Fire Threatens Crops—Hundreds of acres of truck crops in the muck areas south of Medina have been saved from fire by heroic measures. When dynamite and large forces of men failed to check the spread of a fire which raged in the dried out swamp lands steam shovels were called into play after it was thought crops might not be saved.

A Pioneer Family—Persons attending the meeting of the Empire State



Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 3:40 daily except Saturday; Editor Bill Robbins, 12:35 daily except Saturday. (Eastern Standard Time).

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3
Labor Day—No program.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

12:35—"Tips on Apple Harvesting," W. H. Thies.
12:45—New York State Department of Education.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

12:35—"There's a Grade Day Coming for the Apple Crop."
12:45—Countryside Talk. W. C. Smith.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

12:35—"Are Frosted Foods Good for Cows?" M. E. Thompson.
12:45—"Farmers' Rights and Farmers' Wrongs," H. S. Manley.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

12:35—"Pullorum," Dr. C. C. Ellis.
12:45—"Custard Standards," Miss Winifred Magner.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

12:32—WGy Fellowship—"Your Clothes and Your Appearance," Windsor County, Vermont, 4-H Clubs.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

12:35—"Your Chance to Do Some Profitable Beeing," R. B. Hinman.
12:45—"Orts," Miss Laura Wing.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

12:35—"Taking a Fruit Census," A. B. Buchholz.
12:45—New York State Department of Education.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

12:35—"Filling Your Cow's Pantry."
12:45—"Books for a Long Evening," (Countryside Talk), E. R. Eastman.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

12:35—"Selling in Sections," Albert Kurdt.
12:45—"Milk Matters," K. F. Fee.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

12:35—American Guernsey Cattle Club.
12:45—"Curds and Whey," Miss Elizabeth Ricker.
7:30—WGy Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

12:32—WGy 4-H Fellowship—"Keeping Your Clothes," Berkshire county, Mass., 4-H Clubs.

Potato Club near Fillmore saw a farm literally carved from the hills by the Hodnetts, hosts to the club. Fifty years ago Herbert L. Hodnett, now 65, while working on his father's farm, got the desire to grow better potatoes. He is doing that now with his three sons, William, Clair and Herbert Jr. The farm is in the Allegany hills 1,600 feet above sea level, with 52 acres now in spuds.

Long Island Potato Growers Regulate Digging

For two or three years New Jersey potato growers have been operating on a plan whereby cooperating with dealers they dig just about as rapidly as the market can absorb potatoes without a glut and a consequent drop in price.

Now Long Island growers are giving the same idea a trial. On August 13th the growers of East Suffolk County had a mass meeting at Riverhead with more than 400 growers and dealers present. A big majority of those attending agreed to the proposed plan. A committee was formed with temporary representatives, permanent members of the committee to be elected at a number of meetings throughout the section. The committee is to meet and when they decide to shut down digging and hauling, growers are to have only until noon the next day to cease hauling and clean up their fields.

Cooperating dealers have agreed not to accept potatoes after that time, except that they may take potatoes during the shut-down period provided they do not have enough on hand to fill orders, and provided that they pay for them at the price current at the time of the shut-down.

Higher Hay Prices—The effect of the drought is sweeping eastward. Within the last few days the local hay markets have advanced and growers owning this product stand to profit by existing conditions. Heavy purchases of hay have recently been made in Pennsylvania for feeding purposes. While little or no hay will be shipped out of New Jersey, yet we find growers are gathering in meadow and upland hay as never before in an effort to preserve every bit that is possible. The Central Jersey rye growers stand to profit by the upturn in hay and grain prices as they have been selling their crop at ridiculously low levels.

Potato growers throughout western New York will be glad to know that the bill appropriating money to investigate the yellow dwarf disease has been signed, and studies are already under way.

MRS. BLAKE GETS THE EGGS



WORM YOUR FLOCK - 1¢ Per Bird Or Less

AN INSOLUBLE coating is SURE to carry worm medicine through crop and stomach. Makes worming safer on the birds, far more effective. On June 27, 1934, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals held the Lee Patent covering insoluble coating breakable in the gizzard, to be good and valid. This Decision establishes the fact that no other manufacturer may lawfully use an insoluble coating breakable in the gizzard, for poultry worm tablets or capsules. Worm with the patented insoluble Gizzard Capsule. At Lee dealers, or postpaid.



GEO. H. LEE CO., 559 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

BABY CHICKS

STRICKLER'S STURDY BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

(BWD STAINED ANTIGEN TEST) BRED FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION. ELECTRIC HATCHED. QUALITY, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. BIG HATCHES SEPTEMBER 3-10-17-24; OCTOBER 1-8-15-22-29.

	Per 50	100	500	1000
Large English White Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$36.00	\$70.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Extra choice for broilers	4.50	8.50	42.00	80.00
New Hampshire Reds; Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	47.00	90.00
Large Size English White Leghorn Pullets, 12 wks. old, 75c each, \$70 per 100.				

100% prepaid live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Can ship C. O. D. Catalog Free. SHERIDAN, PENNSYLVANIA

Box A, STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A,

WENE CHICKS

START WINTER BROILERS NOW. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns—Wene-Cross Broiler Chicks: Red-Rocks, Wyand-Rocks, Bram-Rocks, White Leghorn Pullets, 8 to 10 wks. Hatches every week. Write for free Booklet. Prices and Participation Discount Plan. (Cert. 7315)

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. D. Vineland, N.J.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Cash or C. O. D.			
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	6.50	32.50	65.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed \$6.30-100. Started Chicks 10c ea. and up.			

Prepaid, 100% live del. guar. All Breeders Blood-Tested for Pullorum disease (BWD) antigen method. Order from ad or write for free circular, full description of our hatchery and breeders.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY. Cert. 3480
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 50, McAlisterville, PA.

LEISTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks	6.50	32.50	65.00
Rhode Island Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed	6.30	31.50	63.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. (Cert. No. 3009).

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, PA.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. (Pullorum Disease) "Antigen Method". Testing done under my Personal Supervision. Cash or C.O.D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed	6.30	31.50	63.00

100% live delivery postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Cert. No. 4243.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOS QUALITY CLASS "A" PULLETS
Several thousand healthy, well developed pullets from blood tested stock. S.C. Special Eng. White Leghorns & S.C. White Leghorns, 10 wks. to ready to lay age. Also yearling hens. Immediate shipment. C.O.D. on approval. Catalogue free. Low prices.

BOS HATCHERY, R 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

SPECIAL MY BEST QUALITY
Barred, White or Buff
Rocks, Reds and W. Wyandottes \$3.50-50; \$6.75-100;
W. Giants, \$9.-100; N. H. Reds, \$7.-100; H. Mixed
\$6.30-100. Cash or C. O. D. Postpaid. Cert. 7763.

M. F. MATTERN, R 6, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

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"Nearby Markets for

Northeast the Place for My Chickens

WHEN a fellow has once been in college teaching work he never lives it down.

First of all he usually acquires the traditional absent-mindedness. I've seen some who've been immune, but most of us have contracted the disease. And, as for myself, I've never been cured. My wife could recite amusing and some sad experiences to you all day, which have been brought about by my absent-mindedness. (And she delights in the opportunity of reciting these strange tales).

Then there are some folks who always will feel that college professors are an impractical lot. Many and many of these have told me that my ideas are all right theoretically but would never work practically.

There is still another group of people who sort of reverence college professors, and they innocently recite all sorts of problems to a guy like me with absolute assurance that I have the solution for them all.

Well, none of these things are a hundred per cent reliable. In fact, my twelve years of close association with college professors proved to me that they are fairly normal. They are of necessity a little more theoretical than the average working man. They try hard, however, to follow their theories into practice and are constantly discarding those that are impractical.

Anyway, I have a lot of people in a year ask me where is the best place to keep chickens. If they don't pin me down too close, I'll answer "The Northeast." Of course, if this takes in too much territory, I'll tell them my experience and observation in Vineland, in north Jersey, and in central New York. There are things to be said for and against each, and a lot depends on one's likes and dislikes as well as the type of farming that is to go with the poultry plant.

Why Northeast

Because:

1. Its climate is pretty well suited to poultry raising.
 2. Good breeding stock is close at hand from which to make flock improvement.
 3. There is a good market for quality chicks.
 4. It is a deficit egg producing region where the markets exceed the supply.
 5. Feed prices are not much out of line with any section of the country.
 6. The haul to market is short.
 7. It's a dandy place to live.
- Just a word about each of these

ideas.

Climate is important because it affects the health of the hens, the number of eggs produced, and the ease of keeping up the quality of these eggs.

In order to avoid close inbreeding, it is necessary to go outside for breeding stock sometimes. In the Northeast I think we have the greatest concentration of real fine poultry breeding stock. I like to have it close at hand because I want to know as much as possible about what I'm buying.

There being a lot of interest in better quality among poultry keepers here there is a dandy chance for a quality breeder to sell his surplus baby chicks and breeding stock at fair prices to bolster his total farm income.

We have most of the fine egg markets of the country at our door. This means low transportation costs and with a highly perishable commodity, such as eggs, it means that we can grab the cream of this market if we will. Live poultry, too, shrinks less on its way to market.

The competition between several large cooperative organizations and various commercial organizations that sell feed has resulted in prices for poultry feeds that compare very favorably with prices in other sections.

I've only made one complete circuit around the U. S. myself, but I saw no finer place to live. We have climate, scenery, education, religion, amusements, and recreation and shopping centers that can't be beaten.

A Lot of People Agree With Me

As for keeping chickens in the Northeast, I see that there is an increasing number of people who agree with me. This section is fast becoming one of the most important sources of egg supplies for our large markets.

If you want to take the New York City receipts as any measure you will find that from 1932 to 1933 in the first seven months all receipts in New York increased 11% while those from the Northeast increased 48%. Then in the first seven months of 1934 all New York receipts decreased 12% but the egg receipts from the Northeast were 11% heavier than 1933.

So here's one of my theories that seems to be going into practice.

—J. C. Huttar.

One theory that is being practiced; the Northeast is producing more eggs. In the last seven months egg receipts at New York decreased 12 per cent, as compared with the same months a year ago, while receipts from the Northeast increased 11 per cent.



Nearby Poultrymen"



The Essentials of Profitable Poultry Keeping

I HAVE agreed to try to tell here what you must have or must be in order to achieve success with poultry. It is a tough job. I wish that I had not made the agreement. I find myself becoming philosophical. I ask myself "what is success?" and "who made you a judge of success?"



L. E. Weaver

For years John Smith has bought good chicks, raised good pullets, sold an abundance of good eggs and has made a good labor income. He has not added anything to the industry in the way of better stock, but he has demonstrated that poultry can be made to pay. I believe we can rate him as successful.

I know an elderly man who keeps chickens as a hobby. He has a small flock in the back yard of his city home. He buys the best stock he can find, mates it and raises just enough pullets to enter pens in several Laying Tests. As my young nephew would say "boy! does he get a kick out of watching those pullet's records through the year!" I am sure he makes no money on his chickens, but he does get what he is after, and he does aid and encourage better breeding and thus he helps to advance the poultry industry. Is he any less successful than John Smith?

I could go on and give examples of men who have conquered disease in their flocks or some other misfortune but are left deeply in debt, or of those who made money on their poultry but lost out in other ways and had to quit. Is it fair to say that these have not succeeded with poultry?

I must leave those questions for the reader to consider and answer for himself. I cannot attempt to do it. I find that I must narrow our topic down and discuss —

The essentials of profitable poultry keeping.

Thus we proceed once more to use the usual measuring stick for success, the size of the labor income.

Did you ever know of a cook who was famous for her lemon pies or her angel-food cake or some other masterpiece of the culinary art? Ask her for her recipe and she will willingly give it to you. Try to follow it and your pies may lack much of equaling hers. Why?

I believe the explanation is that the cook puts in something in addition to the ingredients listed in the recipe; something of judgment and skill that comes only through experience. More than that, she must have an inborn aptitude for, and a real love of her work that makes every cake and every pie a work of art and makes the joy of achievement an all-sufficient reward for her efforts.

It is the same with the successful poultryman. First of all he must be in love with his work. He must enjoy working with poultry. He gets the thrill of being a creator and an artist when he takes off a splendid hatch of fluffy, active, bright-eyed chicks. There is an unexpected sense of satisfaction when the pullets are housed in the late summer — handsome, well-grown, free of parasites and full of promise of a bounteous harvest of eggs.

Unless one has this natural love for all living and growing things and the willingness to sacrifice his own comfort and convenience at times to their well-being he has no business with chickens. Certainly not everyone can become a successful poultryman. Strangely enough, however, some men who have thought that they "hated chickens," but have had to work with

them just to please the wife, or for some other reason, have discovered that hens are not so bad. Then it often happens as in the poem, "that they who come to scoff remain to pray."

Next to love for the work the most important essential to success with poultry, I believe, is just plain common sense. Does a man have to go through the bitter experience of worrying through a year with a lot of second-rate pullets just because he bought inferior chicks to save a few cents? Common sense would have saved him from that. Does he put 150 pullets in a pen only large enough for 125, doing it against all advice of experienced poultrymen, and running into feather pulling, cannibalism and low production? Just a little common sense would have told him better. Does he try to make up for neglect and carelessness by investing in pills and powders and dope? But what is the use? It certainly seems to be true that there is nothing so uncommon as common sense.

The Recipe for Success

So much for the intangible things that the man himself must supply. Now for the actual ingredients out of which is compounded success with poultry. These are:

Well-bred stock	35 parts
Good rearing	15 parts
Complete rations	15 parts
Comfortable housing	11 parts
A well-balanced enterprise	24 parts

You may not agree with the values assigned to each section of the recipe. There is plenty of room for argument. These figures are the average of the estimates made by three Cornell instructors. I have set them down in order to point out that no one thing can insure success. Even the feed salesmen no longer try to tell us that all our troubles will vanish if we just use his particular brand of feed.

Efficiency

So much has been said and written about the first four items in our recipe — good stock, good feed, good rearing and good housing — and so much more will be written that I want to pass them up here and take a little space to explain that last and very important item, a balanced enterprise.

Here is where common sense comes into play. Balance includes such considerations as the amount and the proportion of the invested capital represented by the laying house and by the laying stock; the proportion of pullets to older laying hens; the time of hatching and other factors that help to maintain a continuous flow of eggs at all seasons; the size of the business; whether or not chicks should be purchased or produced for one's self and for sale; also the number of birds in one flock, and the arrangement of buildings as these affect the efficient use of the caretaker's time.

Even in the present difficult time some poultrymen are continuing to make an income from poultry. I notice that these men as a rule have time to pause and think things out and lay their plans to fit the changing conditions. They use their heads to save their feet and backs.

I hope to find space in later issues to say more about this matter of efficiency in the set-up and operation of a poultry enterprise. —L. E. Weaver.

READ PAGE 5

Form the habit of reading this page of news which will keep you well informed on topics of interest to Northeastern farmers.

Editorial offices of *American Agriculturist* were moved to Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, on September 1st. Send all editorial mail to this address from now on.



WITH G. L. F. MASHES

THE MOST CRITICAL judge of egg quality is the person who eats eggs for breakfast. In other words, Breakfast Eggs must have top quality. Nearby producers are in best position to supply nearby or New York markets with real Breakfast Quality Eggs. A Breakfast Egg must have that new-laid flavor. However, not all nearby eggs will qualify as Breakfast Eggs because of improper flock management or care and handling of the eggs from the time they are laid until they are marketed.

Among the factors that make up what is called "egg quality" only two—shell strength and texture, and color of egg yolk—are definitely known to be influenced by the feed the hen eats. All other factors of egg quality are influenced by inherited characteristics of the hen herself and by the care of the egg after it is laid.

Several hundred poultrymen who regularly ship their eggs to Coop. G. L. F. Egg Marketing Service, 190 Duane Street, New York, have steadily increased shipments meeting the fancy grade. This improvement has been made by better flock management and greater care in handling eggs from nest to market. The majority of those men who consistently ship highest quality eggs to this Service use G. L. F. Mashers.

Feed G. L. F. Super Laying Mash and your birds will lay Breakfast Eggs. Then it is your job to handle the eggs so as to maintain that quality until the eggs reach the market. Top-quality eggs bring top-market prices.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

Here Is Where We Stand

ON this page you will find the *American Agriculturist* Poultry Program. Study it carefully and keep it for future reference. Our object in publishing it is twofold: We want you to know where we stand, and we want to check ourselves constantly in order to be sure that every poultry article or story that appears in *American Agriculturist* is aimed at one goal—to make your hens more profitable.

For several months every story will directly or indirectly refer to one of the statements in the program. For example, turn to Pages 18 and 19 in the issue, and after you read them, read statement 1 of our program.

If we have missed something, or if our stand is wrong, write and tell us about it. Also, if you have a question that needs an answer, let us have it and we will do our best to answer it.

* * *

Schools for Poultry Keepers

A recent development in agricultural education is the one-week schools held at the agricultural colleges. Our Northeastern poultrymen have unusual opportunities to keep uptothe minute in their poultry information by attending these schools. In addition to the information given in the lectures and demonstrations a valuable part of the school is the chance to get acquainted with other poultrymen and talk over matters of mutual interest, and exchange ideas.

A poultry breeding school is held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst in November each year. At

the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca one week is given over each year to a poultry judging school in July. Then in September comes the marketing school, followed by an incubation school in November.

This year a new school is being launched at Cornell in October. It is a nutrition school. Poultrymen have been asking for a feeding school, and it will undoubtedly be well attended.

If you are interested in attending any of these schools, you should write to the College concerned. Announcements are now available for the marketing school at Cornell. It will be held the third week in September. We will give further details and dates about the other Schools in a later issue.

* * *

A Leghorn Field Day

It is expected that at least 500 Leghorn breeders will visit the farm of Irving Kauder, of New Paltz, Ulster County, New York, on September 7th. They will hear a speaking program by experts who know their business, and will see 6,000 Leghorns, 2,000 of which are being trapnested by one man. They will see 12,000 growing birds, each individually pedigreed and wing-banded.

Remember the date,—September 7th. The program will begin at 2:00 P. M., Daylight Saving Time.

Cattle breeders for several years have had their field days, but to Meade Summers of Purina Mills goes the credit for adapting the idea and organizing a field day for Leghorn breeders.

Sass and Applesass

(Continued from Page 9)

house, but instead deliver to conveniently located retail food stores?

Eight cent retailed milk would very quickly absorb the present surplus and more, and the \$500,000 advertising farce could be quickly forgotten.

—C. W. M., N. Y.

* * *

"My Sentiments Egzactly"

Many times this year I have felt that I should write and tell you how good the *American Agriculturist* is. But like most farmers, I find it hard to get started at letter writing. Your notes about your early sweet corn really started this letter. We grow sweet corn for market and this year it was earlier than ever I can remember. We had Golden Bantam sweet corn to eat on the 10th day of July and picked for market on July 16. Our first planting of about three acres was marketed and the stalks cut and shocked before the end of July. This was Harris Extra Early strain of Golden Bantam. Of course I must confess that we have the advantage of living within the influence of Lake Erie.

Your editorial on apple varieties also prompts a few observations. We have about 900 young apple trees from one year to eight years old and are well pleased that the majority of them are Cortland. Last year many seven year old trees of this variety had three bushels each of wonderful apples. They sold like hot cakes. The trees came through the severe winter in better shape than almost any other variety and have a nice crop this year. And I feel sure that people will consume a great many more apples if we can give them these better flavored varieties. It seems as though the *Agriculturist*

is better with each issue. Don't let H. E. Babcock miss an issue and as for your article *Who Owns America Anyway?*, "them's my sentiments egzactly."

—L. M. D., New York.

* * *

Early Sweet Corn

I read with interest your articles, and now I wonder if you will tell me the earliest variety of sweet corn that you find practical in your section.

My Bantam and Whipple's will not be ready until near the middle of August. The seed was planted in the open May 21st, with plenty of moisture, but our nights are rather cool here in the Berkshire Hills. The land is light and early.

Yes, I once beat out the local early birds by planting in cold frames and transplanting into the open after danger of frost, but it hardly paid for the glory. My land is such that I produce peas the earliest of local growers (on June 17th I had a half peck of Gradus), so it would seem I might lead with corn. Any information would be appreciated.—A. C., Mass.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The earliest variety I had this year was "Burpee." There may be others earlier but I have not found them.

* * *

Fur Prices Years Ago

The following fur prices in 1887 will allow you to compare them with present prices:

At that time the best Red Fox sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50; the best Raccoon brought from 65 cents to \$1.00; Bearskin, \$12.00 to \$15.00; Silver Fox, \$10.00 to \$50.00; large Martins, 80 cents to \$1.00; No. 1 Skunk, 90 cents to \$1.10; No. 2, 50 to 70 cents; No. 3, 12 to 15 cents; Beaver, \$3.00 to \$7.00. I have sold lots of furs at the above prices. I am 83 years old.—W. H. B., Vt.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST POULTRY PROGRAM

* * *

I. *We believe that the poultry business is in the Northeast to stay, and that it will become more rather than less important:*

We are within hailing distance of the biggest poultry and egg markets in the world.

Poultry keeping is an intensive kind of farming, and history shows that intensive farming tends to be practiced close to centers of population.

We have most of the advantages held by other sections and we do not have all of their disadvantages.

Poultry fits in well as a side-line with practically all other lines of farming found in the Northeast.

As grain farming becomes more profitable, the Middle-west will keep fewer hens.

II. *We believe that Northeastern poultrymen must keep better laying hens:*

It is our opinion that a flock should average to produce per hen per year at least 150 eggs of good market size and uniform shape and color.

III. *We believe that poultrymen must reduce the labor required to keep hens:*

That does not mean that the hens should be neglected. It means giving them proper care and management in a minimum amount of time. This means adequate equipment, properly arranged and organized.

The size of a flock frequently has an important bearing on the amount of work a flock requires.

IV. *We believe that we must keep our hens alive longer:*

One insurance of long life in a hen is inherited resistance to disease.

We must protect hens against disease. Where possible, practice sanitation in houses and on the range, and provide them with an adequate ration.

V. *We believe that we must send better eggs and poultry to market:*

First, we must buy or breed stock that will produce eggs of the size, shape, color and interior quality demanded on the market.

Second, we must see that this quality is maintained until the eggs reach the consumer.

VI. *We must give more attention to the art of selling eggs and poultry:*

Some things which need study are auction markets, selling through roadside stands or other local markets, and marketing cooperatively.

VII. *We believe that we must use more head work in the poultry business:*

Know what we are feeding and why.

Know how to keep the hens comfortable.

Know how to raise young stock.

Know more about the demands of the man who buys our eggs.

—L. E. Weaver,

—J. C. Huttar,

—H. L. Cosline.

Weather Controls Farm Production

(Continued from Page 6)

roetonone into the system of the worm, and still it was not killed. We are checking our results again this year. We also will try some other non-arsenicals for the control of this pest on celery.

The application of roetonone for the control of insects is very similar to that of arsenical sprays or dusts. However, when purchasing the material do not buy the dust if it is too fine if it is to be applied as a dust, because it is more difficult to apply and it is less staple. Furthermore, be sure to buy on the analysis of total extractives of which roetonone should be 20 to 25 percent.

* * *

MANAGEMENT

In spite of adverse conditions we find, in most regions, a few farmers who are making some money. I was quite in-

terested in a report of some of the large insurance companies that have had to take over farms, upon which they hold mortgages, and place them under group management. The report states that the average farm income, for the region where these farms were taken over and placed under group management, was \$200. for wages of the owner and nothing on their investment for 1933. Insurance companies, on the other hand, reported after all expenses were paid, that they received a return of 3.35 percent on 12 millions invested in farms in Iowa. This is a creditable showing for sound farm management.

SPEND A FEW MINUTES

With each issue, reading a summary of the news written from the farmers' standpoint.—See Page 5.

Aroostook-Potato Empire

— CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1



I caught Dean Ladd of the New York State College of Agriculture looking over a great field in Aroostook County. The tops are not quite up to his neck, but they certainly have made a good start. Last year a grower in this county planted all of his potatoes in one concentric circular row. The field contained 45 acres and the row was 65 miles long. People came from far and wide to see this curiosity.

adding more. Soil tests are made so as to use just enough lime, because, if overdone, potato scab results. Growers in this county have recently discovered that one of the deficiencies of their soils is magnesium. They are overcoming this by the use of dolomite lime, which has all the advantages of ordinary lime and, in addition, contains magnesium. The best farmers keep about one-third of their tillable land in potatoes all the time.

Potatoes are usually followed in rotation by grain as a nurse crop—usually oats, or sometimes rye, with clover seeded with it. Instead of cutting the clover the following season, it is plowed under and followed by potatoes for either one or two years.

Crimson Clover Improves Soil

I wonder how many farmers of the Northeast ever saw crimson clover. Aroostook County potato growers have discovered that they can shorten their rotation one year by seeding with crimson clover, omitting the grain and plowing the clover under the next year. This clover, which is new in the Northeast, grows with a very heavy mat, approximately knee high, with a beautiful crimson spike for a blossom, and there are 6,000 acres of it stretching away in the great fields. The introduction of this legume has taken place within the last three years. Alternating with the deeper green of the potatoes, crimson clover is one of the loveliest sights of its kind I have ever seen. While a quality soil builder, I am informed it is not so good for feeding purposes.

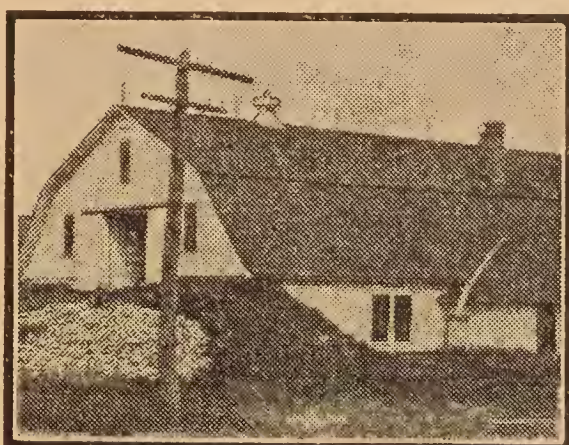
Methods of potato culture in Aroostook County are hard to beat. The average fertilizer practice is to apply about a ton per acre of a complete 5-8-7 fertilizer, but the practice of using double strength fertilizer is growing. Leading potato varieties in the county are Green Mountain, Cobbler, and Spaulding-Rose. Spray rigs are operated all of the time, but there are few power sprayers. I do not believe the pressure used is very heavy, nor do I think these northern Maine potato growers spray as well as growers in other sections. Maybe they do not have to. We saw considerable blight started in the fields, but the growers did not seem to be much worried that it would

progress very far. It is the hot muggy days and nights that ruin potatoes, and there are few such days in this northern latitude.

Potato rows are ridged up higher than is now the practice in other sections. There is plenty of rain in northern Maine. In fact, there has been too much of it this year, and, therefore, it may be necessary to get the potatoes up where they will drain. Yields are figured in barrels, which usually contain 165 lbs. each. A hundred barrels per acre a year, or the equivalent of 275 bushels, is not considered much of a yield. There are growers who average around 130 barrels and we saw one field of 70 acres which will probably average 150 barrels, or 412 bushels per acre. When I looked at some of those fields containing a hundred or more acres, and imagined seeing on each acre 130 barrels, each weighing 165 lbs., I thought I would just as soon be somewhere else at digging time if I was expected to load those barrels on the trucks. I asked one of my friends how he would like to dig one of those 50 acre fields by hand, but he was not enthusiastic about the suggestion. Machinery, of course, makes such a large volume of business possible; but even with machinery I know there still must be much heavy lifting in growing potatoes on such a tremendous scale.

Growers Assume Big Risks

I asked several of the growers what they thought the cost of production was for an acre of potatoes. The answers ranged anywhere from \$100 to \$150. I think \$150 is nearer right. How would



Every large potato grower has his storage house. This typical one is 50 x 73 feet and holds 10,000 barrels of potatoes.

you like to have a business of growing a hundred acres of potatoes this year where you risked \$150 on each acre? The price of an excellent farm is invested in every crop. I am sure such a business would drive me crazy, watching every little turn in the weather, dreading a hail storm or too much or too little rain, or worrying for fear some new kind of a pest would come along and absolutely ruin me in one year. Of course, that is just the trouble with a one-crop business. In northern Maine, however, there is more excuse for it than almost anywhere else, since potatoes grow splendidly there and few other crops do as well. Since the depression, a few farmers are experimenting with diversification. We saw two or three who had crops of lettuce, and another who was growing peas. Both of these, of course, are cool weather crops.

Better Marketing Coming

Yes, these northern Maine farmers certainly know how to grow potatoes! The chief limitation is that they have not yet learned how to sell them. So far as I could see, they are pretty nearly at the mercy of the dealers, and this is not necessary for enough potatoes are grown in Aroostook County to control completely the market and prices. There exists one small cooperative sales organization which has some possibilities, but aside from this no progress has been made towards solving the marketing problem, which is, of course, equally important with that of production.

Aroostook County farmers appreciate the help they have had from the Farm Credit Administration. You can realize that an operation on such a large scale requires much capital and credit. Two years of hard times with low potato prices had nearly ruined this splendid farm country. Here were these farms, with nice homes, with a land and climate that could not be beat for their particular industry, but they stood to lose everything before the Farm Credit Administration, with its new financial set-up, stepped in and refinanced their business. Then last year the crop was good and potato prices were fair. The growers were enabled to meet most of their pressing obligations and, with the help of the Farm Credit Administration, get another crop in the ground. This crop looks excellent and with a fair break in prices most of the growers will be well on their feet again. That is the kind of service I am for. No potato farmer was given a government subsidy, but he was helped through credit to make good on his own responsibility. And Aroostook County farmers are making good!

Depends on Point of View

Let me conclude with a story: A Maine potato grower was not getting the prices for his potatoes that he thought he ought to have, so he took his first trip to New York to see about it. Coming through the great freight yard, he noticed trainload after trainload carrying nothing but potatoes. He wired his son back on the Maine farm: "For heaven's sake, stop digging. There are enough potatoes here to feed the whole world." After arriving in New York and spending two or three days there, and seeing its streets teeming with millions of people, he again wired his son: "For heaven's sake, start digging. We can't grow enough spuds to feed half of the people here." So perhaps that is the answer. There are none too many potatoes nor too much of any good food products which are efficiently grown and marketed.

NEWS

Read Page 5. It's a new feature and will be continued. Reason: To give you the boiled-down news in the most readable manner.

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WITH *the* A.A. HOMEMAKER BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HOCKETT

Fall Flower Garden Chores

FALL has a way of sliding in so quietly that all at once we "come to" with a start and realize that it is already too late to do some of the things that need doing if we want good flowers next spring. There are some excellent reasons why everything that *can* be done in the Fall *should* be done then. The best reason is that spring brings everything on in a rush, with the result that many of the dividing and re-setting jobs have to be skipped entirely, which only means that the plants get more woody and have poorer bloom. Besides that, early spring-blooming perennials should not be disturbed by spring moving, unless a block of earth is moved with them and they are not aware that a move has been made. Soil is warm in the fall, which is another excellent reason for taking advantage of the season to get root growth at once. Usually, rains are frequent enough to make transplanting safe in this latitude.

September, October, and November are the months for putting out narcissi, snowdrops, crocuses, hyacinths and tulips. Tulips should go in as late before frost as one can be sure of getting them into the soil, since they may begin to sprout if there is a late warm spell. The other bulbs seem to know when to sprout. Grape hyacinths (muscari) normally sprout in late fall or early winter, showing their onion-like foliage all winter if the ground is bare. The scilla, or squill, is one of the earliest-flowering spring bulbs, is small, bright blue, white or rose, according to the variety. It is particularly good for rock gardens or for spots where a low-growing plant is needed. Crocuses also bloom early. They come in a great variety of colors: blues, yellows, whites or striped and are often naturalized in the lawn grass or are planted close to the edges of the borders where they do not interfere with preparations for summer flowers.

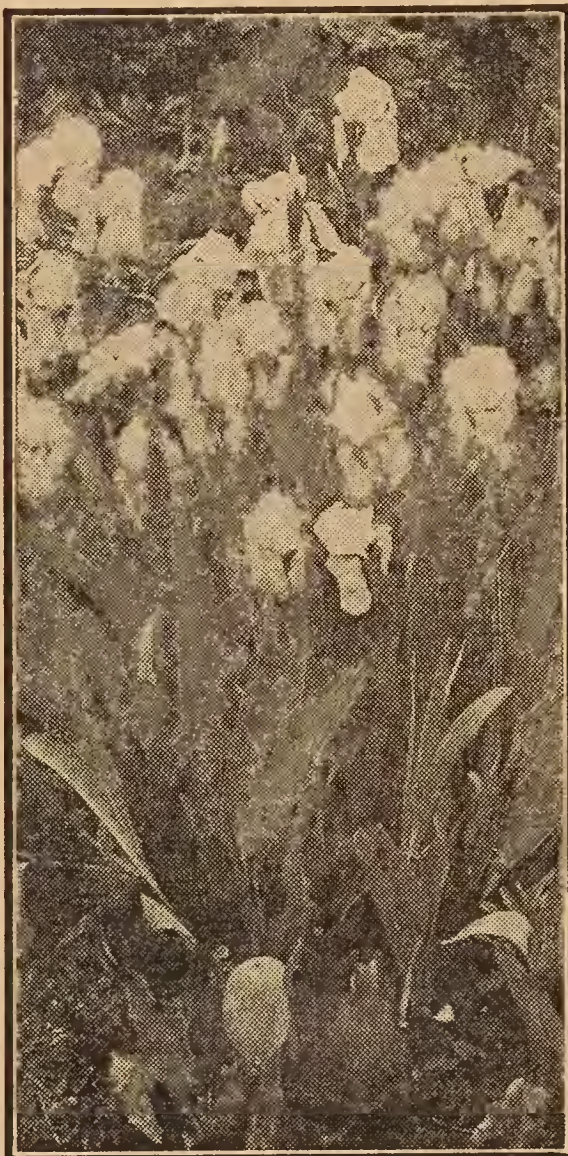
Narcissi are also useful for naturalizing in the grass. In fact, I hope to do a little of that this fall on a stretch of grass under the apple trees where mowing can wait until the end of June when tops have yellowed, showing that bulbs have ripened. Lawns in the South are always a blaze of yellow color in the spring, as they have followed this practice for years. They use old-fashioned varieties, Von Sion especially, but I have seen Phoenix also used for that purpose.

The term narcissus includes the various types of daffodils both single and double, long and short trumpet, also jonquils and poet's narcissus. Jonquils are distinguished by their onion-like foliage and more than one flower on a stalk. Paper-white narcissus is a tender variety of bunch-flowered narcissus, but there are hardy varieties called the Poetaz group. Recurvus, which has a pheasant's-eye cup, white petals and occasionally has two flowers to the stalk is a fair sample of the poet's narcissus, or the Poeticus group. The Poetaz, or bunch-flowered hardy daffodils are white or yellow or a combination of both and are very sweet-smelling.

But, to my way of thinking, it is hard to beat King Alfred, the all-yellow, long-trumpet daffodil, for mass or specimen planting. There are larger flowers, but this one holds up its head, and is a fine buttercup yellow. Sir Watkin is another fine variety, all-yellow, but short trumpet, bulbs less expensive. Some of the bi-colors, or those with white petals and yellow or orange cup are delightful. Spring Glory, Glory of Sassenheim, and Van Waveren's Giant are some of the favorite bi-colors.

Other bulbs beside daffodils have to go in soon; Dutch iris, certain lilies, chionodoxas, (glory-of-the-snow), and other small spring-flowering ones, such as camassia, fritillaria, ixia, etc.

Soil for bulbs should be prepared deeply, well-drained, and as rich as good garden soil. Only well-rotted manure should be used and worked in deeply, as it should not touch the bulbs at all. Bonemeal is also good fertilizer for them, as it breaks down slowly. If soil is heavy, it may be loosened by forking in peat moss. It



Iris draws heavily on the soil and needs lifting, dividing, and re-setting about every four years.

also helps sandy soil by retaining moisture.

Another device to drain bulbs sufficiently, is to put a trowel full of sand underneath each bulb when planting them separately. It is important that no air pockets be left around bulbs and that the soil come in direct contact with them. In order to accomplish this, the soil must be right for working, not lumpy from drought or pasty from too much moisture. A safe general rule as to depth of planting is to cover any bulb with twice its own depth of soil. A bulb measuring one inch from top to bottom, through the center, should have two inches of soil above it. This rule applies to all bulbs except those of lilies which have roots on the stem as well as at the base of the bulb; these are Regal, Tiger, Henryi, Batemanii, Hansonii, the different Speciosums, and Umbellatum, and should be planted from six to ten inches deep.

The right time for planting the Madonna lily is August. I have had to make exceptions to this rule, but it



Narcissus bulbs should be put in the ground in the fall. This includes the various types of daffodils; single and double, long and short trumpet.

was always with a sacrifice of bloom the next year. The reason for the August planting is that the Madonna makes a top growth before frost, wintering over with a rosette of leaves to protect it. Spring planting of other lilies is recommended for Western New York, but, as I said in the beginning, if too many of the dividing and re-setting jobs are left until then, they just do not get done.

With a mulch of leaves or strawy manure or cheap hay, bulbs should winter over safely. As soon as growth starts in the spring, this mulch should be removed.

It is important to remember that bulbs are living plants, requiring air, moisture and some protection other than their outer covering. Lily bulbs particularly are tender, easy to scald if left exposed to sunlight and to injury if handled at all roughly. In dividing clumps no more should be lifted than can be handled at once, and ground should be ready to receive them before they are dug. Commercial growers have developed their own ways of preventing injury, but the amateur has to be careful. Lilies will do better if planted where their heads are exposed to sunlight, but their feet are covered by low-growing or large-leaved plants which provide shade for the bulbs.

The day lilies, of which the lemon lily is probably the most familiar, should be moved in late summer or early spring. I believe that I should take a chance and move them even as late as September 15th if I had not been able to get it done before then.

They are very hardy; quite different from some of the more fastidious lilies. They multiply by stolons, fleshy roots which run from one enlargement to another.

Iris, because it draws heavily upon the soil should be lifted, divided and reset about once in four years and Fall is the time to do this too. Manures, leaf mold or peat do not suit bearded iris; bone meal is best, sprinkling it on the soil until covered lightly, then working it in. The commonest mistake is in setting the rhizomes, or roots, of iris too deeply. The tops of the rhizomes should be exposed to the sunlight, as it keeps them healthy and active. The fibrous roots underneath need to be spread out and firmly covered with earth. Use water, if soil is dry. Plant twelve inches apart, using three plants of a kind and arranging in triangular groupings, thus Leaves should be cut off half their length, then removed after they die by "peeling" with a slight sidewise pull. New leaves ought soon to be showing. Cover lightly the first winter with porous covering, not leaves nor manure which would pack down and cause the rhizomes to rot badly.

Beardless iris, those varieties which do not have the little hairy beard on their lower petals, are the Dutch, Siberian, Spanish and Japanese irises, besides others even less common. They require exactly opposite treatment from that given the German or tall bearded varieties. They require acid soil which means that they like well-decayed manure, leaf mold, more moisture, and cannot endure lime or bone meal. Both the bearded and beardless groups do best in full sunlight and in well-drained soil.

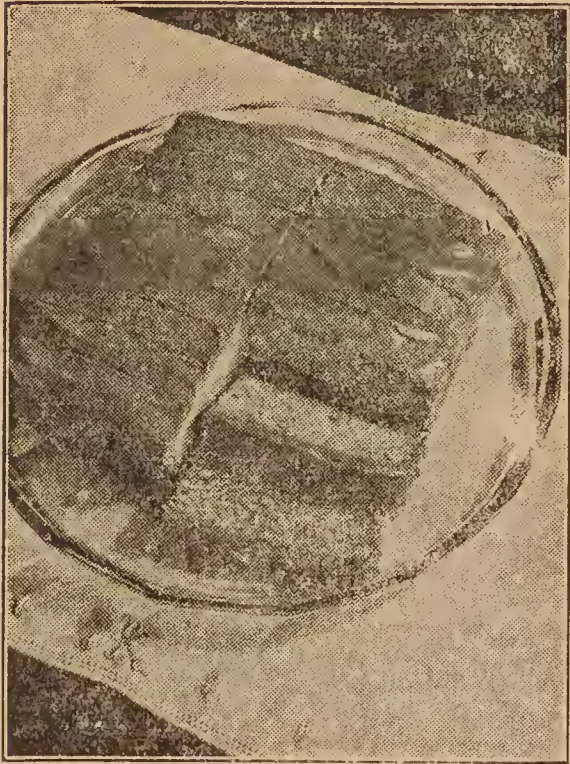
September 15th to October 15th is the best time to move peonies, a chore that does not need doing more than once in seven or eight years, as a rule, for it takes about three years for a clump to become well established. Three to five eyes are considered right for each portion of root-stock. These should be planted two to three inches under the surface, no deeper. A large hole should be dug to allow the roots

(Continued on Page 25)



Root growth at once is important for bulbs and the warm soil in the fall stimulates it better than cold soil in Spring.

They're Still Winning!



—Courtesy General Foods Corp.

GRANGE women of New York State are cooperating with *American Agriculturist* in a cake baking contest and the number of winners recorded to date is 175. Subordinate Granges have reported as many as fifteen cakes entered in one contest. Over 200 winners in 45 counties will compete in the Pomona Contests this month in preparation for the final State Contest to be held in December at Niagara Falls in conjunction with the annual State Grange meeting. Prizes for the county winners will be awarded by the Chairman of the Service and Hospitality Committee for each county in which Subordinate Granges have held cake contests. These awards are to be made at the September Pomonas. Prizes for

the State winners will be awarded in December.

Since our last issue the following women have won cake contests conducted by the Granges indicated:

COUNTY	WINNER	GRANGE
Dutchess	Mrs. Hale Vernon	Arthursburg
Jefferson	Emma Grant	Clayton
Oswego	Mrs. Henry Conlin	Minetto
Chenango	Mrs. H. L. Thompson	Oxford
Fulton	Mrs. Robert Evans	Sacandaga
Ulster	Mrs. William Leitch	Plattekill
Otsego	Mrs. Harriett D. Stevens	Flycreek
Cattaraugus	Luella Maus	North Otto
Clinton	Tessie Humphrey	Clinton
Jefferson	Mrs. Floyd A. Stine	Kirkland
Franklin	Elsie W. Rogers	Westville
Allegany	Mrs. Julia Strahan	Friendship
Cortland	Florence Raymond	Harmony
Cortland	Miss Luella Stanley	Marathon
Jefferson	Florence Shimel	Pamelia
Orange	Mrs. Carl Ostergren	Balmville
Schuyler	T. Marie Auble	Burdette
Tioga	Mrs. Joseph Rising	Campville
Cayuga	Mrs. Clifford Abbott	Cato
Oswego	Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth	Hastings
Dutchess	Violet H. Simmons	Millerton
Franklin	Mrs. Elmer Begowin	Bangor
Cayuga	Catherine Burlew	Owasco Lake
Jefferson	Gladys J. Carey	Pine Grove
Saratoga	Anne Sheffer	Mohawk Valley
Lewis	Dorothy Jefferson	Harrisburg
Orange	Mrs. W. J. Hoppenstedt	Pine Bush
Washington	Etta McCauley	Salem Union
Allegany	Alice Brands Reynolds	Genesee Valley
Chenango	Marjorie Bingham	Sherburne
Delaware	Nettie Bedford	Colonel Harper
Erie	Mrs. C. S. McDougall	Griffins Mills
Essex	Mrs. Harry R. Greene	Adirondack
Essex	Gertrude M. Petty	Ethan Allen
Jefferson	Violet Tillotson	Champion
Monroe	Mrs. Richard W. Thorne	Irondequoit
Onondaga	Beryl B. Freytag	North Manlius
Oswego	Mrs. Waldo J. Chaffee	Volney
Oswego	Mrs. Fred E. Bartlett	Palermo
Otsego	Mrs. David Skellie	Lena
Otsego	Mrs. Claude A. Robinson	Richfield
Seneca	Mrs. Darwin Covert	Ovid
Suffolk	Mrs. Hattie Aldrich	Sound Avenue
Niagara	Mrs. Joseph Herr	Pendleton
Chautauqua	Leola M. Gilbert	Ellington
Essex	Mrs. George LaPine	Lake View
Essex	Miss Ruth Stafford	Whallonsburg
Essex	Eunice A. Huntley	Ticonderoga
Genesee	Ruth Heaman	Pavilion
Genesee	Mrs. William Ridd	Oatka Falls
Jefferson	Mrs. J. M. Gibson	LaFargeville
Oneida	Mrs. Neil S. Churchill	Clinton
Ontario	Alice M. Oliver	Hopewell
Seneca	Mabel Dickerson	Lake View
Steuben	Bessie Hamblin	Wheeler
Stauben	Mrs. Florence Julien	Howard
St. Lawrence	Mrs. Rose Griffin	Mt. Vic
Allegany	Gertrude Wightman	Inavale
Allegany	Frances Childs	West Clarksville
Cayuga	Dorothy Donald	Moravia
Dutchess	Mrs. Eugene Erickson	Washington
Erie	Mrs. Wm. H. Kleis	Hamburg
Essex	Mrs. C. N. Spaulding	Penfield
Monroe	Mrs. Eugene O'Leary	Fairport
Rensselaer	Mrs. Rutherford Hayner	West Sand Lake
Allegany	Winona Mosher	Almond
Dutchess	Lily E. Sanford	Poughkeepsie
Chenango	Mrs. Fred S. Lottridge	North Norwich
Delaware	Grace M. Parsons	Walton
Dutchess	Janice M. Van Keuren	Chapel Corners
Dutchess	Margaret Budd	Upton Lake
Fulton	Mrs. Blair Sackett	Perthshire
Genesee	Mrs. Andrew Hawker	Tonawanda
Orange	Mrs. Arthur C. Rumpf	Valley
Otsego	Mrs. Wilbur Holloway	Seaville
Seneca	Mr. Benjamin H. Stahl	Worcester
St. Lawrence	Mrs. George Baxter	Romulus
Ulster	Mrs. J. J. Mack	DeKalb Jct.
Washington	Mrs. Grace Langdon	Highland
Allegany	Allie Burdick	Bottskill
Albany	Mrs. Merrill Baker	Little Genesee
Oneida	Miss Jennie M. Day	Heldeberg
Onondago	Mrs. Roy G. Woods	Westmoreland
Orange	Mrs. Frank Illenberg	Marcellus
St. Lawrence	Mrs. Dorothy Douglass	Warwick
		Stockholm

PRIZES

For State Winners:

\$25, first prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; \$10, second prize awarded by *American Agriculturist*; \$5, third prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; 24½ pound sack of Pillsbury's Best and a package of Sno-Sheen Cake Flour, awarded by Pillsbury Flour Mills

to holders of the ten high scores; General Foods Cook Book, awarded by General Foods, Corp. to holders of the ten high scores; 5 pound can of Coco-malt and 12 ounce can of Davis Baking Powder, awarded by R. B. Davis Company to holders of the ten high scores; Rogers Silver Service for four to winners with 10 highest scores, awarded by General Mills, Inc.; Imported linen table cloth with twelve napkins to winners of three highest scores and a cake and pie server to the seven contestants with the next highest scores, awarded by Hecker's Flour.

For Pomona Winners:

Aluminum covered loose-leaf book of Pillsbury's Balanced recipes, awarded by Pillsbury Flour Mills; Swansdown Cake Set, awarded by General Foods Corp.; 12 ounce can of Davis Baking Powder, awarded by R. B. Davis Company; a 24½ pound sack of Hecker's Flour, awarded by Hecker's Flour; Betty Crocker Home Service Recipe Box, awarded by General Mills, Inc.

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LAURA I. BALDT

Laura I. Baldt was at one time Director of Textiles and Clothing in the Y. M. C. A. of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Too, she taught in Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

Miss Baldt was a student and later a teacher in Textiles and Clothing in Teachers College and there received her B.S. and A.M. degrees. In 1923, she was made Assistant Professor of Household Arts in Teachers College, Columbia University.

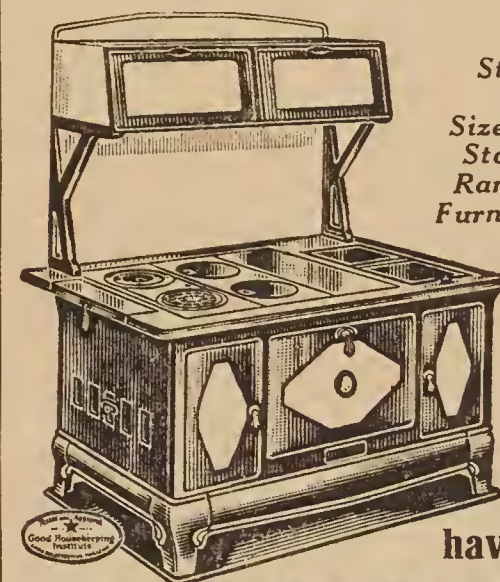
Miss Baldt has prepared articles for many magazines and bulletins for the Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and has by her works and direct teaching contributed much to the field of textiles and dressmaking.

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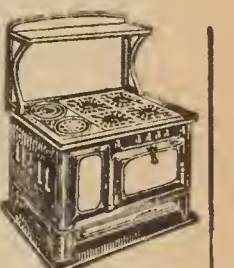
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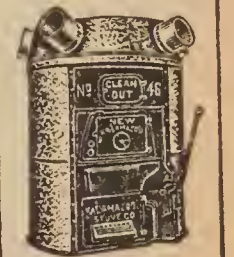
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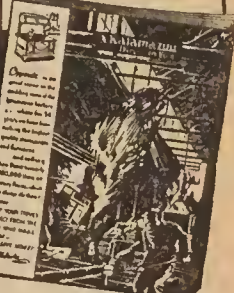
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HERE IS ANOTHER STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF THE *Little Big-Heart* TALES

The Pickerel for the Schoolhouse Well

By C.A. STEPHENS

FOR many years the water at our old farm was taken from a well, till finally an hydraulic ram—"The Little Giant"—was installed at the east brook, a quarter of a mile away. All our neighbors used well water, and nearly every well had a pickerel in it.

The fish were thought to keep the water pure, the real reason being that they devoured earthworms (angleworms) which fall into unprotected wells out of doors.

Our house well was the home, or rather the dungeon, of a fine great pickerel; and on a bright day we often amused ourselves by reflecting the sunlight down the well from a small mirror and so catching glimpses of him in the depths below.

The pickerel had been there ten years and was fully a foot and a half long, but it had a bleached, gray, shadowy look from being so long immured in those dark depths. Addison named our pickerel "The Prisoner of Chillon," having in mind the well-known poem in which the captive says:

"My hair is gray, but not with years,
Nor grew it white
In a single night
As men's have grown from sudden
fears."

Once when the water of the well at our district schoolhouse had grown foul and the school agent had come with a man to clean it, fetching ropes, buckets and scoop, they found a closely coiled mass of angleworms at the bottom, as large as a peck measure. On falling into the cold water the worms torpidly clung together. A pickerel would have eaten them as fast as they fell in; and I recollect that the day after the well had been cleaned the schoolmistress appointed a committee of four of us larger boys to catch a pickerel to put in the well.

We should have hailed no task with greater delight. The teacher had glanced round the room and designated Tom Edwards, Ned Wilbur and myself, vastly to the disappointment of several others; then to complete the committee she added "Bub" Sylvester, whom the rest of us considered a very poor choice; for he was a clumsy, overgrown, slow-witted lad—one of those youngsters who naturally acquire the nickname of "Bub" and never outgrow it. His real name was Llewellyn Rufus Udalius Sylvester—enough, one might say, to render any boy clumsy.

The committee was intrusted with the schoolhouse water pail in which to fetch back the pickerel when caught. After speeding home for hooks and lines, it set off in high feather for Foy's dam, stopping at Robbins's bog on the way to capture a dozen frogs for bait.

Foy's dam was the finest water for pickerel, eels and horn pouts in that

whole region; also for water snakes and mud turtles. It was a singular combination of a pond two miles away, and an extensive grassy marsh, with a wide, stagnant stream meandering through it that, when the gate at the dam was closed, flowed back, partly inundating the marsh: just the kind of locality pickerel love, since there were deep black pools at the crooks of the stream, and soft, oozy shoals, good for basking in the sunshine.

For years, too, there was a large boat, used in the spring by lumbermen and kept lying at the dam—just such a craft as the boys liked to embark in and go slowly poling or paddling up the stream through the marsh toward the pond, throwing out hooks and live frog bait ahead. There were oars for rowing, also a setting pole and an anchor, a rusted old sledge hammer, with a line forty or fifty feet long.

The owners of the boat, two good-natured brothers named Seth and Hosea Robbins, who operated the sawmill, never objected to the boys using it and never kept it locked. All they asked of us was that we should fetch it back to the dam when we had finished with it; and, though boys are often careless, it was a part of the code of honor never to damage the Robbins boat or leave it adrift.

"Now, if nobody's fishing ahead of us and has got the boat, we'll soon have a pickerel," Tom said, as we raced along the footpath through the woods and drew near the dam. Fortune appeared to favor us. There lay the boat, and not a soul was in sight about the old mill. The committee hastily embarked and pushed out on the little pond above the dam. But dissension arose. All four of us wanted to fish from the boat at once. This proved impracticable, especially as one of our number was the clumsy and inept Bub. After some plain talk, it was reluctantly admitted that the labors of the committee must be divided. Bub was persuaded to sit down in the bow and take charge of the water pail in which the pickerel, when caught, was to be transported to the schoolhouse well. This, we told him, was the most important thing to be done—our chief anxiety being to get him to sit down. Tom and Ned then succeeded in convincing me that really the next most important thing was to stand in the stern and pole the boat; they were then free to string their lines, bait their hooks and do the fishing. Bub and I were not wholly content with our duties, but we were constrained to accept them in the high interests of the common enterprise.

The fish were slow to bite that afternoon. A party, we suspected, had been fishing earlier in the morning. Ned at length hooked a pickerel that was de-

tached without great damage to its gills. It was a small one; but, lest we might fail to catch another, it was put in the pail.

After this small catch we proceeded for nearly a mile through the marsh till we came to the log landing where in winter, when the marsh was frozen, pine lumber had been drawn across it from the mountain side to the eastward, and rolled into the stream to be floated later down to the Robbins sawmill. Here was a fine deep pool where there were always good hopes of catching at least one large pickerel, sometimes a whole creelful. On the one side was deep water where a kind of platform made of logs projected a little over the brink of the pool, held in place by two strong poles, driven deep into the muck; on the other there spread a wide, shallow flat of oozy, black mud. We came around a bend so quietly that a heron, standing asleep on one leg, was not disturbed until the boat was close upon it. Then with a harsh squawk it rose, making a tremendous flapping of its wings.

Suddenly there came a rise, but not from a fish. The biggest mud turtle I ever saw surged upward with a deep swirl of the black water and grabbed Tom's frog. I have no doubt that the turtle weighed forty pounds. Very likely he was a hundred years old—he looked it.

Tom yanked, from instinct, I suppose, not that he wanted to catch a turtle, and then things began to happen in the boat. The turtle came directly under us. Ned sprang up. Then Bub rose with a yell. We were all up now, the boat rocking violently, fish poles crossed, lines tangled.

"Sit down, sit down! Sit down, everybody!" Tom shouted and sat down himself; but Bub, trying to obey orders and save the pail, pitched head foremost over the side! The water under the boat, however, was no more than two or three feet deep. If Bub had turned and laid hold of the side of the boat, we might have pulled him back aboard, with no more than a wetting, but he came partly to his feet and made for the muddy border of the pool, thirty or forty feet away. He wanted to get ashore, but he had no sooner approached the oozy border of the pool than his feet began to sink in the soft mud. When he tried to pull up one foot the other sank deeper, and almost before he or we in the boat were aware of the danger he was kneedeep and getting deeper with every effort he made to step.

One who has never been in soft mud has little idea of the suction and of the awful sense of being drawn down that begins as soon as a person is over his knees in it. Bub felt this and began suddenly to howl from terror. "I can't

get out!" he screamed, then burst forth crying. For a moment we laughed incredulously, but immediately perceived that Bub was really sinking deeper and unable to move his feet. "Oh, help me! Help me!" he sobbed. "I'm sinking! I'm going down! I shall be smothered!"

Thereupon I attempted to push the boat over near him, with the setting pole; but it grounded on the mud while still several yards away. I reached out the pole to him, however, and he seized the end of it, nearly pulling me out of the boat in his frantic efforts to extricate himself. We could not bring the boat very near to him; it burrowed in the mud and careened when we pulled till water came in over the gunwale; yet as soon as we stopped pulling, Bub sank deeper. He was now down nearly the entire length of his legs, and panic fell on us. All the while Bub was sobbing, screaming for help, crying out too for his mother to come. He was quite frightened out of his wits and had lost all self-control. As for Tom, Ned and myself, we too were at our wits' end. We dared not get out in the mud ourselves to help him and knew not what to do.

Then it came into our minds that we might prevent him from sinking deeper by throwing a loop of the anchor rope over his shoulders and holding him up by that. Ned hurriedly untied it from the ring in the stern and tied a slipknot at the end, making a broad loop.

"Catch this and put it over your head," we called to Bub, and after several ineffectual tossings he caught it, but he was so numb with terror that he would as soon have let it draw tight round his neck. After repeated exhortations we got him to work the loop down over his shoulders and let it tighten under his arms. Then we pulled at it, but by this time Bub was so deep in the mud that we might as well have pulled at a fence post. At once too the boat careened toward him till water came in again.

What we would or could have done next I hardly know. For some time we held fast, determined not to let him sink, Bub meantime sobbing and screaming at intervals. Futile too as his outcries appeared, they probably proved his salvation, for they had come to the ears of one of the Robbins brothers—Hosea—down at the sawmill. The old man came through the woods and presently appeared on the log platform just across the stream from where the boat lay.

"What's the matter there?" he called, though what had happened was easily apparent. In great agitation all three of us explained, and the old man stood a moment considering the situation.

"Take one of your jackknives and cut the sledge off the other end of that anchor rope," he bade us. "Then hook one of your fishhooks into the free end of it and float the pole and line across to me."

When Tom had done so Hosea drew the rope across the boat to the log landing, then laying hold of it, planted his feet and pulled steadily for some time. But Bub stuck fast.

"I guess some of you'll have to come over here and help me pull," Hosea said
(Continued on Opposite Page)

ONE RAT = \$2.00 WORTH OF GRAIN PER ANNUM (WHEW!)

Rat-proof granary is the only answer. In building or remodeling use concrete, galvanized mesh wire and galvanized sheet iron.

FOUNDATIONS: Concrete, extending 1 ft. into ground.
SIDE WALLS: Cover clear around with 1/4" mesh wire, (including door) with strip of 12" sheet iron above wire.

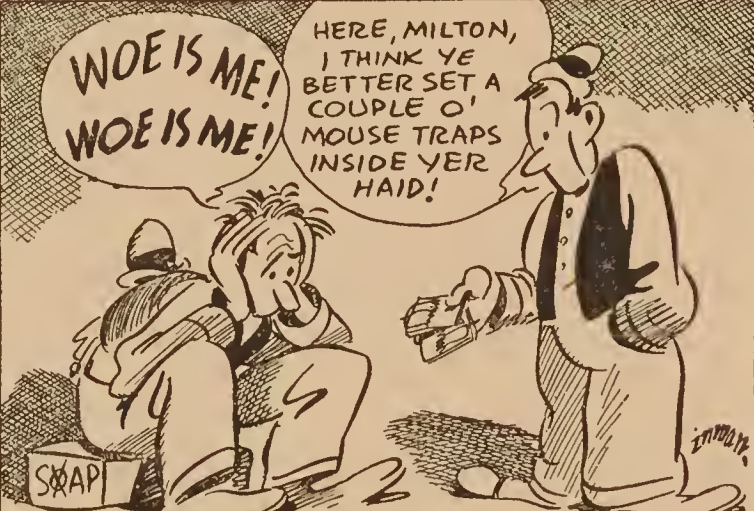
DOOR: Must fit closely with no crack at top. Don't leave forks and sticks leaning against outer wall and you'll never have rats in that granary.



WHEN HARVEST FILLED HIS GRANARY WITH OVERFLOWING YELLOW, MILTON MOOLY FELT THAT HE WAS QUITE A LUCKY FELLOW. THE YEAR HAD BEEN UNFRIENDLY TO THE FIELDS OF SMALLER GRAIN. THE WEATHER MAN HAD SHOVED THEM THRU WITHOUT A DROP OF RAIN.



SO WHEN THE PILES OF YELLOW GRAIN OVERFLOWED IN MILTON'S BIN, HIS HEART WAS FULL OF GLOWING PRIDE—HIS FACE WAS FULL OF GRIN. BUT BRIEFLY DID THE GRIN PREVAIL, AND EARLY WANED THE PRIDE, A GRANARY THAT WASN'T RAT-PROOF TOOK HIM FOR A RIDE.



THE RATS ARRIVED IN HUNGRY DROVES, THEY CAME BY BUS AND TRAIN, AND EACH ONE TOOK AWAY WITH HIM HIS 2 BUCKS WORTH OF GRAIN. POOR MILTON IS A SORRY SIGHT,—HE SITS AND HOLDS HIS HEAD, HE SHOULD STAND BENEATH A FORK OF HAY AND PULL THE ROPE INSTEAD.

	1IN.	2IN.	3IN.	4IN.	5IN.	6IN.	7IN.	8IN.	9IN.	10IN.	11IN.	12IN.	13IN.	14IN.	15IN.	16IN.
1IN.																
2IN.																
3IN.																
4IN.																
5IN.																
6IN.																

—Courtesy W. Atlee Burpee Co.

Follow this guide in planting bulbs and you can't go wrong.

Fall Flower Garden Chores

(Continued from Page 22)

to spread out naturally, and the soil well firmed around them. Soil should be deeply prepared, with plenty of well-rotted manure worked into it, because peonies are gross feeders. Lime at the rate of five pounds per 100 square feet should be added if the soil is acid. Bonemeal, about a cupful for each plant, well worked into the soil around it, is good fall treatment, and superphosphate, four pounds per 100 square feet, in the spring. A mulch of a forkful of strawy manure for each plant is good for winter protection; it can be spaded into the soil in the spring. Peonies require full sun; I have had plenty of experience with those that will not bloom because conditions were not right, but nothing is more satisfactory than a peony that has finally got what it wants as to food and light.

High Spots for Fall Styles Right Up-To-The-Minute

COLORS

Dresses — black, brown, rust, hunter's green.

Blouses — white, beige, tea rose, brown, rust, dark green, gold.

Neckwear — three-fourths of collars, vestees, plastrons, etc., are white. Tea rose, gold, and brown are also good. Velvetene pieces of neckwear are emerald green, rust, and red.

Buttons — a very important style point of the season—may be same color as material, but large buttons tend to striking contrasts, even to having two or three buttons of two or three different colors on a garment. Materials are wood, metal or composition in many fancy shapes.

MATERIALS

Dresses — woolens most important for sportswear in all solid color or in combinations of plaids and plain. Sheer woolens for afternoon and even some for evening use. "Tree bark" weaves, rough finish, are very good. Acetates and silk crepes; no satin. Printed acetate challis (for price reasons); wool challis too expensive for popular demand. Knitted wools and wool jersey. Corduroy, velvetene.

Matching Accessories (can be made at home or bought ready-made)—Velvetene or plaid woolen for scarfs, neckwear, belt, cuffs for coat or for gloves, beret.

Blouses — Satin is first, plaid taffeta, second; then come crepes and plain taffeta, jersey, corduroy, velvetene and wool challis.

Separate neckwear — Satin, faille, novelty silks such as acetate (corded), metal thread materials.

LINES

Sleeves and shoulders — much modified from normal line; very slim; many raglan types; some show Russian influence; sleeves mostly long, a few three-quarters length.

Necklines — mostly high; some cowl lines, both V and high; a few necklines are square. Many button backs in both waists and skirts. Many pockets on sportswear. Mainbocher's (the French designer) "Butcher-Boy" style very popular, especially for blouses.

Afternoon Dresses — slim lines; practically no pleats in skirts.

Sports Dresses — as few pleats as possible; may be some just at center front and center back; split skirt at sides, front or back.

Evening Dresses — slim and slinky; perhaps a fan pleat in center back, starting halfway between hips and knees.

Berets — very exaggerated, worn down over the right eye or pulled low over right ear in Rembrandt style.

Separate Neckwear — bib effects, high necks, cowls, V lines.

Trimming for Neckwear — lace, especially of Alencon types; some Val lace; spaghetti fringe or braid; fringe edges; metal stitchings.

The Pickrel for the Schoolhouse Well

(Continued from opposite page)

after a second effort. "He's in there pretty deep and starts hard."

By dint of poling we finally got the boat off the shallow, made a hasty landing on the platform, and laid hold of the rope with will. Four of us were now pulling at the unhappy Bub, who soon began to cry out that we hurt him. "The rope's cutting into me!" he cried. "It pinches! Oh!, you'll cut me in two!" But his case appeared so desperate that we kept pulling, and finally we hauled him out slantwise into the pool, then hurriedly snaked him across it and up to the brink of the log platform. He went head under once or twice, but in a moment more we had him out among us, coughing, spluttering and wailing distressfully all in a breath. "You've cut me in two!" he kept crying out. "You've cut me in two!"

On looking inside his shirt we saw a deep red furrow across his plump back. He couldn't get up, or thought he couldn't after a while he was helped into the boat and taken back to the dam, where the Robbins brothers hitched up their horse and carried him home.

Meanwhile the remainder of the committee on pickrel had bethought themselves to look in the water pail under the forward thwart of the boat. The little pickrel was still there, in spite of the tumult that had raged over its head; but it was gasping and sadly in want of fresh water. Hastily changing the water in the pail, we took it to the schoolhouse well and dropped it in, to begin its term of life-long servitude, *pro bono publico*.

I have to add that a good deal of complaint was made against us by Bub's family, his mother in particular. We were accused of pulling him out of the mud with great and unreasonable violence. I believe that a physician was called to examine the furrow made by the rope about his body. It was thought too that one or more of his ribs had been cracked.

We may have acted unwisely, yet what else could we have done? There was no time for many precautions. Our boyish idea of it was that Bub was better out of that slough, even with



TAILORED DRESS PATTERN NO. 3199 has the smartness and trimness that one looks for in the fall styles. The original was made in a green, almost dark green novelty rayon that looked like wool, with a very pliable velvet of the same shade for the cross-over vest and rever collar. The belt was fastened with a green buckle. Real woolen material would be welcome for later fall wear, in plaid or in one of the rough weaves. Pattern sizes are 16, 18 years, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch contrasting.

GIRL'S DRESS PATTERN NO. 3138 is ideal for the school girl, if made up in the bright plaids which are so smart just now. The model was brown, overlaid in yellow, with a tie of rough crepe silk, also yellow. White starched linen would be very fashionable for the collar, and wine-red wool crepe for the frock. Sizes are 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material with 1¼ yards of 4½-inch ribbon.

MATRON'S DRESS PATTERN NO. 3194 is very simple and youthful, but is specially designed to give a slimming effect to the matronly figure. The rayon effects that suggest wool or one of the lightweight woolens would do well in this design. The pleated frill can be done at home but has a more professional air if done by a commercial pleater. The notched neckline finish should be of contrasting material. Sizes are 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in stamps. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send 12 cents more if you want us to send you a copy of our new Fall Pattern book.

two cracked ribs, than over head and ears in it—and that was the view generally taken.

Once, ten or eleven years later, while at home on a visit at the old farm, I chanced to pass the schoolhouse and stopped to look in the well to see if our pickrel was still there. At first I could see nothing, but on dropping in a grasshopper there was an instant rise and snap. Yes, he was down there still and doing business.

It may be added that the old-fashioned method of clearing a well of earthworms, by keeping a fish in it, may be much improved upon by use of an impervious lining of cement to a depth of three feet in the ground about the top. That will effectively prevent the earthworms from falling in.

Do You Know That—

A little sweet pickle relish added to mayonnaise dressing makes a pleasant variation in its flavor.

* * *

A closed, curtained shelf over the kitchen work table helps the housewife to save steps.

* * *

Molasses has more food value than sugar and goes well in gingerbread and cookies, or on griddle cakes and waffles.

* * *

Pongee must be dry when it is ironed; otherwise it will spot and streak if ironed when damp.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

ON my desk I have a letter from a responsible official of one of those Eastern railroads which are responsible for the 25% increase in the freight rate on bulk superphosphate. In this letter appears the following sentence:

"We were driven into the fertilizer cases by the complaints filed by the producers of mixed fertilizer, and the resulting present situation is not one of our own making."

The letter referred to, as does the evidence before the Public Service Commission, pins the responsibility for initiating and forcing through the increased freight rate on bulk superphosphate squarely where it belongs—on certain mixed fertilizer companies. It also indicates that responsible Eastern railroad officials are not happy over the situation which raising the rate has stirred up.

It does not, however, explain why the railroads raised the rates on bulk superphosphate when the Public Service Commission did not instruct them to do so, but merely gave them permission.

Almost Ludicrous

If it were not half-tragic, the present position of Eastern railroads as a result of their boosting their freight rate on bulk superphosphate, would be ludicrous.

(1) They have been used by Seaboard mixed fertilizer manufacturers to pull their competitive chestnuts out of the fire.

(2) They have lost almost overnight, to barges and trucks, much of their superphosphate tonnage, the only fertilizer tonnage that is sure to grow in the future.

(3) They have boxed themselves so that if they want to put back the old rate on bulk superphosphate they will have to apply to the Public Service Commission for permission to do so. When they do this, they will be opposed by the mixed fertilizer manufacturers who maneuvered them into their present unhappy position.

(4) They have touched the Eastern farmer on one of his sorest spots and put him into a mood to fight them on every issue, just when they are reported to be considering a general raise in freight rates.

Farmers' Opposition Must Continue

Clearly, what responsible Eastern railroad officials are hoping for, to get them out of the mess they are in, is that the opposition to the increase will blow over. Their experience with farmers in the past has led them to believe that farmers won't stick together and that, collectively, they have no staying powers in a fight. Perhaps farmers aren't what they used to be. At any rate, despite the fact that my own position will probably cost this paper thousands of dollars in advertising, I am personally willing to stay in this scrap until either the old bulk superphosphate freight rate is sensibly restored, or a substitute system for superphosphate transportation is established and put into operation.

How Do You Feel?

It will help me a lot, however, to know how you feel about it. As a farmer, are you willing to pay more

THE ITHACA JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1934

Truckload of 'Acid Rock' From South, Beans Loaded Here, Farmers' First Gun



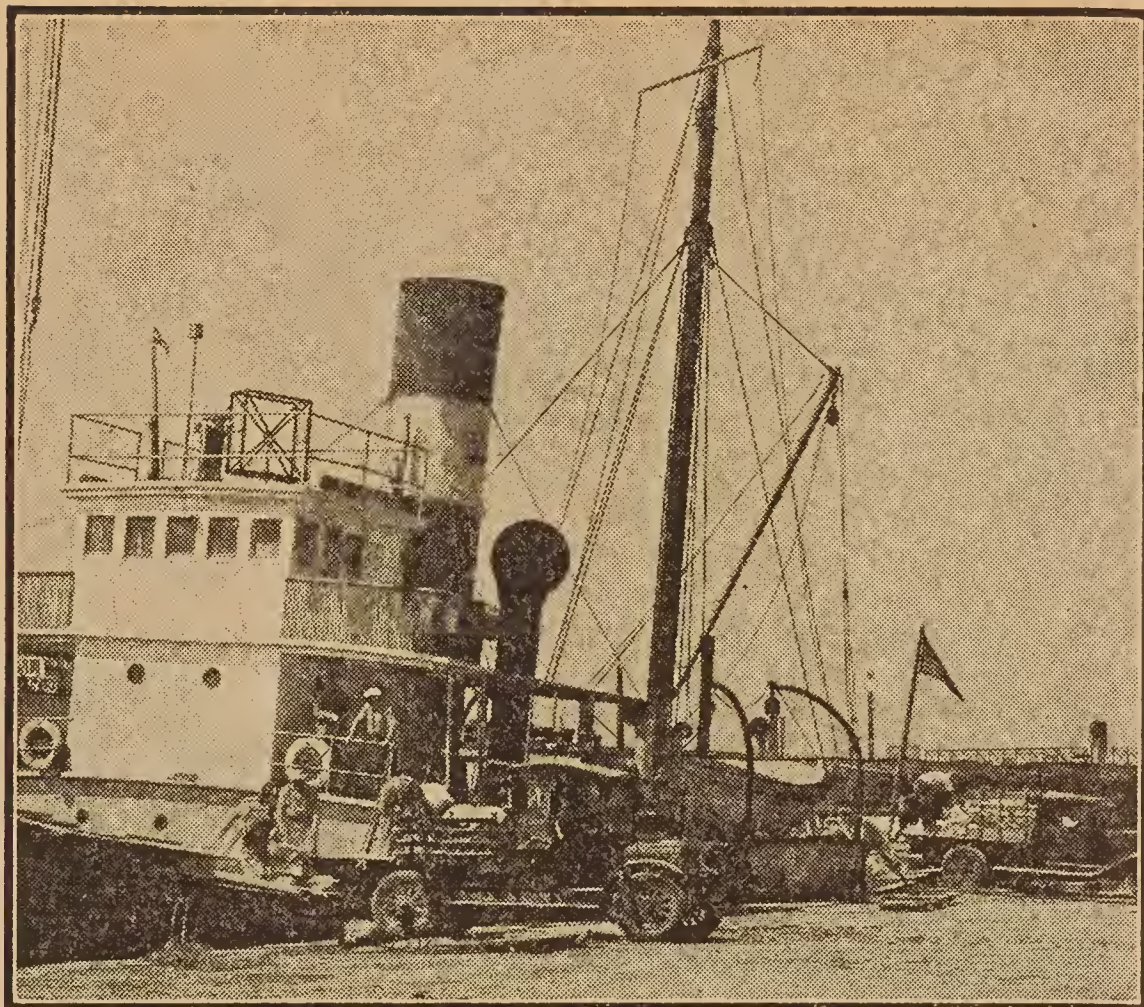
Not to Boston, but to Baltimore go these beans which are being used as ammunition in the farmers' battle against the railroads. GLF warehouse employees on Fulton Street are seen loading dry beans in a truck which had just brought 12 tons of superphosphate to Elmira. This form of transportation is the farmers' answer to a 25 per cent boost in the freight rate on superphosphate.

The opening maneuver in the first large-scale war ever undertaken by farmers against the railroads was consummated yesterday when a big red motor-truck unloaded 12 tons of superphosphate in Elmira and reloaded with beans in Ithaca.

The "acid rock," so necessary to impoverished soils of New York State, was brought from the acidifying plant in Baltimore, Md. This was the first of a series of such movements planned by the new

organized to keep the phosphorus ingredient of soils within reach of the farmer's pocketbook, is planning a large number of such movements out of Baltimore, both by truck and barge. Trucks will be used to supply distributing centers in the Southern Tier which are not within easy reach of the Barge Canal system.

A 2,000-ton barge will be loaded with superphosphate at Baltimore next Monday, for delivery at Albany. From there the phosphate fertilizer will be shipped over the state. Another barge is scheduled



Superphosphate takes to water! Superphosphate loading on sea-going barge for transfer to New York where it will go on smaller canal barges to be dropped off at various points along the canal system, and from these points trucked direct to farms.

Gold change ties the United States to the world since the latest economic depression. They latest economic depression. Low prices for these commodities but for the low price of gold. The nearly in June prices 50 per cent lapse change. They price of gold.

for superphosphate because fertilizer mixers have succeeded in getting Eastern railroads to handicap its use by raising the freight rate on it, or has the time come when you are willing to back up, stay with, and win a fight in your interests?

Drop me a card and let me know.

Codes

After having had considerable first-hand experience with codes, I have come to these conclusions in regard to them:

(1) The best code is the one which has the least provisions.

(2) The American people will not stand for price fixing, either directly or indirectly, by means of codes.

(3) Code violators are becoming increasingly numerous and, in many cases, will be supported by public opinion.

(4) The Administration is being blamed for features in codes which were, in effect, "put over" by the industries concerned.

(5) The NRA is doing a better job than it did in seeing to it that the interests of all concerned, (including consumers), are protected in code agreements.

(6) My final conclusion is that out of our experience with codes will come permanent improvement in the way the business of the nation is conducted.

American Agriculturist Gold Prices

Date	London Price of Gold in shillings and pence.	New York Price of English Pound Sterling in Dollars.	London Price of Gold in Dollars.	Treasury Price of Gold.
August 9.....	138/1	5.09375	35.17	35.00
August 10.....	138/1	5.08875	35.13	35.00
August 11.....	138/1 1/2	5.11625	35.34	35.00
August 13.....	138/3	5.1075	35.31	35.00
August 14.....	138/2 1/2	5.09625	35.22	35.00
August 15.....	138/4	5.0775	35.12	35.00
August 16.....	138/1 1/2	5.09	35.27	35.00
August 17.....	138/3 1/2	5.10125	35.27	35.00
August 18.....	138/4	5.08875	35.20	35.00
August 20.....	138/3	5.09	35.18	35.00

MEMBER

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

SERVICE BUREAU

★

PROTECTIVE SERVICE BUREAU

★

\$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and sentence of any person or persons who defraud an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than a year old); investment information; and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making.

Maine Subscriber Did Not Read It

"There is a man with Massachusetts number plates on his car going through Maine representing the Automobile Protective Service League with home office at 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. He is selling their service, which consists of a towing service and free legal advice, as being a liability insurance. I talked today with a man who purchased the service yesterday and he tells me that it was presented to him as being a liability policy up to \$5,000.

"It was presented to him as being a policy which usually sells for \$20.00, but because of a special drive at this time it is being sold for \$11.00 — \$5.00 of which is paid down and the balance due in 30 days.

"Of course I know he has no recourse with the company for he signed a slip stating that he had read the policy and understood that it was not a liability policy, but he had no idea of what he signed. I also know that the company is in no way bound by the statements of their agents.

"I advised him to refuse to pay the balance, unless he wanted the service after understanding what it really is, and that I feel sure they would not dare to make any move to collect."

We are publishing this letter for your information. Of course any person has a right to sign any contract if he wishes to do so. All we say is that he should know what he is signing. A good many letters indicate that a number of contracts for various protective services have been signed because they were not read carefully.

* * *

How Are You Insured?

Several times on this page we have mentioned the possibility of loss when dealing with insurance companies who are not licensed to do business in New York State. Although it seems useless repetition, we will call attention to this as long as we continue to receive so many inquiries in regard to these companies.

At the request of many subscribers we secured a report from the Chamber of Commerce in the city where a certain insurance company not licensed by New York State is located. The name of the company is confidential, so far as publishing is concerned, but we are free to give it to you if you will ask for it by mail. Here is the report:

"Nine officials of the above company, operating under various 'company' names, were arrested on June 21st under Federal indictments charging them with using the mails to defraud. We understand they are still in operation pending outcome of the trial which is scheduled for October 30th."

It does not inspire a great deal of confidence, does it?

* * *

Consider It a Long Time!

"Recently a man, claiming to be a representative of the United States Chamber of Commerce drove into our yard. He expounded an elaborate plan whereby taxes were to be reduced, the purchasing power of farmers increased, and the whole country placed on the road to prosperity.

"For these 'immeasurable' services he demanded \$5.00, to cover the expenses for petitions to be mailed me over a period of two years, which I was to sign and send on to Washington. I offered to consider the proposition and send the money through the mails, which he promptly refused.

"Please tell me what you know about this man. He drove a Lincoln car with New Jersey license plates."

On the information we have we would hang on to our money, and we suggest that you do the same. In our opinion, the benefits received would be largely imaginary. Petitions in your

Service Bureau Claims Recently Settled	
NEW YORK	
Mrs. Angeline Anderson, Owego.....	\$ 54.70
(auto insurance claim)	
Mrs. Hettie E. Ayers, Whitehall.....	49.70
(settlement on payment of licenses)	
Miss Viola Drew, Warwick.....	3.30
(refund on chick order)	
Mr. Irwin Decker, Spencerport.....	4.08
(refund on poultry order)	
Mr. Louis L. Kenzer, Scottsville.....	45.85
(securing payment on shipment of hay)	
Mr. A. P. Schmitz, North Collins.....	2.00
(payment on claim for maple syrup)	
Mrs. Cora McCarty, Central Square.....	1.00
(part payment)	
Mrs. A. R. Bush, Cincinnati.....	10.30
(payment on egg shipments)	
Mr. Abram Zonneville, Williamson.....	5.99
(part payment on shipment of apples)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. Harry A. Smith, Peterboro.....	129.60
(settlement on poultry claim)	
VERMONT	
Sewell Page, Groton.....	60.00
(settlement on goods returned)	
TOTAL.....	
\$366.52	

Complaints Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved	
NEW YORK	
Mrs. H. W. Hunt, Killawag.....	
(settlement of dispute on rug order)	
Mr. Abram Filibert, Marion.....	
(adjustment of claim for guarantee on roof)	
John Druba, Averill Park.....	
(securing delivery of pig order)	
Stanley Bugbee, Oneonta.....	
(securing delivery of pig order)	
VERMONT	
Martin Ainsworth, W. Danville.....	
(securing delivery of articles ordered)	
Mr. A. J. Dow, Pittsford.....	
(claim for bags shipped)	

own handwriting will be far more effective than any printed form. Some people do not like to do business by mail because Uncle Sam is inclined to be particular. We will try to have some information for you in the next issue. If you know anything about this scheme drop us a line.

* * *

A Clever Swindle

A new variation of an old swindle has just been called to our attention. These swindlers work in pairs. The first one eats at a restaurant and pays for his meal with a \$20.00 bill. Before long a second fellow arrives, pays with a \$1.00 bill, and then asserts that he gave the cashier a \$20.00 bill. He tries to prove his contention by identifying the bill, saying that he put a number on it which he gives. Examination of the bills in the cash drawer, discloses a twenty with the number on it, and as a result of more browbeating, some inexperienced cashiers have given change for a \$20.00 bill.

If you hear of this game being worked in your town, our suggestion is that you step to the phone and give all available facts to the nearest State Trooper.

* * *

Gasoline Tax Refunds

Farmers are eligible for a tax refund of three cents a gallon on all gasoline used on the farm in tractors or other gasoline engines.

A request for the refund must be made on a blank furnished by the New York State Department of Taxation at Albany and must be accompanied by sales receipts for the gasoline on which refund is requested.

The need is GREAT..

FLASH VICTIMS DEPART TODAY

Be Taken to New York Hospital

Three women injured in mobile accident last week at along the Cherry Valley and who since have been sent in Broad Street hospital to New York Fri-

Three women injured in mobile accident last week at along the Cherry Valley and who since have been sent in Broad Street hospital to New York Fri-

Three women injured in mobile accident last week at along the Cherry Valley and who since have been sent in Broad Street hospital to New York Fri-

Portland Injured in Fatal Buffalo Accident

Mr. and Mrs. James McMahon Taken to Hospital—Police Lieutenant Killed at Wheel

Special to The Post-Standard

BUFFALO—Two Cortland residents were among five injured Sunday afternoon in a collision of two cars near this city in which Desk Lieutenant John E. Bowles, 49, Buffalo police, was killed instantly. Bowles was catapulted from his machine. The accident occurred at an intersection in Amherst township.

The injured are:

Charles Hopensitz, 50, of Buffalo, brother-in-law of the dead police officer, fractured collarbone, fractured ribs, punctured lung and possible fractured skull; Mrs. Regina Bowles, 47, wife of the desk lieutenant, minor cuts and bruises; Walter Kane, ex-desk lieutenant in the Buffalo police, contusions of the head, 43, 16.

Utica Resident Killed in Crash

Aug. 12. (P)—A young motorist to Mrs. Bowles reported that he and three other occupants of a boulevard when the accident started.

Chinese Student Badly Injured Auto Is D

onsin Girl Cor

Ithaca Man Inj When Hit by At Street

Seven Motorists Killed in Crash

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 9. (P)—Seven members of a swimming party were killed this afternoon when their automobile was struck by a passenger train at a grade crossing on the outskirts of Memphis.

Two others were critically injured was filed against the engineer of Louisville & Nashville train No. 103, and Louisville.

The dead, all residents of Memphis:

Austin Dodson, 23, one-armed driver of the automobile; Steve Thompson, 33; Beatrice Waterbury, 19; C. W. Sheets, Jr., 8; Halstead, 3; John Bailey, Jr., 8.

The ITHACA JOURNAL

Six Injured In Accidents Over Weekend

The cost is SMALL..

Those in good health over 16 and not over 68 years of age may have the North American Accident Insurance Company's Travel Accident Insurance Protection for the small investment of \$1.00 per year. Our agents will help you with your application so that you may have a policy before the accident happens.

A. A. Associates, Inc.

LICENSED AGENTS FOR

10 NORTH CHERRY ST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. CHICAGO ILL.

LIMITED \$1.00 POLICIES

STERN FACTS



FOR FARMERS TO FACE

VERY MUCH HIGHER PRICES for feedstuffs, actual shortages of grass seeds, and lowered production of roughage and forage crops right here at home—these are the conditions which must be faced by the Eastern farmer and his purchasing agent—the G. L. F.—in 1935 and 1936. The picture has changed tremendously from the situation of the last four years when everything was cheap and every supply was plentiful, when world-wide surpluses could cheaply be used to replace even such basic crops as pasture grass and hay.

THIS WHOLE PROBLEM OF RAPIDLY RISING COSTS BECOMES HARDER:

1. . . If any of your seedings, 1933 or 1934, are below normal now, thus threatening you with hay shortage in 1935, 1936, or 1937.
2. . . If you have to buy grass seed at higher prices either this Fall or next Spring, or are unable to get enough for your needs.
3. . . If you are forced, due to inadequate pasture, to buy extra grain for summer feeding, probably at higher levels for the next few years.

AS YOU PLAN to meet your particular problem, consider the sound advice of crop experts from the extension forces of the three state colleges of agriculture in G. L. F. territory. This advice, also valuable in guiding the G.L.F.'s purchasing program, summarizes as follows:

I. Preserve all sods that will continue to produce good crops of hay or forage. A light top dressing of manure during the winter will tend to increase growth next year; or,

if the sods "come through" in good shape, they may be good enough to justify a spring application of nitrogenous fertilizer. This will delay your rotation one year, so that you'll plant corn fields again to corn, and, unless 1934 seedings have failed, will need to buy no grass seed at all till 1936.

Where 1934 seedings have failed, this plan of delayed rotations is again recommended, with oats and reseedings being repeated where they were sowed last year.

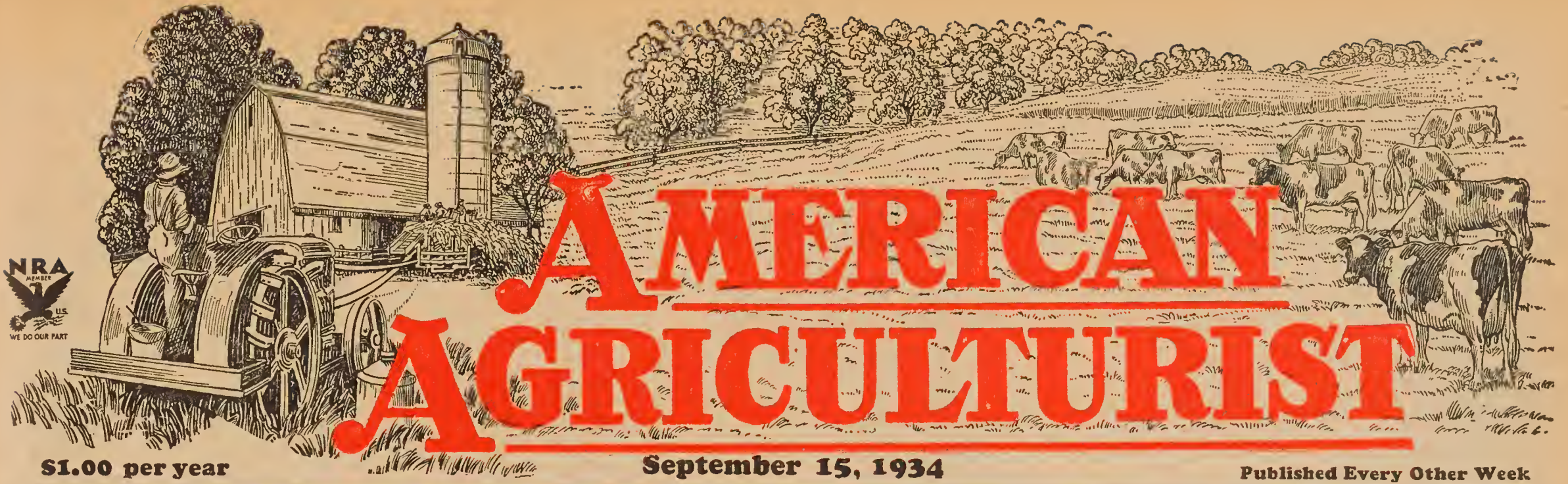
II. Reduce rates per acre of sowing grass seed. Reduce percentage of timothy seed to one-half normal or less, thus cutting down most expensive and least valuable item. Use alfalfa in mixtures wherever soils will produce good crops of red clover. Prepare better seed beds than customary.

III. Utilize emergency hay and pasture crops. Where seedings have failed and old meadows are not worth saving for hay, get specific recommendations for your areas. The annuals for hay and pasture include: oats, alone or in combination with field peas; millet; sudan grass; rye alone or with vetch; soybeans, and sweet clover.

IV. Improve pastures through low cost methods of fertilization and management to provide maximum forage. Apply superphosphate this fall, or on poorer soils, superphosphated manure before mid-winter. In either case use limestone also if necessary. Good pasture sods will respond profitably to nitrogenous fertilizers or Ammo-Phos applied early next spring.

THESE MOVES require planning and action starting now. The G.L.F., with its selections of high quality grass seeds, seed grains, and fertilizers, is working to give low cost service to patrons on all commodities needed in this program.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.



\$1.00 per year

September 15, 1934

Published Every Other Week



Indians making Chuno by treading potatoes with their feet and then drying the product. It is one of the first examples of dehydration of vegetables.

By Arthur W. North

Farmer . . . Writer . . . Explorer



The ruins of the wonderful white granite city of Machu Picchu, Peru, high up in the Andes, and built 2000 years ago as the cradle of the Inca civilization. The ruins include palaces, temples, houses, shrines, and baths. The surrounding hillsides were terraced centuries ago. The soil is rich and the rainfall so heavy that bamboo will grow 5 ft. high in 8 weeks. The Incas of later centuries were pacifists and were unprepared to resist the Spanish plunderers who pillaged their country and destroyed their civilization.

—PHOTO BY EWING GALLOWAY

AS HE stood where the furrow ended by the side of the highway, I noted his steady glance towards Dansville (Western New York) and an expression which unmistakably said that he would tackle the three mile walk rather than give the raised thumb signal. I was glad to invite his companionship.

His sons were planting potatoes with tractor and machine, and one of them had driven off with the car after more seed. He owned three farms and in '30 had moved into town. Last year his potato crop totaled 3,000 bushels, at a cost of over \$80 the acre, and the bulk of the crop fetched him fifty cents a bushel. There were unpaid taxes and two held-over mortgaged clips of wool.

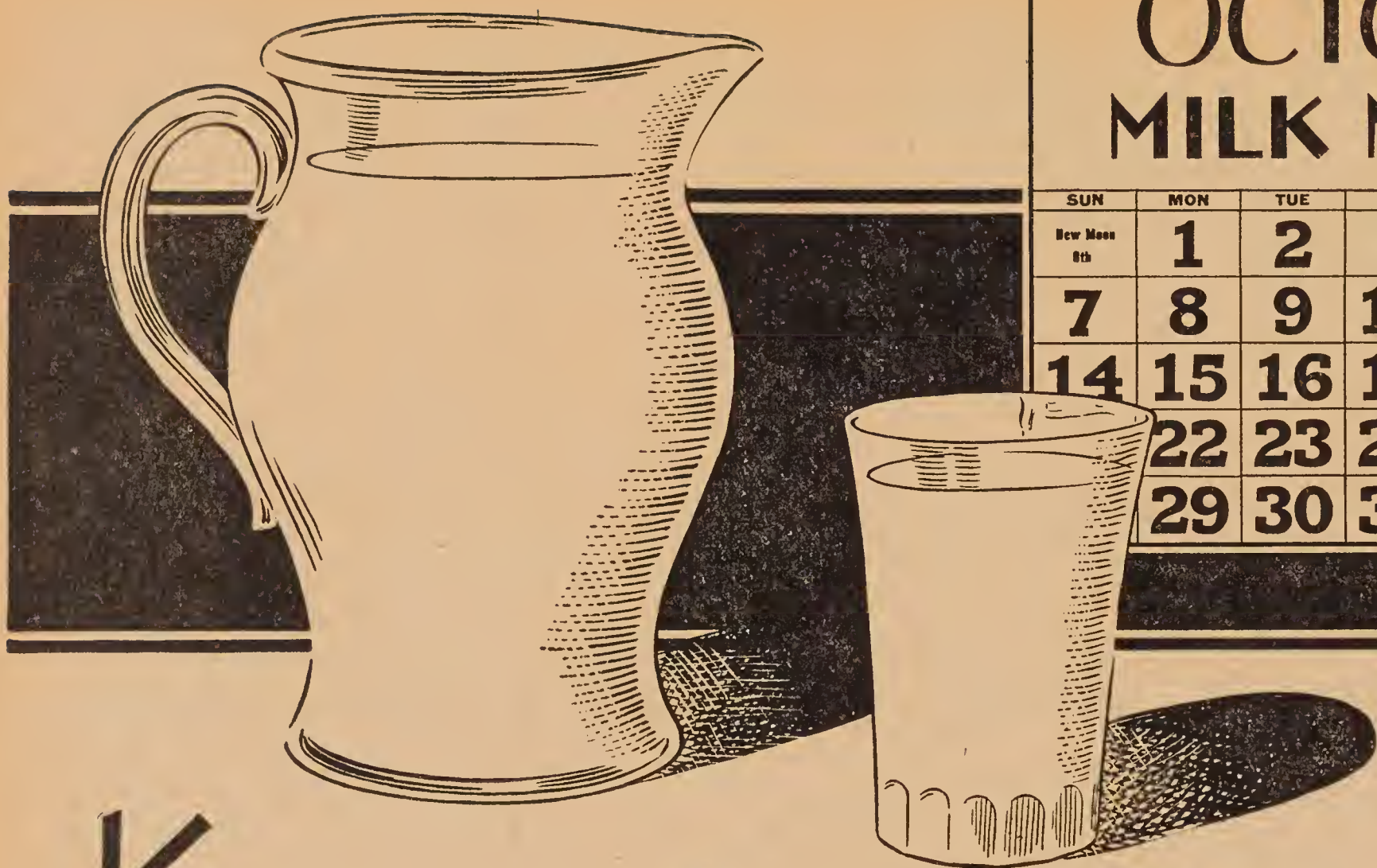
From Dansville through Geneseo to Batavia is God's own country and I never pass that way without thought of the Iroquois and the tens of thousands of bushels of corn they were wont to raise on these fertile acres. Great fellows! About the year 1450, they had a noble lawgiver, Dekanawedah, who, after seven years of meditation evolved not only a remarkable code of laws, but welded the five tribes into a powerful confederacy lasting three hundred years, the most permanent league of nations in history, I believe. We know these red men lived in Long Houses, in a measure as a matriarchy — the first people, by the by, to give women veto power and a voice as to war. They delegated agri-

culture to shrewd women leaders who made field labor a community affair, with lithe young girls hoeing the corn and husking the ears with gaiety and songs. If the man in the family, meantime, shirked his part as a hunter, out from the Long House he went, war paint, moccasins and all, divorced by his irate wife.

There were no 3,000 bushels of food stuffs marketed at less than production costs, no dire unpaid, anxiety-weighted taxes. It was along in 1760 that the Iroquois, having given up their tasks of weaving, flint chipping, pottery making and the like, and concentrated on trapping furs for trade to the Palefaces, ceased to be a self-sufficient people, shortly losing that proud state in which they had determined whether French or English should be spoken from the Hudson to the Sacramento.

It is less than three months since I was in the Genesee Valley. Shortly after meeting my Dansville acquaintance, I reread the *Conquest of Peru*, a book which thrilled my youth. Now, after having crossed over a pass in the Andes towering to an elevation of 14,688 feet (say twice the height of Truckee Pass through the Sierra into California), I am actually in the Peruvian country.

There is a stone road here, built before the Indian Dekanawedah created laws and an enduring confederation, and long before Henry Ford began making cars that shortly created state highways. If this paved road ran westerly from Detroit, the further end would be lost in the Pacific Ocean, far beyond the Truckee Pass. About every forty miles along this early Peruvian road were large stone structures. When De- (Turn to Page 16)



OCTOBER MILK MONTH

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
New Moon 8th	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	31	First Quarter 15th	Full Moon 22nd	Last Quarter 30th

Keeping the Milk Pitcher Filled



FOR HOME USE



FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES



FOR SOCIAL GATHERINGS

Most of us farmers have always realized the importance of the pitcher of milk on our tables. Every month is milk month to us. But because we want to help ourselves and other dairy farmers, we are making a special effort during October, Milk Month, to keep the milk pitchers FILLED.

The majority of our school children have milk served with their school lunches. Milk is served at most of our farm meetings and other social gatherings. But during October we are all going to try to use even more milk.

The recipes below suggest new and interesting uses for milk dishes. Try hot milk drinks for your family on chilly days or before retiring. By increasing your normal consumption of milk during October you are not only helping to dispose of that much more surplus and aiding your own economic welfare, but you are building body resistance for the winter ahead.

You can also cooperate by displaying the windshield stickers and other material furnished by the State.

RECIPES

FOR HOT SCHOOL LUNCH

CORN CHOWDER

(Serves 10-12)

4 tbsps. butter
2 onions (sliced)
2 cups potatoes (diced)
1 can or 2 cups crushed corn
1 tsp. salt
2 cups boiling water
1½ quarts milk

Melt butter. add onions, potatoes and corn and cook gently two to three minutes, stirring constantly. Add salt and boiling water; cook slowly until vegetables are tender, adding ½ cup more water when necessary. Add the milk, bring to boiling point and serve at once.

FOR SOCIAL GATHERINGS

SCALLOPED CABBAGE, SPAGHETTI AND CHEESE

(Serves 60 people)

2 quarts spaghetti, broken in small pieces
1 cup flour
½ pound butter
¾ qt. bread crumbs
3 qts. milk
2½ pounds cheese
1½ tbsps. salt
5 qts. shredded cabbage

Cook the spaghetti in salted boiling water for twenty minutes and drain. Make cheese sauce (below). Put raw cabbage, spaghetti and sauce in a greased baking pan in layers, and cover with bread crumbs. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven.

Cheese Sauce

Melt butter, add flour and salt and blend well. Add hot milk and cook until thick. Add cheese and cook over a low fire until cheese is melted.

FOR FAMILY

ORANGE CREAM CUSTARD

2 egg yolks beaten
⅓ cup sugar
2 tbsps. flour
½ tsp. salt
1 cup orange juice (unstrained)
1 cup milk

Mix thoroughly together and cook in double boiler until thickened. Add 1 tsp. grated orange rind. Cool and turn into a serving dish over ½ cup orange slices. Chill. Cover with meringue made of 2 egg whites stiffly beaten with 4 tbsps. sugar. Decorate with additional orange slices.

Published by

THE 48,000 FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

The Cow Is The Best Judge of Pasture

By D. B. Johnstone-Wallace



Have you ever seen a cow grazing? This is a world's record cow in Columbia County grazing a pasture improved with superphosphate and close grazing. Notice the short leafy herbage and the wild white clover. She prefers this to uncut weathered hay.



These two Angus cows intently watched the photographer as he took this general view of Professor Hinman's pasture where the herbage is closely grazed by Angus cattle. This pasture is carrying twenty-five Angus cows, fifteen calves, and one bull on thirty acres. The cattle were turned out on May 6, and received no supplementary feed. The small picture at the top right shows a group of Niagara and Orleans County farmers inspecting the Angus cattle on Professor Hinman's pasture.

The circle directly above shows an untreated pasture plot. Note the thin sward of paint brush and grass with a trace of wild white clover. At the left, in the circle, we have a view of a plot treated with Superphosphate—500 pounds per acre in September, 1933. Note the good development of wild white clover and absence of paint brush.

MANY OF OUR DAIRYMEN are such keen judges of stock that when they walk over a pasture on which cows are grazing their eyes are only observing show points, such as the important problem of whether the tail end of a cow is cocked up half an inch too much, while what is happening at the nose end remains unnoticed. There are dairymen of long experience who apparently have never seen a cow grazing. This alone can account for the mismanaged pastures so often seen.

Lack of available phosphorus in the soil and bad grazing management are the two outstanding causes of trouble with our pastures that dwarf into insignificance all others. As far as the problem of phosphorus supply is concerned, this resolves itself into the application of a sufficient quantity of available phosphorus at the lowest possible cost. At present there is no doubt what this means. *It means an application of 500 to 800 pounds of superphosphate to the acre at intervals of 3 to 5 years.* September is the best month in which to make the application. In most cases plowing and seeding are unnecessary and the fertilizer should be applied to the existing sward by means of a lime sower.

Grazing management is a more difficult problem and it is so important that fertilization without good grazing management is likely to prove of no avail.

Your cows can teach you something about grazing management. Watch them graze. Notice how they enjoy short green leafy herbage and leave untouched the tall stemmy material and the rank growth near droppings. The herbage they eat contains frequently 20 to 30 percent of protein in the dry matter, compared with about 5 percent in what they leave untouched. Examine some of this ungrazed herbage and ask yourself whether you would like to rely on such material made into hay for winter feed.

In order to encourage you to go to so much trouble with your pastures, it may be necessary to give you a little more respect for them. One of our Cornell pasture plots last year yielded 4,086 pounds of dry matter to the acre with an

PASTURE MANAGEMENT IN A NUTSHELL

- 1... Stock improved pastures early before the period of most rapid growth occurs in May. This may be as early as the first week in May.
- 2... Never allow herbage to exceed an average of 4 inches in height or permit it to head out.
- 3... Divide the pasture area into 3 or 4 fields and graze alternately, if conditions permit.
- 4... Remove ungrazed herbage, if any, once or more during the grazing season by means of a mowing machine set to cut as low as possible.
- 5... On heavily stocked pastures, spread cattle droppings by means of a grass harrow or other implement once or more during the grazing season.

average protein content of 31.6 percent. This in comparison with purchased grain feed would be worth about \$70 an acre. Ask yourself whether you have any crop on the farm capable of yielding so much at so little cost, and think of any good reason why pasture should be confined to the poorest land on the farm.

The key to pasture improvement is wild white clover, that wonderful white flowered creeping clover that is to be found in nearly every pasture. We depend upon it for sward formation, for the supply of nitrogen required by the grasses, for improvement in palatability of the herbage and for maintaining the high feeding value of pasture. Success in pasture improvement is largely dependent upon the encouragement of this plant. Applications of superphosphate accompanied by good grazing management are the first essentials.

This is not a time when extravagance can be justified in pasture improvement or any other farming operation. The fertilizer treatment suggested will cost \$1 to \$2 an acre, a year. Make a start this fall on a small area of 1 acre or more, giving a sufficiently heavy application of superphosphate. Look for some result next May, further improvement next September, and still greater improvement the following year. Start by improving your best pasture land first and do not improve more than 1 acre of pasture for each cow in the herd. It is highly probable that you will be able to do without the remainder in a few years.

★ THE EDITORIAL PAGE ★

Processing Taxes

TAXES levied by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on food stuffs amounted to \$371,422,000 for the last fiscal year. What was left of this money after the vast army of AAA government employees was paid, went chiefly to western and southern farmers to pay them for reducing crops which should not have been reduced because of the drought.

The processing taxes are passed on to consumers, the majority of whom live in these northeastern States. These consumers who pay the processing taxes include all farmers who buy any taxed foods, and especially dairymen and poultrymen who purchase great quantities of feeds.

Even so, eastern farmers and city dwellers might tolerate the processing taxes as a necessary and temporary evil if they helped the distressed western and southern farmers. But they do not! What really happens is that the increased cost of taxed foods and clothes is rapidly decreasing the demand, thereby making the market situation worse than ever. Ask any housewife what she thinks about the astounding increases in pork prices, and she will tell you that she has stopped buying pork.

One of the fundamental causes of the great textile labor strike is the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Its activities so decreased the demand for cotton goods that the textile industry, which was well on the road to recovery, slowed up, discharged men, and tried to reduce wages.

When will the Agricultural Adjustment Administration learn to stop interfering with natural laws?

Master Farmers and Master Grangers

THE Hamptonburgh subordinate Grange, Orange County, N. Y., held a meeting on August 28th in honor of its 18 Past Masters who have served the organization since 1903.

Among the Past Masters present were John G. Thew, and C. Gregory Thew, brothers; Sanford P. Watkins, Master in 1903, and his son, J. Strong Watkins, Master in 1920; Daniel V. Farley, Master in 1904, and his son, E. Reynolds Farley, Master in 1918.

The Farleys also are both Master Farmers, the only father and son Master Farmers in New York State, and, so far as we know, in the United States.

A successful partnership in farming between father and son is always notable and commendable, and is especially remarkable when the father and son are both Master Farmers and Grange Past Masters.

From U. S. to Argentine in Five Days

IN company with fifteen other prominent newspaper men and airline officials, Mr. Gannett, chairman of the Board of *American Agriculturist*, recently made a trip in the new giant plane, *Brazilian Clipper*, from the United States to Argentine. Another prominent newspaper man in the party, one especially well known to the farmers of New York, was Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard.

The trip took just 5 days. This record shortened by 2 days the time of the regular aeroplane journey. It takes 18 days for the fastest steamship. The old Yankee clipper sailing vessels thought they were doing mighty well when they made this same journey in 80 days. What would their proud captains think now?

Mr. Gannett returned enthusiastic over the progress that has been made in aviation, and

with what it is doing in making one neighborhood of all the world.

"This great accomplishment," he said, "is only the beginning. We have been traveling in a luxurious pullman car on wings, in great comfort and without the slightest concern for our safety. The *Brazilian Clipper* could easily ply the ocean as a routine job in almost perfect safety. But even this wonderful flying ship will soon be outranked by larger and faster planes now in construction. In October one will be launched that will carry 54 passengers, a crew of 6, and tons of baggage and supplies. And so will go on the race for complete mastery of the air, which will be achieved as surely as man has conquered land and sea.

"Grasping these facts, one can appreciate to some extent what is in store for both North and South America as the result of bringing these countries so close together by means of transportation. Not only will trade and business be promoted, but there will come from it a better understanding of each other."

The Best "Snooper Cure"

WE had a good laugh a few days ago. We were visiting with a farmer friend when he was letting his cows out to pasture for the day. One of the cows had a contraption hitched to her neck and head, which certainly took the cake.

"What in the world is that?" we asked.

"That's my 'snooper cure,'" was the answer. "Before I put it on that cow, she couldn't be in a pasture an hour without breaking over the fence, but she has never been through since I hitched my invention to her."

Read Johnstone Wallace's article about pastures on page 3 of this issue, and we think you will agree that he has found the best of all "snooper cures."

C. R. White—A Tribute

By Dr. C. E. Ladd

CHARLES R. WHITE'S life was given to agriculture and to the public problems which concerned rural life. With his ability to lead people and to express himself clearly and forcibly on agricultural problems, he was naturally a supporter and a leader of farm organizations. He was a strong Granger all his life, past President of the State Vegetable Growers Association, a former officer of the Western New York Horticultural Society, President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and for seven years director of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

President White was an active and able champion of the changes and reforms which he believed would benefit agriculture and the nation. For forty years he gave consistent effort to the development of monetary reforms and before his death saw the nation adopt many of the changes which he had so ardently championed.

It is an interesting fact that Mr. White retired from public life at the age of fifty-eight, no doubt thinking that he had made his greatest contribution to agriculture. Four years later, as President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, he began a seven-year period of service which had far-reaching effects upon the agriculture of his State, and made him a figure of national importance in the public problems of agriculture.

C. R. White was an enthusiastic advocate of agricultural research. Few men saw so clearly the inter-dependence of science and practical experience in agriculture. He had a true appreciation of each and yet no misconceptions as to

the infallibility of either.

To those of us who knew President White well, his character will always be an inspiration. His enthusiasm and his optimism never failed no matter how discouraged his colleagues might become. Kindly and tolerant in his judgment of others he was never resentful of a criticism of himself. He seldom spoke ill of any man; he never looked backwards; he accumulated years of experience but never lost the enthusiasm, the optimism, the progressiveness of youth.

After sixty-nine years of action, of accomplishment, of keen enjoyment of life, of service to his county, his state and his nation, he died as he would have preferred—in the harness, working hard, active to within a week of death.

Apples for the Boys and Girls

IT is not so many years ago since almost any northeastern farmer could bring a pan of good home grown apples out of the cellar on a winter's evening. Many farmers even had enough apples to sell some nearly every fall.

Something fine in country life is being lost with the rapid disappearance of the family orchard, caused by the great increase in insect pests and diseases. In visiting about this with a friend the other day, he suggested that every farmer ought to set out a few young apple trees just for the boys and girls. Few commercial apple growers will agree with this, for they claim, with some reason, that the small orchards are neglected and become breeding places for diseases and insects. We mentioned this to our friend but he still insisted that it is possible to have at least a few good apples on most farms, and that children of this and coming generations have a right to this inheritance.

Future in Good Hands

IN New York State during the last school year there were 203 high schools having agricultural departments, with more than 7,000 boys receiving organized scientific training in farming. The enrollment has trebled in five years. The whole movement is only about 20 years old.

This success of vocational teaching in the high school is the best answer to those educators who claim that no one can be rightly educated without spending years in the study of higher mathematics and of the dead languages which never have any practical application.

No one who knows about the work of these thousands of boys and girls in agriculture and home economics courses in the high schools and of the work of the 4-H clubs can be very discouraged about the future of farming. They will do a better job in farming and living than we have done.

Eastman's Chestnut

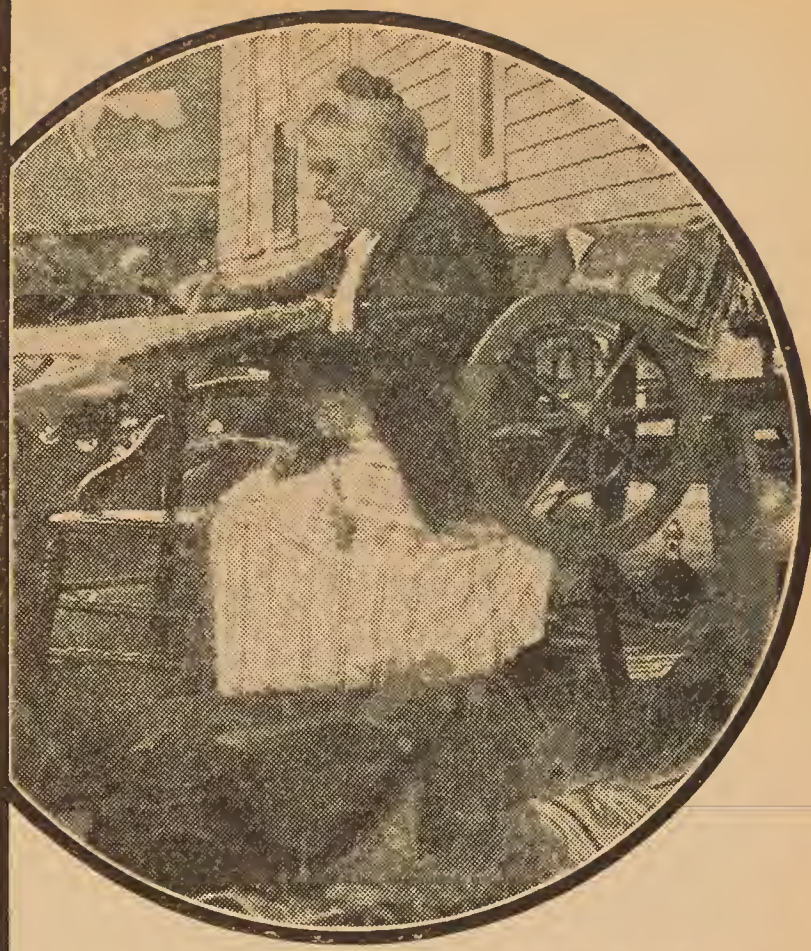
I WAS riding with a friend the other day through Monticello, a little town in Maine, and remarked about the station being so far away from the village.

"You're like the traveling salesman who was here last winter," said my friend. "He got up on one of those bitter mornings when the temperature is 50° below zero, and began growling about having to travel so far in the cold from the hotel to the station.

"What the heck is the big idea anyway," he complained, "putting the depot away down there in the woods?"

"That's a problem," said the hotel keeper, "to which we have given a lot of study. All of us up here have thought a lot about it, but finally decided to have the station on the railroad!"

Another Tale of ACADIA



In many modern Acadian homes, the household arts are practised as they were in Evangeline's time.

PHOTOS ON THIS PAGE BY EWING GALLOWAY.

In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand-Pre
Lay in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretched to the eastward,
Giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without number.

* * * * *

West and south there were fields of flax, and orchards and cornfields
Spreading afar and unfenced o'er the plain;

* * * * *

There, in the midst of its farms, reposed the Acadian village.
Strongly built were the houses, with frames of oak and of hemlock.

* * * * *

Matrons and maidens sat in snow-white caps and in kirtles
Scarlet and blue and green, with distaffs spinning the golden
Flax for the gossiping looms, whose noisy shuttles within doors
Mingled their sound with the whirr of the wheels and the songs of the maidens.

* * * * *

Thus dwelt together in love these simple Acadian farmers, —
Dwelt in the love of God and of man. Alike they were free from
Fear, that reigns with the tyrant, and envy, the vice of republics;
Neither locks had they to their doors, nor bars to their windows;
But their dwellings were open as day and the hearts of the owners;
There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in abundance.

A VISIT WITH EDITOR ED

ALL OF YOU are familiar with Longfellow's sad story *Evangeline, A Tale of Acadia*, from which the above verses are taken. You will recall that when the English and French were fighting one of their numerous wars during the 18th Century, Great Britain decided suddenly to remove all of the inhabitants of Acadia and scatter them in other countries, on the ground that they were traitorously plotting with the French.

Statue of Evangeline at Grand-Pre, with a replica of the old Acadian church in the background. The happy couple in the circle above are sugaring sap as it was done long ago. Maple sugar is still the chief source of sweets with many present day Acadians.

According to Longfellow's story, many of the Acadians were transported to Louisiana, where there were already many French settlers. Therefore, it was a surprise to me to learn last month when I was in Maine that there were also many Acadians who fled from their home country and settled in the upper part of the St. John's Valley, in what is now Aroostook County, northern Maine.

Last time I told you something about the great potato industry of Aroostook County, where in one county there are grown more potatoes than in any whole State in the Union.

Now I would like to tell you about the farm folks who grow those potatoes.

It was my privilege to ride for a while with a friend whose grandmother's grandfather was driven from Acadia at the same time as were Evangeline and her lover. With him I rode through the land of his people in the St. John's Valley and visited French homes and talked with the descendants of the Acadians. The day I was there was a holiday, in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the coming of the Acadians into the upper St. John's River Valley. These people, who were forced from their homeland about 184 years ago, tried first to make a new settlement on the present site of Fredericktown, New Brunswick. A little over thirty years later, they abandoned this settlement to the Royalists and, for the second time, sought a land of refuge, going into the St. John's Valley and settling on its broad lands above Grand Falls. Here they have lived with a moderate degree of prosperity and contentment ever since.

The descendants of the Acadians are an interesting and lovable people. They run to large families and the children whom I saw were fine healthy boys and girls. We called on Alphonse Guy, of Fort Kent, Maine, who has a family of ten chil- (Turn to Page 22)





OUT ON A LIMB... BY FRANK APP

The Leopard Moth Beautiful But Dangerous

THE HAZARDS of fruit growing become intensified with the addition of new pests and diseases. The leopard moth was introduced from Europe some time prior to 1879, when a living moth was reported found in a spider's web at Hoboken, New Jersey. By 1890 the moths were observed around electric lights at Orange, New Jersey. In 1894 it was found destroying the trees in Central Park, New York City. At the present time, leopard moth is distributed along the Atlantic Coast from New Jersey into New England. Like most insects, when first introduced it may become extremely destructive to many deciduous trees such as elm, ash, beech, birch, walnut, oak, chestnut, poplar, maple, tulip tree, dogwood, willow, privet, lilac, honey-suckle and fruit trees, the latter include apple, pear and plum.

During the past few years I have seen some orchards so badly damaged that the orchard appears to have little value left. Unless a grower recognizes the infestation of leopard moth in its initial stages and takes the proper steps for control, the damage is apt to be quite serious.

Living Habits and Appearance

The adult moth has a striking appearance of a whitish color blotched and spotted with blue and black. They have a wing spread of two to three inches. The female is larger than the male. A single moth will lay four to eight hundred eggs in the crevices of the bark. These hatch in about ten days. The young larva tend to travel towards the top of the tree and begin working in the twigs and smaller limbs. As they grow larger they sometimes leave one burrow and start another in some other part of the tree. These worms require two to three years before they complete their growth, at which time they are about one-quarter inch in diameter and two inches long. They are pinkish or yellowish white in color and have numerous dark brown spots on their body.

The worms bore into the cambium or bark layer, in the center of the small twigs. Frequently these twigs will die between the injured places; oftentimes they will break off during a storm. Broken twigs under a tree may be the first evidence of an attack. Usually one can find borings on the ground underneath the twigs, which have the appearance of sawdust. They usually enter on the under side of the branches. Feeding usually begins with the growth of the tree in the spring and continues throughout the year until about the time when the trees shed their leaves. They tunnel their holes along the limbs, shove out the borings, and sometimes cover the holes with silken webs to keep out enemies. They, at times, will make a cavity in the cambium layer several inches in diameter, and extend their tunnel upward and around the trunk of the limb.

The moths never fly very far and because of that they spread slowly. They deposit their eggs singly and sometimes in groups of three or four.

There is no satisfactory control from spraying. The moth emerges throughout the growing season of the orchard. Eggs are being laid and hatched continuously. There is no general emergence as there is in codling moth. We follow the practice of going through the orchard several times a year, during the growing season, and kill the larva in the burrows with a pointed twig or wire. This seems like a tedious operation, and it

Some times this is very important if it becomes so severe as to spoil the finish and throw too many apples in number twos or culls instead of ones and fancies.

It seems difficult to determine the cause of russetting. Some varieties of apples are much more susceptible than others. The old Golden Russet is an outstanding example, in which russet-

When examining the apples for russetting it is important that we do not confuse russetting due to weather conditions instead of sprays or spraying. Low temperatures, oftentimes accompanied by frost, and high humidity frequently cause russetting. These sometimes are evident through frost rings or tear stains. Sometimes weather russetting takes the form of veining. Again the russetting from weather is usually more severe on orchards situated so as to have poor air drainage. If russetting occurs in the depressions or low spots in the orchard and not on the hill or high spots, it probably is not due to spraying. But when we have russetting on the high as well as the low spots it probably is due, in part at least, to the spraying. This may be the type of spray used or it may be the manner in which it is applied. When we can use very fine nozzles so as to float a mist into the trees we seldom have any injury from spraying. However, sometimes it is necessary to force the spray into the tree against the wind. This is apt to cause some russetting.

* * *

Putting Color on Apples

So long as the consumer purchases by attractive appearance, as well as by flavor, we must pay attention to the finish of our fruit when placed on the market. We have considerable difficulty to put the high color on our fruit along the Atlantic Coast. High finish of color requires cool nights and sunny days. These conditions are best approached for orchards on the higher elevations. In order to get finish and color on our McIntosh we pick them when about forty per cent obtain a tinge of color. They are laid under the trees, on the north side on salt hay, so that the sun will not scald them. In about a week's time they color up with a high finish when they can be packed ready for the market. In this manner we need to make but one picking and find it more economical in labor than if we allow the apples to color on the tree and pick every two or three days, to avoid loss from dropping. This system is quite satisfactory when the apples are to be marketed direct from the packing table.

* * *

Spray Residues

I find a feature article on "Spray Residues" in the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sunday morning August 19th, pertaining to the work of the federal department in Philadelphia. The article quotes Dr. Brinton as advising the local housewives to thoroughly cleanse fruits and vegetables before preparing them for eating. To one who reads the article hastily, the impression might be given that all fruits and vegetables are dangerous because of the way they are produced by the grower. I think this is unfortunate publicity because I believe it reacts against the consumption of fruits and vegetables. Furthermore, I do not think it quite represents the true situation. Most of our vegetables placed on the market by the grower, are trimmed and washed by

(Continued on Page 27)



Lima beans are one of the few vegetable crops that brought a good price this year. Heavy rainfall made a light set. Thus weather again controlled production.

is. However, our men prune the suckers and at the same time hunt for leopard moth. We find they are more apt to find the moth when the work is associated with the pruning of the suckers than if they go through the orchard and look for moth alone. Usually we find the infestation occurs in spots only. These are located near some deciduous trees adjacent to the orchard. The grubs can also be killed in the burrows by injecting carbon bisulphide with an oil can. The opening of the burrow must be closed with putty or some similar substance, to prevent the fumes from escaping. These spots should again be carefully checked and hunted out in the winter when the trees are again pruned. We feel this pest can be held in check, if not eliminated without great expense when handled in this manner.

* * *

Why Do Apples Russet?

As we begin to harvest and pack our fall and winter fruit, I watch the proportion that is injured by russetting.

ing was accepted as a characteristic in this variety and not a blemish. On the other hand some varieties russet only because of some unfriendly influence. Ben Davis, Gano, Baldwin, Golden Delicious, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, and Cortland are usually subject to some russetting. Rhode Island Greening and Stayman Winesap are less susceptible, while Rome Beauty, Red Delicious and McIntosh are most resistant. For the first group it is necessary to establish a spraying practice that will not injure by russetting. Bordeaux mixture when applied to these varieties may cause serious damage. Some of the more recently prepared Bordeauxs are recognized as a substitute for the regular Bordeaux spray for these particular varieties. I find, however, that one which was believed safe, is causing some russetting this year. On the other hand, for those orchards that are subject to Brooks Spot, it is essential to use a Bordeaux spray for its control even though some russetting takes place.

30 Cows . . . \$2,524 Profit!

On a herd of 30 cows, a profit of \$2524.00 over feed cost for the year . . . no costly cow troubles! These are the facts and figures you'll hear about at the dairy farm of H. F. Salhoff, Fredonia, N. Y., where the herd has been on the Purina Cow Plan the last two years. Fifteen head of the herd are two-year olds, but at no time has there been a sign of udder trouble or retained afterbirth. The extra profit on the herd and the freedom from costly cow troubles are the things that prompt this dairy farm to say to you, "follow the Purina Cow Plan and make more money on your cows."

18,383 lbs. Milk—624.7 lbs. Fat!

For the last four years, the Holstein herd of the Quonquont Stock Farm, Whately, Mass., shows a yearly average of 18,383 lbs. of milk and 624.7 lbs. of fat. Lady Echo Lyons Tehee heads the list with 26,858.7 lbs. of milk and 885.4 lbs. of fat for the year. The herd led Massachusetts for number of cows on the honor list of the country. All the cows of this herd are on the year around Purina Cow Plan to keep down cow troubles and to step profitable milk production!

Profits Grow Year by Year!

To get a good understanding of what the Purina Cow Plan can do in building up a cow's profit year after year, look at the figures on the herd of the Mapleshade Farm, Housatonic, Mass., as given out by the Berkshire Cow Testing Association:

Year	No Cows	Val. Milk above Feed Cost	Feed Cost 100 lbs. Milk
1928	24	447.84	1.78
1929	25	355.75	1.94
1930	25	764.53	1.61
1931	24	806.45	1.41
1932	25	723.51	1.08
1933	26	548.53	1.17
1934	26	728.56	1.03

The figures for each year are for the month of April so as to give a fair comparison.

Troubles Down . . . Production Up!

Breeding troubles and other costly cow troubles prompted W. H. Havens & Sons, Manlius, N. Y., what they say: "We followed the Purina Cow Plan and got rid of our cow troubles. Later, we changed to other feeds and our troubles came back. We then started on the Purina Cow Plan again, and the next twenty-five cows cleaned, bags were in good condition and we got larger calves." This farm not only eliminated costly cow troubles from its herd but stepped up milk production and net profit by putting the herd on the Purina Cow Plan!

Figures that Talk!

The production figures on the Guernsey herd of the Sheldegren Farm, Greenfield, Mass., bring out what cows can do on the year around Purina Cow Plan. The 1933 herd average on these Guernseys in the Cow Testing Association was 9980 lbs. of milk and 484 lbs. of fat. Among the outstanding records is that Sheldegren Edna in Class A, showing 15,200 lbs. of milk and 845 lbs. of fat. Sheldegren Cora in Class AA made 15,400 lbs. of milk and 825 lbs. of fat. All of these records made with the cows on the Purina Cow Plan, which gives a cow what she needs to fit and do her best!

1000 lbs. More Milk per Cow

Drop in at the dairy farm of M. J. Jewett & Sons, Chafee, N. Y., and you'll see and hear definite things that will make you a firm believer in following the Purina Cow Plan. You'll see 70 cows in marvelous condition. You'll hear how the herd average was stepped up more than 1000 pounds the first year the herd was on the Purina Cow Plan. You'll hear, too, how the feeding plan keeps up a cow's reserve to ward off cow troubles. You'll be satisfied with what you see and hear that the secret of profitable cows is to be found in the Purina Cow Plan of handling the herd on a year around basis.

Good Condition; Good

Glynwood's Primrose No. 29, prize cup in triple letter division, New York by making 151.63% R. requirements. This herd on the Purina Cow Plan.

Glynwood Farm, Cold Spring, N. Y.

11,548 lbs. Highest Herd in Value of product

Jaco, Budd L.

le . . . More Milk

the Estate of Albert Ma, Mass., has been on the Purina Cow Plan. The cows are making a profitable production. The herd is free of cow troubles.

100 Cows on Purina Plan

Regular breeding . . . no udder trouble . . . no afterbirth retained more than five hours . . . since this herd of 100 Guernseys were put on the Purina Cow Plan.

John Roerig Guernsey Farm, Round Lake, N. Y.

\$240 Net Profit!

Purina Cow Plan at the St. Lawrence County, N. Y., shows its real worth in a month, the figures on the herd show a net profit of \$240.00 over feed costs which include pasture, labor

Profit Up \$44.8

The change to the Purina Cow Plan shows an increase in profitable milk of \$44.85 profit a month

Geo. E. Littleton

I DARE YOU!

To My Friends:

A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE

I TOLD YOU something in my last message of the great gathering I attended in Chicago where doctors, writers, and scientists pulled back the curtains of the future. Let me continue:

Mr. M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, said that discoverers are still sailing uncharted seas. "The principal asset in radio is still the unknown," said Owen D. Young in 1920. Progress since then has been astonishing. Big Ben in London crashes its thunderous gong through the American air as if it were here in the States. Admiral Byrd sends his thrilling messages from Little America. Tiny radio pens, sketching drawings and words from distant lands, dart across the paper. Soon we may turn on a facsimile receiver when retiring and in the morning the paper tape will tell the story of what flashed through the sky while we slept. Then ahead there is television, the romance of seeing by radio—sound and sight combined to enable man to hear and see to the ends of the earth.

Another good friend spoke; Carl R. Gray, President of the Union Pacific Railroad. Higher speed with safety. Aluminum, streamline trains darting across the continent in one day less than now. Air-cooled trains. No dust. No dirt. Note the vivid contrast between the Union Pacific train of the sixties and the motor streamline train of today, now on the Exposition grounds. As I was personally conducted through this train by Mr. Gray, I caught a far-reaching view of the progress of railroads in the days ahead.

At this moment Lowell Thomas said that he would radio a message to a plane somewhere up in the air over Chicago. Almost like a flash the answer came back to the questions he asked. Then he said he wanted to talk to that specially equipped General Motors car which was traveling somewhere on Chicago's busy streets. Replies came back almost instantly. Progress at a standstill? Never.

Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin, thrilled his hearers. The American spirit faces the future with high expectancy, he said. Always the American has been a man of faith. Always he has scorned the suggestion of surrender in the face of difficulties. He has scorned the program of lesser output at higher prices, of subsidizing the inefficient, of increasing welfare by destroying wealth. Instead, our business has been and still is to find a way to manage plenty and to make more goods at lower prices. Our ancestors fought valiantly through the centuries to conquer famine. After sweat of the bodies of past generations has brought us out of scarcity into plenty, are we to confess that we are incapable of managing plenty?

Finally "Boss" Charles F. Kettering, Research Vice President of General Motors, put on the capstone. "The ultimate of all industry, science, government, and sociology is for a better life. A better life made up of a better everything. We must not get so absorbed in environment that we miss the objective. Let's break loose another chunk from the unknown and march forward."

"How do YOU stand in relationship to the future? If you lack imagination or the ability to penetrate into the future, what are you going to do about it? If nothing, then stand aside and let a good man take your place. Find out what's wrong and fix it. Have an eternal belief that you are right and go ahead. Failure is a common thing. If we gave up the principle every time the experiment failed, we would accomplish nothing. If common sense dictates that our objectives are sound, we must keep failing and learning, and failing again until the objective is obtained."

Now, having shared the spirit of this great gathering, how in heaven's name can any of us help from putting on our Creative clothes and going out to do bigger things than we have ever done in our lives?

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

PROOF!

ASK ANY of these New York or New England dairymen! You'll get from them quick confirmation that their herds on the Purina Cow Plan have done the things shown in the above records. From dairyman to dairyman the good word is spreading today—"The Purina Cow Plan makes cows more profitable!" And the reason is simply that this plan of handling and feeding creates in the cow the correct condition to do her best . . . gives her the reserve and resistance to ward off cow troubles and milk at her best through the entire production cycle.

Put your cows on the Purina Cow Plan and learn what a profitable difference you can bring about in your own herd. See your nearest Purina dealer today.

PURINA MILLS,
Buffalo, N. Y.



"NEVER SAW SUCH A SUDSY BAR SOAP AS THIS NEW P AND G,"

SAYS MRS. ROSS COCHRAN
OF THORNVILLE, OHIO



"I guess I'm the world's champion booster for new P AND G Soap," laughs Mrs. Cochran, "but look at the rubbing it saves me! Those grand P AND G suds actually soaked this shirt white as snow!"

Here is Mrs. Cochran again, with two of her children—James and Martha. Isn't Mrs. Cochran's maroon-and-white dress crisp-looking? "I've put it through P AND G suds every week since last Christmas," she says, "and the color is still like new."

If Mrs. Cochran reads this I hope she's forgiven me for dropping in on her right in the middle of house-cleaning. But I was after a good P AND G story and that tidy cream-colored house fairly shouted P AND G!

I found Mrs. Cochran out in the barn, shaking piles of snowy feathers into fresh pillow-ticking.

"Do you mind telling me what laundry soap you use?" I asked in my best "investigating" manner.

"Why, P AND G Naphtha—I've used it for years," smiled sweet-faced Mrs. Cochran. "Why? Because it's so rich and sudsy that it takes dirt out faster and gets clothes cleaner than any soap I've ever tried!"

"Good!" said I. "Have you used the new big bar?"

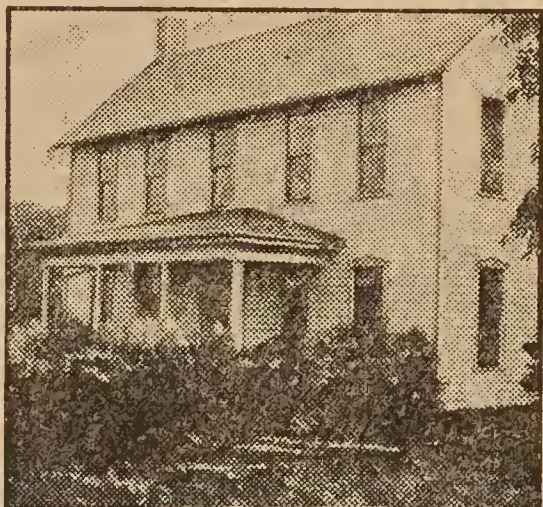
"Have I!" exclaimed Mrs. Cochran. "Let me tell you something. Ordinarily my washing is plenty big, with my husband and three children to wash for, but this week it was enormous! House-cleaning, you know. Besides the regular things, I did two pillow-ticks, one heavy Navajo blanket and one crocheted rag rug. That's a lot of dirty work for one bar of soap. Lucky that big bar lasts and lasts!"

"I use P AND G for dishes, too," Mrs. Cochran informed me. "Some

soaps aggravate my skin and leave my hands so shriveled-up they actually hurt. But not this new P AND G—it's so wonderfully sudsy that it keeps my hands in fine condition."

Everywhere I go I find farm women enthusing over this new big sudsy bar of P AND G White Naphtha Soap. It's so fine and solid—it doesn't harden up or get stale. But remember this—in spite of P AND G's finer ingredients it costs as little or less than ordinary soaps. Stock up with 10 or 12 bars today and get new P AND G's help in your dishpan and washtub!

HELEN NUFFORT



The Cochran farmhouse, cool and shady, even on a hot afternoon. To the left (just out of sight) is a rock garden colorful with iris. It's 12-year-old Martha's special pride and joy.



P AND G, the White Naphtha Soap

"Skeff's" Farm Notes

"CHARLES R. WHITE is gone, but his spirit continues among those who worked with him. I can offer no eulogy for him; he wrote his own eulogy in deeds."

So said Rev. Roy E. Gamble at the simple funeral rites conducted for the late president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at his home near Ionia, Ontario County.



L. B. Skeffington

Mr. White succumbed at Albany one week after he suffered a paralytic stroke. Literally, he died in harness, much as in life he gave most of his time to the interests of agriculture. He had gone to Albany to attend a meeting of the State Planning Commission. He planned to remain over until the next day to confer with Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin concerning the new industrial exhibit building at the State Fair. He was found unconscious in his hotel room.

President Roosevelt and other Prominent Men Honor Mr. White.

President Roosevelt joined in honoring the memory of Mr. White. He wired to Mrs. White: "I am distressed to learn of the death of my old friend. Mrs. Roosevelt joins me in sending deepest sympathy to you and yours."

Governor Lehman expressed his tribute in a telegram reading: "Mr. White merited the universal confidence reposed in him. During my years in public service I found his willing and intelligent cooperation of great value to State officials and to the people of the State."

Upon his return from South America, Frank E. Gannett, publisher of The Gannett Newspapers and *American Agriculturist*, wrote Mrs. White of his sorrow. "We have so few leaders of the character and ability of Charles R. White that we can ill afford to lose him," he said. "Anyone familiar with agricultural and civic matters in New York during the past generation has known how great a contribution he has made to sound public thinking and constructive action. He had the rare combination of abstract vision and wisdom in concrete proposals."

Funeral Largely Attended

To the funeral came Edward A. O'Neal of Montgomery, Ala., president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Commissioner Baldwin, Thomas H. Munro, president, and other members of the State Council of Agriculture and Markets; a delegation from Cornell University headed by Dean Carl E. Ladd, and officers of all the state farm organizations.

Among those present were Judge Harlan Rippey, member of the State Tax Commission, of which Mr. White was vice president; Roland B. Woodward, executive vice president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. White had been Community Council chairman; Webster J. Birdsall, director of the State Bureau of Markets, who served under Mr. White years ago when the latter was director of the former Bureau of Co-operative Associations; E. Victor Underwood, secretary-treasurer of the G. L. F., who served as secretary of the Farm Bureau Federation under Mr. White, and Fred J. Freestone, master of the State Grange and chairman of the Conference Board of New York Farm Organizations, an office held by Mr. White for several years.

American Agriculturist was represented by Jared Van Wagenen and L. B. Skeffington of its editorial staff.

At the State Fair Mr. White's place on the speaking program was devoted to a memorial service for him. Herbert P. King, of Trumansburg, director of the Farm Bureau Federation and vice president of the State Horticultural Society, presided. He introduced Peter G. Ten Eyck, who preceded Mr. White as Federation president. A tribute to Mr. White's life and work in behalf of agriculture was voiced by Dean Ladd.

* * *

Tomatoes Ripen Slowly

The canning crops season in Western New York has been a difficult one for growers and packers. Just now tomatoes are being delivered, but at this writing the prayer is for warm weather. Early in the season black rot developed in the stem ends due to dry weather, but rains more recently have given the vines a lot of good sized sound fruit.

With a price of \$14 per ton, reported to be the highest outside of New Jersey, growers were ready to harvest. Then cool weather set in and the fruit ripened so slowly that the haulage to plants was far less than had been expected. Warm weather early in September was the prayer of both growers and canners.

The outlook was that the price of tomatoes would hold up, because of scarcity of the fruit in many sections of the country. With less than normal packs in some other lines, notably spinach and peas, canners have not been disposed to sell their pack. The pack of corn has proved far more satisfactory than was expected earlier in the season. But prices should hold up in view of smaller crops in the West. The pack of wax and refugee beans has been good.

The shortage of peaches has resulted in some high prices. Ohio fruit has been sold at \$2.25 per bushel wholesale. The other day in a retail store I saw some nice Crawfords marked \$3.75 per bushel. These prices and the scarcity mean that housewives will turn to other products, all of which should stiffen the apple market in view of the reports which, state and national crops show, is far below recent years.

* * *

Briefs

Rains Help Pastures—Recent rains upstate have lessened the scarcity of fodder. Pastures have turned green after showing brown over a prolonged period. In many instances corn that a few weeks ago looked hopeless has showed good growth. Late cuttings of alfalfa, millet and soybeans have been good. Conditions are far from being what farmers would wish, but at least it has rained again.

Back to School—The Orleans County Farm Bureau has granted Elton R. Wagner, County Agent, a year's leave of absence to return to Cornell University for special studies. He has been county agent for four years. Ralph D. Morgan has moved up to acting County Agent and A. J. Nichols will assist Morgan.

Champion Judge—Ivan Miller, Mendon 4-H Club member, won first prize in the international vegetable judging contest at Toronto, sponsored by the American Vegetable Growers' Association. Miller has worked under Elmer B. Fuller, Monroe County junior extension agent.

For Rural Beauty—A plea to rural assessors not to boost taxes on farmers because they improve the appearance.

(Continued on Page 19)

IN BUYING FARM TRUCKS

money talks

... that's why the largest selling farm truck
is the one with

**LOW
PURCHASE
PRICE**

**LOW
OPERATING
COST**

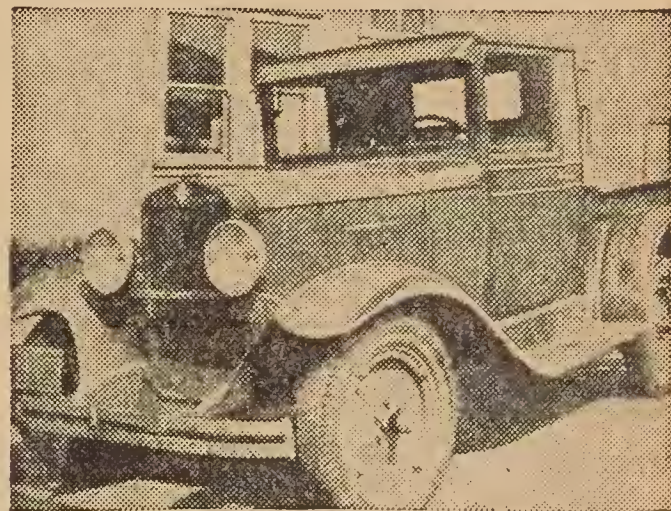
**LOW
UPKEEP
COST**

The big, sturdy Chevrolet is every inch and every pound a truck, from the rugged rear axle to the special truck-type engine. It doesn't take time out for servicing when you need it most. It easily hauls capacity loads at high speed and will keep on doing it for years. And, in addition, it is famous wherever trucks are used for its very low operating and upkeep costs. You can check these statements with anyone who owns a Chevrolet truck. And the more owners you talk to, the more convinced you will be that the truck for you is this low-priced valve-in-head six.

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

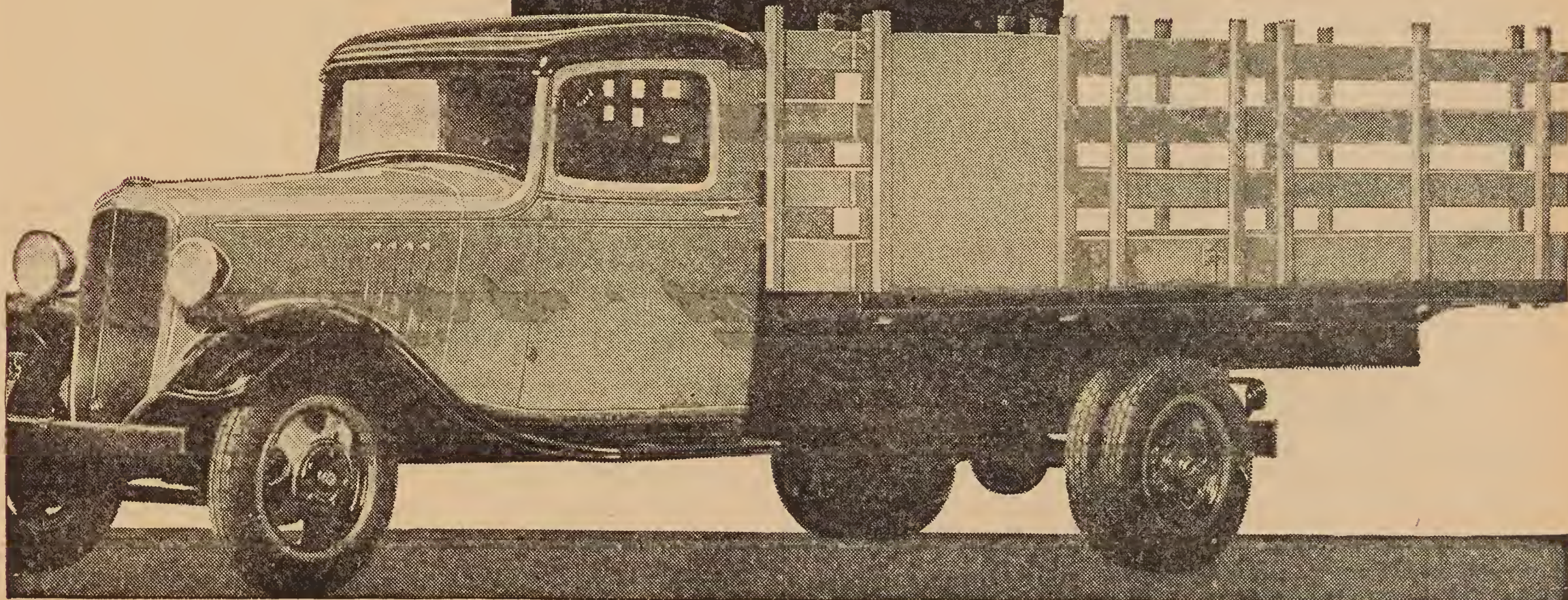
*Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy
G. M. A. C. terms. A General Motors Value*

THE SIX-CYLINDER VALVE-IN-HEAD CHEVROLET



145,000 ECONOMICAL MILES

Giammona Bros. of Pittsburg, Cal., just bought a new Chevrolet pick-up, and here's why: "Our last Chevrolet traveled 145,000 miles. Three valve grindings were all the mechanical work it was necessary to do."



SURE...

cars might run on kerosene

BUT HOW?



YOU HEAR it said that "this car will run on any kind of gasoline." Sure it will. It might run on kerosene—but it would knock its head off.

No car can be better than its gasoline. The better the gasoline you put INTO a car, the better the performance you'll get OUT of it.

Ethyl Gasoline gives you the best performance of your motor every minute and every mile.

And remember this: whether your car cost \$500 or \$5000, it's sound economy to get the most out of your investment. The few extra pennies Ethyl costs are more than offset by the savings on car upkeep and the extra pleasure you get from driving with the world's quality fuel! Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.



Ethyl contains sufficient lead (tetraethyl) to make it the world's quality motor fuel.

NEXT TIME GET ETHYL

Northeastern Slants on the FARM NEWS

American Liberty League--What Kind of Bird?

This newly hatched organization ("ALL" for short) is causing a lot of gabblement in the national barnyard. No one seems certain whether the new bird is a gilded rooster and a real rival to the NRA eagle, or just a plain ugly duckling. No wonder, for its parentage is certainly surprising, composed of many able, high-minded citizens, both Democrats and Republicans, formerly bitter opponents. A common cause, as well as politics, sometimes makes strange bedfellows.

HERE ARE THE HATCHERS:

Jouett Shouse gets the credit for starting the League. Comes from Kansas and was former Chairman of the Democrat National Committee. Active in fighting prohibition. Fought Roosevelt at National Convention, and got licked for position of chairman of that convention, to which precedent entitled him.

John W. Davis, ultra-conservative Democrat, nominee for President 1924; counsel for Morgan and other tippybobs.

Alfred E. Smith, former New York State Governor; Democratic candidate for President; Democratic liberal when he runs his own show, but not when Roosevelt runs it.

James W. Wadsworth, former United States Senator from New York, now member of the House of Representatives, ultra-conservative Republican.

Nathan L. Miller, "economy Governor" of New York, 1921-23, now chief lawyer for steel trust. Republican.

Irene Dupont, industrialist, usually Republican, but voted for Roosevelt.

GETS LAUGHS AND PRAISE:

Announcement of organization of League, and especially of its prominent leaders, was front-page news. It made emphatic claims for non-partisanship, but New Dealers, led by President

Roosevelt, were critical and skeptical. The President said with a roar of laughter that according to newspapers Wall Street regarded League as an answer to prayer. The President intimated that League's fundamental purpose was worship of property.

Secretary of Interior Ickes said he welcomed League as the beginning of a division of political parties and real issues, with progressives lined up on one side, and the conservatives on the other.

Thousands of non-partisan citizens look with hope upon the League as a possible curb on unsafe experiments and policies of the New Deal. Most of its purposes, as stated, will meet approval of Northeastern farmers.

Probably both New Dealers and Old Dealers will eventually have TO EAT SOME CROW. Right policy lies somewhere between in the middle of the road. Many believe ultra-conservative property worshippers about wrecked this country. They say Nation was surely going to the devil on horseback when Roosevelt got astride. All good citizens approve curb on tippybob system, which permits practically all wealth to be controlled by a few men. Neither will they permit reaction to New Deal policies to swing so far to the right as to give the old system full sway again. Also, Liberty League leaders are strong "sound dollar" (dishonest dollar) men, utterly opposed to reflation or any other honest adjustment of monetary system. Farmers demand monetary reform.

On other hand, agriculture cannot go along with regimentation policies of AAA and certain ones of NRA. Best hope is that League will develop into a strong organization, because from two extremes represented by New Dealers in Administration, and Old Dealers in League, people themselves will eventually choose commonsense middle-of-the-road policy.

Farmers Will Not Always Pay the Freight

Freight Rate Raises, estimated to increase revenue by \$170,000,000, are being asked of Interstate Commerce Commission by railroads. Increases are on miscellaneous commodities including milk products, but rates on grain and grain products in Northeast would remain same.

Arguments for Raising Rates, as presented by the railroads, are:

Higher wages and higher prices for materials and supplies, totaling \$293,000,000 annually. Such increases mostly due to government's labor and NRA policies. Railroads have just cause for complaint because of constantly increasing taxes. Next to agriculture, railroads are the most heavily taxed industry. In general, farmers need to take sympathetic position on railroads. They

render necessary service for which there is yet no adequate substitute.

THE FARMER WILL BALK:

Yet it is hard to be sympathetic because of non-progressive railroad leadership which never seems to meet change with change until forced. Present demand for increased rates good example of bad leadership. If granted, the farmer pays the freight as usual if he uses the railroads; only this time he won't! Agriculture and other business will turn more than ever to trucks and to water transportation, and the railroads, instead of increasing revenue, will find themselves worse off than ever. Read Babcock (September 1st issue) on the proposed freight increases on superphosphate.

Union Orders Textile Strike

Two hundred thousand cotton textile workers of United States walked off their job on September 1st. Another 300,000 affiliated workers (silk, rayon and wool) may join.

DEMANDS MADE:

1. Thirty-hour week at same pay.
2. Limit number of machines per worker.
3. Recognition of labor union (United

Textile Workers affiliated with American Federation of Labor).

CHIEF CAUSES:

Much responsibility for this and other serious labor disturbances rests squarely on government, which is supporting the organization of labor unions.

Textile business was first great industry to get well started on road to recovery. Its leaders fully cooperated

on every code. Its business was hampered by activities of AAA, with its processing taxes on cotton goods which increased price and lowered demand. Government has already promised through the Relief Administration to feed every striker in need, while the rest of us, especially here in the Northeast, pay the taxes which help to keep going these strikes which work against our own interest and welfare. Farmers

have no sympathy with the great combines of capital which oppress labor and the rest of us. Neither is there any hope of being any better off under the combination of labor unions, which too often are led by foreign agitators. Looks like the upper and nether millstone, organized labor on one side, capital combinations on the other, with the rest of us for grist. Who owns America, anyway?

Heads I Win--Tails You Lose

Government Loans on Corn have been extended from September 1st to January 1st, 1935. Loans are 45 cents a bushel. Corn is put under government seal where nothing but the rats can touch it except by bureaucratic consent. If a farmer wishes to feed his corn, he can do so by paying the government 47 cents a bushel for amount he seeks to release. On August 21st, another government loan on cotton was authorized by the President at 12 cents a pound. Last year's loan was 10 cents a pound.

These loans on crops are, in effect, price fixing. The government takes risk if market goes below loan; grower gets profit if it goes above. Loans are hand-

led by government's Commodity Credit Corporation and funds made available by Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Administration leaders hollered about Federal Farm Board purchasing and handling farm products; yet government now has under its own seal, controlled by its own loans, 186,000,000 bushels of corn.

Government crop loan policy is sectional favoritism operating to grave disadvantage of every dairyman and poultry feeder in the Northeast. If fair for cotton, wheat and corn farmers for AAA to set minimum price, why not for dairymen, poultrymen, vegetable growers and all the rest? Unsound, uneconomic, and unfair.

Fall Clothes For NRA

Last February Eldred Crushed Stone Company, of Illinois, small concern, asked NRA for permission to continue operations at 25c an hour for labor, instead of 40c fixed by code. Nearby farmers and others were willing and anxious to work. Decision was finally favorable, but only after plant had stood idle and people out of work for seven long months.

NRA officials are working on a new program which may include the following features:

1. Elimination of price fixing and restoration of open competition. Exception: price fixing devices for emergencies.
2. Termination of competition for natural resource industries with government supervision of monopolies classed as public utilities.

3. Creation of a permanent, long range public works system, flexible enough to expand or contract as the labor situation justifies.

4. A new federal statute to cover maximum hours and maximum wages.

5. Representation of the public on code committees.

Business credits NRA with having done much good work. Most business wishes it to continue but on simpler basis, because no group of men is smart enough to make rules covering every detail in every business.

What the NRA and AAA are doing to vegetable growers in increasing their costs of production without helping any on market prices is good example. Read vegetable growers resolution on page 12.

AAA Fumbling To Date

Latest from AAA of interest to Northeast is the statement that dairymen and poultrymen may yet be told how much feed they can use this winter. Elaborate government machinery is being set up to handle forage and livestock rationing in the drought stricken areas. It is intimated that this rationing control may be extended to entire country. Feed manufacturers promise cooperation to prevent unfair skyrocketing of prices.

REGIMENTATION:

Secretary Wallace has announced that AAA crop reduction program will continue next year, but the AAA has announced a decision to let wheat growers plant 90 per cent of their re-

gular acreage. Under normal weather conditions, this should increase the carry-over from 125,000,000 bushels of wheat this year to 275,000,000 bushels next year. 51,500,000 acres of the Nation's 66,000,000 acres are covered by AAA contracts.

DROUGHT CATTLE:

Hungry cattle purchased by the AAA now total 3,668,000 head. They were bought by the government at an average price of \$13.00, total cost being \$32,378,000. Some think cattle should have been slaughtered instead of moved into new sections, increasing disease hazard, but AAA had to do something with these cattle and do it fast.

Credit Administration Does a Job

Last November the Farm Credit Administration got 2,000 loan requests per week, nearly all involving threatened foreclosure. Now 300 a week is the limit; progress mainly due to Administration's practical aid.

Probably one big factor in reduction of threatened foreclosures is Frazier-Lemke Bankruptcy Act which permits a farmer to go bankrupt and stay on his farm for 5 years, on assumption he can pay off his indebtedness in that time. Under this Act, if a farmer goes bankrupt officials appointed by the court appraise his property and transfer title to a trustee, and the farmer can repurchase at the appraised value by paying at least 2½ per cent of the total the first 2 years, 2½ per cent more in 3 years, 5 per cent in the 4th

and 5th years, and the remaining 85 per cent within 6 years. Interest rate is 1 per cent. If the creditor objects, Court may fix rental which farmer may pay, and Court forbids foreclosure for 5 years if farmer pays rent.

Some authorities call this confiscation of property. It certainly seems hard on widow and small investor in farm property, but would they be better off in most cases after foreclosure?

Farm Credit Administration is now holding mortgages for nearly two and one-half billion dollars, about 30 per cent of the farm mortgage debt of the United States. This is government work that is here to stay because it is based on right principles and has already proven its worth in nearly every farm neighborhood in the country.

AMAZINGLY LOW PRICE



PHILCO 38B
\$49.95

COMPLETE WITH BATTERIES

Power, Tone and Beauty!
NEW 1935

BATTERY-OPERATED PHILCO

MODEL 38L \$65 COMPLETE WITH BATTERIES

NOW—marvelous new Battery-Operated PHILCOS specially designed for homes not wired for electricity. Power that rivals all-electric sets, plus low battery drain! Unusual selectivity and full, rounded tone! Stunning cabinets of rich-toned Walnut, hand-rubbed to a satin-like finish! PHILCO has never before offered such beauty and performance at such exceptionally low prices!

These new 1935 PHILCOS include such latest features as Permanent Field Dynamic Speaker, Simplified Tuning, special PHILCO High-Efficiency Tubes and new plug-in combination oversize B and C Battery. Available with Storage Battery or new long-life Dry A Battery.

Tune-in EUROPE-SOUTH AMERICA!

See and hear the smart new Battery-Operated PHILCOS that bring you programs direct from London, Berlin, Rome, Madrid, Buenos Aires, etc.—PLUS the finest reproduction of your favorite American broadcasts. Priced sensationally low!

A PHILCO for Every Purse and Purpose

In addition to these Battery-Operated models, there are PHILCOS for use with 32-volt farm lighting plants, as well as a complete selection of all-electric PHILCOS. Also a wide selection of PHILCO Auto Radios—\$39.95 up.

EASY TERMS

Liberal Trade-in Allowance

See Your Local PHILCO Dealer or Write Your Nearest Distributor

AUTO ELECTRIC SERVICE CO.
1214 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.

BEAUCAIRE-MITCHELL, INC.
228 Broadway, Rochester, N. Y.
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N. BERGMAN CO.,
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THE G. S. BLODGETT CO., INC.
190 Bank St., Burlington, Vt.

BROOME DISTRIBUTING CO., INC.
139 Water St., Binghamton, N. Y.
31 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

CRESSEY & ALLEN
123 Middle St., Portland, Me.

KELLER DISTRIBUTING CORP.
174 High St., Hartford, Conn.
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PHILCO DISTRIBUTORS
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254 Fourth Ave., New York City
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829 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

His voice
went to
town
for him



A FARMER near Pryor, Oklahoma, was in the midst of threshing. Crew and everything on hand and the work going along in good shape. Then, suddenly, a breakdown. It looked as if the balance of the day would be lost.

But a hurried telephone call was made to the nearest implement dealer. Yes, he had the part and would send it out as quickly as possible. In less than an hour, the grain was rolling out of the machine again.

By way of the telephone, your voice can do an errand miles away in a few minutes—can save important hours and miles of travel. Can represent you at the market in a business deal. And can summon doctor, veterinarian, neighbor at any moment in the middle of the night when the need is urgent.

A BELL SYSTEM



ADVERTISEMENT



A boot does not grow like a tree. In this "U.S." boot are 47 separate pieces and each is put in place by the hand of skilled workmen as carefully as any suit is tailored. "U. S." boots will not break where the top folds

United States Rubber Company



HIGHEST QUALITY
SEED

"You'll like them."
The Choice of Progressive Farmers

OATS -- BARLEY -- TIMOTHY --
CORN -- CLOVER -- VETCH, Etc.
See our Salesmen or Write.

GARDNER SEED CO. 55 Dewey Ave.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Responsible Men Wanted in Open Territory.

**'AERO'
CYANAMID**
THE SUPERIOR
FRUIT FERTILIZER



RICHMAN'S CORN HARVESTER, Poorman's Price.
Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free literature
showing harvester pictures. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw
it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



On the Vercrouse farm, onions are pulled just on the green side, are topped at once with sheep shears and cured in cribs.

Vegetable Men Oppose Regimentation

THE Vegetable Growers Association of America in convention at Toronto, August 20-24, considered the AAA and the NRA codes in relation to their business and found them wanting. They debated matters fully and they voted strongly in favor of self-regulation, either as individuals or cooperatively but against measures of regimentation. "We are opposed to governmental control of production and marketing such as has been undertaken for basic commodities. We are convinced that growers themselves, as individuals or as cooperative groups can better regulate their own business than any outside organization, considering the public interest as well as our own. We accordingly favor the repeal of the Agricultural Adjustment Act."

While favoring such cooperative effort, they saw little to be gained by marketing agreements, judging the plan not feasible, however desirable the objectives and considering coercion of minorities unsound in a business that works with so many crops and under such widely varying conditions.

The growers strongly insisted on rigid enforcement of provisions of crop reduction contracts designed to prevent increase in acreage of vegetables, a phase of crop regulation that is apparently being neglected.

Ringed condemnation was registered for those features of National Recovery Act codes which have raised costs of supplies by 15 to 60% without bringing about proportionate increase in vegetable prices and returns. Among illustrations are crates, baskets, fertilizers, insecticides and many other items.

Research and Extension Favored

The vegetable men protested strongly against the diversion of the energies of county agents and other extension workers from the duties for which their offices were designed to the countless regulatory activities that have been laid upon them, believing that well-planned extension education service is essential. Restoration of research work was also called for along with further improvement of crop reporting and market news services.

The group took a tolerant attitude toward work relief and subsistence gardens but insisted that a day's work be demanded in return for a fair day's wage to avoid the demoralizing of workers and of labor markets as has in many cases occurred.

A tariff on vegetables to protect the standard of living of our workers was demanded, with specific action looking toward higher duty on imported tomatoes.

Motor movement of vegetables was freely supported in the interest of greater and broader markets but abuses were recognized in such matters as fraudulent packing and misrepresentation. While licensing and regulation to control these abuses was sought, a protest was registered against excessive taxation and other hampering restrictions on trucks.

Vegetable Growers Association of America Gains

While the Toronto meeting of the Vegetable Growers Association of America, being a bit out of center, was not one of the largest, the association registered the best progress of several years in affiliation of state and local bodies and in activity for the industry. Secretary H. D. Brown, Worthington, O., and President R. F. Sams, Jr., Clarkston, Ga., and various committees were active during the year in matters of marketing agreements, prevention of restrictions on farmer trucks, unfair advertising and others.

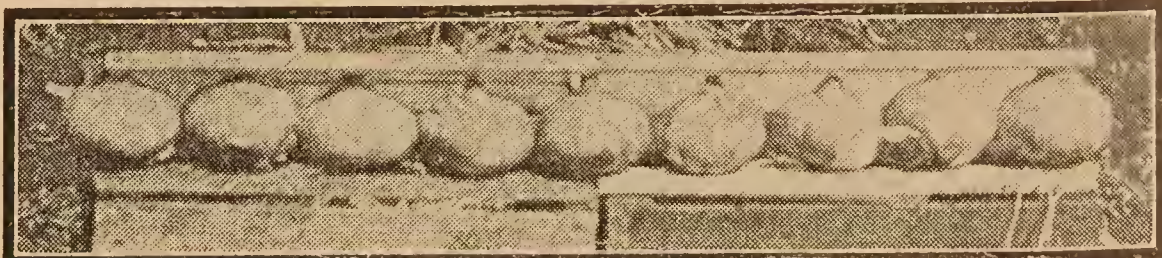
Forty New Yorkers were in attendance at Toronto, coming from all parts of the state.

* * *

State Vegetable Association Holds Summer Meet

Between four and five hundred vegetable men from all over the state gathered on August 28 to tour the muckland sections of Wayne, Cayuga and Oswego Counties under the auspices of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association and with the aid of the extension forces.

The party assembled at the farm of
(Continued on Page 23)



A yard of onions. It takes just 9 of these onions grown by Master Farmer Vercrouse to make a yard.

Sass and Applesass

Farm Relief—By the Farmer

The farmer is the most "relieved" person in existence. If he gets a few extra dollars, somebody is ready to "relieve" him at once. As a result he is getting worse off in some ways than ever.

Under the very noses of farmers and taxpayers are many ways of relieving their burdens and those ways could be "worked" by one weapon the farmers possess—VOTES!

First, for example, a farmer could abolish the office of tax-collector in each town. People could mail their taxes to a county collector, or take them to him at the County seat, when due.

Abolish the County Sheriff. He is but a figurehead in most places nowadays. Have instead a trustworthy, trained man to care for all jail records and business, and serve for men the same purpose the jail-matron does for women.

Farmers could get a law passed to have cars licensed for the number of months used—deducting the cost for those spring months when farmers on the "dirt roads" can't drive cars.

Farmers, through the columns of their magazines and farm papers, such as *American Agriculturist*, could agitate for the abolishing of the Board of Regents from whence comes the semi-annual Regents examinations. That sounds like heresy but think it over. Is it reasonable to judge one's ability by such tests? Is it fair to make a child of any age repeat a grade just because that child couldn't answer six, ten or twelve questions with sufficient exactness to get a mark of from 60% to 75%, or over, when the child's daily school average may be excellent?

Then, too, why can't farmers work together to abolish the taxes on rural property, and instead tax incomes heavier? If a man has an income of say \$10,000 yearly, can't he afford a tax on it easier than the farmer who won't clear five hundred?

Farmers could put a heavier tax, by power of their vote, on the heavy trucks and the motor bus companies. These use the highways toward which they've paid little.

How many farmers will try to stop the supervisors taking the one per cent of the school (public) money? A small group, the supervisors of the State, yet they kept the law that gives them that money from being repealed because there was no organized effort against them.

Farmers all over the state have contributed for years to the Rural School Improvement Society, or whatever heading the followers of Mr. Devendorf operate under, in spite of the warnings of *American Agriculturist* that their money was going for nothing.

Farmers will let many big leaks go

when a thoroughly concerted campaign of voting would stop the wasteful flow of revenue and confine it where it might do good.—W. R., New York.

* * *

Let the Little Fellow Alone

"Yesterday I mailed a letter taking you to task for your article 'Who Owns America?' Today I want to commend you for a short editorial in the same issue 'Let the Little Fellow Alone.' That's good. Play more on that string.

"Efficiency is an elusive work. Efficiency for the sake of labor income is one thing. Efficiency where a family maintains itself on a smaller unit is another. The former we can do without, the latter we cannot and keep a free country.

"My contention with the Farm Bureaus and other educational agencies is that they talk *production* when they should talk *distribution*. Distribution among the smaller farmers is what is needed, and then push cooperatives."—I. K., New York.

* * *

First, Catch the Turtle

Here is one for farmers and the city men alike, tried out by me with great success.

To keep sow bugs and all crawling insects and small worms from bothering in the cellar, get a small mud turtle, size 6 inches across, turn it loose in cellar and give water to drink. Try it.—L. P., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above suggestion was sent us by Lee Palmatier, Walton, New York. It sounds practical if you can find the mud turtle. If you try it out we would be glad to have you tell us how it works.

* * *

Rats Ate All but Two Kernels

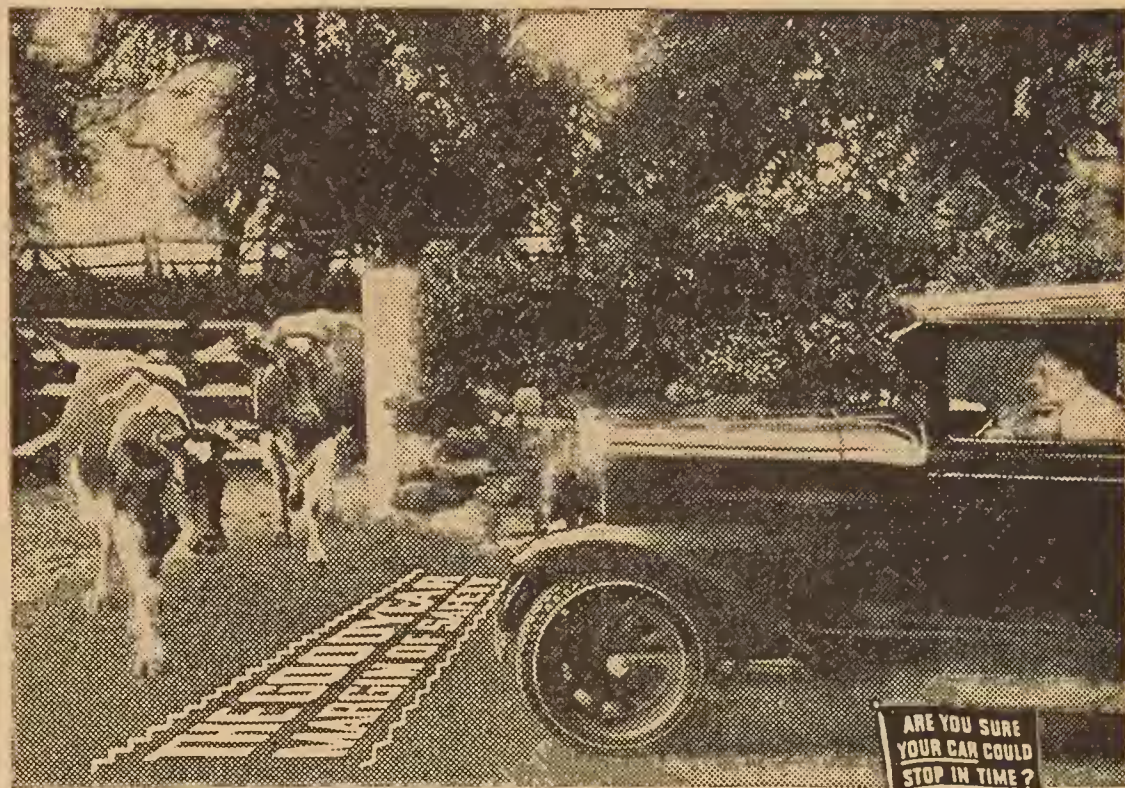
When I read about your sweet corn plan, thought I would have to bother you with a few lines.

I have been having fun with it the past 20 years. When the Golden Bantam came, it was really "Bantam"—matured at a little over three feet high and had a most delicious flavor. Later some smart guy was going to improve it. He improved the height a foot or more and the size of ear (if that could be called an improvement) but the real flavor was nearly lost. When we came here 24 years ago, none of the real Golden Bantam seed was to be found but a year or two later I got some of the so-called bantam seed in bulk at a country store near here. To my surprise and joy it was the older type, small in stalk and wonderful in flavor. Unlike the Indians, we have since guarded the seed as a precious possession. To me the "fun" has been in guarding the seed.

For years I used to take a bundle of the ripe corn, stalks and all, fasten it with hay fork rope and pull up to the barn rafters. Here it was high, dry and safe, but one year it broke loose and had a fall. Some of our men put the bundle in an iron litter carrier in an unused corner of the barns. We all thought it very safe here, but in the spring we discovered a rat had been making acrobatic leaps an unbelievable distance from a partition and feasting on our precious seed corn. I hunted the ruins thoroughly and found just two kernels the rat had missed. I planted these in our garden nearest the house and with care raised two ears on each

(Turn to Page 29)

Another accident that DIDN'T happen!



Insurance records show skids cause five and one-half times as many accidents as blowouts—8,400 tests prove "G-3" All-Weather stops quickest!

BRAKES may stop your wheels—but only tires that GRIP can stop your car!

And not every tire has sufficient grip to stop your car in time. *Far from it.*

For 8,400 stopping tests prove that the new "G-3" All-Weather will stop your car quicker than any other tire; that even new tires of other makes slide 14 to 19% farther after applying the brakes—smooth, worn tires as much as 77% farther.

You never know when you may need this "Goodyear Margin of Safety"—when fate may hang by inches.

Why Goodyears Stop Quickest

Look in the center of the tread where the tire rests on the road, and you will see why Goodyear Tires give you this safety margin. Goodyears give you real traction *there*—husky, sharp-edged, firm-holding blocks of rubber that grip the road with the full power of your brakes.

In the new "G-3" you get more of these non-skid blocks than ever before—in a wider, flatter, huskier tread that keeps its grip 43% longer than even former Goodyears.

And while blowouts cause only 4/10ths of 1% of accidents today, Goodyear gives you the best possible protection against that slight hazard by building every ply with patented Supertwist Cord that is 61% more resilient than other cord.

Don't let "scare" advertising blind you; your most important need is non-skid grip. Why flirt with fate—when the Goodyear Margin of Safety costs no more?

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND



Horseshoe Pitching Crown Goes to Wayne County

THE champions of thirty-six counties were present at the eleventh annual *American Agriculturist*—Farm Bureau—State Fair Horseshoe Pitching Tournament held on the fine clay courts of the State Fair grounds beginning Tuesday, September 4. Although forty-three counties had signified their intentions to send contestants only thirty-six were in the competition. Harry Dan of Cooperstown, Otsego County came to pitch but did not compete because of a physical disability. James Corron, Chazy, Clinton County; Eugene Tuper, Moira, Franklin County; Heaman Hill, Bason, Genesee County, Chester Hoteling, Fultonham, Schoharie County, and John Swint, Kingston, Ulster County who had been designated to represent these counties did not appear. Essex County and Chautauqua County who had signified their intention to send

representatives did not send in the names of their champions. Tuesday morning the rain made it look as though there would not be any horseshoe pitching, but it cleared off so the qualifying round in which each contestant pitched 50 shoes, the sixteen men making the most points to have the privilege of pitching in the preliminary round, was begun a little after 10 o'clock and finished about noon. List of these entrants with the points, ringers and double ringers made by each and how they placed is given herewith in the table. The weather was all that could be desired during the rest of the meet. The sixteen men began playing each other one 25-point game at one o'clock, which series continued until about noon Wednesday when the six men who stood highest in games won and points

Results of Qualifying Round—Each Player Pitched 50 Shoes

PLACE	NAME	ADDRESS	COUNTY	PTS.	R.	DR.	PCT.
1	E. L. Ditton	Sodus	Wayne	98	28	8	.560
2	E. W. Joyner	Binghamton	Broomo	95	25	6	.500
3	John Kauzlarich	Rome	Oneida	93	25	6	.500
4	Claude Marriot	Hamden	Delaware	88	23	6	.460
5	Newton Spore	Schenectady	Schenectady	88	21	5	.420
6	Victor Colegrove	Livonia	Livingston	86	21	5	.420
7	Bradley Ross	Syracuse	Onondaga	85	20	4	.400
8	Fay L. Aekerman	Constableville	Lewis	84	22	5	.440
9	C. W. Moul	East Greenbush	Rensselaer	84	19	4	.380
10	Peter Dewinde	Clifton Springs	Ontario	82	21	3	.420
11	Francis Spencer	Niagara Falls	Niagara	80	21	4	.420
12	Foster Champonux	Cohoes	Albany	79	21	6	.420
13	Fred Armstrong	Corning	Steuben	76	18	1	.360
14	Albert Falco	Greenwich	Washington	75	19	2	.380
15	Irwin Ferris	Pawling	Dutchess	72	19	4	.380
16	James Miller	Elmira	Chemung	72	12	2	.240
17	Albert Carlson	Central Valley	Orange	71	19	5	.380
18	Dorman Clapper	Norwich	Chenango	69	17	2	.340
19	James Babcock	Black River	Jefferson	69	11	0	.220
20	Lawrence Ellis	West Falls	Erie	68	13	2	.260
21	C. C. Martin	Prattsville	Greene	67	15	2	.300
22	Mayo Wright	Almond	Allegany	67	10	1	.200
23	Albert Barnard	Lyndonville	Orleans	66	17	1	.340
24	Harry Rasey	Randolph	Cattaraugus	65	13	3	.260
25	James Sahm	Canton	St. Lawrence	64	16	0	.320
26	Miles Maurice	Lacona	Oswego	64	14	5	.280
27	Roy Pattridge	Castile	Wyoming	63	11	0	.220
28	D. P. Norton	Interlaken	Seneca	59	13	1	.260
29	Chester W. Judd	Oneida	Madison	58	13	3	.260
30	Walter Sanford	Riverhead	Suffolk	57	14	3	.260
31	Carl Heidt	Kanooza Lake	Sullivan	50	10	1	.200
32	Robert Honeyman	Oyster Bay	Nassau	48	6	0	.120
33	Thomas Hale	Auburn	Cayuga	45	9	2	.180
34	Frank McGilivray	Freeville	Tompkins	45	5	1	.100
35	Edward Rhodes	Ilion	Herkimer	37	4	0	.080

In above table where there were ties in the number of points the highest number of ringers governed the place.

and E. L. Ditton, Sodus who was the Wayne County representative had won all of his final games from one of the

best fields that ever played in such a meet. The records were all checked over to prevent the possibility of any errors creeping in and then Mr. H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor of the *American Agriculturist* presented the prizes after a talk in which he said that he was delighted to have a part in fostering such a delightful sport as horseshoe pitching and hoped that the players had enjoyed the meet. He then presented the prize money as follows: Mr. Ditton first prize of \$50 and the championship gold medal; Second prize \$40 went to Albert Falco, Greenwich, Washington County; Third prize \$30 to Fred Armstrong, Corning, Steuben County; fourth prize \$20 Bradley Ross, Syracuse, Onondaga County; Fifth prize \$10 to Newton Spore, Schenectady, Schenectady County; Sixth prize \$5 to Claude Marriot, Hamden, Delaware County and seventh prize \$5 to Francis Spencer, Niagara Falls, Niagara County. A tabular statement giving complete records of each contestant and a more detailed account of the tournament will be published in the next issue of the *American Agriculturist*.

D. D. Cottrell,
Statistician and Tournament Manager.

Labor Income Rises

Vegetable growers without greenhouses in Monroe County had a little better year in 1933 than in 1932, according to the results of a second survey which was made by graduate students under the direction of Dr. E. G. Misner and summarized by J. L. Paschal of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell.

Receipts on the 72 farms averaged about \$2,000, representing a very small gain over the previous year. Crop sales per acre increased from \$91 to \$107, expenses decreased from \$2212 to \$1819. This gives a farm income of \$116.00 versus a minus \$294.00 for 1932. Labor income which is farm income less interest on investment was minus \$502.00 compared with minus \$933.00.

As always, results for the average farmers were not very satisfactory to many, but the upper group showed distinct improvement in returns along with the average.

The Department of Agricultural Economics has comparison sheets which enable growers to compare their own operations with averages. Anything of this sort which encourages growers to find out where they really stand in their operations is very much to be commended.

J. S. Morse of Levanna, New York, is a general farmer and a producer of pedigreed farm crop seeds. Half as a hobby, half as a money-making enterprise, he grows muskmelons and he has summarized his experience in a little booklet entitled, "Ten Secrets of Melon Growing." He is particularly interested in the general farmer who wants to grow a few melons rather than in the high power commercial producer. His little book will be found a most valuable guide.



It's Cooler Now, But Oh Boy, what a Summer!

New Enjoyment and Profit in FARMALL Farming

This picture of Keith Boyle, of Paw Paw, Ill., at the wheel of the Farmall 20 is cheerful evidence of the pleasure of working with ample, responsive, many-sided power.

This is the middle-size 2-plow Farmall. There are two other Farmalls, one larger, one smaller. On the seat of one of these, you will get new satisfaction and profit out of farming.

ALL records broken under the blazing sun. Intolerable heat for weeks on end, while living things baked and shriveled in a deadly drouth. What a summer of suffering for the beast of burden, and what a summer to prove the virtues of tractor power!

Thousands of horses were lost under the pressure of exhausting labor in the heat. Horse population, already limited, fell rapidly as the work stock died on the fields. At many points horses were sold to save their feed for starving cattle, or to avoid buying more feed at the higher prices which have increased the cost of farming with work animals.

In this summer, tractor power was a blessing for man and beast. Tractors old and new worked steadily along, even under 117-degree temperatures where work pressed and their owners could stand

it. The hotter the better, said the tractor—and tractor buying mounted in all the states.

The great renewed swing to tractor power is best explained by the range and efficiency of McCormick-Deering tractors today. On the one hand is the decline of the horse—on the other, a modern power unit of far greater utility for the farm. It would be as hard to stop the demand for these wonderful tractors as it was impossible to stop the advance of the automobile. You have seen the absolute success of the one; you are witnessing the same sound revolution over again—in mechanical power for field and farm.

Let your McCormick-Deering dealer demonstrate a tractor to deliver power for you at drawbar, belt, and power take-off.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois
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Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and at 92 other points in the United States.

If it isn't a McCORMICK-DEERING it isn't a FARMALL

McCORMICK-DEERING

NOT A POISON



Harmless to humans, live-stock, poultry; made of red squill

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

K-R-O (powder form) 75¢.
READY MIXED (no bait to buy) \$1.00.
All druggists.
K-R-O Co. Springfield, Ohio.

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THE BEST AT LOWEST PRICES

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Delivery and erection on 24 hours' notice. Material delivered by our trucks direct to your farm anywhere within 350 miles from plant. No waiting for delivery. Write NOW or Phone LeRoy 92 for prices. If possible, please state size and style desired.

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FOR 25 YEARS

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WEEDSPORT, N. Y.

have been prepared to deliver quickly
BALE TIES OF BEST QUALITY
on short notice, at lowest market prices.

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Consider Your Feed Bill

The new Harder Economy Program will help you solve your feed problem, relieve you of worry and increase your profits. If you keep cows, it will pay you to ask for full details at once.

Harder Silos Give Satisfaction
24-Hour Delivery—Experienced Erection Help.
Be sure to see the Harder Exhibit at Eastern States.

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On your way to Niagara Falls or Chicago, you'll enjoy an overnight stay in this fine hotel.

Excellent food at popular prices.
LOW RATES
Single \$2.00 to \$3.00
Double \$2.50 to \$5.00
Family Suites \$6.00 up

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CLARENCE A. MINER, President

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At auction of R. Austin and J. W. Backus.
35 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, Accredited, Blood Tested. Many fresh and close springers.

Earlville, Madison County, N. Y. Sale Pavilion,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1934.

Young—some prize winners—High producers. Two bulls from 1000-pound dams—15 Bred and open heifers. State claims accepted. Send for catalog and details.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager,
MEXICO, NEW YORK

HOLSTEIN and **AYRSHIRE** Springers. **HUTCHINS & LEGGETT, MALONE, N. Y.**

FOR SALE: Registered Jersey cattle, Ogden Mills stock, 4 cows, 2 heifers, rare bargains. Apply to **LLOYD M. HALLENBECK,** Greendale, New York, Columbia County.



A. J. Calman of Henderson View Farm, at Mohawk, New York, and three of his sons.

Learning to Control Mastitis

By Fred B. Morris

IF you were to travel seven miles up the hill, either from Richfield Springs in the Cherry Valley or from Mohawk in the Mohawk Valley, to the top of the ridge a height of seventeen hundred feet above sea level, you would come to a beautiful stretch of productive farm land which is known as the Calman farm. The sight over the valley is most impressive. It is not difficult to imagine the early Indian days and to realize why the early settlers picked the hilltops upon which to settle, as one stands and looks out over the historic and challenging valley. Not many of the early settlers have survived on the top of these hills, but Mr. A. J. Calman and his three sons like their location and through good farm management they are making their farm pay. It is in respect to disease control particularly that the farm occupies the position—"on top of the world."

The Calmans have a herd of sixty-three Holstein cattle at the present time, about half of which are of milking age and they are of the opinion that the time to clean up disease and get a young producing herd is when the dairy cow cycle is at or near the bottom. The last peak in the cow cycle was reached in 1929 and we are on the way towards the bottom of the present swing, and should reach a peak again about 1943-45. The Calman herd should be in its prime of production and health when the cycle starts its upward climb.

The two specific organisms causing the tuberculosis and Bang's disease or Bang's abortion have been practically eliminated from the herd and it will be impossible for them to develop again unless new infection is introduced. The Calmans know, however, that the bugs or streptococci that are capable of causing the common type of parget or mastitis are always present in the stable. Therefore, they have a program for the control of mastitis and the elimination of tuberculosis and abortion.

Mr. Calman is a member of the Herkimer County Farm Bureau Executive Committee. A year ago in May, he learned about the mastitis demonstration plan being offered through the cooperation of the Veterinary College and the County Farm Bureau. Since he had been losing quite a number of cows each year because of udder troubles, he offered his herd for demonstration purposes. The first demonstration meeting with Drs. Udall and Johnson from the Veterinary College and the local veterinarian was held at his farm in May, 1933. The cows were examined and classified by Drs. Udall and Johnson

according to the following procedure.

The first few streams of milk from the quarters of each cow were milked into a strip cup for evidence of flaky milk. The next few streams of milk from each quarter were then milked into test tubes. The milk in each tube was examined for evidence of abnormal physical appearance. Next, the brom thymol blue fluid was added to each tube and color changes indicating the presence of mastitis streptococci noted. Each udder was then examined for fibrous growths or indurations caused by the infections. The record of each cow, including age, last freshening date, and number of times mastitis infection had occurred, was then completed and the cows classified into four classes on the basis of the information in the records. The class I cows were those that gave no evidence of infection; the class II, slight; class III, some evidence and class IV, pronounced. Since there is no "cure" for mastitis, the plan is to locate the infected cows, separate the infected from the slight or uninfected cases and eventually sell for slaughter the number IV cows and follow a system of sanitation and management that will prevent spread. In this control plan, the first step of diagnosing the disease according to the degree of infection is very important. The common type of mastitis is a slow acting disease and the early detection of slight infection is extremely important. It must be evident to the reader, therefore, that the examination just described is of extreme importance. Mr. Calman had the basic and fundamental information needed to start his control program when he had properly determined the infected and non-infected animals.

The class IV cows were stanchioned next to the outside barn doors; the class III's next, and the II's and I's where they could be milked first. As quickly and as conveniently as possible, the class IV were sold to the butcher. Fourteen were sold soon after the examination. The milking machine cups were carefully dipped in a chlorine solution (1 tablespoon to the gallon) after milking each cow. The teats of each cow were dipped in a similar solution after they were stripped. The first few streams of milk were milked into a container and emptied in the drain rather than stripped on the floor.

The stable floors were kept as dry as possible with ample bedding and superphosphate. The cows were always stripped dry and they were milked with special care when drying off or at

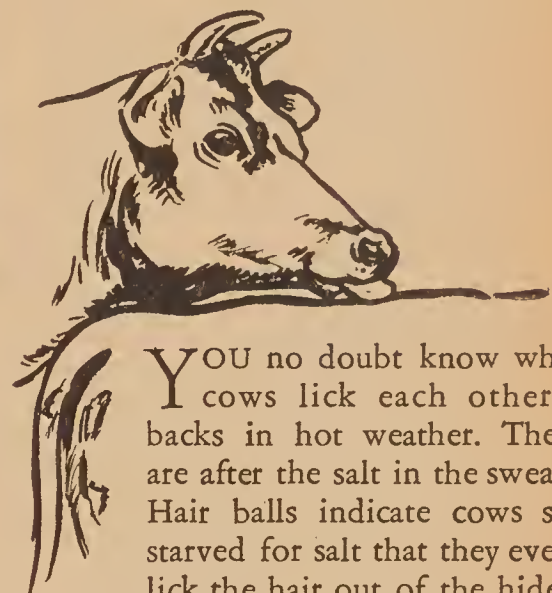
(Continued on Page 18)

HAIR BALLS

in cows' stomachs mean that you can

MAKE MONEY FROM

SALT



YOU no doubt know why cows lick each other's backs in hot weather. They are after the salt in the sweat. Hair balls indicate cows so starved for salt that they even lick the hair out of the hides of other cows in the herd.

Salt costs so little and does so much that every farmer ought to know the correct use of salt, and the profit it can make, in every department on the farm.

The International Salt Research Laboratory, maintained by the world's largest producer of salt, is an authority upon the correct use of salt for every purpose—in agriculture, industry and the home. It has condensed a wide knowledge about uses of salt on the farm and in the farm home, into a 32 page, liberally illustrated book called "The Farmers' Salt Book".

Write for this book. Read about the live-stock feeding methods approved by agricultural experiment stations; the new way to cure and smoke meat at one operation; many hints for household uses of salt in cooking, canning and preserving. You will want to make a permanent record of the table which shows the correct use of salt for every farm and farm home purpose.

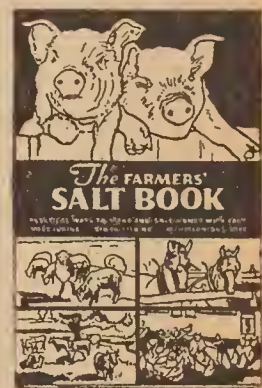


New

This is the new 50 Sterling package of International Salt for home use, pure, free running, and good taste without bitterness.

Free!

Fill in and mail the coupon below, and this interesting and practical book will be mailed together with a free sample of International Sausage Seasoning, without cost.



INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., Inc.

Dept. AA 9-34, SCRANTON, PA.

Please mail a free sample of International Sausage Seasoning and a copy of "The Farmers' Salt Book" to

Name _____
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City or _____
Town _____ State _____

Where The Potato Was Better than Gold

(Continued from Page 1)

kanawedah was in the vicinity of modern Syracuse, (New York), engrossed in formulating wise laws and defining maize culture and the like, these buildings, then ancient, were bursting with stores of maize, quinoa, cassava, beans, and potatoes, about which latter neither the noble red lawgiver nor Augustus Caesar knew one iota. Indeed, Europe lacking both maize and this tuber suffered repeated famines and only by reason of pestilence and decimating wars was there food for surviving peoples.

But here famine was unknown. Here originated over sixty basic economic agricultural plants representing every clime, for the Incas farmed from sea level to the base of everlasting snow. And year in and year out, there has been more value in the Inca potato than in gold and silver mines. It is common knowledge that this important though humble tuber had its origin in Peru, but along with this knowledge there has not come down to us an account of the 40 mile structures along this stone highway.

Let us think back to a typical baby of these parts in about the year 1200. Doubtless he crowed lustily, for expansive lungs are required by the dweller in this elevation. At the age of five the course of his life was determined by the Inca state along, let us say, pastoral and agricultural lines. At 24, if unmarried, he was led with other swains to the public square in the capital city of Cuzco, and faced with a file of rosy cheeked, deep-bosomed maidens from four to six years his junior. Subject to instruction from the perfect, he chose one of the maidens and there followed a trial marriage for eight days.

To the new couple was forthwith granted a miniature farm with so many llamas, so many tools, so much maize, grain, and potato seed. Industry was in their very souls. At the end of the year young llamas, harvested maize, grain, and potatoes were turned over to the perfect, one third going to the Inca and his nobles, one third to the Church, and the other third to the community

to be administered by the benevolent government. From the first two portions, as turned in throughout the domain, not only were the Church and State financed but also vast public works, war and the like. There were no taxes or such bothers. For that matter no money or currency—or crime, either—were in the land.

From the community supply, the man and his wife received food, clothing, scant fuel, assurance of a steady job, protection from enemies and occupational dangers, surgical aid—yes, I've seen several trepanned mummy skulls—and care and support in old age. Annually he expressed appreciation, for the twelve 30 day months of the Inca year left a 5 day residue and under the law of the realm these days,

THE NORTHS GO SOUTH

EARLY THIS SUMMER, my friends, A. W. North and his son, of Walton, N. Y., dropped into my office and, as casually as if they were only crossing the street, announced that they were starting off for the interior of South America. The purpose was to carry a goodwill message, signed by hundreds of farm boys and girls in these northeastern states to the boys and girls of far away Peru and adjoining countries.

Mr. North is so unassuming, and modest that few of his farmer friends of New York realize that both he and his son are noted in scientific circles as explorers of unusual corners of this interesting old earth. Each of them has several books to his credit. Somewhat as an afterthought I suggested to Mr. North that our readers might be interested in some of the strange farm practices of these fascinating people, the descendants of the Incas. Much to my delight, I have just received a letter from Mr. North, written from the war-ridden countries of South America, and accompanied by the article which he promised to write for us. I am sure you will enjoy the article as much as I have.—E. R. E.

the Photographs

The Llama (at the left) is Peru's beast of burden — a freight carrier that means as much to mountain districts of South American Republic as the camel means to the Arabs.

Above, at the right: Peruvian Indians putting potatoes in a cache built of straw on a crude scaffold. These Indians in the Huancaayo Valley store their foodstuffs to protect them from animals. Both photographs by Ewing Galloway.

a gift of the Sun God, were devoted to music, dancing, play and feasting.

Those faithful, slow moving, cherished beasts of burden, the llamas, yielded a coarse wool, and for choice weaving the mistress of the home required a fine yarn. This the Inca knew, and each year planned a mighty drive. Making a vast ring with 75,000 of his subjects, he drove out from mountain fastnesses, the precious fine-wooled guanacos and vicunas, shy cousins of the plodding llama, and with edged flint or copper disc, sheared off delicate fleeces, from which selected housewives of the land shortly made fabrics for us to marvel over centuries later.

Meantime into these 40 mile apart

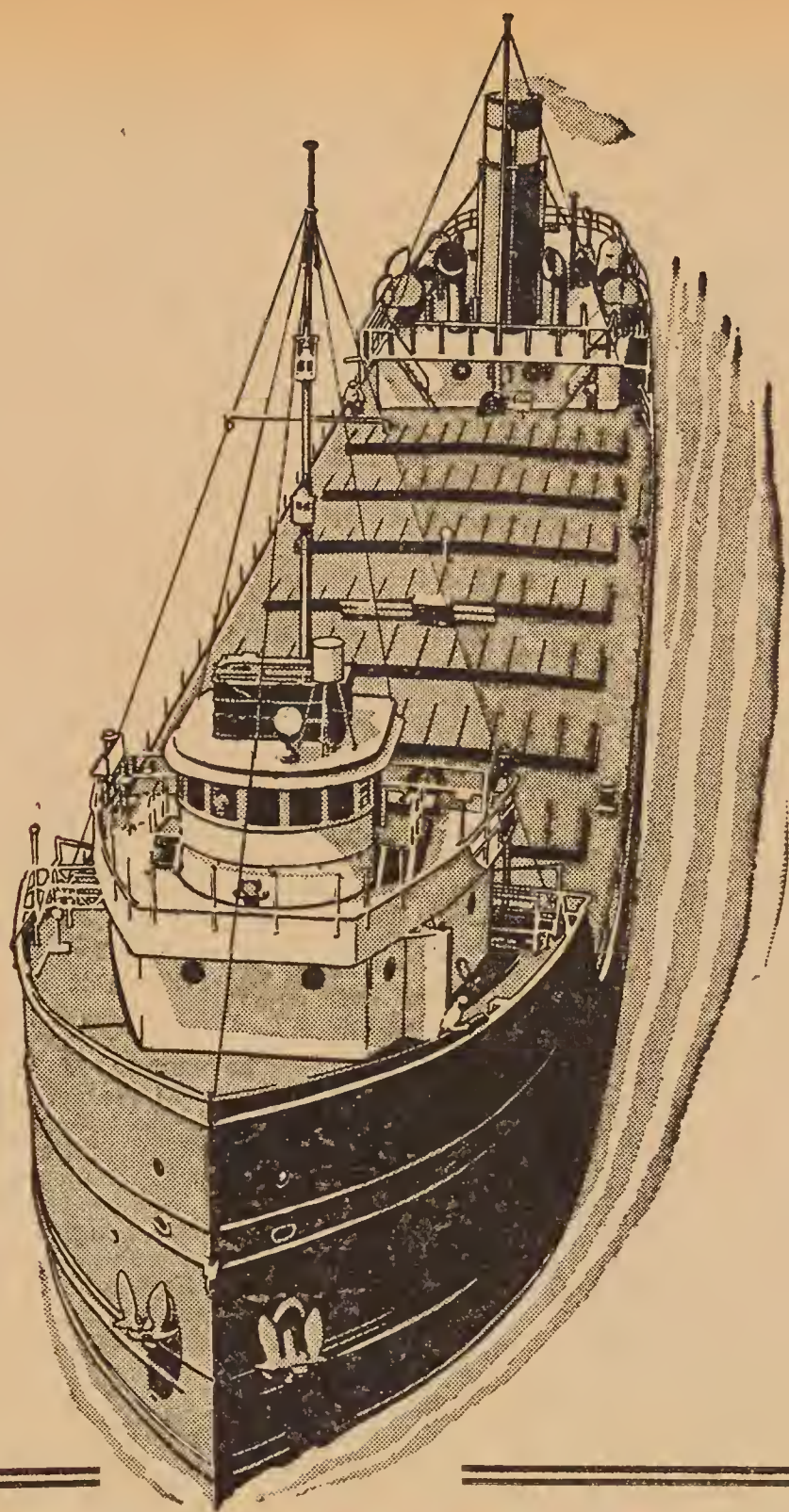
stone warehouses went each year the surplus produce, an assured supply against a lean year or extraordinary demands of a great war. Potatoes were first turned to chuno, for the great plateau, or altiplano, of the Incas, 10,000 to 15,000 feet above sea level, is chilled with the setting of the sun and potato season has its morning ice. Meeting this situation, potatoes were dug and placed in small heaps on packed earth threshing floors, there to be exposed to the sun, tramped upon, and frozen overnight, then dried into chuno, perhaps the earliest form of dehydrated vegetables.

The realm of the Incas grew. By the time Dekanawedah was welding together the aggressive Iroquois Confederation in New York with its 30,000 people, here in South America 20,000,000 were under the sway of the Inca. His territory embraced over a million square miles. So many villages were occupied by ceramic workers, so many by dye makers, so many by weavers, so many by stone cutters, so many by mechanics, so many by farmers. Over in the Temple of the Sun, our farmer and his wife were free to gaze upon gold and silver and jewels, which in time were to be appraised at multi-millions of dollars. It was a pretty sight and he could turn aside, without covetousness, to his crooked stick plow or heavy hoe with which he and his fellows surpassed every other American race in dominion over the soil. There were no sighs because of held over clips of wool, or unpaid taxes. No one produced 3,000 bushels of potatoes at a market loss.

Here I am in Cuzco, ancient capital of the Incas—400 years ago the largest city in the world. In my youth I trod sacred ground at Mt. Vernon. A decade later, resting meditatively in the Alhambra Palace where Queen Isabella received Columbus, my heart beat with quick throbs. Another year and I stood on the heights of Chapultepec where once the ruler of the Aztecs faced the conquering Cortez. As I wander here I think of modern governments and wonder.

I hope what is here written may come under the eyes of my acquaintance out Dansville way. Or is that a kind wish! My story is but begun. Tourists and a railroad reach Cuzco now. I want to visit Lake Titicaca and survey remote Isla de Sol where the Inca Empire began and ancient farming methods persist. Do these secluded descendants know something we do not? What story will their terraced lands tell after 880 years?





SUPERPHOSPHATE COSTS TOO MUCH!

*It Can and Should be Delivered
To Farmers for Less Money*

YOUR G. L. F. ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE!

Before buying your winter supply—to use in stables—see your G. L. F. Store or Agent Buyer. He will have an interesting proposition for you about October 1st.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

Reviewing the Markets

MILK PRICES

The New York State Milk Control Division has announced minimum prices to producers for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone for August as follows:

Class 1 (fluid milk—N. Y. City)	\$2.375*
Class 2-A	1.40
Class 2-B	1.40
Class 2-C	1.40
Class 2-D	1.10
Class 2-E	1.05
Class 3 (Evaporated milk, etc.)	1.325
Class 4 (butter)	.95
Class 4-B (cheese)	.955

*Base price without freight differential; add 7½ cents for New York City. For areas where Class 1 price is \$2.30, see official orders.

NOTE: Classes 1 and 2-A subject to adjustment for advertising tax.

Sheffield Prices

Sheffield Producers will receive \$1.715 per hundred for August milk in the 20 mile zone, with the usual freight and butterfat differentials. This

is 10 cents higher than the July price.

Dairymen's League

Following are the net pool prices (cash plus certificates) received by Dairymen's League members for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone for August, subject to the usual differentials:

Volume A Plants	\$1.63
Volume B Plants	1.61
Volume C Plants	1.59
All Other Plants	1.51

The Dairymen's League price for August was 9 cents higher than for July.

THE DAIRY SITUATION

During August, milk consumption in New York City dropped considerably below a year ago. Some improvement is anticipated during September, although it will not be large. Milk production has been somewhat higher than it was last year, although recently it has tended to come down closely to last year's figures. Pastures in many areas have improved, but the viewpoint of many dairymen is made pessimistic by prospects of high production costs next winter, for which low hay supplies are partly responsible.

It is rumored that the New York Milk Control Board is considering another advance in the Class 1 milk price.

During the last of August and the first of September the butter market was irregular and unsettled, with some recovery in price above the late August decline. The outlook appears to be for a steady butter market. At this writing New York prices are below a parity with Chicago prices, but New York and other nearby states are producing a lot of butter.

Storage holdings at four largest cities on September 7th totaled 50,410,366 pounds, over 30,000,000 pounds less than on the same day last year.

Following the lead shown on the butter market, cheese markets have been holding barely steady.

EGGS

On the whole, the egg market appears to be in pretty good shape. The industrial situation is going to have considerable influence on the future course. Receipts have not been over-heavy and they have been clearing reasonably well. Statistically the situation appears very sound. Receipts have not ranged any heavier than they did a year ago. The lay is short of that of a year ago, and the out-of-storage movement is in excess of last year. On September 7, the ten principal cities reported cold storage holdings totaling 4,118,000 cases, compared with 5,026,000 cases on the same day last year. During the first week in September, this year holdings in the ten cities were reduced 123,000 cases, whereas last year the reduction amounted to only 94,000 cases.

Specials generally range from 29-31c. Premium marks usually range from 32-34c, while in some cases re-sales of finest premium marks at wholesale bring 34-35c. Some premium mediums have been bringing from 1-2c over the quotation, which means that they were bringing from 29-30c, instead of 26-28c.

New York Egg Auction Prices

	Po'keepsie Sept. 4	Albany. Sept. 4	Gen. Islip. Sept. 4
N. Y. Fcy. Lge.	38½-41	33 -36	39 -43
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.	34 -42	31 -34	38 -42
Producer's Lge.	29		
N. Y. Fcy. Med.	34 -36½	31½-32½	36 -40
N. Y. Gr. A Med.	32 -36½	31 -32	37 -
N. Y. Gr. A Pullet.	27 -33	23 -24	26 -30
Pewee	20 -24½	20 -21½	23 -25½
Brown Gr. A Lge.	34 -38	31 -32	41 -
Brown Gr. A Med.	31 -35½	30 -31	

LIVE POULTRY

Live poultry prices hit the high road during the week ending September 8. It was an unusually satisfactory market and the trade is hoping that it marks the end of the run of lower prices and the beginning of a higher level of values. One of the outstanding influences, of course, is the Hebrew holiday on September 10 and 11. Our own personal opinion is that the market advanced a little too much for prices to hold and that there will be a slight reaction. With levels where they are, or at least were, there is bound to be a bulge in the receipts before the next holiday can absorb

them. The next holiday comes September 19, which is sufficiently far away so that heavy increases will not be needed. In the express and truck market, business was very satisfactory. Fowls brought from 1-2c above the freight market. It has been a long time since we have had the pleasure of reporting colored fowls averaging 18-21c. Turkeys experienced a very strong demand, in fact all lines of poultry sold well. We are hoping that this will be a good indicator of what we may expect for the Thanksgiving trade, which is not many weeks away.

HAY

Receipts of hay have continued light during the week ending Sept. 8. Choice No. 1 Timothy was scarce. The demand was fairly active for all grades. The market closed very steady to firm. Demand for second cutting alfalfa was good. Straw very quiet.

Timothy, large bales (per ton), No. 1, \$24-25; No. 2, \$23-24; No. 3, \$21-22; Samples, \$15-17. Timothy, Light Clover Mixed, No. 1, \$21-22; No. 2, \$19; No. 3, \$16-18; Alfalfa, second cutting, \$24-26; Alfalfa, first cutting, \$19-21. Straw: Oat, small, \$12-13; large, \$13; Large Rye, \$17.

Philadelphia: Timothy, \$15.50-16.50. Rye Straw, \$10.00-12.00; Wheat Straw, \$10.00-11.00; Oat Straw, \$10.50-11.00.

POTATOES

The supply of potatoes has been moving a little better toward the close of the week ending September 8. At the same time prices are a shade better on the best marks, following higher country costs. Long Island Cobblers have been bringing 90c-\$1.05 for No. 1's and 40-55c per bag for No. 2's. On Friday, September 7, one car of Green Mountains brought \$1.10 in the Bushwick yard. However, it sold slowly.

BEANS

The last crop report estimated the New York State bean production at 814,000 bags, compared with 842,000 bags last year. Michigan, one of the largest competing states, has a crop not much over two-thirds of last year. For the United States the crop is estimated at 9,169,000 bags, as compared with 12,280,000 bags a year ago, and the five-year average of 11,594,000 bags.

At New York City on September 7th the top prices for beans were: Pea Beans, \$4.15 to \$4.25; Red Kidneys, \$4.75; White Kidneys, \$5.00 to \$5.15; Marrows, \$4.60 to \$4.65.

PERISHABLES

APPLES: Eastern stock has generally held steady, although here and there, there has appeared a weak spot. Most business has been turning at \$1-1.50. A few fancies have reached \$1.75, while some of the finest northern New England McIntosh have brought \$1.75-\$2 and in a few rare cases \$2.25. The following is a general summary of the range of various varieties: Alexander, poor to average 75c-\$1.13, good to fancy \$1.18-1.25; Greening, poor to average 75c-\$1.18, good to fancy \$1.25-1.50; Jonathan, poor to average, \$1-1.13, good to fancy \$1.18-1.35; Twenty Ounce, poor to average 85c-\$1.18, good to fancy \$1-1.50; Gravenstein, poor to average 75c-\$1.13, good to fancy \$1.18-1.25; Wealthy, poor to average 55c-\$1.13, good to fancy \$1.18-1.50.

PEACHES: Have been in light receipt from eastern points and good stock has been clearing promptly at good prices. Pennsylvania Elbertas, grading 2 to 2½ inches have been bringing from \$3 to \$3.38 per bushel basket. Poor and small stock brings from \$1.50 to \$1.75. The best Hale's have been bringing from \$3.50-3.75. Western New York Elbertas \$1.75-2.25.

PEARS: Eastern stock about steady, but trade is quiet. Bartletts nad Clapps Favorite have been moving best at \$1.50, although a few have reached \$1.75. Eastern Seckles are generally bringing from \$1-1.50 per bushel.

Vegetables:

CABBAGE: Meeting little better inquiry. Prices steady, and cover a range from anything to what-have-you. There appear to be about sixteen different kinds of cabbage packages to quote on. In general, prices range from 75c-\$1 per crate. State has been

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Sept. 15, 1934	Sept. 1, 1934	Sept. 16, 1933
BUTTER			
92 score	24¾-25½	27¼-28¼	23¾-24½
92 score	24½-	27¼-	23½-
88 to 91 score	22¾-24¼	24½-26¾	18½-22½
Lower Grades	22¼-22½	23¾-24	17½-18
CHEESE (N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy			
Fresh average run		13½-15	15
Held. fancy	18 -20	18 -20	14½
Held average run	17 -17½	17 -17½	20 -21½

EGGS White			
Best nearby open market offerings			
Commercial Standards	29 -35	29 -35	29½-35½
Mediums	26 -28	27 -28	26 -27½
Lightweights, Un'grades	26 -28	26 -28	24½-26
Pullets	24 -25	24 -26	22 -24
Pewees	22½-24	22½-24	18 -20
Brown	20 -21	20 -21	15 -17
Best			
Standards	25 -32	25 -35	22 -31
Duck	24 -24½	23 -23½	19 -21
N. Y. State	23 -25	23 -25	18 -21

POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	18 -21	16 -19	13 -16
Fowls, Leghorn	12 -16	13 -15	9 -12
Chickens, colored			
Chickens, Leghorn			
Broilers, colored	12 -24	17 -23	8 -18
Broilers, Leghorn	19 -20	20 -21	12 -14
Pullets, colored	22 -25	23 -25	14 -18
Pullets, Leghorn			
Old Roosters	-12	-12	-10
Capons			
Turkeys, hens	-28		17 -20
Turkeys, toms	-25		15 -16
Ducks, nearby	12 -19	12 -15	11 -18
Geese, nearby	-10	-7	-8

GRAINS Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.07½	1.03½	.85½
Corn (Dec.)	.79½	.80	.50½
Oats (Dec.)	.54¾	.51¾	.38¾
Cash Grains (At N. Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.18½	1.15½	.96½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.93½	.93¼	.61½
Oats, No. 2	.67¾	.64¼	.47½

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N. Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	38.00	36.00	28.50
Sp'g Bran	26.00	26.50	17.00
Fl'd Bran	29.50	29.50	19.50
Standard Mids.	26.50	27.00	18.00
Soft W. Mids.	35.00	36.00	24.50
Flour Mids.	34.00	34.50	26.50
Red Dog	35.00	35.00	28.00
Dr. Brewers' Grains			19.00
Wh. Hominy		32.00	20.50
Yel. Hominy		32.50	20.50
Corn Meal	33.50	33.50	25.00
Gluten Feed	32.25	31.75	23.90
Gluten Meal	42.25	41.75	28.90
36% C. S. Meal	38.50	36.00	25.00
41% C. S. Meal	40.00	39.00	26.00
43% C. S. Meal	42.00	41.00	27.00
34% O. P. Lin Meal		39.50	35.50
Beet Pulp	41.00		22.00

bringing a little better than a cent a pound in 50-80 pound bags.

CARROTS: Steady. Upstate New York have been bringing from 65-75c per 50 pound bag for washed stock, while dirty stock has brought 90c-\$1 per 100.

CAULIFLOWER: From the Catskill section easier after good opening; quoted at prices ranging from \$1.50-2.00 per crate, a very few higher; poorer stock ranges from 50c-\$1.25. Adirondack stock ranges from \$1-1.15 per No. 1 crate.

TOMATOES: Closed with the market trending slightly upward and trade appearing to take hold in good shape. Jersey twenty quart crates range from 75c to \$1, while Jersey lugs range from 75c to 85c. Upriver lugs range from 50c-\$1. Upriver peach baskets range from 65c-85c, Connecticut peach baskets from 65c-75c.

Learning to Control Mastitis

(Continued from Page 15)

freshening time. One other desirable practice has been added since the second demonstration meeting; namely, that of using the strip cup at least twice a week to detect evidence of early and slight infection. To this practice could also be added the use of brom thymol blue color test, with full knowledge of its limitations when cows are drying off or immediately after freshening.

The Calmans are well pleased with their first year's progress in the control of mastitis. They say they know a great deal more about the nature and cause of the disease and, with a reasonable amount of good luck, expect to keep it under control. They are to be congratulated on being one of the first few herd owners in the state to establish a definite mastitis control program.

The Farm Bureaus have three other demonstration herds in the state in Madison, Delaware and Wyoming counties and expect to establish educational demonstrations in about ten more counties this year.

SWINE

PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old. \$3.50 each.

WALTER LUX

538 SALEM STREET, WOBURN, MASS. TEL. 0086

PIGS--PIGS--PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white, Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each.

8 to 10 wks. old @ \$2.75 each.

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL,

Russell Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0230

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

We are offering choice stock, grown on our own farm, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at bargain prices.

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSS, OR
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSS.

8 to 9 weeks old—\$2.75.

CHESTER WHITE—\$3.25.

Add 25c if vaccination is desired.

Will ship C. O. D. if preferred.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE

DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS. — Tel. 1085

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & O. I. C. crossed.

6-8 wks. old, \$2.50 each.

8-10 wks. old, \$2.75 each.

Good, rugged, fast growing stock. Ship any number

C. O. D. Our guarantee: A square deal at all times.

DEPENDABLE PIGS

PRICES REDUCED

Large type Chester Yorkshire Crossed	6-8 weeks, \$2.50
Chester-Berkshire	8-10 weeks, \$2.75
Short Nose Yorkshire	10-12 weeks, \$3.00
Duroc-Poland	12-14 weeks, \$3.50
Shoats	\$4.00—\$4.50—\$5.00—\$6.00

Selected young boars for immediate service \$10-\$12-\$15. Fancy young boars for service later from \$3.50 up through various ages. Add 35c each for double treatment then I'll stand squarely behind them.

CHAS. DAVIS, c/o Old Battle Ground, Concord, Mass.

Feeding Pigs for Sale

Chester and Yorkshire and Chester and Berkshire, 6 to 8 weeks old, \$2.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, \$2.75 each.

Chester Whites, \$3 each. None Better Sold.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS.

FARMERS WANTED

to qualify for steady Government Job
Commence \$105 - \$175
month. Common education. Valuable information Free. Write
INSTRUCTION BUREAU,
333 St. Louis, Mo.

Strouts Fall Bulletin

76 Acres, 1000 poultry, cow, horse, implements, furniture, potatoes, corn, vegetables, etc. included; good slate-roofed 8-room house, basement barn, new houses for 3000 birds; ample wood and fruit, city markets. Only \$2900, part cash. Details new Free Bulletin. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. CITY.

18-Cow Dairy, Potato and Poultry Farm

Washington County, N. Y. Short drive from Glens Falls. 120 acres loamy fields, 20 pasture, 15 woods, 9-room painted house. Shade. Capacious dairy barn, concrete stable for 23 head; granary; hog house; poultry house. \$4500. Long term easy payments. Free circular. FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FOR SALE—Used Bushel and Half Bushel Baskets. Apple Crates, Egg Cases, etc. Can be shipped or picked up. Open day and Night. MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, INC., 232 West St., Washington Market, New York.

TRAPPERS—Buy my recipe and scent to trap foxes. They are sure and guaranteed. Information. FRED COUTURE, South Durham, Quebec, Canada.

FERRETS—White or Brown. Males \$2.00. Females \$2.50. Pair \$4. R. C. GREENE, Wellington, Ohio.

FERRETS, good Batters, \$2.50 each. Pair \$4.00. GLENDALE FERRET CO., WELLINGTON, OHIO.

New York Farm News

Winners at the State Fair

IT seems trite to repeat that the New York State Fair gets better year by year, yet that is the truth. It is not altogether the things that the casual observer sees, but rather those things which a person seeks out that are of interest. Particularly is this true of the many contests which start back in the various counties that are completed during State Fair Week. One of these which attracts much attention is the Horseshoe Pitching Tournament, managed through the cooperation of *American Agriculturist* and the State Farm Bureau Federation. A preliminary report of this will be found on Page 14.

The boys' and girls' program has grown by leaps and bounds. The winners of the Speaking Contest for high school students of agriculture are:

Gilbert Sperring, of Webster, who spoke on "Land Utilization," first; Bernard Rule, of Pulaski, who spoke on "My Plea for Agriculture for the Future," second; and Gordon Coats, of Averill Park, whose subject was "Farm Recovery Begins at Home," third. Gilbert Sperring will represent New York State at a contest at the Eastern States Exposition soon, and with him will go five other boys who won the trip by their work at the Fair. Three of them make up a Dairy Judging Team. They are, Emerson Oxford, of Gouverneur; William Brown, of Boonville; and Kenneth Campbell, of Cato. The Poultry Judging Team going to Springfield is made up of Adin Denning, of Edmeston; and Robert Knobel, of Sauquoit.

The various high school departments of agriculture have a contest each year to see which department does the best all-around work. The first four places went in order to:—Waterville, Gouverneur, Forestville and Canandaigua.

Likewise, many of the high school departments have a Dairy Herd Improvement Contest based on the records kept by all the boys in school on all the cows on their farm. The first two prizes of \$30 and \$20 are given by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. The first five schools in order of placing are,—Holland Patent, Mexico, Ellington, Gouverneur and Marathon.

4-H

One of the high spots of the 4-H activities was the Baby Beef Exhibit. The Grand Champion was shown by Edward Knapp, of Erie County. The animal weighed 1,040 pounds, and was sold at auction for 40 cents a pound to the Public Market of Ithaca. Reserve Champion went to an animal owned by Roger Bradley, of Cayuga County. The animal weighed 930 pounds, and was sold for 30 cents a pound to the DeWitt Clinton Hotel, at Albany.

A steer belonging to Harold Kennedy, of Livingston County, won high commendation. It weighed 930 pounds and was sold for 15 cents a pound to George Keppler, of Syracuse.

Farm and Home Bureau

Never has the quality of the Farm Bureau exhibits been higher. First place went to the exhibit put up by Cayuga and Allegany Counties, featuring fruit and vegetables. Second place went to the exhibit arranged by Seneca and Onondaga Counties, featuring fruit. The two other exhibits were likewise exceptional in quality, a great deal of attention going to the one prepared by Chenango and Livingston Counties, which featured milk as well as to the Albany-Schenectady exhibit, which featured eggs.

Delaware County took home first honors among the Home Bureau booths with a backyard herb garden. Livingston county took second place with a hooked rug exhibit.

Grange

The Juvenile Grange booths, located in the Boys' and Girls' Building, demonstrated some of the excellent work which is being done by this relatively new organization. First place went to Dansville Juvenile Grange No. 49, at Stones Falls; second place to Sennett Juvenile Grange No. 283; third place to Oxford Juvenile Grange No. 225; fourth place to Bombay Juvenile

Grange No. 308; and fifth place to Winthrop Juvenile Grange No. 259. All these booths showed excellent work, making it difficult for the judges to decide the winner.

A number of Subordinate Granges also had booths located in the Horticultural Building. Among these first place went to Ulysses Grange No. 419, of Tompkins County; and second place to Plattekill Grange, of Ulster County.

Horse Pulling

As usual, the Horse Pulling Contest drew a capacity crowd. Enthusiasm ran so high that the applause could not be controlled. The crowd was requested to refrain from applause until the pull was ended, as the noise sometimes disturbed the horses. First prize went to Daniel Canino, of Phoenix.

Thursday was Governor's Day, and a big crowd gathered in Empire Court to hear Governor Lehman tell of legislation passed and work done by the State for agriculture.

The Barnum Dinner

As has been the case for many years, one of the big events of Fair Week was the Barnum dinner at the Onondaga Country Club near Fayetteville. As has been the custom for a number of years, the Governor of the State was the guest of honor and principal speaker. He told briefly of the work the State is doing to aid agriculture. Governor Bill Myers of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington visited his home State and gave a very clear picture of the progress that has been made by the Farm Credit Administration in the last year and a half. Frank E. Gannett, who has just returned from a 17,000 mile airplane trip through South America, told of some of the interesting things he found on the trip. Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., who for years has been a contributing editor of *American Agriculturist*, was toastmaster.

Herd Winners at the Fair

Among the county herds, winners were as follows:

Ayrshire: Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club of Ithaca, first; Essex-Clinton, second; Allegany-Steuben, third.

Guernsey: Cayuga County, first; Chenango County, second.

Holstein: Wayne-Ontario, first; Otsego-Herkimer, second; Madison, third.

Jersey: Delaware County, first; Onondaga County, second.

Brown Swiss: Chenango County, first; Jefferson County, second.

Among special Dairy Herd Improvement Association exhibits, Wayne County took first place among Holsteins, with Northern Onondaga second, and United Dairy Association, third. Among Guernseys, Chenango County took first honors, with Unadilla second. The Tioga-Spencer Associa-

tion took the Blue Ribbon for Ayrshires, with the G. E. N. Association second. Group 2 of the Southern Onondaga Association took first place among the Jerseys.

Governor Signs TB Appropriation

Last week Governor Lehman signed a bill appropriating an additional \$1,500,000 for the eradication of diseased cattle. The regular session of the New York State Legislature made available \$2,500,000, which has been pretty largely used for indemnities on cows already tested. This action was recommended by the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission in order to take advantage of \$2,000,000 of Federal funds available to New York State for that purpose.

"Baldwins, or . . ."

Foremost among questions debated by Western New York orchardists is what variety of apple trees to replant. Boiled down, the great question is: Baldwins or something else?

Thousands of Baldwin trees were killed or severely injured by the intense cold of last winter. Such a thing never happened previously in the memory of growers. Many orchards where Baldwins have been the mainstay for a generation or more will have to be replaced. Some other varieties were damaged, but nowhere in the same proportion as Baldwins. McIntosh, producing a tender variety of fruit, showed practically no damage.

A couple of months ago growers said they would not replant Baldwins. They talked about McIntosh, Macoun, Rome, Cortland and other varieties. Now they are not so sure. "After all," many argue, "Baldwins have stood by us for a lifetime." It is a fact that Western New York has many orchards with Baldwin trees 50 to 75 years old.

There are two objections to Baldwins: That they are biennial bearers, and that another unusually cold winter again would find them less resistant than some other varieties.

Rome Beauty has been considered as a substitute. It fruits earlier, is an annual bearer, is a red apple and keeps well. Cortland has been in the thick of discussion, with the objection that it will not keep after Jan. 1. Baldwin has been a useful variety because it has been kept in storage until late in spring or early summer.

At Farm Bureau fruit tours recently several topics have been on the programs, but instead centered around what varieties to plant. Few growers have committed themselves definitely to any one variety. They have pressed state extension workers for their ideas.

Dr. A. J. Heinicke, head of the De-

partment of Pomology at Cornell, favors planting McIntosh trees. At the meetings he made it plain that he did not advise growers to plant Macs, but to consider all the available facts and decide if they could do better. Pressed for his own thought, he said that he would plant McIntosh. Later, he said, if some of the varieties of McIntosh prove more acceptable the trees can be topworked.

Macoun, a McIntosh variation, has been in the discussions. Doctor Heinicke says it is inclined to "rope," or form solid rows of fruit along limbs. Kendall, another McIntosh sort, appears likely to find a major place in orchards and Heinicke thinks it will show long keeping qualities. Up to now, however, it has not been tested thoroughly.

The only serious objection raised to McIntosh has been the fear that too many may be planted. Regarding this, Heinicke said that on a recent tour of the Pacific Northwest apple country he found McIntosh was the only New York apple the West fears. Growers in that section told him they can meet competition of every other apple except the Mac.

So far as my personal opinion is worth anything, I have been a rooter for McIntosh for many years. It is the best all-around dessert apple to sell to the consumer. Spies and some other sorts are desirable but scarce and are not being planted. McIntosh grows readily, has an inviting appearance, superior taste and texture. On top of all this, last winter it proved to be the hardiest of all New York commercial varieties. As for their keeping qualities, there seems to be little difficulty in holding them at least until April.

—Skeff.

Milk Standardization Legalized

Dairymen will welcome the news that Henry Manley, legal counsel for the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets, has rendered an opinion that standardization of milk by adding to the normal amount of butterfat and solids is not a violation of the Agriculture and Markets Law. Following this the New York City Department of Health notified its country milk inspectors to that effect.

However, this does not legalize the use of syphons, as a means of milk standardization. The use of a separator for removal of cream from a part of the milk and adding it to the remainder, will be allowed when there is assurance that such a procedure can be conducted without sanitary hazard, and, of course, with approval of the device used by the New York City Board of Health.

This is a sensible ruling, and will remove one reason for the tendency to keep two breeds of cattle with the consequent temptation to cross-breed, which, it is generally admitted, is not a good breeding practice.

Skeff's Farm Notes

(Continued from Page 8)

ance of their places has been sounded by Prof. James E. Rice. He is chairman of a special committee on the subject named by the Tompkins County Development Board.

Credit Offered Growers—With harvests at hand, attention of growers is called to loans offered by Production Credit Associations for financing harvests, packing, purchase of packages. Loans will be made on warehouse receipts. Numerous growers have been talking of holding apples, potatoes and other crops with the expectations of a good market because of drought and shortages.

As announced in our last issue, all mail for the Editorial Department should be addressed to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York. Sending it either to 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, where our printing plant is located, or to 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City, our advertising office, will mean a delay in replying.



After the horseshoes stopped flying at the American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau tournament at the New York State Fair. Seated, left to right, E. L. Ditton, Sodas, Wayne County, (the winner!); Albert Falco, Greenwich, Washington County; Fred Armstrong, Corning, Steuben County; Bradley Ross, Syracuse, Onondaga County; Newton Spore, Schenectady, Schenectady County. Standing, left to right, H. L. Cosline, American Agriculturist; D. D. Cottrell, tournament manager; Claude Marriot, Hamden, Delaware County; Francis Spencer, Niagara Falls, Niagara County, and Dr. Harry Turner, Syracuse, who assisted Mr. Cottrell. See page 14 for the tournament summary.

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CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	6.50	32.50	65.00
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LEISTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks	6.50	32.50	65.00
Rhode Island Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed	6.30	31.50	63.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. (Cert. No. 3009).

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Large Type S. C. White Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
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Rocks, Reds and W. Wyandottes \$3.50-50; \$6.75-100;
W. Giants, \$9.-100; N. H. Reds, \$7.-100; H. Mixed
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PULLETS Blood Tested Stock. Big Type English
White Leghorns, 12 wks., 60c; 15 wks.,
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Yearling Hens and Breeding Cockerels. Ship C.O.D.
on Approval F.O.B. Zeeland. GREAT NORTHERN
HATCHERY, R3A, Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS White and Barred Rocks, N. H.
Reds, \$7.00-100; H. Mixed, \$6.50.
Live prepaid arrival. Certificate No. 3019.

KOCH'S POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Beaver Springs, Pa.

FOR SALE—Choice White Wyandotte Pullets,
five months old, \$1.25 each.

A. P. HUTCHINS, 82 Park St., MALONE, N. Y.



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No Handling of Birds

Use this easy, time-saving, low cost way to rid your flock of poultry roundworm. "Black Leaf" Worm Powder is nicotine in new form—no odor—no taste—no toxic effect on birds. Mixed in mash, and fed once in ordinary way, it passes to the intestines where intestinal juices act on the Powder releasing the nicotine. One dose kills the worms where they live and grow. Sold by dealers—or, 100 bird size sent postpaid for .75 and your dealer's name.



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TWO BUCKEYE 2772-Egg Incubators for sale. Good condition. A. MESSERICH, Fishkill, N. Y.

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NEARBY MARKETS FOR NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Most Everybody Likes Higher Prices

By J. C. HUTTAR

ONE THING I'm trying to accomplish through these bi-weekly chats with you, is to picture ideas, impressions, and facts about the market handling and selling of your eggs in the market here, as I have a chance to see them. I just believe that a producer can't know too much about the handling of his products and of course the reverse is also true. That is, an egg dealer or handler should know all he can about conditions of production and the producer's problems.

I don't say that I always interpret market feelings and trends correctly for you, but I try my level best. As times get better I hope a lot more of you get to New York on Farm Bureau or some similar tours to get as much as you can first hand. I think all who have done this feel it's worth while.

I've had one of my pet ideas modified a little since I got down here rubbing elbows with the folks in the egg trade. And that's the idea about egg prices.

I had the notion, which some of you may also have, that every egg dealer in the city wants to hold prices down. My notion was that if he could keep wholesale prices down and then charge big prices to retailers and consumers he could take a big "rake-off" and get rich quick.

I don't find this to be common practice though. I know the prices they pay the producers for eggs in general and I've gone out selling eggs to retailers just enough to get an idea of what they're paying and while I was in their stores I noted the prices at which they were selling to consumers.

Of course you can't make a blanket statement and cover all the 40,000 retail stores in the Metropolitan area. There's bound to be some variation. But, generally speaking, competition between independent grocers, among the chain store systems and between the chains and the independents is keen enough to keep them all fairly well in line.

There are two things which every seller of eggs is trying to accomplish:—(1) Sell as many eggs as possible, and (2) Make as much money in the deal as possible.

A Balance Wheel

The first of these acts as a balance wheel against the second.

There are two ways of accomplishing the money-making object. One is to charge a stiff price allowing a large margin or profit per dozen. But in doing this the volume of business is greatly reduced. And the second is to take a small profit and do a big business.

I believe the second method is far more common than the first, because most retailers of eggs sell many other products and the more sales of eggs they can make the greater will their other sales be too. If eggs were all they handled they might want to take a bigger profit per dozen.

All Along the Line

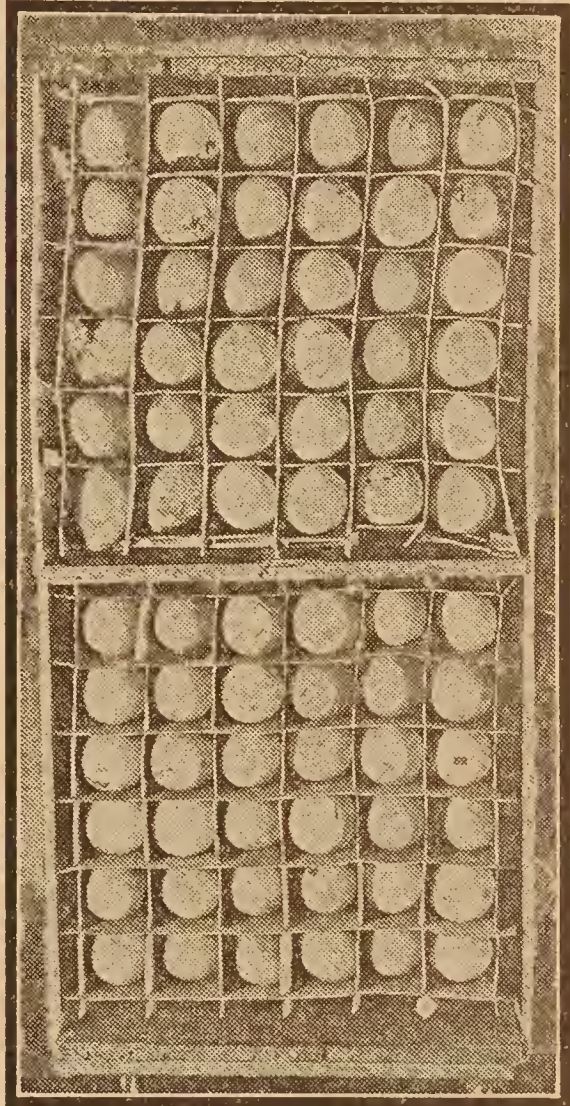
Starting with the jobbing buyer or big chain store buyer, what is their feeling about rising prices?

Well, first of all, let's remember this. When egg prices are at the season's low point, egg consumption is also at the smallest volume for the year and when egg prices reach their peak the largest volume of eggs is being eaten. The only

exception to this is the two weeks preceding Easter when we find high consumption and low prices temporarily together. It's true that in the fall there are more storage eggs consumed than fresh eggs. Nevertheless, what fresh eggs there are, sell very readily too.

I think it is also true that a larger profit per dozen can be taken by egg handlers all the way from wholesale receivers to retailers when prices are high without hurting volume of sales than when they're low.

I believe I'm right in saying therefore that the wholesale receiver, the chain store or jobbing buyer, and the retailer rather welcome the high price



Consumption drops when many eggs like these are shipped. No! . . . the case was not packed just to get the picture. It is just as it was shipped by a poultryman.

season. However, and this is important, if prices rise faster or higher than conditions of supply and demand warrant, none of these fellows like it. In other words, if prices are such as to reduce consumption and sales and eggs begin to pile up in retail stores, in jobbers' stores or on wholesale receivers' floors, they all feel very badly about it. They know it means a drop in price and a loss on what they've already bought and paid for. Nevertheless they are usually more willing to get prices down to where eggs move freely again than to take a worse licking in general loss of trade and drop in quality of the eggs being held.

All Eyes on Consumption

We find therefore that a great majority of the egg dealers are vitally interested in egg consumption, watching it like a hawk and doing everything they can to keep it as high as possible.

I repeat that no general statement will fit all dealers, but I'm sure I've described the ideas of the majority correctly.

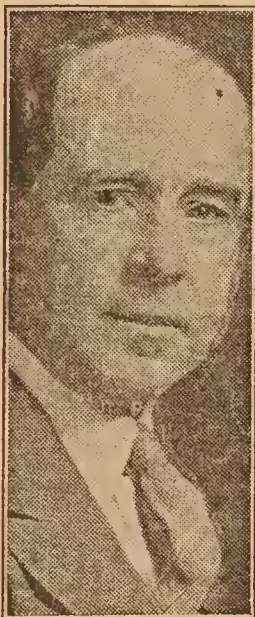
Now, when you stop to think of it,
(Continued on Page 23)

NEARBY MARKETS FOR NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Notes Picked Up Along the Way

By L. E. WEAVER

DURING recent weeks I have been on six Farm Bureau poultry tours or picnics, and have attended the annual Baby Chick Convention at Cleveland. There is nothing like travel to keep one posted on what poultrymen are doing and thinking.



L. E. Weaver

Chick Sexing

At Cleveland you would think that you were attending a chick sexing convention. There were demonstrations and discussions and conversations galore about chick sexing. My opinion is that five years from now you will hear about as much about chick sexing as you hear today about battery brooding. Only a few years ago battery brooding was a new toy and we all wanted to play with it. Now that it is an old thing, many poultrymen find that it does not fit into their plans and go along in the old established way.

Chick sexing is a new thing. Everyone wants to know about it. Naturally there is a lot of talk. Many will try it out. Many will not repeat. A few will find it an advantage and will continue to pay the greater price for pullet chicks. On the Pacific Coast, with its insignificant broiler outlet, chick sexing will be a great boon, and will be important. Here in the east it will soon cease to worry our chick producers, as it is doing right now. The Bingham Poultry Ranch with more than 20,000 layers and breeders this fall is probably the largest egg plant in New York State, possibly in the East. Mr. Bingham was asked if he ever kills the males as soon as he can distinguish them. He promptly said, "Certainly not," and went on to say that he gets 12c each for his chicks and, therefore, figures that he has 12c invested in each little rooster plus what feed it has eaten. If he kills them he is out that much. If he grows them to two pounds, he has never failed to get enough for them to return at least his cost of chick and feed.

Back to the Old Methods

Mr. Bingham is strong also for the old ideas of rearing pullets. He puts the chicks out in colony brooder houses spaced considerable distance apart, not more than 250 chicks to a house. He starts them out on both grain and mash and does not keep feed before them all the time. He prefers to feed more often and less at a time, and feels that the slower growth obtained in this way during the early weeks of the pullets' lives makes for more hardiness. I have heard quite a number of other men express the same opinion, and most of them are backing their preaching by actual practice. Personally, I am on the fence about this question. I have seen some mighty fine pullets that were started on all mash and got away to a rapid start, yet were hardly enough to make good records and stand up under it. I have an idea that so long as the ration is right, the method of feeding it doesn't have as much to do with the kind of pullet a

man grows as does the kind of chicks he started with and the sanitary measures he practiced.

Rye Range

For several years Maynard Smith of Chemung County, N. Y., has had more or less loss in his pullet flock from paralysis. This year is different. His pullets have been in the laying house more than a month and have reached better than 50 percent production. To date there has been not a single case of paralysis, nor of cannibalism.

Mr. Smith is inclined to give credit for the improvement to the rye range on which the pullets were grown, following the experience and recommendation of Professor W. R. Graham of the Guelph, Ontario, Experiment Station. He agrees also that the improvement may have been due in part to his change of stock. He has New Hampshires now. He had White Leghorns before. Or his earlier hatching may have helped. These are February pullets. At any rate, Mr. Smith seems to have hit on a first-rate combination. I would like to see more pullets on ranges of spring-sown rye next Summer.

Fire Guns

In another respect Mr. Smith has not been so fortunate. He had a remodeled tobacco shed in which were several hundred yearling hens. A pen that had just been cleaned was being disinfected by the use of a fire gun. The flame shot through a crack in the floor and started a blaze. In twenty minutes the house and the hens were gone. Now a new Cornell two-story house is rapidly nearing completion.

Mr. Smith has not lost his faith in the fire gun. He says that he shall continue to use it, as he has in the past, in buildings with concrete floors.

Disinfecting with Live Steam

We know that heat is the quickest, and perhaps the surest, destroyer of the organism that causes coccidiosis. The fire gun owes a part of its popularity to this fact. On one of the tours I saw a still better weapon. A man had purchased an old portable steam boiler such as threshers used to use. He hauls this near the building that he wants to disinfect, fires it up with wood, and when he has a good pressure, he runs a 60-foot steam hose into the building and applies the live steam to the floor and walls. He says that after he has cleaned a room, and then goes in with the steam, he can get a bushel or more of dirt that the steam blows out of the cracks and corners.

* * *

Buckwheat Hulls

Have any of our readers had any experience in the use of buckwheat hulls for litter in brooder houses or laying houses, or as nesting material? If so, how do they work out? What objectionable features do they have? How do they compare with other kinds of litter? I would appreciate hearing from readers on this topic.

Recently a man who is in the feed milling business asked me about the possibilities of finding a market among poultrymen for the hulls. He makes buckwheat flour and has many tons of hulls on hand.—L. E. Weaver.

Common poultry rations need only lime and salt as a mineral supplement.



"My Eggs Sell As FANCIES"

... says Charles Ouder Kirk, G.L.F. Feeder

I FIRST HEARD of cooling eggs from a G. L. F. man who spoke at a poultry meeting in Oswego last spring. I went home and got out some old incubator trays and put them on a wooden frame about two feet from the cellar floor.

"Once a day I sprinkle water on the dirt floor under these trays. I gather the eggs twice a day and immediately spread them on the trays. Twenty-four hours later I grade the eggs for size and pack them in the cases, making room on the trays for the newly-laid eggs. I ship twice a week.

"Until I started cooling them this way I could never get my eggs to grade above 'Specials.' My eggs sell as 'Fancies' now and I've had several letters from the G. L. F. saying they are of exceptionally high quality.

"At first, I didn't know how good the G.L.F. prices were, so for four weeks I shipped the same number of eggs, all the same quality, to the G.L.F. and a New York Commission Merchant. The G.L.F. returned me 1 to 3 cents a dozen more than the other place, and I've stuck to the G.L.F. ever since."

Mr. Ouder Kirk has been a successful poultryman 17 years. His 600-bird laying flock seldom goes below 50% production during the laying year. On this year's pullet crop—450 birds—mortality has been less than 3% from chick to maturity. G.L.F. Feeds are used exclusively. Eggs are sold through G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service, 190 Duane Street, New York City. Regular shipment and highest egg quality have qualified Mr. Ouder Kirk as a Preferred Shipper.

G.L.F. Mashers will produce Fancy quality eggs, and good management and handling will preserve that quality until the egg reaches the user.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

Another Tale of ACADIA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

dren. My friend told me that Mr. and Mrs. Guy had taken care of their parents and were raising their family with plans to give each child an education. The Guy family traces its line straight back to the early days of Acadia itself, and in every generation I was told these people had been notably fine citizens. All of the children of school age walk three miles to school and back every day, during the long cold winter where temperatures of 40° below are common. To the same village school come each day two girls from another French family who walk twelve miles a day to get their education, six each way, and in addition help with the work in the large family at home. That sounds like pioneer days.

All the French children are brought up to work, each to assume his own individual responsibility and to do his share. It is obvious that in a large family, children have to take care of one another.

This year, in addition to other crops, Mr. Guy and his family are raising 20 acres of potatoes, without a dollar being spent to hire outside help.

Another interesting French family which it was my privilege to visit in the St. John's Valley was that of Felix W. Lajoie, of Van Buren, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Lajoie, also, have a lot of fine looking boys and girls, so many that I have lost count now. Last year, Mr. Lajoie and his family raised 3000 barrels of potatoes with an outside labor cost of only \$39.00.

Pancakes are a leading article of diet with these French people, and in some cases they are eaten three times a day in place of bread. The pancakes are made from a buckwheat different from the buckwheat with which I am familiar. In some places, it is called India Wheat. Aroostook County people claim that it is a better quality than the ordinary kind.

Maine Yankees like to tell stories in the French dialect about the French Canadians. These stories are all kindly, for one of the nice things about Aroostook County is the fact that the French and the Yankees have a very high regard for each other, and there is not the friction that sometimes exists between people of different nationalities. Northern Maine is a great place for stories anyway, perhaps because it still has something of the pioneer atmosphere. Of course, I cannot accurately reproduce the French dialect, but let me tell you one of the stories I heard about a French boy whose father sent him to college. When he was graduated, a neighbor asked the father what good the college education had done his boy. "Well," said the old man, in his dialect, "my son, he use his college education to figure out about his ma's pancakes. He figure that the old woman, she bake so many pancakes every day, each one so beeg, so many days in the week, so many weeks in the year, and, by golly, my son find that she bake enough pancakes in a year to cover 90 acres!"

Another story is about a Frenchman who went to the Farm Bureau man with a problem. Said he, "I have three leetle peege, so small that I can put them all in one tin pail. I feed these leetle peege a pailfull of slop. They drink it all up and I can still put them in the same pail. Please tell me, mister, why peege are bigger on the inside than they are on the outside."

The contrast between the French people who live in Maine, under the



Some of the finest farm homes of America are in Aroostook County, Maine. Many of them, as in other parts of northern New England, are joined to the barn. When it is 40 degrees below zero, it is nice not to have to go outdoors to go to the barn.

influence of our splendid American schools and with the advantages of our American markets, and those who live just across the Canadian line is startling. Our own French citizens in the St. John's Valley have been able to build a much higher standard of living than their neighbors over the line.



A family of present day Acadians living in the St. John's Valley, Aroostook County, Maine.

In some of the homes, especially on the Canadian side, methods used one hundred years ago are still in vogue. For example, there are families who take the wool from their sheep and weave it on looms into clothes for their own use, in much the same way as it was done in Evangeline's time.

The French, of course, make up only a small part of the population of Aroostook County. Most of the people are Yankees with a sprinkling of Irish and Scotch. They own the best land in the County, have the largest farms, modern homes, and follow the last word in science in the growing of their great crops of potatoes. When you have an investment of thousands of dollars in one crop, you cannot afford to miss any bets on cultural methods.

Speaking either of the French farmers of the St. John's Valley, or of the Yankee farmers of Aroostook County, one can say that there are no better people anywhere.

Farmers are the greatest gamblers in the world. They gamble on the weather, on seed, on diseases and insect pests, and, finally, they gamble on what the market is going to pay! It is bad enough when there is some diversification, so that when one product fails there is something else left; but when all the eggs, or rather potatoes, are in one basket (as they are in Aroostook County), then indeed the hazard is enough to give most of us a permanent headache. Aroostook County farmers put their faith in potatoes. That faith has been justified well enough much of the time to give these farmers fine homes and a high standard of living. With 25 to 100 acres of potatoes, yielding from 200 to 400 bushels per acre, you can get ahead

mighty fast — when you win the bet! By the same token, you can also lose all your property, your home, and your shirt, just as fast. The important thing is not to lose your courage, or your faith, and that is what impressed me most about the farm people of Aroostook County. The hard times hit them, and, believe me, they hit them hard! Hundreds of them were ruined and did not know it, or would not admit it. By hard work and faith, and, last but not least, with the aid of the Federal Land Bank and other farm credit services, at Springfield, they kept planting potatoes. Events justified their courage. Last year was a good potato year. It looks now as if this year would be another good one, and that Aroostook County farmers will be able to pay off at least a part of their debts and carry on.

And that is the spirit that is typical of farm people everywhere. It takes a lot to lick them!

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY neighbor says there ain't no chance to git some money in our pants unless we work hard ev'ry day; we haven't got no N.R.A. in farm-in', 40 hours a week would put us where we dassen't speak to any banker we might meet as we are walkin' down the street. That feller toils from morn till night, he hardly stops to eat a bit until he gits his day's work done, he never wastes no time in fun. He thinks that it is a disgrace the way I loaf about the place, and that it isn't good to have folks in the neighborhood who take life easy like I do, instead of workin' all day through.

It may be, when the season's done that neighbor has a little mon that I ain't got, but what of that, he's allus workin' off his fat; his callouses and rheumatiz point out a moral that, gee whiz, most any feller ought to heed, and that's that there ain't any need for workin' till you're almost dead when you could sit and rest instead. When some day neighbor shuffles off because he didn't tend his cough, St. Peter won't ask what he's got, or if he worked all day or not, but if he wore a kindly smile and cheered his neighbors up the while. So just as long as I am here, I'll try to spread a little cheer, nor work so hard that I git cross, for too much work's a total loss!



Vegetable Men Oppose Regimentation

(Continued from Page 12)

Elmer Adams near Williamson where they saw vegetables on muck that has been cultivated over sixty years. Mr. Adams has had good success with the Sweet Spanish type of onions, even without transplanting. Tests by A. G. Newhall indicate that the liquid formaldehyde method for control of onion smut is still preferable to the dry method, though both plans have their points.

At the farm of J. D. Ameele, Master Farmer and ex-President of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, visitors saw a comparative test of celery seed of many types and sources as used in the county. Golden Plume and Dwarf Golden are the leading varieties. Renaming has resulted in a good deal of confusion. Swarn Singh, recently a graduate student at Cornell, showed samples of a new type of celery of fine quality, yellows resistant and readily blanched. It resulted from crosses made by Dr. Singh but further selection is needed before it is ready for market.

Tarnished plant bug is a bad enemy of celery. L. L. Hill of Cornell demonstrated good control by use of a dust made of 25 pounds of 300-mesh sulfur and 75 pounds of fine hydrated lime. Copper may be added for blight control.

The party visited the plant of the Sodus Cooperative Celery Growers Association, of which Louis Marks is manager. A modern washing and sorting plant puts up a first class pack which is well labeled and which has found wide acceptance on many city markets.

Waldo Condemns Subsidies for Farmers

A. G. Waldo of Canastota, President of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, in a brief talk at lunchtime advised growers not to ask for subsidies for their business but to build up research. He paid his respects to a movement looking toward some kind of embargo of out-of-state vegetables by saying that the answer lies in producing desirable goods ourselves in the assurance that it will sell. We must put up products that we will be glad to label with our names. The freight differential is in our favor and if that and quality are not sufficient, let some one else do it. He called on growers to

unite in the Association and build the prestige of our home grown products.

In Cayuga County, a stop was made at the farms of D. E. Curtis where muck-land potatoes were being dug.

Perhaps the high point of the day was the visit to "Oswego Gardens" of Peter Vercrouse also a Master Farmer and former president of the State Association, and his associates, where there are about 125 acres of muck, some 40 feet deep. He has 100 acres of onions, mostly with perfect stand and yields running over 700 bushels per acre. Onions are pulled just a shadow on the green side, in the interest of good keeping, are topped at once in the row with sheep-shears, scooped carefully into crates, cured under good protection in cribs and stored in common storage. Celery is taken care of in a cold storage plant on the farm.

* * *

Charles R. White

None will mourn the passing of Charles R. White of Ionia, President of the New York Farm Bureau Federation, more sincerely than the vegetable growers of whom he was one. His farm at Ionia was often visited by classes from Cornell who were interested in the production and marketing of cucumbers, squash, asparagus and potatoes. It was more than twenty-five years ago that he was the moving spirit in organizing the Ionia Growers Association for the handling of cucumbers for shipment. Methods adopted at that early date involved central packing, careful grading, distinctive labeling and equitable pooling with ingenious methods of record-keeping. The Association still operates though acreage has been reduced through prevalence of disease in the community.

Mr. White was one of the organizers of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association and was its first President, serving for three years with admirable leadership.

While more recent years called him to broader service for the whole field of agriculture, he has always been ready to help in support of the interests of vegetable men. His strong and unremitting efforts for cooperation and for better marketing will not soon be forgotten.—Paul Work.

Most Everybody Likes Higher Prices

(Continued from Page 20)

that's not such a bad situation.

Just do this to check some of these ideas. Watch prices and also watch consumption figures and then see what happens under the following circumstances.

1. When egg prices rise more than one cent a week in July or more than 2c a week in August or more than five cents in one week in October.

2. When egg prices go up about 1/2c a week in July, one cent a week in August, two cents in September and not over three or four in any one week in October.

You'll find under the first situation consumption will get set-backs while under the second it will increase steadily.

Good consumption with steady rising prices is better than temporary spurts in prices with some egg consumption lost after each spurt.

A Little Unfair

In the August 4th issue of this magazine I referred to the editorial policy of the American Creamery and

Poultry Produce Review, a trade magazine published here in New York. This was in my article entitled "None Is So Blind—"

It has been called to my attention that I was a little unfair and that my comment might cast a bad reflection on that magazine. After reading over my article again, I can see how some readers might interpret what I said in a way different than I intended.

I am glad to be thus corrected. While I still question the opinion expressed in the particular editorial to which I referred, I certainly do not want to cast any slur on the publishers of this paper.

The publishers of *American Agriculturist* have asked me to assure my readers of this, which I very gladly do.—J. C. Huttar.

The success of most poultrymen depends on the number of eggs their hens can produce. Write to the New York state college of agriculture at Ithaca, New York, for a bulletin on feeding for egg production. Ask for E-222.



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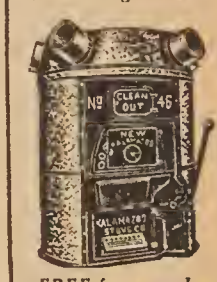
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How Will You Have Your Pickles ?

WE expect certain qualities in pickles and feel disappointed if they fail us in these respects. Crispness, tenderness and a flavor distinctly sour, sweet or dill are the most important characteristics of pickled vegetables or fruits.

The first essential of a good pickle is a good fresh vegetable or fruit to start with. A cucumber which has been gathered for days has very little chance of making a crisp pickle. It not only will be spongy, but may be hollow in the middle besides.

The next requirement is good vinegar, preferably that made from apple cider, and lastly, spices and sugar. Nothing takes the place of good spices; the extracts or oils of certain spices are used by some commercial pickling houses, when they want to prevent discoloring the pickle, but the flavor is not the same as when the natural spice is used.

SOUR PICKLES

Green Tomato Pickle

Slice one peck of green tomatoes, one dozen onions, sprinkle with salt thinly and let stand three hours. Drain. Mix one cup dry mustard, 2 oz. mustard seed, 1 oz. each of cinnamon, allspice, pepper and ginger. Put a layer of tomatoes in the kettle, then one of onions, then one of the spice mixture, and repeat. Cover well with vinegar and boil until tender, but not mushy.—*R. S.*

Pickled Cherries

Pit the cherries, cover with vinegar and let stand 24 hours. Drain off all vinegar, measure cherries and to each quart of cherries allow one quart sugar. Pack in jars, first a layer of cherries, then a layer of sugar, adding bits of allspice, cloves and stick cinnamon. Cover with a plate, stirring every few days until sugar is dissolved. Then put up as usual, into jars. At least three weeks will be needed before using.

—*R. S.*

Grandmother's Sour Pickles

Grandmother prepared her cider vinegar by adding, for every two gallons, one cup salt, one cup brown sugar, and one cup ground mustard. As the cucumbers were gathered, they were washed, dried, and dropped into the cold, prepared vinegar. When the crock was filled, a layer of horseradish leaves usually was used to cover it. We have preferred to add to each quart jar of cucumbers 1 teaspoon each of salt, sugar, and mustard and vinegar enough to cover. Heat the whole to the boiling point, fill into jar, add a piece of horseradish root, and seal. The pure cider vinegar may need diluting about one-fourth.—*B. L. P.*

RELISHES

Uncooked Pepper Relish

Remove the seeds from and grind or chop 12 large sweet peppers, 1 good-sized head of white cabbage, and 3 large onions. The peppers may be green, but if half are ripe a more attractive relish results. Drain after they have stood for 1 hour. Heat 1 quart vinegar, 1 quart sugar, 3 tablespoons salt, 2 teaspoons each of mustard and celery seed. Pour over the chopped vegetables and stir well. This is fine with meats or, with buttered bread, makes nice sandwiches.—*B. L. P.*

Catsup without Cooking

Into 1½ pints best cider vinegar stir ½ cup salt, 1 cup brown sugar, ½ cup mustard seed, 1 oz. celery seed, 1 teaspoon each of ground cloves and mace, 2 teaspoons ground pepper, 2 or 3 onions sliced and cut in quarters, 3 small long red peppers, 4 large green peppers with seeds removed and cut into small pieces, 2 large roots horse-

radish. Mix thoroughly. Peel ½ peck ripe tomatoes, cut across the middle, remove seeds and juice. Cut the tomatoes in large pieces into the vinegar. This will keep all winter without sealing.—*B. L. P.*

Pepper Hash

12 ripe and 12 green sweet peppers, 3 hot peppers, 15 onions, 1½ cups sugar, 3 tablespoons salt, 2½ pints cider vinegar. Remove seeds from peppers and grind or chop all of the vegetables. Cover with boiling water and let stand 5 minutes. Drain thoroughly, add the salt, sugar and vinegar, bring to a boil and seal at once in glass jars.

—*B. L. P.*

Apple Ketchup

1 dozen sour apples 2 teaspoons cinnamon
2 cups vinegar 1 teaspoon cloves
1 cup sugar 2 grated onions

Peel the apples, core and quarter them. Add enough water to cover and cook until soft and until most of the water has evaporated. Then rub through sieve and to each quart of pulp add the above ingredients in proportions given. When the mixture comes to a boil, lower the heat and simmer for an hour. Seal in jars. Very delightful with winter meats.—*R. S.*

SWEET PICKLES

Pickled Pears

2 quarts pears, peeled, 1 teaspoon cloves
quartered 1 tablespoon stick cinnamon
1 quart vinegar
2 cups sugar

Boil the vinegar, sugar and spices for 20 minutes; add the fruit and cook until tender. Seal in clean, hot jars.

—*R. S.*

Pickled Peaches

12 lbs. peaches 6 pounds sugar
2 quarts vinegar 1 tablespoon cloves
1 quart water 1 tablespoon broken cinnamon

Pare peaches thinly. Clingstone varieties are best for pickling. Add to the vinegar syrup which has boiled until thick, about 20 minutes. Cook just long enough to be pricked easily with a fork, remove with a skimmer to the hot jars, fill to overflowing with the hot syrup, and seal. Do not crowd too many into the syrup at one time.

—*R. S.*

Sweet Cucumber Pickles

Select fifty small cucumbers, 3-inch length, wash, and chill in cold or ice water for 24 hours. Wipe dry, and pack in glass jars. Into an enamel kettle put 1 gallon cider vinegar, 1 teaspoon saccharine powder (purchase at drug store), 1 teaspoon powdered alum, ½ cup

salt, 3 tablespoons white mustard seed, 1 tablespoon ground cinnamon, 2 teaspoons whole cloves, 1 teaspoon allspice, and 1 cup ground horseradish. Heat the mixture to boiling, then cool and pour over the cucumbers in the jars. Seal and store in a dark, cool and dry place.

—*B. L. P.*

Two-Minute Pickles

6 big cucumbers ¼ cup sugar
1 tablespoon salt 3 pieces dill
2 cups cold water ½ teaspoon powdered alum
2 cups vinegar 1 clove garlic (chopped fine)

Wash cucumbers, pare with stainless knife, cut lengthwise, and quarter. Bring to a boil vinegar, sugar, water, and salt. When at a good boil, add cucumbers and cook exactly two minutes. Remove quickly, placing them in quart jars, then adding the dill, alum and garlic. Then pour the hot liquid over them and seal.—*R. S.*

Watermelon Rind

Cut the rind from a melon rather thick, and peel. Cut into slices and cover with water to which has been added ¼ cup salt per quart of water. Leave overnight, drain, weigh the rind. To each pound of rind, allow 1 lemon sliced thin, 1 tablespoon whole cloves, ½ stick cinnamon, broken fine, 2 cups vinegar, 1 pound sugar. Boil this into a syrup, add the rind and boil rapidly until clear. Seal in hot jars.—*R. S.*

Bread and Butter Pickles

Wash 2 dozen good-sized cucumbers, cut into slices 1/3-inch thick. Cover with very cold water overnight. Next morning simmer for 10 minutes in a mixture of equal parts of vinegar and water. Discard this mixture. To 2 quarts of vinegar, add 2 cups sugar, 1 tablespoon ground mustard, 1 tablespoon ginger and bring to a boil. Add 8 sliced onions that have soaked for an hour in very cold water, and been drained. Also add the cucumbers; scald but do not boil. Pack in sterilized jars and seal.—*B. L. P.*

Pickled Peppers

Wash and remove the seeds from either red or green peppers, cut into quarters or strips, cover with boiling water for 2 minutes, then plunge into ice water for 10 minutes. Pack solidly into glass jars with a syrup made

by boiling together for 3 minutes, vinegar and sugar in the proportion of 1 cup sugar per pint of vinegar. Cover and keep in a cool, dark place. Green or red vegetables lose color if exposed to the light. It is a good plan to pickle red peppers now for use in next year's relishes which always call for red peppers when few are ripe. Their color adds much to the appearance of any pickle.

DILL PICKLES

To a scant four gallons of medium-sized cucumbers allow 1 quart vinegar, ½ oz. mixed spices, 1 lb. salt, 10 quarts water, the stems, leaves and seeds of some dill, and grape leaves to line the crock and to cover the pickles on top. The cucumbers should be about 5 inches long for dill pickles. A 4-gallon crock or jar is a convenient size for this amount. In the bottom put a layer of grape leaves, then a layer of dill and the spices. Pack the cucumbers to within 3 inches of the top. Mix the salt, vinegar, and water, and pour the mixture over the pickles to fill the jar. Put a layer of dill and then a layer of grape leaves over the cucumbers. Invert a large plate over the top of the pickles and weight it down to keep the pickles under the liquid. Let the pickles cure from 3 to 4 weeks. Remove the plate, wash it, replace it over the pickles with the weight, and seal the crock

(Continued on Page 26)

"The first essential for a good pickle is a good fresh vegetable to start with."



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All of us, at some time or other, feel the effects of fatigue — and are not able to continue with our daily tasks satisfactorily. Those who are called upon to do much outdoor physical labor, especially farm workers, realize this fact.

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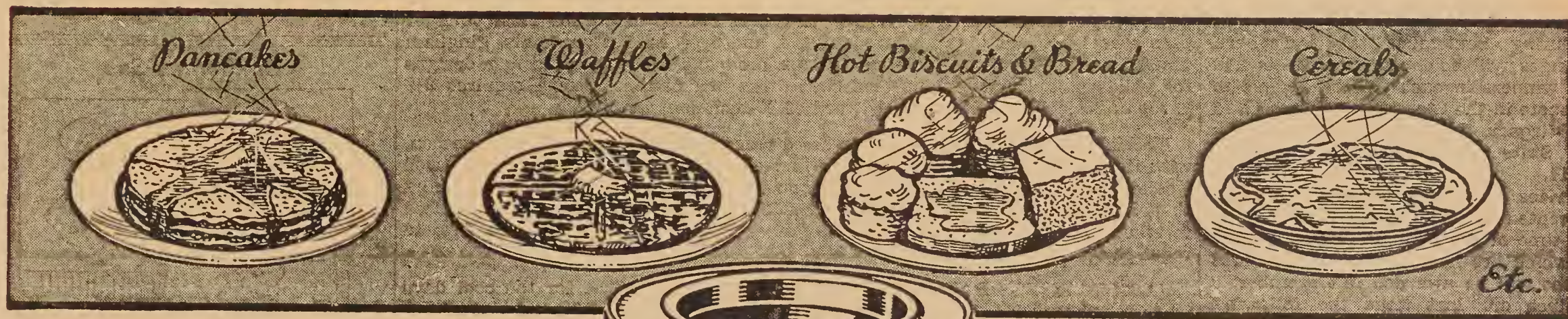
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AUNT JANET'S CORNER

THIS morning I made my usual worshipful tour to the gladiolus beds and got my usual lift of the spirit, just from seeing and handling those beauties of the flower world.

Heretofore I have been content with common varieties, but having lost practically all my supply last winter through faulty storage, a kind friend started me again with some of her fine stock. Now I simply never can be happy with the inferior kinds again, inferior both in size and in color.

The common ones require just as much work in planting, just as much fertilizer, and just as much hoeing, yet they yield smaller flowers and more spindling spikes. Anyone who has grown the variety W. H. Phipps, with its individual florets 4, 5, or 6 inches across, naturally would feel that she had received ample reward for her efforts. There may be smaller ones just as fine in their way, but this one seems to crown the efforts of plant breeders in a magnificent manner.

These fine flowers did not just "happen;" it required years of patient effort on somebody's part to perfect them. I could not help but compare them to the fine people I know. They too do not merely "happen." Somebody, somewhere along the line, imbued them with high ideals and instilled into them principles of noble character and spent years of patient training which finally have resulted in a fine, upstanding, intelligent man or woman.

Nature is marvelous in the start she gives us all, and smarter still in making it necessary for us to do our part in perfecting what she began, whether with humans or in the plant kingdom.

Aunt Janet

Cake Contest Progresses At High Speed

As we go to press reports from 237 Subordinate Granges in 50 counties have already been received from Chairmen of Service and Hospitality Committees.

During September the Pomona Granges will hold county contests and the winners in each will be eligible to compete in the State Contest to be held at Niagara Falls in conjunction with the State Grange meeting December 11-14.

Prizes for county winners are being presented by the County Chairmen at the time of the Pomona Contests, most of which are held in September. State prizes will be awarded in December.

Since our last issue the following winners have been named in the granges designated:

Subordinate Grange Contest Winners		
County	Winner	Grange
Albany	Mrs. Walter S. Wright	Tawasentha 1135
Allegany	Mrs. LaVern C. Kenyon	Alfred 1097
	Bertha Gowdy	Petrolia 1229
	Mary L. James	Rushford 1004
	Mrs. Mae Benjamin	Belfast
	Mrs. Mary Smith	Granger
Cattaraugus	Geraldine Breadon	Angelica 1087
	Mrs. Edith P. Pierce	Randolph 778
	Alta Clark	Eikdale 1010
Cayuga	Mrs. Lloyd Myers	Cayuga Lake 1210
	Jewell L. Parker	Chautauqua 571
Chautauqua	Virginia Olson	Centralia 612
	Mrs. Emma Edgerton	Louisville
Chenango	Evelyn A. Sweet	Moors 837
Clinton	Mrs. Geo. D. Bromley	Schuyler Falls
	Verena Mettler	Hillsdale 993
Columbia	Lillian I. Thomas	Texas Valley
	Mrs. A. Bean	McGrawville 462
	Mildred Comerford	Miller
	Mrs. Elbert Marble	DeRuyter 651
Delaware	Mrs. James Fyfe	Hamden 1477
	Alice Benedict	Bloomville 1362
	Maude H. Jaycox	Wicopee 876
Dutchess	Mrs. George Orton	Waldo 805
	Mrs. George Eberhard	Free Plains 857
	Mrs. Edna L. Gay	Rock City 1012
	Ethel H. Winans	Pine Plains 803
Erie	Mrs. Frank Clark	Alden 1138
	Grace Haake Kohn	Wyndale 1369
	Mrs. Leon Finch	Akron 906

(Continued in Column 4)



3493 3286

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3055

TO ORDER: Write name, address, and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in stamps. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send 12 cents more if you want us to send you a copy of our new Fall Pattern book.

CHILD'S DRESS PATTERN NO. 3055 is an excellent suggestion for the little kindergartener or primary school child. It is equally useful for those younger than school age, for it comes in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Cotton prints, gingham checks, cotton broadcloth are easily laundered and come in charming designs for children. The pattern includes both dress and panties. Size 4 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3286 has the distinguishing style lines of the season, with its raglan sleeves, and high neck line. The original was diagonal patterned woolen in flame colored angora, with suede belt and bone buttons in toning shades. Bright colors are delightful for fall wear, and this design is well suited for them. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material.

JACKET DRESS PATTERN NO. 3493 is timed just right for the cool days when a light wrap is welcome, and is equally good for the bitter days of winter when a little jacket under the coat is needed. Sheer wool, rayon novelties made to look like wool, canton crepe, and the popular diagonal woollens of angora finish are suggestions for working out this idea. Patterns are available in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 4 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/8 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

How Will You Have Your PICKLES?

(Continued from Page 24)

with hot paraffin or pack the pickles into glass jars and seal them.

Green Grape Jam

Split the green grapes in half, after picking them over and washing them carefully. Put enough hot water over them almost to cover and cook until tender. Measure, and allow two-thirds as much sugar by measure. Cook until the juice drops heavily from a spoon. Pour into glasses and when cool, cover with melted paraffin. This makes a delicious filling for small individual pie

shells, tasting much like gooseberry. It also is delightful as a jam.

A quicker way to make grape jam, although it is not so attractive when finished, is to cook the whole grapes in hot water to cover until soft enough to press through the colander. It helps to get the juice started if the grapes are nicked a little first. Measure the grape pulp after straining, and allow two-thirds as much sugar by measure; cook until it drops heavily from a silver spoon, put into glasses, and when cold, cover with melted paraffin.

(Continued from Column 1)

Franklin	Mrs. John A. Holland M. Eunice Sweet Mrs. Floyd L. Cox	Brushton 901 Chateaugay 964 Malone 959
Fulton	Mrs. Peter Vosburgh	Kolaneka
Genesee	Mrs. R. J. Peachey Mrs. Charles Lander Mrs. Eva Pasel Mrs. Charles W. Phillips Mrs. Wilbur Steiner Dorothy M. Patterson	Bergen 163 395 Elba 783 Bethany 748 Corfu Stafford 418
Greene	Margaret C. Hallock	Echo 1438
Jefferson	Mrs. C. H. Maltby Marion Smith	S. Rutland Valley Theresa 660
Lewis	Mrs. Howard Thayer Mrs. Roy U. Nuffer	Leyden Beacon Falls 554
Livingston	Mrs. Helen Van Wagnen Golda Sterner Mrs. Edwin McAllister Jessie McFarnagham Helena A. Carey Mrs. Ethel Hendershott	West Sparta Dansville Keshque 1418 Hunt 1512 Ossiah 1484 Groveland 919
Madison	Mrs. Ruth Randall	DeRuyter 651
Monroe	Mrs. Irving Short Mrs. John J. Schneider	Chili 393 Riga 168
Montgomery	Mrs. Arthur Dygert	Mapletown
Nassau	Barbara W. Johannsen	Masapsequa
Niagara	Mrs. John Richards	Warrens Corners
Oneida	Mrs. Minnie Coleman Hope G. Morrow Mary Potter	Steuben 1471 Pleasant Valley West Branch
Onondaga	Mrs. Stanley W. Burt Mrs. Edney Kent	Tully Valley 646 Elbridge 220
Ontario	Susan R. Thompson Louise Jensen Mrs. Gertrude Jennings Winifred Coye Mrs. Mildred Adams	Academy Castle 359 Naples 1186 South Bristol Wide Awake
Orange	Helen V. Fitzgerald Mrs. Clifford Kelsey Gertrude Helen Daily Mrs. Walter G. Brown Mrs. William Lord	Wallkill River 983 Hamptonburgh Ottisville Goshen 975 Washingtonville 912
	Esther Davidson Amy E. Martin Mrs. James R. Burnett	L. Britain 913 Bullville 1002 Montgomery 916
Oswego	Mary H. Parker Mrs. Mary F. Race Mrs. Leon Harris Ruth C. Wells	Altmar 755 Amboy 779 Bowens Corners Bowens Corners
*Tie score.		
Otsego	Mrs. Charles E. Daley Marie Rappleyea Mrs. C. R. Alcott	Westville Goodyear Lake Schenevus Valley
Putnam	Mrs. Foster A. Garrison	Brewster 1344
Rensselaer	Dr. Mildred Harter	Hoosick 1127
St. Lawrence	Mrs. Charlotte Eldridge Mrs. C. A. Hartley Whitman K. Conroy Mrs. Sophia Knight	Norfolk 541 Gouverneur 303 Cedars 676 West Parishville
Saratoga	Mrs. Warren Miles Mrs. Emma Lambert Mrs. Alton Crannell	Milton 685 Wilton 1105 Galway 1506
Schuyler	Mrs. E. M. Fox	Olive Branch
Steuben	Mrs. Henry L. Pries Lennie Stowell	Springwater 1245 Lindley 845 PofH
Suffolk	Marguerite Keck	Southside
Sullivan	Edna Yapple	Midland 1071
Tompkins	Mary H. Halsey Mrs. Peter McAllister Mrs. Lemuel Inman	West Groton 818 Forest City Lansingville
Ulster	Miss Mary Deyo Margaret E. Osterhoudt	Huguenot 1028 Stone Ridge 931
Washington	Mrs. Julia MacDougall	Argyle 1081
Wayne	Eletta T. Fritts Mrs. Gladys Pratt	MacEdon 326 South Shore 552
Wyoming	Mrs. Blanche Gibbs	Pike 1172
Yates	Mrs. R. D. Hathaway	Crystal Valley 1503

Sunbonnet Sue



Here is a charmingly designed version of an old favorite with bonnet, frock and pinafore in harmonizing tints. Our material assortment No. M47M, includes three sets of costume tints for the three views, twelve colors in all, together with 15 plain and 15 stamped blocks, a 60-inch border and special nosegay quilting patterns, all for only \$4.00. You may choose a predominating tint; the quilt will finish 72 x 84 inches, less seams, which is right for a twin or single bed.

M474	—Set of Sunbonnet Sue Patterns	\$.20
M474M	—Stamped Material Assortment	4.00
M473	—Overall Andy with his Pup, the cunning brother quilt—patterns	.20
M473M	—Stamped Material Assortment	4.00

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PIONEER STORIES of CENTRAL NEW YORK

Adam Buys A Secretary

By CARL E. LADD

IT was about 1800 that Adam Niver left home on the Delaware River in the State of New Jersey and with his young wife made the long journey to the new home in Central New York. Adam was a small boy at the time of the Revolution and so could not qualify for one of the soldier grants of 600 acres given by the government from its lands in the old Iroquois country.

It was not difficult, however, to find a "soldier right" that could be purchased at a low price. In fact, some of the veterans disposed of their lands for little or nothing. Just a mile away from Adam's new farm a former soldier traded his entire 600 acres for a jug of rum and a second-hand overcoat.

Adam purchased his 600 acres through real estate speculators in Philadelphia and contracted to make a payment each spring in the city of Philadelphia, almost 300 miles away. The time and energy of the long journey was not so difficult as was the problem of converting the bountiful crops into cash for the farm payment. One may easily imagine the planning that was done throughout the summer to solve this difficulty. One way was to convert as many of the crops as possible into pork which could be drawn to market in the Pennsylvania settlements when the snow came. The making of cheese and butter and their sale as cash products did not start until Adam's family were grown up and he was past middle age.

All through those first years the days were made up of much chopping of trees, burning of logs, brush and stumps, plowing the ground with oxen and sowing small grains or corn. There was an enthusiastic drive each year to add a new field to the farm accompanied by much talk about the fire-side as to what piece of forest gave promise of making the best tillable land. Boys were an asset in those days and so Adam and his wife raised five of them to help clear the land and turn the forest into farms; and this they did so well that each son was given a farm out of the original 600 acres.

Much has been written by modern authors of problem novels about the terrible hardships of pioneer days and the crushing effect upon the character of the farm young people. This may have been true on the prairie farms of the west but it is doubtful that it was common there. One who knows the country and the traditions of the first settlers may well suspect that these authors have written about abnormalities instead of normal conditions and have imagined unhealthy and unwholesome things out of their own city back-ground.

I doubt that Adam Niver and his family ever pitied themselves or thought of themselves as undergoing hardships. The work was heavy but they gloried in it. As each boy grew up he felt the real joy and pride that comes from being able to carry a full sized man's load of work.

Food was plentiful but plain, life was natural, sleep came easily and was profoundly restful. The joy of building and achieving was always theirs. Following generations might farm the land more carefully and intelligently, raise much larger crops and keep much better cattle but this generation, and this generation alone, had the joy of liter-

ally building a farm, transforming a forest into tilled land and homes.

All through those early years when the children were small, the farm was mostly forest and annual payments must be made on the mortgage, Adam made a trip on horseback each spring to the City of Philadelphia with cash in his pocket to make the 600 acres a little more his own. Each of these trips was an event in the family and an incident in itself to be planned in advance and talked over afterwards in all its details.



It was on one of these trips, perhaps the last or near the last, that Adam felt prosperous enough to purchase a present for his wife, something that would bring to the new home a little of the culture,

the touch of stability and prosperity that existed in the earlier settlements in New Jersey. Can't you imagine the pride and pleasure with which this short, stocky, broad shouldered "black Dutchman" who had built a farm out of the wilderness by his own sweat, went into the great city store and after much study and bargaining bought a mahogany "secretary" and table to be shipped, perhaps by boat, perhaps by wagon, to the backwoods home in Central New York. Can't you imagine also the excitement of the mother and two daughters when the new furniture came. How it shone in the sunlight, how it "set off" the parlor and what admiration it attracted from the neighbors.

Old Adam never dreamed that a century later his great great grandson would be just as proud of the "secretary" now a refinished and restored antique. Here it stands, mahogany veneer front, curly maple corners, red cherry ends and top, furnished with two deep drawers for bottles of wine and liquors, a wide drawer whose front lets down and so makes a desk, a half dozen pigeon holes and small drawers for correspondence, and best of all, the delight of the hearts of five genera-

tions of children, a secret drawer.

We have no record of how long it required for Adam to pay for his farm. It probably was not long, perhaps ten years or less. It would be interesting if we could know the products that were sold from that farm during the first half century.

First pork and meat products were sold because they could be hauled on sleighs to a good market in the nearest Pennsylvania settlements. For a good many years hogs were an important source of income. Corn did well; barley was raised in rather large acreages and pork was salable as soon as any markets developed. In the early days livestock buyers or drovers bought and drove to distant markets great herds of animals of all kinds. If you were driving at night, it was not an uncommon thing to find a large herd of swine with their caretakers resting on the roadside preparatory to the next day's journey towards the distant market.

An early cash product was pearl-ash leached from the hard-wood ashes and concentrated by boiling. Merchants dealt in pearl-ash in large quantities. Flax was an important crop before the Civil War and commonly raised on nearly all farms.

The building of the Erie canal brought an outlet for grain throughout the Finger Lakes region and stimulated the growing of wheat, oats and barley. Later came the big butter and cheese developments which gradually replaced the very large and important sheep business of New York State.

Adam Niver farmed through most of these changes. Farming was never stable. It was constantly changing, constantly becoming more commercial and complicated in its organization and its relationships.

Adam built his farm, he raised a family of seven children. Grandmother Niver must have been required to do less farm work than most pioneer women or have been of extraordinarily strong physique for she worked and carried her share of the load with her man, raised seven children, and lived to a good old age.

And then when the time came to dispose of his earthly possessions, can you guess how Adam shared his property among his children? To each of his five sons he gave a fair sized farm, about one-fifth of his 600 acres. And to each of his daughters he bequeathed fifty dollars and a feather bed. Girls were not so important in those days.

Out on a Limb

(Continued from Page 6)

the producer, making it practically impossible to carry residue to the consumer's table. I am sure no one wishes to injure the health of the public, but I believe the administration of our laws pertaining to arsenical residues should carry out the intent of the law in a practical manner. There is a rapid shift from arsenical sprays to non-arsenicals for vegetables. More and more, fruit growers are washing their fruit to comply with the law pertaining to residues, and also to put a better finish on their package.

* * *

Storing Potatoes

Last week I visited a large potato grower who had just stored 10,000 bushels of potatoes because of the low market. The last crop forecast was 327 million bushels of potatoes, compared to 320 million last year and 365 million, the average for the five year period from 1927 to 1931. Consequently this year's crop is expected to be only 7 million bushels larger than last year and 38 million less than the five

year average. On the other hand, the intermediate group of states which would include New Jersey and Long Island, are expected to produce 33 million bushels of potatoes this year compared to 28 last year and 41 for the 5 year average. Last year the New Jersey farm price of potatoes was \$1.20 compared to 45c a bushel this year. The difference in price is greater than what one might expect from the increased production for the mid-season crop. However, we usually find a high priced potato year encourages the home gardener to raise a portion of his potato crop. This takes many consumers off the potato market.

If the crop forecast is approximately correct, storing potatoes at the present time would not only pay the expense of storage, but also add a profit for storing. I believe it is important that this intermediate group of states should be prepared to store a portion of their crop every year, if necessary. This would allow the supplying of our local markets throughout a larger portion of the year.

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BUY DIRECT AND SAVE

HERE IS ANOTHER STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF THE *Little Big-Heart* TALES

Addison's Secret Trout-Hole

THERE are few things dearer to a boy's heart than a good trout brook; not too large a brook, but one that can be comfortably fished along both banks; one that winds and crooks its way for three or four miles, partly through woods, partly through open land, with a few falls and many rocks overhanging deep, shaded "holes." And of course it must be a brook where the fish bite.

There were six trout brooks, all within easy walking distance of grandmother's farm, and we three boys were not long in learning where they were and how to reach them. As time passed, Theodora and Ellen also acquired a fondness for fishing from our girl neighbor, Kate Edwards.

Down in the valley, on the east side of the farm, was the "Robbins Brook," a clean, yellow-gravel stream with scores of fairly good holes at the numerous bends. The trout there were thicker in the body for their length than in any other brook in the vicinity.

On the west side was the "Horr Brook," a little larger than the Robbins Brook and having a stonier bed with fewer "holes," till it entered Poke Meadows down toward the lake; but there were two famous deep holes down there where large trout had been caught. The trout there were longer for their weight than those in the other brooks, and their backs were nearly black.

Two miles and a half, as the crow flies, east of the farm was a partially cleared valley through which ran the "Millett Brook," somewhat like the Robbins Brook in its holes, but about one-half larger. It was a good brook to fish, and for that reason was often fished out.

Then there were the "Niles Brook," the "Herrick Mill Brook," the "Coffin Brook," all good, but usually fished down to small fry. Across the "fire fell," four miles to the northwest, was Lurvey's Stream, a much larger brook, on the upper course of which, in forest land, there was said always to be good fishing.

During our first two years at the farm, however, we did not learn much about these latter brooks. There was one other nearer fishing-place where I often went, but never with any success, except once. This was the "Foy Mill-Pond." The water here came from a bog, three miles in length, at the easterly end of which was "North Pond." At the point nearest grandfather's farm, where the water issued from the bog, was an old stone dam; but the sawmill that once stood there had been burned ten or twelve years previously, and debris brought down by freshets had choked up the mill-pond. None the less, it was a great place for pickerel, and also for water-snakes, ugly, mottled specimens of which were some-

times seen sunning themselves on the old logs.

Below the dam lay the blackened timbers of the old mill, the broken "undershot" water-wheel and other gear, through which the water gurgled with a hollow murmuring from a leaky flume.

At the far end of the dam, a hundred feet from the flume, there was an "apron," or waste-way, where formerly the overflow of water went out and found its way for a hundred and fifty yards, perhaps, by another channel along the foot of a steep bank; then, issuing through a dense willow thicket, it joined the main stream from the flume.

Water rarely flowed here now, except in time of freshets, or during the spring and fall rains; and there was such a prodigious tangle of alder, willow, clematis and other vines that for years no one had penetrated it. From a fisherman's point of view there seemed no inducement to do so, since this secondary channel appeared to be dry most of the time.

In point of fact, however, and unknown to us, there was a very deep hole at the foot of the high bank where the channel was obstructed by a ledge. The hole thus formed was thirty or forty feet in length, and at the deepest place under the bank the water was six or seven feet in depth; but such was the tangle of brush above, below and all about it that one would never have suspected its existence.

An experienced and very observing fisherman would have noted, however, that always, even in midsummer, there was a tiny rill of water issuing through the willows to join the main stream; and that, too, when not a drop of water was running over the waste-way of the dam. He would have noted also that this was unusually clear, cold water, like water from a spring. There was, in fact, a copious spring at the foot of the bank near the deep hole; and this hole was maintained by the spring and not by the water from above the dam. The spring and the hole may have been known to the millmen, but we boys of the succeeding generation had not found it out.

Early in August of our first year at the farm there came a rain-storm of three or four days' duration. On the cloudy day that followed grandfather set me to shelling corn. Addison and Halstead had gone to Herrick's mill to draw home a load of shingles for patching the barn roof. Grandmother had sent Ellen down to the borders of the cedar swamp to get broom stuff. Kate Edwards had accompanied her. They had been gone about an hour

when, as I was rasping away at the dry corn ears, back came Ellen quite out of breath from running.

"Get your hook and line and come over to the old mill-pond, quick!" she cried. "It's full of trout—great big ones!"

"Pickerel, I guess," said I. "There are no trout in that mill-pond."

"No, but they are trout, big ones, more than fifty of them!" Ellen insisted. "I know speckled trout!"

I was incredulous, but got my hook and line, hastily dug a few worms, and set off. As we hastened along the wood road, through the swamp, Ellen explained that she and Kate had gone to the mill-pond to see if the black cherries were ripe, and that while standing on the top of the dam they had seen the trout swimming all in one great "flock," as she called it, deep down in the water above the dam.

When we came in sight of the dam, Kate was sitting there watching and waiting.

"Oh, I thought you would never come!" she exclaimed. "They've been around the pond six times, but they've just passed, and are now up toward the other end. I never saw trout swim all together like these before."

I caught up some one's old pole, strung my line, baited the hook and cast in. We then sat down on the dam and waited.

As many as fifteen minutes passed. "They may not come back again, but I guess they will," Kate said, and hardly had she spoken before I saw a kind of wave deep down in the water, and then the whole school of fish, all swimming on together, circling round the muddy pond, slowly winnowing the water with their fins. There was no question that they were trout; I could see their red-speckled sides. There were more than fifty of them. They were beauties, and few were less than two feet long.

"Shake your bait! Shake your hook!" Kate whispered, excitedly; for I was so intent on the spectacle that I had forgotten I had come there to fish.

I had barely given my hook a bob when a big fellow took hook, worm and all, with a grand rush and a heavy jerk. I pulled hard and swung the trout out of water, my pole bending half double. The fish was securely hooked, or I should have lost it, for it fell first on logs and slid down between them into the water again; but seizing the line in my hands, I landed the fish, madly flopping, on the dam beside the girls.

After fishing for perhaps an hour, I reluctantly gave up hope of catching others, and we took our prize home. By the kitchen steelyards it weighed three pounds and twelve ounces, and furnished a meal for the family at

breakfast. It was the first large trout I had ever caught, and I was correspondingly elated. It was gratifying, too, to see Addison and Halstead open their eyes that evening, when they returned with their load of shingles and saw my catch.

The next morning at breakfast Addison was missing. He had gone over to the old mill-pond at four o'clock to fish. Somewhat to his surprise, he found Thomas Edwards there, fishing, when he arrived. Kate had spread the story of that magnificent school of trout, and Thomas had risen at three o'clock to go. But neither of them caught a trout, or even saw one; and although we boys and others went there repeatedly that season,—loath to give up the hope of luck,—not a trout was ever again taken in the old mill-pond.

Addison was a born observer, a naturalist by nature; and on one of these hopeful trips to the pond he searched out and found that hidden hole on the old waste-way channel, below the dam. When he had forced his way through the tangled mass of willows, alders and vines and discovered the pool, he found eighteen or nineteen splendid speckled trout in it.

Either these trout had come over the waste-way of the dam in time of freshet, and had been unable to get out through the rick of small drift stuff at the foot of the hole; or else, perhaps, they were trout that had come in there as small fry and had been there for years, till they had grown to their present size. Certain it is that they were now two- and three pound trout.

Did Addison come home in haste to tell us of his discovery? Not at all. He did not even allow himself to catch one of the trout at that time, for he knew that Halstead and I had seen him set off for the old mill-pond. He came home without a fish, and remarked at the dinner-table that it was of no use to fish for trout in that old pond—which was true enough.

The next wet day, however, he said at breakfast to grandfather, "If you don't want me, sir, for an hour or two this morning, I guess I'll go down the Horr Brook and see if I can catch a few trout."

Grandfather nodded, and we saw Addison dig his worms and set off. The Horr Brook was on the west side of the farm, while the old mill-pond lay to the southeast. What Addison did was to fish down the Horr Brook for about a mile, to the meadows where the lake woods began; then he made a rapid detour through the woods to his secret hole below the old dam. Penetrating the thicket about the hole, he caught three handsome fellows, went back through the woods to the Horr Brook, then strolled leisurely home with his nine pounds of trout.

Of course there was astonishment and questions. "You never caught those trout in the Horr Brook!" Halstead exclaimed. But Addison only laughed.

"Ad, did you really get those beauties out of the old mill-pond?" I demanded.

(Continued on Opposite Page)


HOW TO KEEP COMFORTABLE FEET

1. Shoes should be comfortable when first tried on.
2. Cheap shoes are poor economy.
3. Bathe feet with soap and water every night.
4. Rinse them with cold water every morning

5. Put on fresh, clean stockings every morning if you have to wash a pair every night to do it. .

THAT KID ALLUS GOES 'ROUND LIKE HE AINT GOT A THING ON HIS MIND

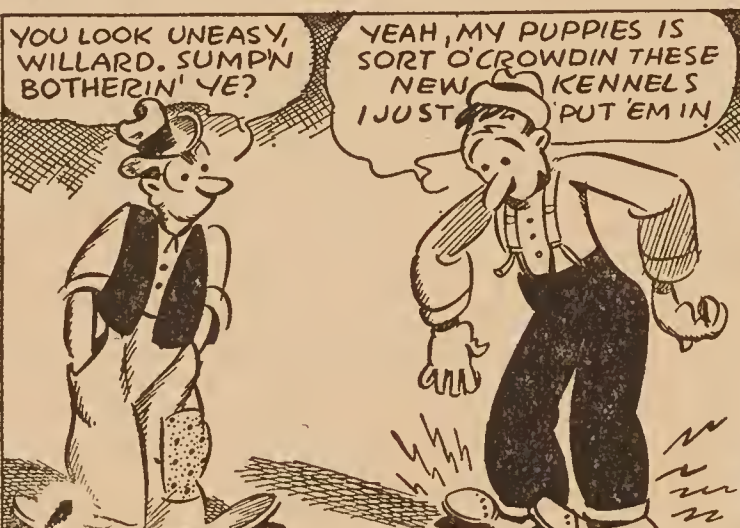
'COURSE HE AINT! — HE AINT GOT A THING ON HIS FEET



WHEN WILLARD MCKLUNK WAS A BOY IN HIS TEENS HE WORE NOTHING MORE THAN A SHIRT AND HIS JEANS. HAPPY-GO-LUCKY AND BUBBLING WITH JOY, HIS FRIENDS SWORE THERE NE'ER WAS A CHEERIER BOY.

YOU LOOK UNEASY, WILLARD. SUMP'N BOTHERIN' YE?

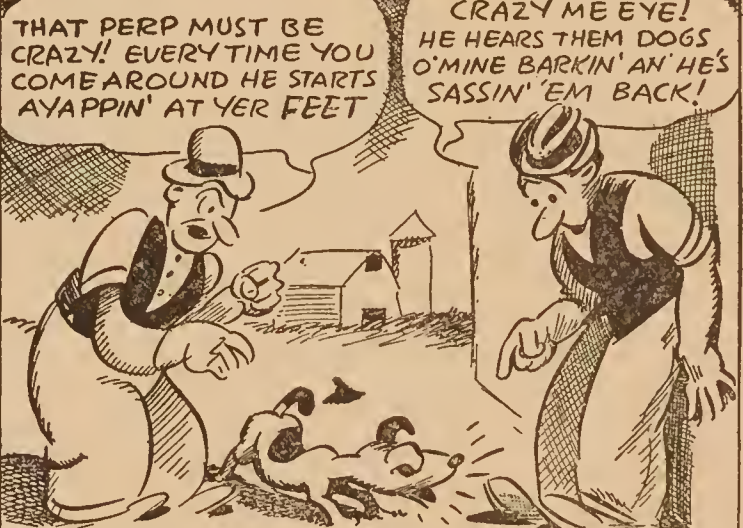
YEAH, MY PUPPIES IS SORT O'CROWDIN THESE NEW KENNELS I JUST PUT EM IN



WHEN WILLARD GREW UP, AS ALL BOYS HAVE TO DO, AND HAD TO ENSCONCE EACH BARE FOOT IN A SHOE, AND ASSUME THE ATTIRE OF CIVILIZED MAN, THE CHEERY LOOK GRADUALLY WANED FROM HIS PAN.

THAT PERP MUST BE CRAZY! EVERY TIME YOU COME AROUND HE STARTS AYAPPIN' AT YER FEET

CRAZY ME EYE! HE HEARS THEM DOGS O'MINE BARKIN' AN' HE'S SASSIN' EM BACK!



IT WASN'T THE DROUTH NOR THE PRICE OF HIS HOGS, BUT THE FACT THAT HE DIDN'T TAKE CARE OF HIS DOGS THAT ALTERED HIS NATURE AND GAVE HIM A SCOWL. —PUPPIES' NEGLECTED WILL SET UP A HOWL! —THEY

(Continued from opposite page)

"No," said Addison, but he would answer no more questions.

About two weeks after that he set off fishing to the Horr Brook again, and again returned with two big trout.

The mystery of those trout puzzled us deeply. Not only Halstead and I, but Thomas Edwards, Edward Wilbur and the Murch boys did everything possible to find out where and how Addison fished, but without success.

Cold weather was now at hand and the fishing over; Addison astonished us, however, by bringing home two noble trout for Thanksgiving day.

The next spring, about May 1st, he went off fishing, unobserved, and brought home two more big trout; and after that if he so much as took down his fish-pole the rumor of it went round, and more than one boy made ready to follow him. For we were all persuaded that he had discovered some wonderful new brook or trout preserve.

Not even the girls could endure the grin of superior skill which Addison wore when he came home with those big trout. Theodora and Ellen began to watch him. The two girls, with Kate Edwards, hatched a scheme for tracking him to his hole. Thomas had a little half-bred cocker spaniel puppy, called Tyro, which had a great notion of running after members of the family by scent. If Thomas had gone out and Kate wished to find him, she would give him one of Thomas's shoes and say, "Go find him!" Tyro would go coursing around till he took Thomas's track, then race away till he came upon him.

The girls saved up one of Addison's coats, and on a lowering day in June, when we made pretty sure that Addison had stolen off fishing, Ellen ran over for Kate and Tyro. Thomas was with them when they came back, and Halstead and I joined in the hunt. The coat was brought out for Tyro to scent; then away he ran till he struck Addison's trail, and dashed out through the west field and down into the valley of the Horr Brook.

All six of us followed in great glee, but kept as quiet as possible. It proved a long, hot chase; for when Tyro had gone along the brook as far as the lake woods, he suddenly tacked and ran on an almost straight course through the woods and across the bushy pasture-lands, stopping only

now and then for us to catch up. When we came out on the Foy Mill Brook at a distance below the old dam, the dog ran directly up the stream till he came to the place where the little rill from the hidden hole joined it; then he scrambled in among the thick willows.

We were a little way behind, and knowing that the dog would come out at the mill-pond, we climbed up the bank among the low pines on the hither side of the brook.

Tyro was not a noisy dog, but a few moments after he entered the thicket we heard him give one little bark, as if of joy.

"He's found him!" whispered Kate. "Let's all keep still!"

Nothing happened for some minutes; then we saw Addison's head appear among the brush, as if to look around. For some time he stood there, still as a mouse, peering about and listening. Evidently he suspected that some one was with the dog, most likely Thomas, and that he had gone to the mill-pond to fish; but we were not more than fifty feet away.

After looking and listening for a long while, Addison drew back into the thicket, but soon reappeared with two large trout, and was hurrying away down the brook when we all shouted.

"Hold on, Ad!" Thomas cried. "We've caught you at last!"

Addison stopped, looking both sheepish and wrathful; but we all pounced on him, laughing so much that he was compelled to own up that he was beaten. He showed us the hole—after we had crept into the thicket—and the ledge where he had sat so many times to fish. "But there are only four more big trout," he said, "and I meant to leave them here, and put in twenty smaller ones to grow up."

The girls thought it best to do so, and Halstead and I agreed to the plan; but three or four days later, when Theodora, Ellen and Addison went over to see the hole again, we found that the four large trout had disappeared. We always suspected that Thomas caught them, or that he told the Murch boys or Alfred Batchelder of the hole. Yet an otter may possibly have found it. In May, two years afterward, Halstead and I caught six very pretty half-pound trout there, but no one since has ever found such a school of beauties as Addison discovered.

Sass and Applesass

(Continued from Page 13)

stalk, thus getting the seed back. Late years we have had a lot of trouble with pheasants coming right in our garden after this corn when it was ripening, and now I put fine mesh wire around a few hills to make sure to preserve this prized seed.

—W. H. S., New York.

* * *

A Word for Timothy

I wish to agree with the farmer who thinks timothy is worth saving. Not that I think less of clover or alfalfa. I think they both have their place in our Northeastern agriculture. Clover in its place in the regular rotation of crops, and alfalfa on fields especially adapted to that crop. But timothy is the prevailing cultivated grass of this section of the country. Twenty years ago we looked upon timothy as a good horse hay, and a satisfactory roughage for carrying dry stock through the winter. As handled, it was not a satisfactory roughage for the making of milk.

As the demand for winter milk has increased, a great many farmers have come to realize that they must make better use of their dependable hay crop—timothy. They have found that by cutting it early it makes a very satisfactory roughage for producing milk. The fact that timothy will make a good crop five or six years or longer, after the clover in the seeding is gone, without additional tillage increases the importance of this grass. Economically, the dairy industry must be built around this grass that is so well adapted to our soils. Clover runs out in a year or two. Alfalfa, though an ideal rough-

age, can not be grown in the northeast in such volume as to make it the basic roughage for our dairy industry.

Because of its palatability, its digestibility, and its high protein content especially when fertilized with a nitrogenous fertilizer, I believe the Northeastern farmer may well build his dairy industry around the grass that likes our soil—timothy.—C. C., Vermont.

* * *

Back from the A.A. Tour

"I am writing to congratulate you on the success of your Pacific Tour and also to give a word of praise for Mr. Bedell. I cannot think of a thing that he ought to have done or could have done for our comfort or pleasure that he did not do, and I believe that opinion to be unanimous. It certainly was a wonderful trip, with very congenial company."—C. O. F., New York.

* * *

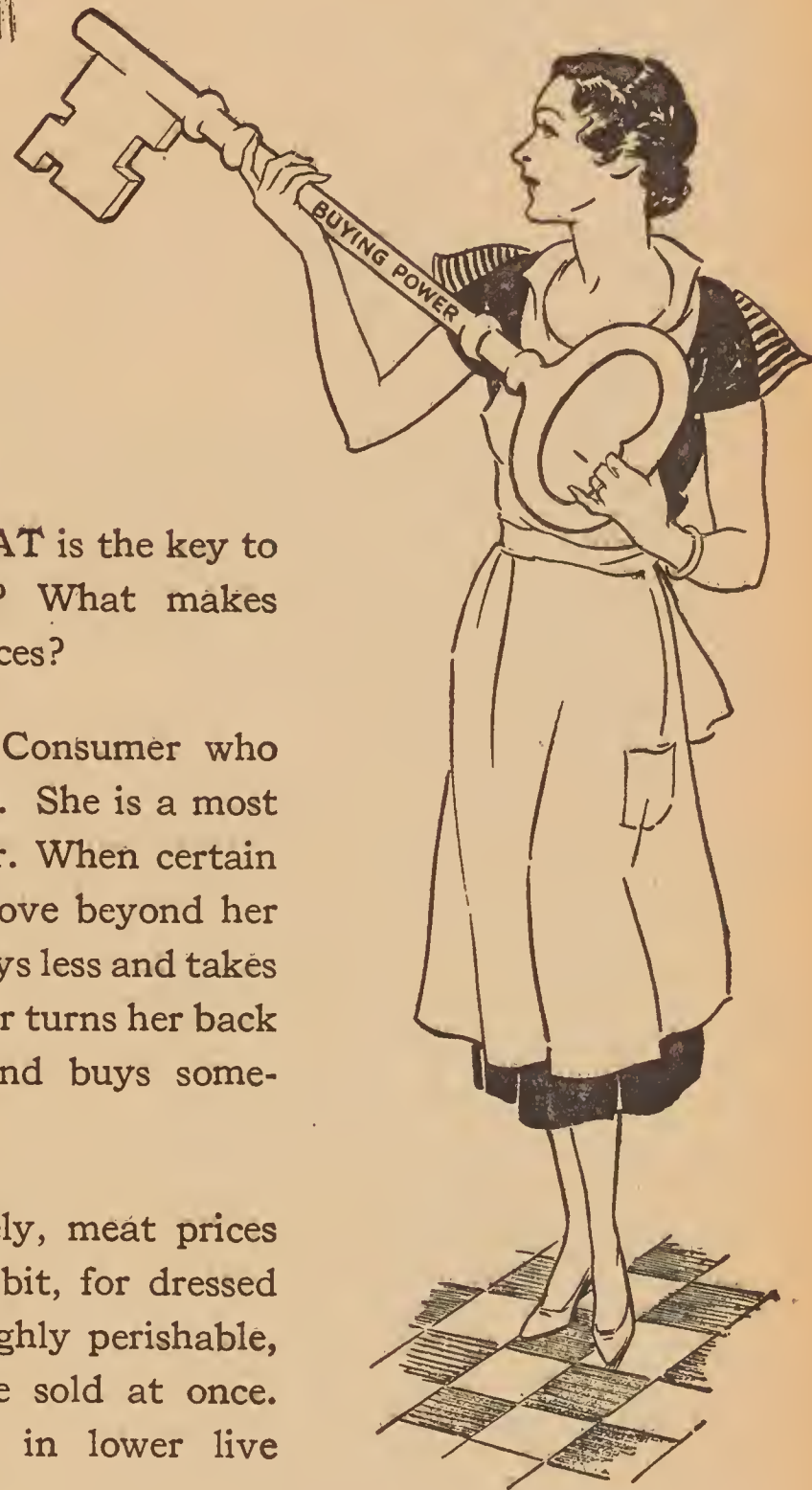
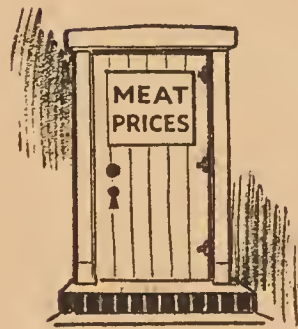
A Reader for Forty Years

I have read your paper continuously for about 40 years. Have watched it when it was good and prosperous and later in years of decline, and again in these last years under your very able and very human management. And, although we do not always agree with you, we give you credit for being sincere.

All in all, let me say I believe the A.A. is today one of the cleanest, most readable and fearless papers in our country.

Personally I do not agree with nor approve of the cotton, corn and hog curtailment. Nor do I think it will be repeated.—A. F. C., New York.

The Key to Meat Prices



WHAT is the key to meat prices? What makes live stock prices?

It's Mrs. Consumer who makes prices. She is a most careful buyer. When certain meat cuts move beyond her reach, she pays less and takes other ones. Or turns her back on meats, and buys something else.

Immediately, meat prices slip down a bit, for dressed meats are highly perishable, and must be sold at once. This results in lower live stock prices.

You can't get away from it—Mrs. Consumer's buying power is the key to meat prices in stores.

Packers cannot pay more for live stock than can be obtained for the meat and by-products.

The keen competition between hundreds of packers—all eager for their share of Mrs. Consumer's business—insures producers the best possible prices.

This competition has kept service costs and profits low. Over a period of years, Swift & Company's profits from all sources have been only a fraction of a cent per pound.

Swift & Company

In daily touch with more than 35,000 consuming centers of meats, poultry and dairy products

Visitors to the 1934 Century of Progress are cordially invited to visit the "Swift Bridge of Service" exhibit, and the Swift plant at the Union Stock Yards

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

"DEAR S. P.", reads a letter recently received. Presumably the "S. P." stands for Superphosphate. Now this is going too far. I am a great friend of Superphosphate, but it isn't yet my middle name.

As a matter of fact, I am about through with the subject on this page. Without question, I have bored many of you with it. My excuse is that the only way to win a battle, I have learned, is to concentrate on it. From now on, however, my concentration is going to be along other channels than publicity. The time is now here for ACTION. Before I leave the subject, however, I must apologize for a very sloppy reference to the Public Service Commission in my statement two weeks ago, when I really meant, "The Interstate Commerce Commission."

My good friend, Maurice Burritt, who is a Public Service Commissioner, was quick to catch this slip, and because he is a good farmer, he was equally quick to seek 100% exemption for New York State's Public Service Commission from any connection with raising the freight rate on bulk Superphosphate.

Who Is to Blame

As we close the first phase of this fight for fair Superphosphate freight rates and move into the next phase, it may be well to set down who is responsible for the situation. In order, these are the parties involved:

(1) Certain mixed fertilizer companies, which I have as yet refrained from naming, which petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to *direct* eastern railroads to lower the rates on mixed fertilizers and raise them on bulk Superphosphate.

(2) The U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission which as a result of the petition and subsequent hearings *instructed* the railroads to lower their freight rate on mixed fertilizers and gave them *permission* to raise it on bulk Superphosphate.

(3) The Eastern Trunk Line Association acting for eastern railroads, which against the protest of farmers living all along their lines, took advantage of the *permission* given them by the Interstate Commerce Commission to do seaboard mixed fertilizer companies a good turn, and wallop farmers and inland fertilizer mixers by raising the freight rate approximately 25% on bulk Superphosphate.

The Correction

For the situation which resulted from the above decisions and moves, there are but two solutions:

(1) For the Eastern Trunk Line Association to restore the old bulk freight rate on Superphosphate. **Then if certain mixed fertilizer companies oppose the restoration of this**

rate before the Interstate Commerce Commission, farmers will know just who they are.

(2) For farmers and inland mixers to use a substitute system of transportation for bulk Superphosphate in place of rail transportation.

Obviously the only sensible thing for farmers to do at present is to proceed aggressively with the second solution.

* * *

A Tribute

By the time you come to this, if you read at all widely, you will have seen many sincere and beautifully written tributes to the life and work of the late Charles R. White of Ionia, N. Y. I want to add my word of respect and appreciation to the other tributes which have been paid to this great man.

I believe, however, that I can write from a different point of view than most. For over a year prior to his death, Charlie White and I were in disagreement over the policies of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The Federation was dear to us both. I had helped start it, he had been one of the chief factors in building it into a great national farm organization.

He honestly believed in supporting what the American Farm Bureau Federation was doing. I, just as honestly, was convinced that it was on doubtful, if not on even dangerous ground. Neither of us pulled our punches in trying to establish our respective positions; yet strange enough, it was during this controversy that I really learned to appreciate Mr. White.

It is simple enough to admire a co-worker, a man who thinks and believes as you do; but when you meet a man who disagrees with you, and yet who disagrees so sincerely, so fairly, and so impersonally that you grow to love him, then you have met a really great man. Such a man was Charlie White.

* * *

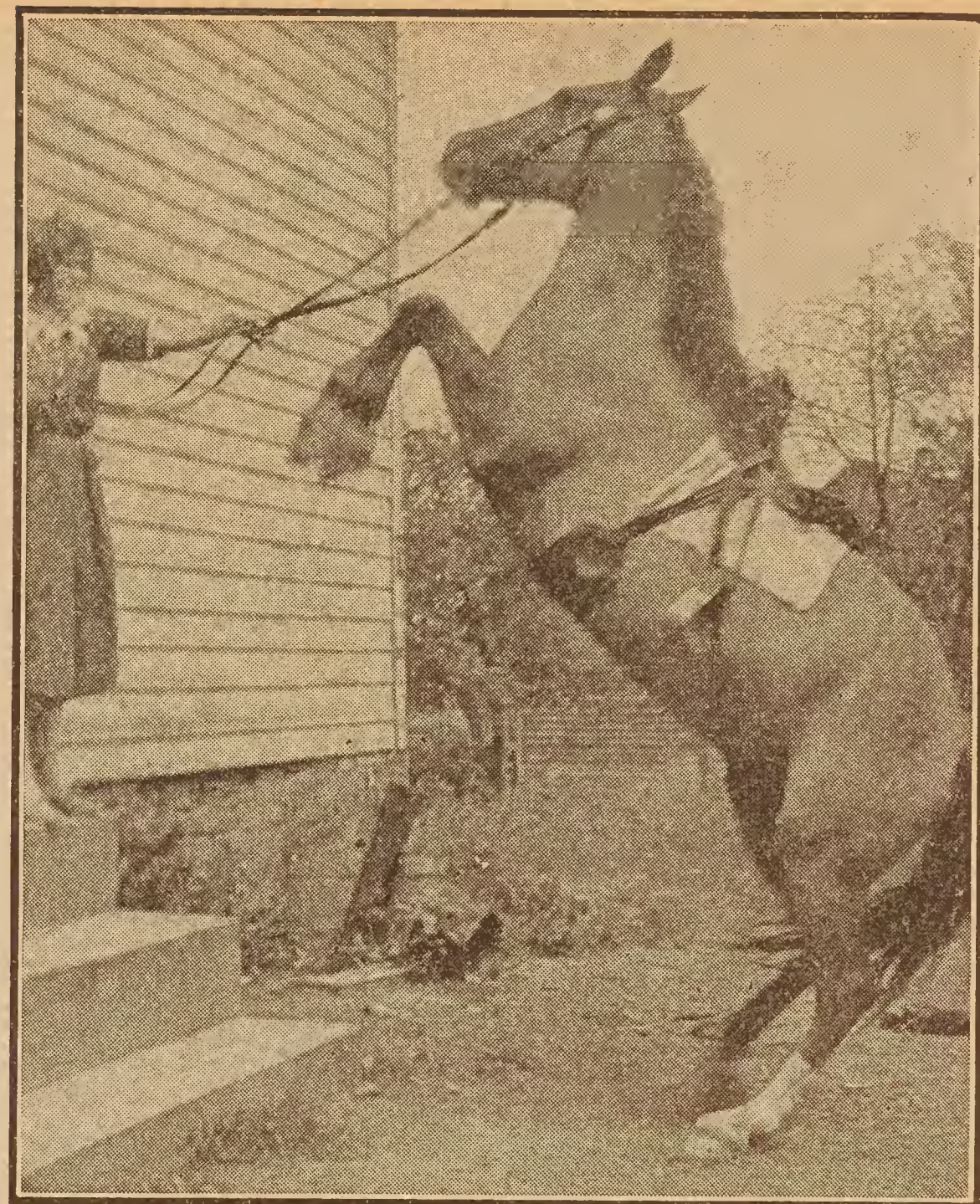
The Chinese System

On Labor Day, when they were exactly five months old, we finished housing our pullets at Sunnygables. On one floor we placed just 800 well nigh perfect specimens. We put in another 50 very nice birds with the old hens because we had no other place to house them. This left 55 which we did not consider good enough to take in now, so we put them back on the range.

Summarizing, out of 2000 baby chicks hatched on April 3rd, we housed on September 3rd 850 very, very, nice birds. We had another 55 birds of poor to mediocre quality. This made a total of 905 out of the 985 pullets we put on range. Our records show that we lost not to exceed 50 birds from all causes on range. Probably 40 is more nearly right. *This leaves at least 30 to 40 birds that the thieves got.*

We had our annual visit from chicken thieves about August 1st. This time they awoke the boy sleeping on the range and he sped them on their way with a rifle bullet which hit their car before they had caught many chickens. All of which brings to mind the title of this article.

China, you know, is over-run by bandits. To protect their property, the Chinese farmers have to pay tribute to



This spirited pony is Buck, owned by Miss Barbara Gutha of Sprakers, N. Y. Buck would make a good mate for Sunnygables' Somersault.

bandit Chiefs. In return for the tribute the Chiefs agree to see to it that nothing is stolen from the farmers. From what I hear, the Chiefs are very efficient and give real protection. In other words, because he uses the bandit system of protection, the Chinese farmer does not have to guard his property with armed men the way I do.

Here in Tompkins County, New York, U. S. A., I, of course, pay taxes—plenty of them—for among other things, property protection. *But the facts are that I don't get it.*

As a matter of fact, I'm quite seriously thinking of deducting \$150. from my taxes this year for the pullets which were stolen and to pay for the armed guard I had to keep on the range for two months.

The only other thing I can see to do is to go Chinese and hire a first class bandit with my tax money.

P.S. In fairness, after the above, I should say that Corporal Kelly of the State Police did everything he could with a cold trail. I did not notify the Sheriff this time.

* * *

Soybean and Sudan Grass

In early July when it became evident that if we let nature take its course, we would be short of hay at Sunnygables, we put in four acres of soybeans and sudan grass. At the time we couldn't find anyone who could tell us how to sow the crop.

We finally ran the sudan grass through the grass seeder on the drill and used every tooth for the beans. The result is a very nice crop of mixed sudan grass and beans,—perhaps a little on the light side as far as the sudan grass is concerned.

Now we are up against harvesting this lush, green material when the nights are cool and the days none too hot or long. Trying to figure out how best to meet the situation, one of the boys ran across an article in "Successful Farming" treating the whole sub-

ject of the Fall harvesting of supplementary hay crops.

As a result of reading this article, we are going to cut our mixed sudan grass and soy beans with a binder and set up the bundles in shocks of four. We have already tried one shock, cut by hand, and it seems to be curing out nicely. All the leaves on the soy beans are saved by this method of harvesting.

* * *

Rye for Pasture

About three weeks ago, I was fortunate enough to be one of a small group of men brought together to consider how farmers in the New York Milk Shed might meet the situation resulting from the failure of last Spring's seedings, the terrible shortage, and resultant high prices for grass seed, which we all must face.

I had real interest in the discussion because I am afraid I am going to be short of hay at Sunnygables.

Among other things, the experts recommended the early Fall sowing of three bushels of rye to the acre, to provide late Fall and early Spring pasture. It happened that I had a ten acre field of wheat stubble which had not been seeded down. During the latter half of August, we plowed this piece, fitted it, and sowed it to rye. It looks now as though it would be ready to turn onto by the first of October. If the experts are right, I shall get some pasture off it during October and November and be able to turn on it early next Spring,—the latter part of March or the very first of April at the latest.

Because I have my Highbridge Farm entirely in grass I shall not need to buy any grass seed for that place. At Sunnygables, we will not buy any grass seed either, but will rely on present stands of alfalfa, which we will douse heavily with Superphosphate this Fall, and on the growing of one piece of mixed soy beans and sudan grass for hay.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE BUREAU



\$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and sentence of any person or persons who defraud an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than a year old); investment information; and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making.

Check Errors Before Pay is Accepted

"I sold 120 broilers to Marmaroneck Live Poultry Company in Marmaroneck, N. Y. After they were gone I realized a mistake had been made.

"At first the man weighed 12 crates, then filled 8 of them with broilers, weighed them, and then deducted the weight of the entire 12 empty crates. I figure that I have \$8.82 coming to me.

"About two weeks later I saw two of the men. They admitted the mistake and said that they would see me in a few weeks. They have never been here yet."

The Service Bureau took the attitude that the error was unintentional and called the attention of the Marmaroneck Live Poultry Company to it. Getting no reply, we reminded them again, with the same result.

It is our belief that such complaints deserve an answer and it has been our experience that reliable concerns are willing to explain and to make settlements in a case where an error has been made.

* * *

Analyze the Guarantee

"I ordered two reconditioned tires from the Midland Tire and Rubber Company of Chicago. After I paid for them and unwrapped them I found they had been vulcanized in several places and it did not look to be a good job.

"After running about 100 miles one of them blew out and the other looked so bad I took it off before it could blow out and spoil the tube.

"I wrote the Company as they were guaranteed to wear one year or they would be replaced at half price. They wrote back that if I would ship the tires to them, freight prepaid, they would make a satisfactory adjustment. I replied that I would not pay any more money until I received something to show for it. We had quite a bit of correspondence but they did not make an offer which was satisfactory to me, so I am writing to ask if there is anything that I can do about it "

This company has lived up to its guarantee. They will replace the tires at half price. The question for our readers to decide is how much is the guarantee worth. Is it profitable business to pay good money for reconditioned tires that may not last for 100 miles even though you can get them replaced for half price?

It is our opinion that you will get many times as much value for your money by buying good new tires manufactured by any one of several well known concerns.

* * *

More About Tax Petitions

In the last issue we promised some information about the man who wanted \$5.00 to cover the expense of mailing tax reduction petitions to Washington. Here it is.

We have that this man was taking subscriptions for "The Nation's Business," a thoroughly reputable publication, and one which we feel sure would not approve of the solicitation methods used.

Our subscriber writes:

"This man did not mention the magazine but he did deluge me with a series of intended reforms. He showed me a receipt stating that my neighbor paid him \$5.00 in spite of the fact the neighbor says he never saw this man, let alone giving him \$5.00."

If any person is interested in a magazine of the type of "The Nation's Business" they will find it well worth the money, but we stick to our original statement that petitions which are to

Service Bureau Claims Recently Settled

NEW YORK	
H. E. Galusha, Fort Edward.....	\$ 1.50 (refund on pepper order)
S. B. Tuttle, W. Edmeston.....	2.00 (refund on deposit for tire order)
G. C. Utter, Cherry Valley.....	55.86 (settlement of hay bill and payments arranged)
Victor Bassler, Altamont.....	300.00 (final settlement on payment for cows)
Mrs. Cora McCarthy, Central Square.....	4.50 (part payment for nursing services)
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. Florence Gouger, Vail.....	18.90 (final payment on shipment of eggs)
Frank Kennedy, Jamesburg.....	10.00 (part payment on sale of potatoes)
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. Carl Ackerman, Sayre.....	.47 (refund on film order)
BRITISH WEST INDIES	
A. H. Rainford, Spanish Town, Jamaica.....	77.17 (settlement on radio complaint)
TOTAL.....	\$470.40

Complaints Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
H. P. Becker, Hillsdale.....	(adjustment on developing film)
Mrs. Clara Chorsky, Croton Falls.....	(securing shipment of dresses ordered)
Miss Viola Drew, Warwick.....	(securing delivery of baby chicks ordered)
Harold Osborne, Van Etten.....	(effecting delivery of financial securities)
Mrs. Fred Hesse, North Clarendon.....	(securing delivery of dental work)
C. L. Coon, Locke.....	(satisfactory adjustment on chick complaint)
Joseph Reid, Argyle.....	(securing adjustment on battery complaint)
Mrs. Ted Portman, Boston.....	(adjustment on shipment of chicks)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Miss Vesta E. Jewell, Stratham.....	(securing delivery of tank of gas ordered)
ILLINOIS	
Mr. Ira Matheny, Decatur.....	(securing shipment on order for wearing apparel)
Prairie Farmer Subscriber.....	

be sent to Congress will be more effective in our subscribers' original hand-writing rather than on a printed form.

* * *

Trespassers!

"I think it must be about time for you to put an article in your page of the A. A. about chicks, fruit and vegetable thieves. I don't mind them taking a chicken or a peck of potatoes once in a while if they are too darn poor to buy them—but my daughter and I went out to the blackberry patch a week ago to get some berries to make a short cake (we were expecting company) and darned if some sneak hadn't skinned the place clean"

"Now what would you do with such rats—poison them or shoot them?"

—Vermont.

We have no words to tell the story better than our Vermont subscriber tells it himself. Such an experience puts a man in just the right frame of mind to express himself forcibly! Post your land—but then you must catch the trespasser before you can have him punished.

* * *

Promises Mean Nothing

"Last Spring I received an order from Gates Ladder Co., Inc., of Paterson, N. J., for 2,000 hand made oak ladder rounds. On June 2nd, we shipped 1950 rounds tied off 50 rounds to the bundle, by freight, the bill of lading mailed.

"We wrote several letters and never received any reply."

We have two other letters in our files similar to the one above. One has been in the hands of a reliable collection agency which reports that it doubts collection can be made without a lawsuit.

We received one letter from the Gates Ladder Company last Spring to the effect that Mr. Gates was in Florida and that he would take the matter up with us when he returned. We reminded them of this promise but the matter was never taken up with us.



Indemnities Recently Paid

To August First - - -	\$366,983.02
During August - - -	2,433.55
	<hr/>
	\$369,416.57

PAID DURING AUGUST

Ward Brown, R. I. Stanley, N. Y.....	\$ 10.00	Genevieve Hakes, Elmira Heights, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto collision—sprained leg		Auto collision—sprained back	
Clarence Fitzsimmons, R. 2, Bergen, N.Y.....	10.00	Eva Skeet, Basom, N. Y.....	45.00
Auto collision—fractured nose		Auto collision—sprained wrist, cuts	
Jessie Taylor, Farmingdale, N. Y.....	90.00	Clifton S. Tufts, Limerick, Me.....	20.00
Auto collision—sprained face and ankle		Truck skidded—cut and bruised knee	
Shirley Goodell, Franklin, N. H.....	42.86	Ralph Lewis, Middle Grove, N. Y.....	50.00
Thrown from truck—cuts, bruises		Auto collision—brain concussion, cuts	
Benjamin F. Martin, Veazis, Me.....	40.00	Rolfe Chickering, St. Johnsbury, Vt.....	60.00
Auto collision—cut hand		Thrown from load of hay—fractures	
Frank Pells Est., Hillsdale, N. Y.....	1000.00	Merton D. Secor, Afton, N. Y.....	30.00
Train struck truck—mortuary		Struck by auto—injured knee, chest, ribs	
Howard Wallis, Bristol, N. H.....	20.00	Henry Wilcox, Hillsdale, N. Y.....	10.00
Thrown from dump cart—injured leg		Auto collision—lacerated jaw	
Newton Clickman, Altamont, N. Y.....	28.57	George MacArthur, Greenwich, N. Y.....	20.00
Truck accident—injured foot		Auto collision—cut hand, bruised side	
Nora Gilmartin, Hamilton, N. Y.....	10.00	Mrs. Martha S. Kipp, New Albany, Pa.....	60.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs, bruises		Auto collision—inj. shoulder, cuts, bruises	
Bert Frost, Interlaken, N. Y.....	30.00	Audrey D. Tracy, Jeffersonville, Vt.....	62.86
Thrown from auto—injured ankle and foot		Auto collision—fractured skull	
Mary Sherwood, Piffard, N. Y.....	100.00	Thomas LaPoint, R. I. E. Hardwick, Vt.....	17.14
Auto accident—injured knee, chest, head		Auto collision—injured ribs and arm	
Helen Miller, New Albany, Pa.....	17.14	Linford Fuller, E. Branch, N. Y.....	91.43
Auto accident—cuts, bruises, contusions		Auto collision—injured arm, collarbone	
Addie L. Littlefield, Wells, Me.....	7.14	Evelyn G. Whiter, Boonville, N. Y.....	30.00
Struck by auto—fractured nasal septum		Auto accident—general contusions	
Robert Gocittel, Central Square, N. Y.....	34.28	Josephine Harris, W. Swanzey, N. H.....	20.00
Auto collision—cuts, frac. ribs		Auto struck pole—injured collarbone	
Earl Alderman, Williamstown, Mass.....	40.00	Kenneth A. Blanchard, Gaysville, Vt.....	40.00
Thrown from wagon—fractures		Auto struck tree—injured leg, chin	
Charles H. Drew, Wolfeboro, N. H.....	20.00	Cynthia A. Sternberg, Box 82, Erieville, N.Y.....	30.00
Struck by auto—injured arm		Accident—bruised shins and eye	
Charles A. Lawson, Canterbury, Conn.....	41.43	Wm. Markell, Dolgeville, N. Y.....	10.00
Auto skidded—fractured ribs		Auto accident—injured	
Harold R. Chase, New Milford, Conn.....	10.00	Edith Wylie, Grove City, Pa.....	57.14
Wagon accident—injured arm and back		Auto collision—injured collarbone, cuts	
Arthur Oja, Pennelville, N. Y.....	34.28	William Wylie, Grove City, Pa.....	20.00
Auto collision—injured leg and knee		Auto collision—severe cuts	
Frank H. Ward, Henniker, N. H.....	30.00	Sofia Kowalski, Java Center, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto collision—injured knee and stomach		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Roy L. Joynson, No. Berwick, Me.....	30.00	Victor McCormick, Jr., Cazenovia, N. Y.....	10.00
Struck by auto—head, hand leg injured		Auto accident—cuts	
Seeley Philbrook, W. Springfield, N. H.....	60.00	Ralph G. Russell, R. I. Bristol, Vt.....	4.28
Thrown from car—dislocated collarbone		Farm accident—sprains	

Keep your policy renewed

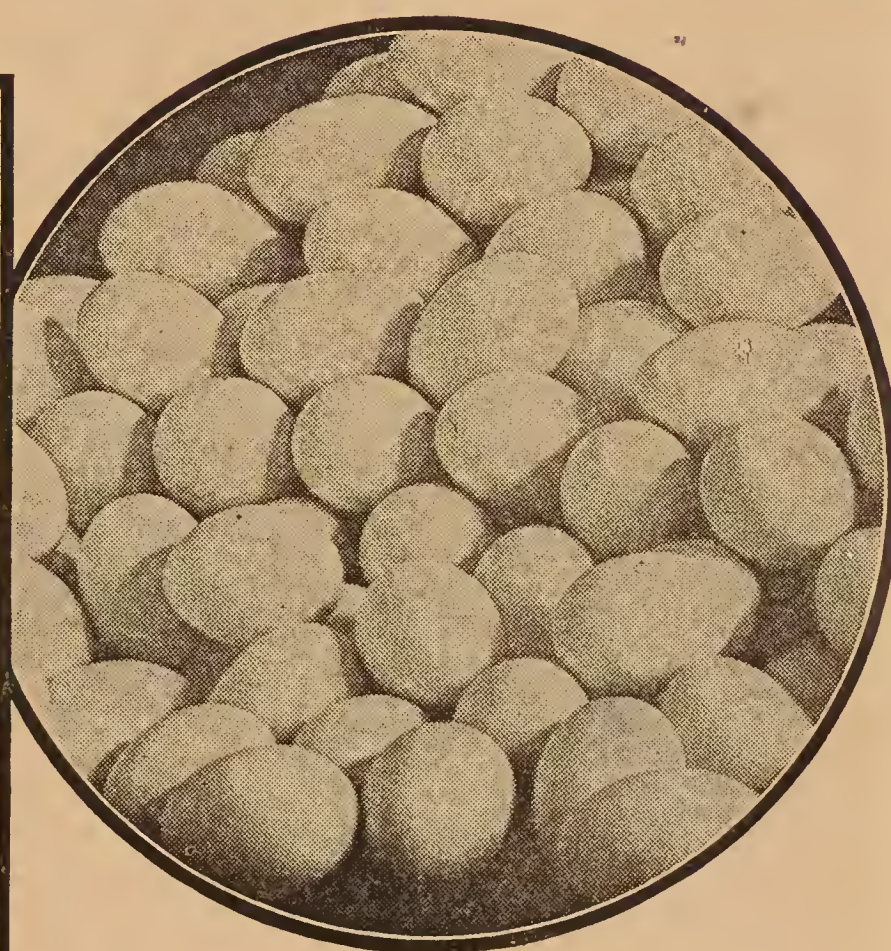
A. A. Associates, Inc.



LICENSED AGENTS

10 North Cherry St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

You Sell Phosphorus Away From Your Farm in Milk, Eggs, and Meat at Prices Ranging From \$30 to \$300 Per Ton.* You Make a Good Trade When You Buy it Back in 16-20 Superphosphate Costing up to \$18 Per Ton.



MILK, EGGS, and MEAT are the principal products of the grain and roughage you raise to feed your farm animals. Only the fourth product—manure—is left for you to use in keeping up the productiveness of your land.

BUT, manure lacks phosphorus. This important element is steadily drained away in the milk, eggs, and meat you sell. There's just one thing you can do about it—and that is to buy back phosphorus to replace that which is lost.

The best way to buy back phosphorus, authorities agree, is in the form of superphosphate. The cheapest way to apply it to the land is to spread it on with manure.

Superphosphated manure economically solves your main problems of soil fertility. The benefits last through the whole rotation when it is applied once on the land to be planted to corn.

USE 16-20 SUPERPHOSPHATE THIS WINTER

It contains 16 per cent of available plant food and 20 per cent of total phosphoric acid. You can figure the amount you'll need on the basis: one pound per cow per day, four pounds per hundred hens per day, or 40 to 50 pounds spread on top of each load of manure.

APPLY SUPERPHOSPHATE WITH MANURE THIS FALL. YOU CAN CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THESE LONG-TIME RESULTS.

In 1935—SILAGE CORN with better early root growth, therefore greater stalk growth, more grain and more digestible feed per acre.

In 1936—SPRING GRAINS with stiffer straw, bigger kernels, and more bushels from the same field.

In 1936—SEEDINGS: sturdier development of clover and alfalfa rootlets, better "catches," greater hardiness, less "heaving" and thicker stands.

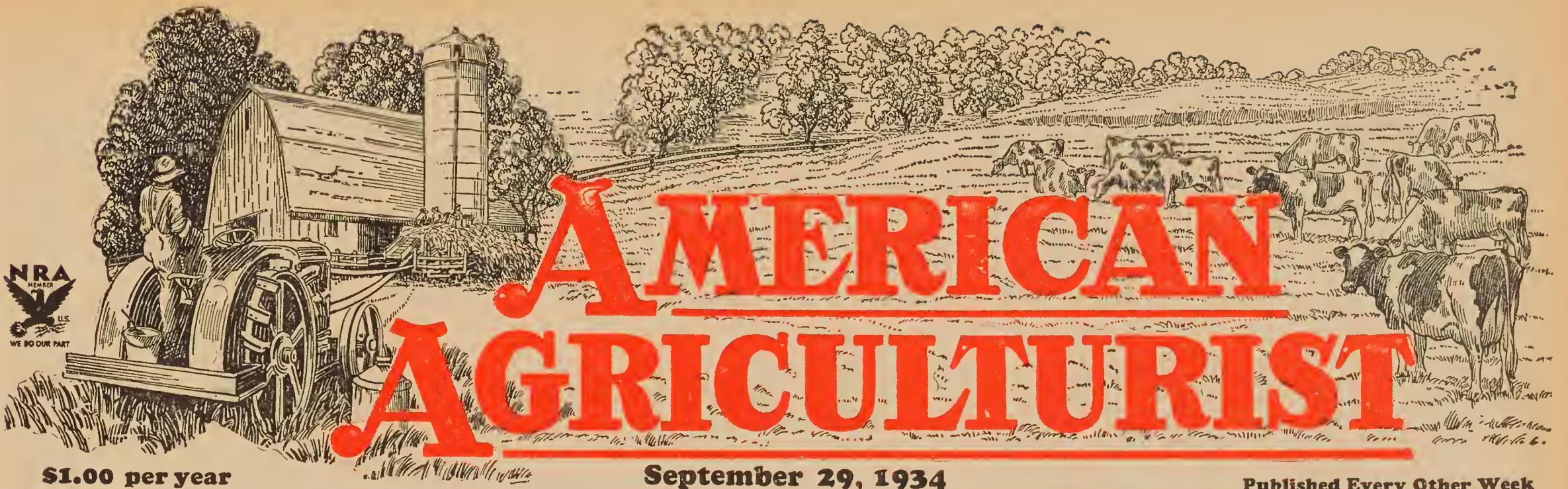
In 1937 and later—HAY: Stronger legumes that are longer-lived; hence bigger yields of hay with higher protein content.

Or use on permanent pastures:—When used on permanent pastures, manure plus superphosphate, or superphosphate alone, stimulates the spreading growth of native clovers, thus giving for many years more of that highest protein, more easily-harvested roughage that your farm can produce.

★ Milk at \$1.50 per cwt., cull and surplus at varying prices, and eggs at 23 cents per doz. figure within these price limits.

THE DAVISON CHEMICAL Co.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



\$1.00 per year

September 29, 1934

Published Every Other Week

General Johnson Said ... “Keep Prices Down!”

By H. E. BABCOCK

MONTHS' ago General Johnson plead with the manufacturers and merchants of the country, “For God’s sake, keep prices down!” Was his plea heeded? It was not! His own N.R.A. immediately thereafter permitted some of the most vicious price raising agreements ever put over on a patriotic and unsuspecting public.

Under the guise of N.R.A. “codes of fair practice,” many industries attempted to oust competition from a competitive society. With a whoop of joy the inefficient, the bankrupt, and the schemers rushed to Washington to “get a code” that would take care of them. That they sometimes succeeded was a reflection on the competency of the N.R.A., but even more of a reflection on the principles and common-sense of some of America’s industrial leaders. That this “field-day” is now practically over is a credit to the Administration’s ability to profit from experience.

N.R.A. Nullified Devaluation

As I write this, what amounts to a buyers’ strike exists in many industries. *Buying has been killed off by high prices.* This may sound illogical coming from one who was an advocate of devaluation, who continues to believe that further devaluation to the extent of raising the price of gold to the full legal limit may yet be necessary. There is, however, an explanation for my position. *It is the N.R.A.*

During those periods of falling prices which bring on depressions, the prices of basic commodities, such as agricultural products and metals, always decline most rapidly. Other things, like rates charged by public utilities, transportation costs, service charges of all

kinds, and even wages per hour, decline much more slowly, if at all.

The effect of devaluation of a currency always is most noticeable in increased prices of basic commodities. Devaluation tends, therefore, to bring the value of agricultural products, the output of mines, real estate, etc., back to their normal relation with other values. This is what happened in England when England devalued her currency. It is what has happened in all other countries which have devalued their currency.

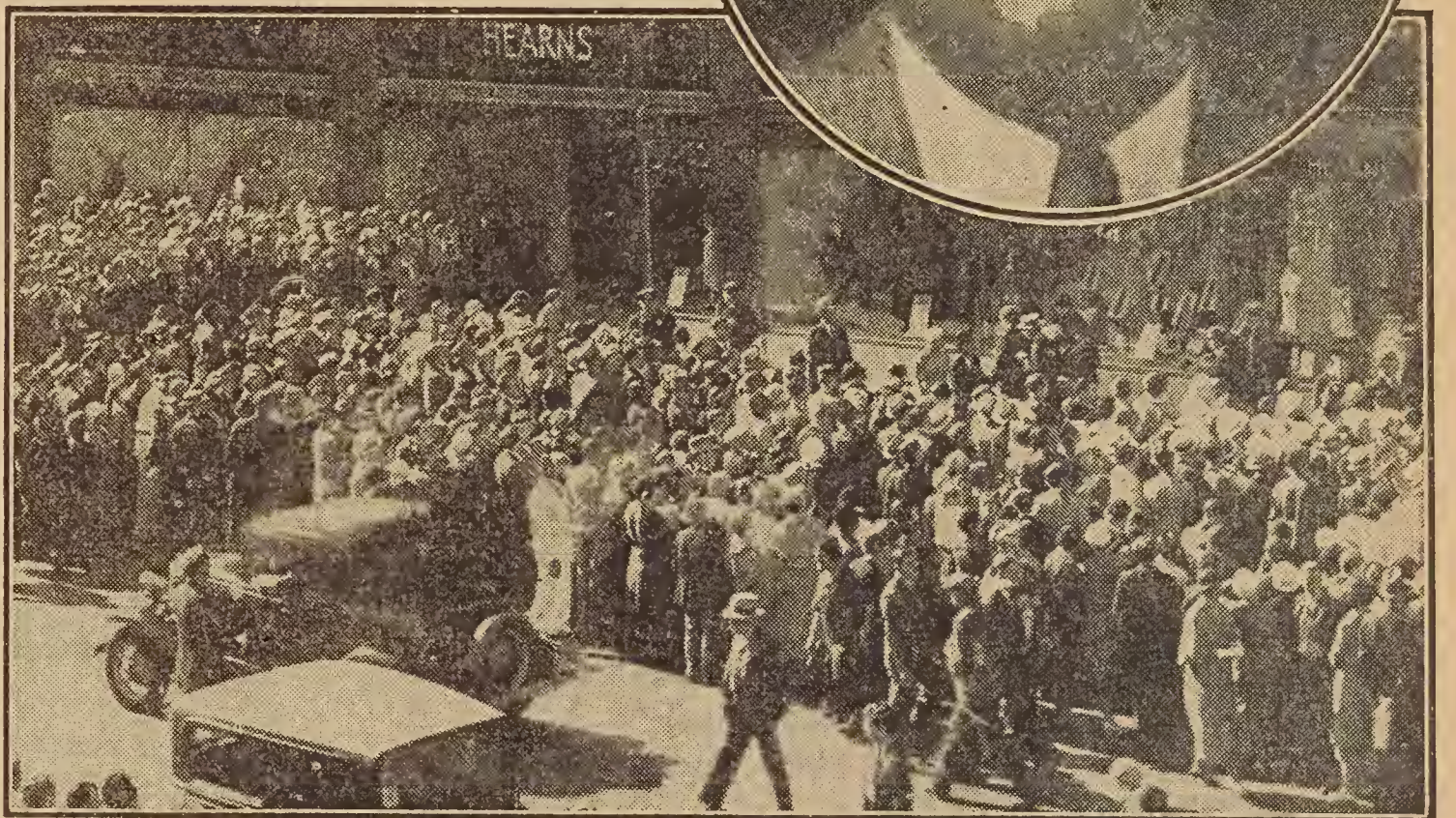
In the United States, however, the N.R.A. introduced an entirely new factor into the situation. *Through it an attempt was made by code agreements to raise a lot of prices which had not gone down during the depression, or at most had declined but little.* Thus, in effect, the operations of the N.R.A. by

shortening the hours of labor — which made it necessary for working men to get higher wages per hour, since they worked less hours — and by sanctioning many codes of so-called fair competition, *which were nothing more or less than price raising agreements camouflaged,* have largely nullified the beneficial effects of devaluation.

Consumers Quit

Under such a program, the consumer had no choice but to quit buying, and quit he has along many lines. As a result, the very industrial leaders who were responsible for many of the worst codes now sit and brood helplessly over the situation. They snarl at labor. They cuss out the administration. Dolefully, they predict that the country is going to the dogs. What nonsense! (Turn to Page 22).

Maurice Levin — “Sell more goods. Put more people back to work!”



Building business by making it easier for people to buy the things they need draws crowds.

We must all

Work Toward the SAME GOAL—

Think in the same direction

SINCE our Association is such a large, integral part of the dairy industry in the N. Y. Milk Shed, we must always keep in mind the good of ALL if we would further our own interests. We can prosper and advance only if the dairy industry as a whole prospers and advances.

That is why during the past few troublesome years we have fought for or against issues affecting the welfare of the industry, even though at times we have been misunderstood.

TIME
ALWAYS
WORKS FOR
TRUTH

"Time always works for TRUTH," and time has justified many of our motives and acts.

We as an organization are proud of the part we have played in helping to guide the dairy industry of this milk shed. But as we have constantly urged, the nature of the problems of the dairy industry must be understood by ALL of us. For every dairy farmer will help, and no dairy farmer will hinder, if he understands the truth of the problems he faces.

REASONS
FOR THESE
ADS

It is for the purpose of keeping our position clear that we are running these advertisements in this farmer paper. It may be that all dairy farmers cannot belong to the same organization—cannot know the strength that such unity would make possible. BUT we can all think alike. And if we can all understand the truth of our problems WE WILL ALL BE THINKING IN THE SAME DIRECTION—FOR WE ARE ALL INTERESTED IN WORKING TOWARD THE SAME GOAL—THE WELFARE AND PROSPERITY OF

THE FARMERS OF THE NEW YORK MILK SHED.

Many problems are behind us—others are ahead. The safety and welfare of all us dairy farmers depend upon our honestly understanding the problems we face. We must not allow our thinking to be at cross purposes because of a lack of understanding.

WE SHOULD
ALL UNDER-
STAND

It would be a good thing if farmers generally understood that there is nothing in the Milk Control laws that allow cooperative associations to sell milk to distributors any cheaper than corporations can buy it from individual farmers.

Farmers also ought to know that:

1. Milk distributing corporations cannot be forced to pay Control Board prices to producers for some of the milk which they ship across State lines. This is due to decision of the State courts.
2. That some distributing corporations are condemning the formation of little cooperative associations. Condemning the cooperative association provides a smoke screen behind which the evasion of the spirit of the control law goes on apace.

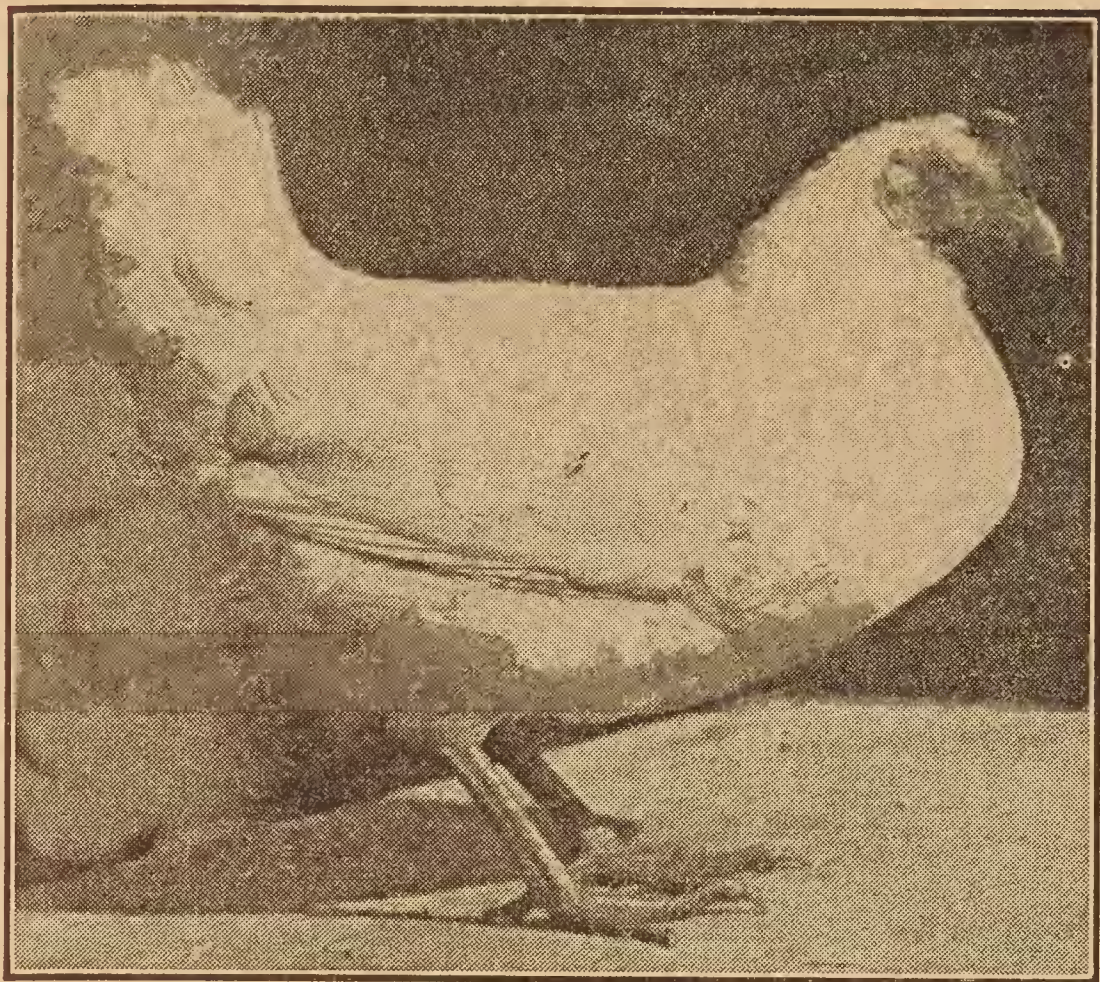
Every dairy farmer in the NEW YORK milk shed should know that despite any statements to the contrary, the Dairymen's League has and will continue to guard the interests of the industry.

It is in this spirit of neighborly helpfulness and understanding that we bring these messages to you.

Published by

THE MEMBERS OF THE
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

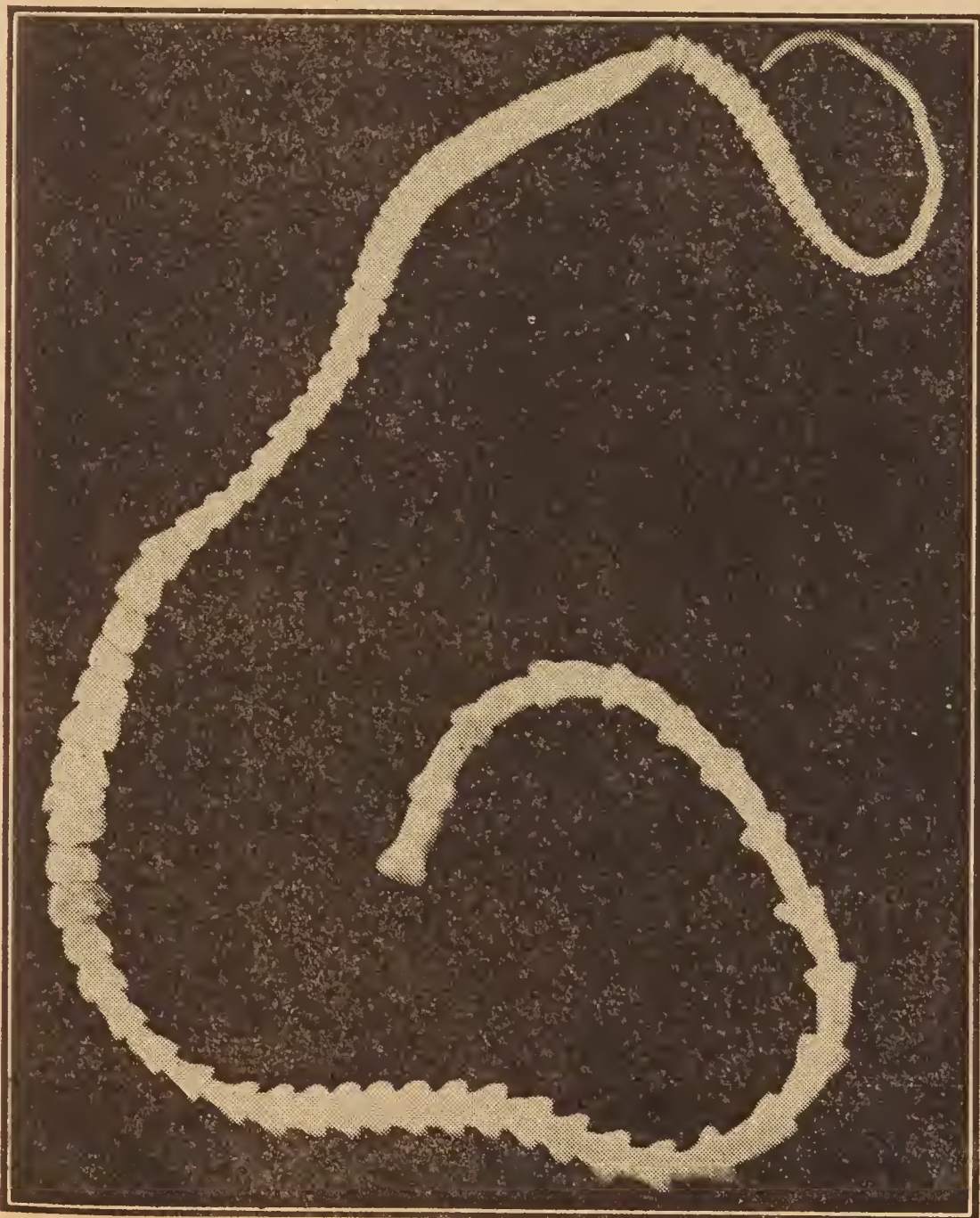
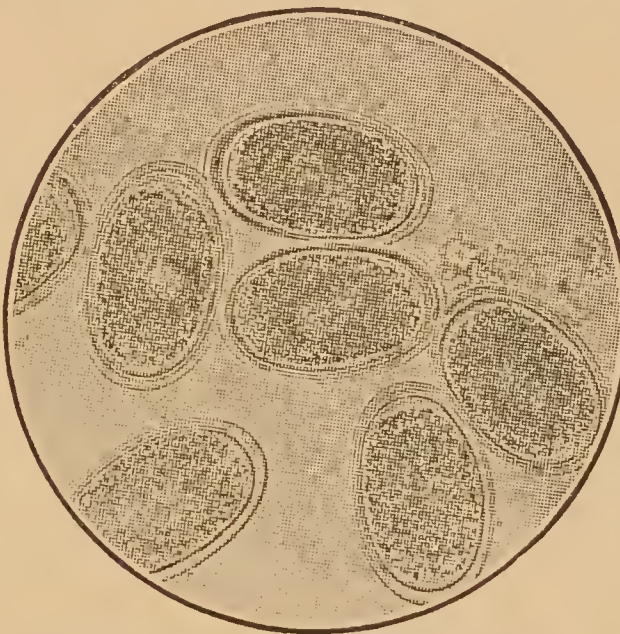
A Sick Hen Pays no Profits



She had worms! She was blind, unthrifty and a costly boarder. Hens that look like this do not always have worms, but they should be suspected.

In the circle, at the right: Eggs of the large round worm highly magnified. These eggs are found in the droppings. They get into the feed and drinking water; the hens pick them up and they hatch and develop in the intestines.

Below: A tapeworm; a serious intestinal parasite because it is more difficult to control than the common round worm. These tapeworms are about 3 or 4 inches long. However, several very common types are very small, from 1/16 to 1/32 of an inch long. Read this page for the latest information on treatment and control of worms.



DISEASES and parasites have ruined the hopes of many a poultryman. At this time of year intestinal worms and chicken pox are causing plenty of losses, while pickouts and cannibalism will give other poultrymen gray hairs. Careful planning will keep your losses down. The information on this page which will help you keep losses down was obtained in a visit with Dr. E. L. Brunett.

There are three common intestinal parasites found in hens—the cecal worm; the common round worm; and the tapeworm, including several types.

The cecal worm (see illustration) is almost universal where pullets are grown on range, and, so far as we know, is harmless. The common round worm is more serious. Hens infested with round worms lack thrift, but the only sure diagnosis is to kill a hen and slit open and examine the intestines. If round worms are plentiful, you will have no trouble seeing them. The same applies to large tapeworms, but you may have trouble in identifying what we call microscopic tapeworms. If you are not certain, send a sick bird to your State Poultry Disease Laboratory, for diagnosis. Your County Agent will give you the address.

What to Do

The first thing to do for round worms is to cull the flock rigidly, as this automatically takes out many of the hens that have worms. The next thing is to treat the remainder. There are three common methods. The first one uses tobacco dust. To each 50 pounds of dry mash, add one pound of dust containing 2 per cent nicotine. Do not mix over a week's supply in advance. Feed this in place of the regular mash for three or four weeks.

The second treatment is to use any one of several good worm capsules on the market. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

The third treatment, called the iodine-vermicide treatment, is also given according to manufacturer's directions.

Prevention Best for Tapeworms

Tapeworms are more serious because no certain remedy is known. If you find them, take your losses this winter and attempt to avoid infestation when you raise your young stock next spring.

One recommendation is to give young stock the tobacco habit. Use tobacco dust in the mash, at the rate of 2 pounds, containing 2 per cent of nicotine, to every 100 pounds of mash for all pullets grown on range. Another means of prevention is to rear the pullets inside, thus keeping them off the ground where they might pick up worm eggs.

Vaccinate for Chicken Pox

Most poultrymen who have had trouble with chicken pox have already vaccinated their flock. If you have not, and if you discover one or more hens with a small scab on the comb or wattles, chicken pox is almost certainly present.

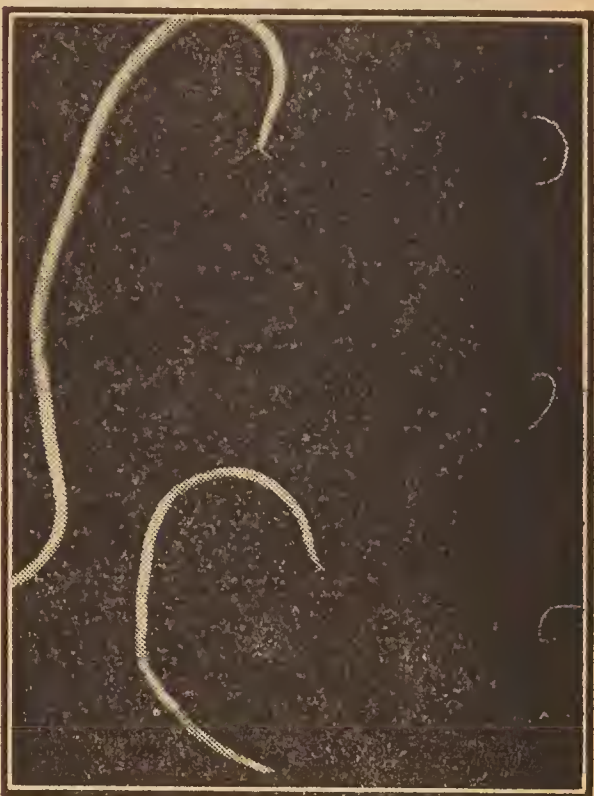
You can do the vaccinating yourself. In New York state you can get the vaccine from your State Veterinary College, through a veterinarian. Some states do not furnish it, in which case it can be purchased from a laboratory dealing in such supplies. There are two kinds—chicken pox vaccine, and pigeon pox vaccine. Chicken pox vaccine gives a better immunity, but is likely to cause some slump in production while the birds are laying. Therefore, we recommend the pigeon pox vaccine at this time of year for laying birds.



She has the chicken pox! If you find hens with any sores or scabs on the comb or wattles, chicken pox is probably present. It can cause a heavy drop in production. If you find it in your flock, vaccinate the hens at once. How? Read this page for directions.



Chicken pox in hens is as bad as small-pox in humans. Vaccination prevents both. Pull a few feathers (on the hen, we mean) from the leg, dip a brush in vaccine and apply it to the skin. A scab develops and the hen becomes immune.



Enough to make anything sick. The large round worms, on the left, are one to two inches long and cause trouble. The smaller cecal worms, shown at the right, are almost always found in pullets grown on range and do no harm.

Photos on this page by courtesy of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, and the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture.

★ THE EDITORIAL PAGE ★

Protest These Proposed Freight Increases

RAILROADS have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to do away with exemptions on nearly all farm products. On most of these, farmers now receive preferred rates. If the railroads succeed in having their petition granted, freight rates on hay and straw will be increased 10 per cent. Rates on apples shipped from Rochester to New York City will increase from 28½ cents per 100 pounds to 35 cents. It will cost 5½ cents more per 100 to ship apples from Williamson, N. Y., to Chicago. There will be increases on nearly all fruits and vegetables but not on milk and cream. Milk rates were reduced last year after about 40 per cent of the milk transportation business had been taken over by the motor trucks.

The New York Farm Bureau Federation has protested increased rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission. We suggest that if farmers and organizations in every northeastern state have not already done so, they write or wire immediately their objections to these rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington.

It is Legal to Standardize Milk

FOR years the *American Agriculturist* has maintained that it was nonsense to try to prevent farmers from improving milk by adding cream. Now Henry S. Manley, Counsel for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, has ruled that standardizing milk by the addition of cream is not illegal. Health authorities, however, will not permit standardization by use of the syphon.

The new ruling will lead to an increase in the use of separators and, we hope, to the consumption of more cream by the farm family and skimmed milk for young livestock. It should no longer be necessary, either, for dairymen to mix cattle breeds in order to raise butter fat content.

In connection with standardization, watch this: *If dairymen increase the amount of butter fat they should have a right to demand more pay for it.* Three per cent was the standard not so long ago. Now milk is bought on the 3.5 basis and we doubt if farmers receive much more for the 3.5 than they did for the 3 per cent. First thing you know, the standard will be 3.7 or higher, which is all right if the consumer wants it that way and farmers get well paid for this extra amount of butter fat. Here is a job for the Dairymen's League, the Farm Bureau, the Grange, and the State Milk Board. Farmers should expect all these organizations to champion their rights for higher pay for more butter fat.

Waldo G. Morse

THE death of Waldo G. Morse, attorney for *American Agriculturist*, brings a deep sense of loss to all who were privileged to know him. During the fifty years which have elapsed since he was admitted to the bar, Mr. Morse practiced the kind of law and lived the kind of life that increases respect for the profession. His great ability as a lawyer was used only to advance his own high ideals in a practical world and to promote and protect the best interests of his fellows.

He was one of the first to recognize the farmer's need for cooperative marketing, and one of the few lawyers interested enough in agriculture to make a thorough study of cooperative law. As attorney for the G. L. F. Exchange, Mr. Morse laid during the early days of the G. L. F. the sound legal foundation on which that or-

ganization has built such remarkable success.

Waldo Morse was a direct descendant on both sides of his family from the early settlers of New England. His first American paternal forebear was the Samuel Morse who settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1635. As might be expected from such an ancestry, Mr. Morse was a firm supporter of the early American principles of thrift, self-reliance, and initiative. He was, in fact, a gentleman of the old school, of whom all too few are left. He was always cheerful, always kindly, but with a natural dignity of character and bearing that made him a leader of men and that commanded the deep respect of all his friends.

In Support of Farmers

GOVERNORS and presidents have issued proclamations on various matters since time immemorial, but Governor Lehman's proclamation (page 12 of the New York and New Jersey edition. Read it and do your part.) establishing October as Milk Month is, so far as we know, the first example of any state or governor calling attention, by proclamation, of all the people to a grave problem in agriculture. It is a healthy sign that many American states, especially in the Northeast, are doing much to help put agriculture on its feet again, realizing, as Governor Lehman says, that unless farmers prosper no one else can.

Illinois Accredited for TB

FARMERS of Illinois, a great dairy state, have licked TB. We congratulate them in getting the entire state on a modified accredited basis. New Jersey and several of the northeastern states achieved the same result some time ago.

New York State still has a job to do but it is making progress. Last winter the Legislature appropriated \$2,500,000 for TB eradication. In order to match federal funds, Governor Lehman recommended an additional \$1,500,000 which was passed by the recent special session of the Legislature. This enables the State to go forward in a program, the goal of which is to conquer the disease by 1936 and put every dairy on an accredited basis.

Owen D. Young On Regimentation

"The farmer will never welcome government interference with his business, may tolerate it if accompanied by a government subsidy, but will never be happy under it.*****"

If there is one thing sacred to the farmer, it is the freedom of action or inaction which no other occupation knows. He accepts no man as his boss, he resents the discipline of the factory whistle, the notion of daylight saving, specific hours of work; in fact all regimentation by anybody, for any purpose."

OWEN D. YOUNG, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company, and famous internationally, made the above statements at the recent New York State Fair on the occasion of the dedication of the new livestock coliseum. The building was named in honor of H. H. Wing, Professor Emeritus of Animal Husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca. Mr. Young paid high tribute to Professor Wing, who rendered distinguished service to the livestock industry of the state and nation for more than forty years.

Every eastern farmer will agree emphatically with what Mr. Young said about regimentation. Farmers of the East have never favored the regimentation program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Farmers of the West and South will be its bitter enemies when it be-

comes necessary for the government to withdraw government subsidies, which those farmers are now receiving at the expense of the rest of us.

There Are Artists Who Build As Well As Paint

THIS summer we wanted to build a large stone fireplace. Inquiring around, we finally located a man who, like his father before him, has spent a lifetime expressing himself in stone and masonry. We hired him. Almost at peep of day he was at work, and after supper he labored till dark. To him his job was not work; it was fun. Hours did not matter, neither did pay, because, like the old-time iron or wood worker, the writer or painter, he was expressing himself by creating. The fireplace which he built for us stands as a monument to high skill, to the ability of a man to do fine things with his hands.

Where are all the blacksmiths of yesterday who could be found in every village and at every crossroad, those masters of their craft who could express themselves in iron? Where are the artists in wood once to be found in nearly every neighborhood who took immense pride in building things in wood so well that they have lasted through the years? America is indeed losing one of its priceless possessions with the passing of men and women highly skilled in the handicrafts.

Farming Takes Brains and Skill

THE other day we stood in a cabbage field and looked up and down the long rows which were almost as straight as a surveyor's line. The man who marked those rows or drove the setting machine was a skilled workman. He spent as long learning to do the many things that a good farmer must know as did his brother who went to the city and became an engineer, lawyer, or doctor. If you do not believe that farming takes skill, watch a green man from the city try to do one of the dozens of jobs a farmer must do each week. Not only is hand skill required in farming, but the successful farmer must have a good working knowledge of science and he must be an excellent business man.

There has been too great a tendency, even among farmers themselves, to think the city job is more important. Nothing is more important than agriculture and it takes a real man to succeed. Moreover, no one is going to think more of your job than you do yourself, and perhaps one of the ways to get more for your products and to get a better deal all around is to be a little more cocky about your own business.

Walter Kelley's Chestnut

WALTER KELLEY (often called The Virginia Judge), famous actor and comedian, told a lot of good stories the other night at Joe Barnum's State Fair dinner. His best one was about an Irishman, fresh from the old country, who as soon as he landed in New York City was hailed by a Yellow Taxi Cab driver. The driver kept shouting at him, "Taxi! Taxi!"; but the Irishman would have none of him, preferring to walk.

That night, our friend from Erin took a sleeper from New York City to Pittsburgh. Emerging from the station the next morning, he was again met with shouts of "Taxi! Taxi!" from a Yellow Taxi Cab driver. Turning on the fellow with great indignation, Murphy yelled at him: "Begorra, why do ye keep following me? Shure and I told ye last night in New York I preferred to walk on me own two feet!"

Weather Helps Northeastern Crops

At this writing the date of the first heavy frost will tell a lot about the potato crop in upstate New York. Long Island has about finished digging, with a good crop of Cobblers and a light yield of Green Mountains. By the time you read this, potato fields may be killed by frost and in some sections they almost surely will be, leaving a good many potatoes small and immature. (See table for expected yield in your state and competing states.) New Jersey, classed as one of the intermediate states, had a crop of about 8,448,000 bushels compared with 7,216,000 bushels last year and a five-year average of 7,081,000 bushels.

Northeastern growers will have less competition from some western states this year. In fact, potatoes will doubtless be shipped into some states which normally produce enough for their own use.

The figures on total U. S. production do not tell the entire story. While the 1934 crop is expected to be nearly 17,000,000 bushels more than last year's crop, it is 28,000,000 bushels less than the 1927-1931 average, and in addition to that, more than one-half the increase over last year occurred in early states that have completed marketing the 1934 crop. The intermediate states contributed about another 25 per cent of the increase, so that the potato crop in the 18 surplus late states and 12 other late potato states totals about 3,400,000 bushels larger than a year ago. September weather may change the figures up or down.

Prices in the Far West are likely to be a little higher than they are in the East. Recent carload shipments have been about 2,500 cars a week, approximating last year's shipments. Up to September 8th, 72,680 cars have been shipped, compared with 57,568 cars a year ago.

Apples

What apples New York State growers have are relatively high in quality and are bringing about 50% more than they did a year ago. There are two reasons for better quality—the first that diseases have been controlled better than usual, the second that a good many non-commercial counties where less spraying is done report practically no apples. (See table for estimated commercial crop.)

In the fruit counties, early varieties such as Duchess, Wealthy and McIntosh produced the heaviest crop. Baldwins, Northern Spies and Ben Davis are a light crop. A recent Horticultural Society survey indicated that the Baldwin crop would be 13 per cent of normal as compared with 69 last year. Northern Spies dropped from 50 to 34, Ben Davis 56 to 34, McIntosh 62 to 59. Fall varieties are better, being 52 per cent of normal last year and 57 per cent this year. On the whole Western New York has better yields than the Hudson Valley.

In New Jersey the apple crop on September 1st was about 35 per cent of normal. Growers will harvest about 1,552,000 bushels as compared with 3,380,000 bushels a year ago. The commercial crop is estimated at a little better than one million barrels, not quite half of the usual crop. Pennsylvania is expecting a commercial crop a little better than a year ago, 2,242,000 bushels as compared to 2,154,000 bushels a year ago.

A COMBINATION of circumstances causes unusual interest in the September 1 government crop report. Chief among these reasons is the widespread drought of the past summer, resulting in a drastic reduction in crop yields in certain areas. Of equal importance is the acreage reduction program on some crops, fostered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Growers everywhere are interested to know how successful that program was, in some cases fearing that, coupled with the drought, it has been too successful. Likewise they are interested in knowing how acreage reduction may have influenced the production of crops which compete with the products grown on their farms.

For this reason we are giving a summary of the report somewhat more detailed than is our custom. It deserves your careful study, both from the standpoint of the marketing of your products this fall and from the standpoint of determining the correct long range policy with regard to the growing of crops.

THE SEPTEMBER 1 APPLE CROP ESTIMATE
Commercial Crop (Bus.)

States	5-Year average	1933	1934
New York	11,689,000	9,600,000	7,800,000
Pennsylvania	3,523,000	2,154,000	2,242,000
Michigan	3,990,000	5,184,000	3,608,000
Missouri	1,317,000	1,620,000	600,000
Virginia	8,040,000	5,250,000	5,790,000
W. Virginia	3,918,000	2,100,000	1,764,000
Idaho	4,487,000	3,500,000	3,472,000
Colorado	1,922,000	1,300,000	1,357,000
Washington	27,476,000	20,000,000	22,800,000
Oregon	3,365,000	1,800,000	2,916,000
California	5,420,000	4,023,000	4,212,000
Total U. S.	96,445,000	74,722,000	67,863,000

The September 1st United States estimate showed the lowest condition of the crop since 1927. The outlook is for a crop 22 per cent less than last year and 29 per cent below the five-year average. Those figures are for the total crop. The commercial crop will be about 9 per cent less than last year and 30 per cent below the five-year average.

It is reported that insects and diseases have been well controlled in most northeastern commercial orchards and that a good proportion of the fruit is comparatively clean. In the Pacific Northwest, they have had difficulty in controlling insects and it is said that the fruit is not coloring well.

In New York State a survey has been made to show winter injury to apples. It may be of interest as indicating general northeastern conditions. About 27 per cent of New York Baldwins were killed and about 36 per cent injured. For all varieties, about one-sixth of the bearing trees were killed and about one-fourth injured. Young trees stood the cold better, about 4 per

cent being killed and about one-eighth suffering injury.

Cabbage

A good deal of the cabbage in New York State was set late, dry weather slowed it up and cut down the stand, and insects were bad, so a good many fields will have a light yield, particularly on domestic cabbage. Growers believe that a good percentage of the heads of Danish cabbage will have a chance to mature and make a crop. Recent showers lessened the damage from insects. On September 1st, the New York State domestic crop was forecast at 74,700 tons as compared with 52,000 tons a year ago and a five-year average of 90,100.

The New York Danish crop was forecast at 192,200 tons as compared with 122,600 a year ago and a five-year average of 163,700, while the Michigan crop, both domestic and Danish, is well toward twice as big as it was a year ago. The Pennsylvania crop, both domestic and Danish, also

THE SEPTEMBER 1 POTATO ESTIMATE

States	5-Year average	1933 revised	Indicated Sept. 1, 1934
Maine	43,208,000	42,000,000	49,590,000
New York	25,386,000	24,600,000	24,720,000
Pennsylvania	22,764,000	21,357,000	23,160,000
Michigan	21,511,000	20,670,000	22,950,000
Wisconsin	23,553,000	16,730,000	23,736,000
Minnesota	30,400,000	22,712,000	23,380,000
North Dakota	8,685,000	9,300,000	7,392,000
South Dakota	4,420,000	2,480,000	1,960,000
Totals 8 Major Late	179,927,000	159,849,000	176,888,000
10 Minor Late Surplus	74,154,000	72,572,000	57,115,000
18 Surplus Late	254,081,000	232,421,000	234,003,000
12 Other Late	37,197,000	29,316,000	31,121,000
7 Intermediate	41,366,000	28,345,000	33,158,000
11 Early States	32,912,000	30,271,000	38,859,000
Total United States..	365,556,000	320,353,000	337,141,000

is bigger than a year ago; domestic 9,200 tons as compared to 7,233, Danish 4,800 as compared with 3,900 a year ago.

For the United States the domestic crop is estimated at 293,300 tons, a bit larger than the five-year average and much larger than last year's crop of 181,600 tons. The United States Danish crop is estimated at 615,200 tons, well toward twice last year's crop of 380,700 and somewhat larger than the five-year average.

The big cabbage crop is due primarily to increased acreage, which for the entire country jumped from 124,770 acres in 1933 to 175,380 in 1934.

Beans

Frost also will have a lot to say as to what the final bean crop in New York State will be. With reasonably good weather, it should be 1,413,000 bushels as compared with 1,403,000 bushels a year ago. For the entire country the forecast dropped a bit during August and is expected to be just about 75 per cent of last year when the crop was a little higher than the five-year average. Michigan, an important competitor of New York, shows a decrease from 3,519,000 bags last year to 2,412,000 bags this year. Other important states where the crop is lower include Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

Grain Will be Higher

Northeastern dairymen and poultrymen are vitally concerned with the probable yield of feed crops. Low yields mean higher prices for concentrates purchased.

Rains of the last several weeks came too late to help corn, the expected crop is about 92 per cent of the crop estimate on August 1st. Corn actually harvested for grain is expected to total around 1,150,000,000 bushels. A year ago it was 2,029,000,000 bushels and in 1932 was 2,500,000,000 bushels. Silage corn in the Northeast is spotted—good in the valleys, poorer on the hills and where moisture was lacking. On the whole silos will be well filled.

Most of the other feed crops are exceeding the August 1st estimates, though of course they fall short of previous years. The total United States yield of wheat, 493,285,000 bushels, is the smallest crop since 1893. We have enough carry-over to more than make up the deficiency, but headlines will talk less about surplus wheat.

The oat crop is estimated at 545,870,000 bushels, one-half million more than the August 1st estimate, still small when compared with last year's crop of 731,524,000 bushels and a five-year average of 1,186,956,000 bushels. The 1934 crop will be the smallest since 1882.

The total quantity of grain, mill feeds and concentrates available for feeding livestock in the entire country for the year July 1 to June 30 will be about 62,000,000 tons, quite a drop from the 87,000,000 tons that were fed last year and the 96,000,000 tons, the average fed for the preceding nine years.

The U. S. hay crop is 25 per cent smaller than it was last year and only 67 per cent of the average harvested the last ten years.

In New York State the hay crop was light, a total of 3,407,000 tons compar-

(Continued on Page 22)



OUT ON A LIMB... BY FRANK APP

The Harvest.... What Of It?

THE harvest of fall and winter fruit is an inventory of the grower's success and the limitations of weather. The latter is not within our control. However, careful fertilization, spraying and possible tillage, will partly offset unfavorable weather conditions. Extremes of temperature may prevent a set of fruit, greatly increase the ravages of insects, and influence the finish. We can learn much throughout the harvesting season by examining carefully our orchards, and comparing the foliage of the different varieties as well as the size and finish of the fruit.

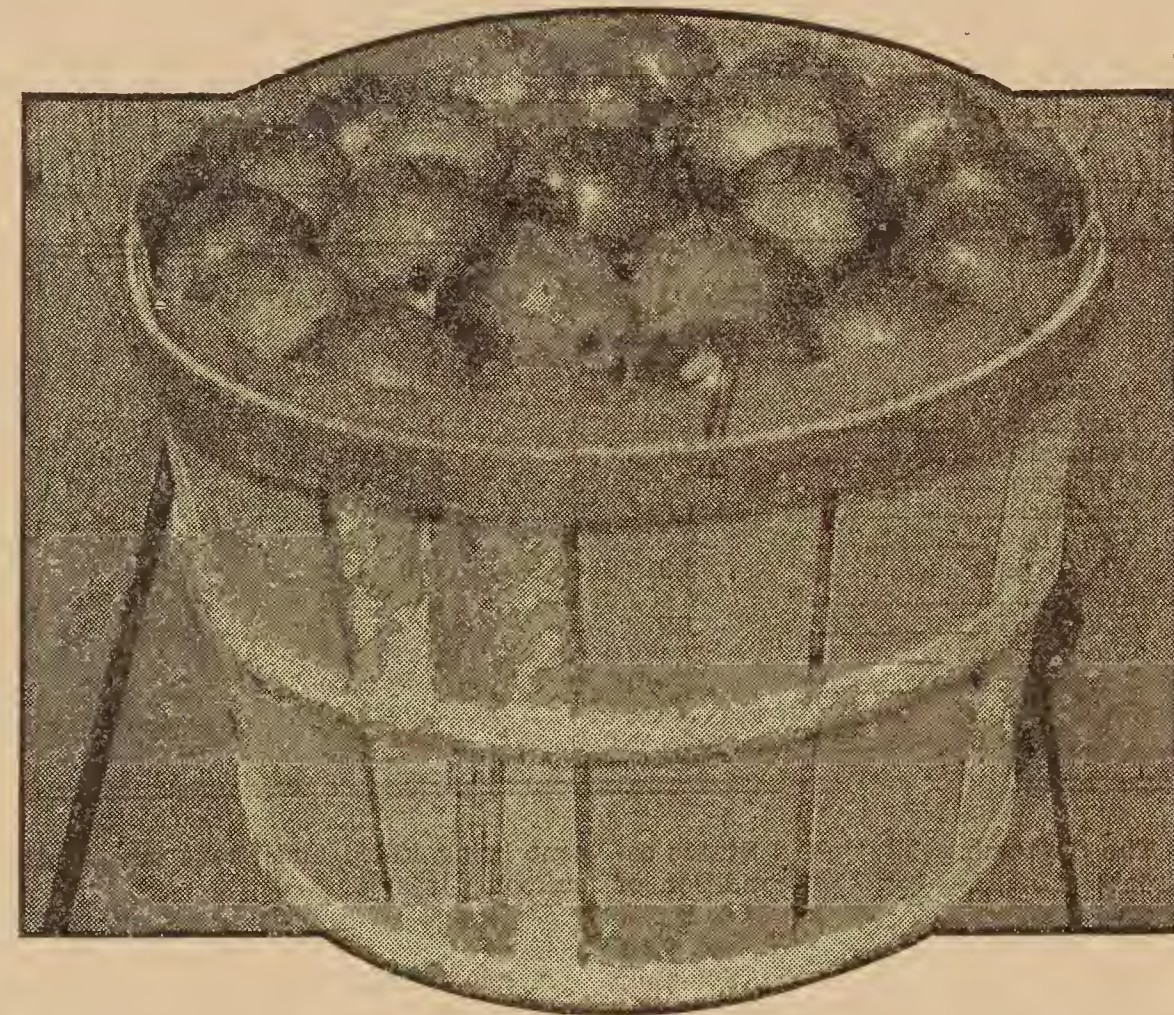
Last year we had one large block of apples, representing approximately 100 acres, which made a very unsatisfactory growth. Fertilization was the same as the rest of the orchard and the soil was not acid, but no one seemed able to diagnose the trouble. This year the same block has made an ideal growth. The foliage is quite satisfactory and the fruit has a high finish. I am pretty well convinced that the difficulty in the past has been due to the use of lime sulphur as a summer spray for part of the season. It has been necessary up until the past year to use lime sulphur for part of the summer spray to control scab but this year we eliminated lime sulphur entirely for the late sprays. As a result all the orchards have much better foliage, the growth status and bud development are better and the apples have better size and finish.

An Examination for Vigor

It is desirable to keep a continual watch of the growing condition of the orchard from the very start of the season. One examination is not sufficient. A successful orchardist must keep continual watch. At this time of the year, however, we can measure our success for the season's operation from the harvest of the fruit and the vigor of the foliage, twigs, and buds which are to furnish the next season's crop.

Well finished fruit requires a uniform supply of moisture, temperatures that are not extreme, soils adapted for that particular variety, bright sunny days with cool nights, and protection from insects and diseases by spray. Thus we have a great many contributing factors that influence the success of our harvest as well as the outlook for the following year. Large fruit of good quality and finish is usually associated with ample foliage. The leaves must be sufficient in number, have the proper shape, proper size, and color which comes from good growing conditions and protection from insects and diseases. We can readily grasp these conditions if we go through the orchard and examine the areas which are more or less favorable for fruit production. Sometimes I find a spot with a little more scab or a small spot of codling moth. On further investigation we usually find the cause for this condition. Probably one of the sprays was not completed before a rain. The record of the operation and that of the weather usually tells the story. I also find the trees that have the most healthy foliage will not only finish their fruit more satisfactorily, but the fruit will not drop so readily or quite so early. This allows us to pick the fruit at just the right stage of ripeness to give it proper flavor and the best keeping quality for storage.

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station is making a study of foliage as a measure of good growing conditions. They find that Red Delicious yields best when there are nine to eleven leaves per spur. The leaves should have a length of 3½ inches or better, and 3 to 5 leaves per spur should be of this size. If extreme dry conditions are encountered or injury from spraying results, the trees will begin to shed leaves from the spurs so that



Red Delicious, a popular dessert apple but a shy producer. We use a tub bushel with a board bottom and heavy staves that are set apart to permit ventilation. This type of package will not bulge, sag or become slack and bruise the fruit. It is the best package for storing and shipping that we have yet found for our markets.

there will be fewer leaves and those that remain usually are smaller in size. Scanty foliage will not mature good size fruit, neither will it provide a vigorous set of buds for next season. It is desirable that we remember any conditions in the orchard that need to be corrected. No one character alone is sufficient as a measure of thriftiness of a tree. We used to think if the new growth of the twigs was 8 to 12 inches in length we had good vigor. This is not necessarily true. The new twig growth should have both length and thickness, as well as the proper foliage. Judging the vigor of an orchard is something that can best be obtained from experience and careful observation.

Kind of Package

We use a tub bushel package with a solid bottom and staves slightly set apart, so as to allow ventilation of the fruit when stored. This type of package is sometimes known as the export tub. It costs a little more than the bent stave bushel or the round bottom bushel. Most growers packing in bushel baskets are using the bent stave. I am convinced that the export tub is much superior to any other types of bushel baskets on the market for both shipping and storage. The bent stave overlaps and does not allow ventilation. When packed these staves bulge like a bag and the bushel is apt to look slack. I find the fruit will bruise much

more in this type of package both in storage and in shipment. I also find that this type of package holds more fruit if it is packed full enough to maintain a bulge. We have eliminated the bent stave entirely. Whatever type of package is used, be sure it answers for the protection during storage and shipment as well as the desires of the buyer.

The open bushel box is attaining popularity in some sections and some var-

the Western box apple crop will be lighter than forecast. Extreme hot weather prevailed during the season when the fruit was due to finish. This increased the injury from codling moth and prevented their fruit from coloring. Consequently they report a lower percentage of extra fancy and fancy grade apples. *The market price of the fruit will be greatly influenced by the general price level. If more inflation should occur and payrolls increase, it would strengthen the market accordingly.* I believe it is always wise for the grower to examine the probable trend of the market and correlate this with his local conditions. He can then sell at the prevailing market prices, or store for the market which he believes will be available some time during the season and pay the price he desires.

Quality Holds an Apple Market

One of the most striking examples of the influence of quality to retain a market is represented by the export and sales of apples and pears to France this past season. France is a comparatively new customer for apples from the United States. They raise a great deal of fruit themselves. Their production, however, has been deteriorating largely because of age and poor care of the orchards.

When France was prosperous and much of the remainder of the world depressed, the imports of apples and pears from the United States turned rapidly upward. Our fruit was good compared with the eating quality of theirs, and more attractive in appearance. It got the demand of the best trade. The market was eagerly sought by most of us who were exporting quality apples abroad.

During this past year consuming conditions in France were not good. French money had advanced more than fifty percent in purchasing power over that in the United States; incomes were much less, and the retail prices remained high. The French Government set quotas so as to discourage the supply but in spite of all these adverse conditions, we sold to France approximately two million bushels of fresh apples and pears.

Market for By-Products

It is not likely that there will be so large a quantity of by-products manufactured this year. The dried apple market of Germany will be seriously hampered because of exchange conditions. Cannery probably will not find sufficient apples at a price attractive for canning. The cider situation seems to be somewhat confused. Heavy purchasing by the brandy manufacturers last year made a strong cider market. During the latter part of the season the brandy manufacturers took a large quantity. This year it is doubtful whether there would be sufficient cider apples available. On the other hand, reports indicate that the brandy manufacturers have large stocks of brandy unsold. One large operator has announced he will not manufacture this year. I understand there will be no large quantities for cider throughout the Shenandoah Valley. The quantities of cider apples through New England are reported to be light. It would seem, therefore, that the fresh cider and vinegar market could readily assimilate the available supplies without the manufacture of brandy.

The Apple Market

The 1934 crop is estimated at 68 million bushels, 29 percent below the average for the five years 1927 to 1931, and the smallest crop harvested since 1921. The barrel apple crop of 30 million bushels from the Eastern states is 42 percent below average while the box apple crop from the west of 38 million bushels is 15 percent below average. Last year 74,700,000 bushels were harvested, of which 12,300,000 bushels were exported. It was a favorable export season. We probably will export fewer apples this year than last. Europe reports a better crop than last year. Present indications point to a slow export movement at the beginning of the season. This may tend to bear down more heavily on domestic prices than our apple crop would warrant. Reports from commercial sources indicate that

Sass and Applesass

Who Owns America?

BY way of introduction, let me say that I am an *Agriculturist* subscriber, a dairy farmer, a member of the Dairymen's League, and practically a 100% buyer from G. L. F.—a firm believer in organization and cooperation, provided it has an all-embracing rank and file control.

As such, I read your article "Who Owns America Anyway," with considerable chagrin, for you not only show complete ignorance of social and economic facts and conditions, but you display this lack of knowledge in a most vicious and unfair manner as well. You make the blunder of failing to realize that the chaos of oppressive economic conditions is what makes radicals, and not the radicals who make the chaos. This is a good example of putting the cart before the horse. Naturally, when people rebel against these conditions, your reactionary interpretation is "radicals creating a disturbance." What do you expect a hungry man with a family and without a job to do, live on promises with hope as food?

You show a picture of a fairly good looking farm home (none of the poorest) with the wording "Owners of homes like this are the real owners of America.—Shall we keep still and permit the Reds to ruin our homes and institutions?" No, the Reds do not intend to ruin the homes; capitalism is doing that at an alarming rate right now by evictions and foreclosures. The best proof of that is the fact that many Reds are serving time, or were indicted just because they were active in trying to save the homes and families of farmers against evictions. Then too, you failed to mention what portion of these homes "owned" by farmers are mortgaged like my own, homes upon which we are required to pay 6% yearly tribute, or they cease to be our homes. Whether it is possible or not to pay this tribute seems to make little difference.

"Who Owns America Anyway"—a question most any person can answer, to wit: the bankers, corporations, insurance companies, capitalists; in short, a very small minority of the people.

The question could be better put by asking, "Who *SHOULD* Own America Anyway"—and again any average person would answer,—the people. This latter is exactly what the Reds intend should be, and I as a candidate for the office of State Attorney General of New York on the Communist Party ticket, am emphatically of that opinion also.

—F. B., New York.

* * *

More Than He Expected

The only reason that I took your paper was because I heard there were C. A. Stephens' stories in it. Now I enjoy the whole paper, especially his stories, for he has always been my favorite author and I get every book he wrote if it is possible. I suggest you get the Youth's Companion and recopy his stories, one after another, as they ran in the Youth's Companion.

I am glad for several reasons that I take your paper, because I learn a good deal of the latest news about the weather, vegetables, fruits, dairying, poultry, etc., which interest me very much. I am a slow reader and can learn a good deal by reading only a few lines from the *American Agriculturist*.—A. H. H., Conn.

* * *

Home Is Best

Answering your question, "Where to Buy a Farm?", I would say, first: It would not be located in New York

State. If there is any extensive area (outside of Long Island) free from stone and hills, I have never seen it. Secondly, it is too cold. I would not care to slide up and down hills from November to May.

Central New Jersey is the ideal spot. Its soil will raise any crop. There is no stone and the land is gently rolling. Farm buildings will show what the land is.

There are other sections in the East that perhaps are better still. From Woodstown to Salem, South Jersey; around Chestertown, Maryland; the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia; and the Lancaster Valley in Pennsylvania, are all fine sections; but Central New Jersey with 12,000,000 people within fifty miles of its doors is the best location for the farmer in America.—T. A. S., New Jersey.

EDITOR'S NOTE—It is nice to be satisfied, but are you New Yorkers and New Englanders going to read a letter like this without defending the farms in your own sections? Evidently, T.A.S. has never been in Western New York or Lancaster, and surrounding counties in Pennsylvania. Not all the good farms are in level country. As someone said, a flat country only has so many acres, but when you have a few hills, nobody ever knows exactly how much land the farm contains.

* * *

Freight on Superphosphate Too High

I heartily approve of what you write in regard to the increase of freight rates on superphosphate.

Progress, service, low costs are what count these days. If the railroads cannot give them, they need not think the farmers will deny themselves just to be generous to the poor management of the railroads.

I think your new addition of farm news slants is excellent.

I also think the A. A. stand on reducing gold content of the dollar further is a mistake. Leave it where it is or give us the commodity dollar. Keep the rest as a margin of safety for the future.

And get rid of so much government interference and ballyhoo, give the scarcity a chance to raise prices some, and depend on the good common sense of the farmer to run his own business.

With best wishes to you and the A. A.—C. F. M., New York.

* * *

Milk At Ten Cents a Glass

For a number of years it has been my desire to attend the New York State Fair at Syracuse. This year it was my privilege to realize that desire.

Since I have returned home, I have thought over the Fair and the milk question has come to my mind very strongly and I believe that it was the biggest "racket" on the whole fair grounds. I bought milk at several different stands and had to pay ten cents a drink or glass. This figures, if my mathematics are correct, to \$18.80 per hundred pounds.

The average price of milk in this locality is about \$1.25 per hundred. I was very pleased to see that the *American Agriculturist* was backing the "Drink More Milk" movement but I would be far more pleased if they were backing a greater movement which would secure for the farmer a larger slice of the difference between \$18.80 per hundred and \$1.25 per hundred for their milk.

—J. A. W.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We have worked for better milk markets and prices to farmers for many years. Ten cents a glass for milk is too much.



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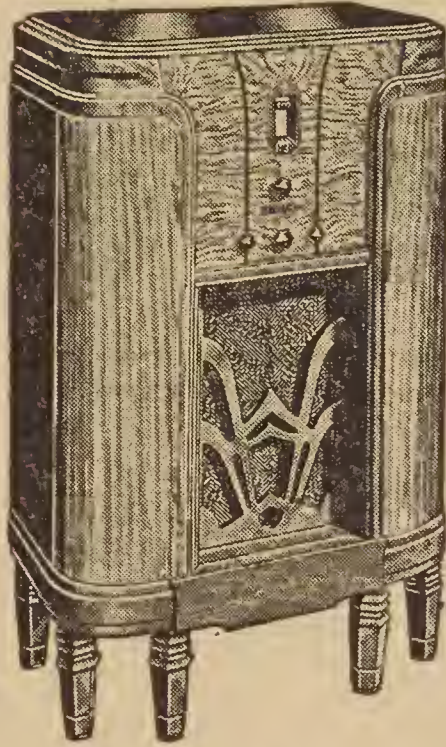
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New 1935 Baby Grand with 4-point Tone Control, Automatic Volume Control, Permanent Field Dynamic Speaker, special PHILCO High-Efficiency Tubes and new plug-in combination oversize B and C Battery. Available with Storage Battery or new long-life Dry A Battery. Beautiful hand-rubbed Butt Walnut cabinet.



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New 1935 Lowboy cabinet of hand-rubbed two-tone Walnut. Remarkable features including 4-point Tone Control, Automatic Volume Control, Permanent Field Dynamic Speaker, special PHILCO High-Efficiency Tubes and new plug-in oversize combination B and C Battery. Available with Storage Battery or new long-life Dry A Battery.

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PHILCO also offers a handsome Baby Grand and Lowboy, similar in design to the models pictured, for American broadcasts only. Priced, complete with batteries, at \$49.95 and \$65 respectively.

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In Dairy Rations

Cane Molasses supplies more digestible feed for your money than any other ingredient. Besides its rich carbohydrate value, molasses improves the entire ration by adding palatability, conditioning effect, and reducing dust. For economy, feed a dairy ration containing high quality Cane Molasses this winter.



In Poultry Mashes

Five to ten per cent pure Cane Molasses in the laying mash replacing more expensive carbohydrate ingredients will produce excellent results. Molasses is palatable to hens. In the mash it has a three-fold value: (1) Provides sugar, a quickly available form of energy; (2) has a mild laxative effect; (3) it is your most economical feed.



On Roughage

Cane Molasses eliminates waste in feeding roughage. Watch cattle clean up even the coarsest roughage and fodder when sprinkled with molasses diluted with water. This winter many farmers are forced to feed poorer roughage than usual. Cane Molasses is the *only* feed that will make this roughage palatable and at the same time add to its feeding value. Your local dealer can supply you with Cane Molasses by the barrel, ton, or carload.

MOLASSES PRODUCTS CORPORATION —NEW YORK

Distributors of Top Quality Cane Molasses

NORTHEASTERN SLANTS on the FARM NEWS

Textile War Ended

MURDER & SUDDEN DEATH:

Two days ago this member of *American Agriculturist* staff was passing through a little Massachusetts village. Out of the Armory suddenly appeared uniformed men. They marched rapidly to waiting trucks, piled in, and went away on the double quick to take part in a recent textile strike riot.

Textile war is over, at least for the present. A mediation board appointed by the President, whose chairman is Governor Winant of New Hampshire, finally brought about a settlement, but not until after three weeks of rioting, destruction of life and property, wherever clothes are made. Thirteen people were killed, scores injured. Labor leaders claim they want everything they struck for, including especially recognition of the Union itself. They are jubilant over the great demonstration of the power of organized labor. They took the position that they had joined hands with President Roosevelt for an orderly settlement of many problems in the textile industry.

CAUSES:

On the surface the unions claim to be striking for shorter hours, more pay, but both sides knew textile industry is one industry that made a fair code and lived up to it. This was not a normal American strike by workers with grievances. The industry cannot pay more wages and sell its goods. The real issue, says *New York Tribune*, was to demonstrate power of labor to paralyze industry and thereby to swell union membership. The decision in their favor may result in such a flocking to their banner that the present labor unions membership of 5,000,000 will grow to 25,000,000. This would completely upset balance of power between employer and worker, might eventually ruin industry, through ill-considered raising of costs, would permit general strikes which with their revolutionary content might be more devastating than war, and would effectively kill man's liberty to pursue his chosen work without restraint of violence.

THE RIGHT TO WORK:

Speaking on Governor's day at New England Exposition, Joseph B. Ely, Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, said: "There is a right to strike, and there is a right to work. . . ."

"I believe that workers should be protected against the violence and disorder of all those who seek to interfere with the peaceful and law-abiding operations of their factory. . . . This is a question of the right to work without which there is no liberty and no law and no government. . . ."

"This question would not arise if the present labor difficulties were confined to a single shop or a single company. It only arises because this is called a 'general strike.' It is a problem new to America and it is for us to lay down general principles which will control it."

FARM SLANT:

What has the great textile strike to do with you as a farmer? Everything!

Your clothes will be higher priced. Most important of all, fundamental American principles of law and liberty of action may be overthrown.

Farm people are sympathetic with any fair effort of workmen to obtain justice, either through organization or otherwise. There is little sympathy for tippybobs and robber barons who have concentrated too much wealth and power in their own hands. On other hand, there are millions of citizens, including farmers, professional men, and office workers, who also have a right to a square deal. In long run labor will not advance its own interest by being as unfair and arbitrary as capital has been. Neither capital, labor, nor any other organized minority owns America.

Tariff Horse Tradin'

Uncle Sam's first horse trading under the new reciprocal tariff policy was done with Cuba. We now have a reciprocal trade agreement with her which makes concessions to us on lard, cottonseed and soy bean oil, wheat flour, potatoes, etc. Our concessions to Cuba affect raw sugar, rum, cigars, tobacco, and some vegetables and fruit, the tariff reductions on the latter however being effective only when out of season in the United States. That Cuban trade is worth dickering for is proved by fact that in 1929 she bought \$37,000,000 worth of agricultural products from us. By 1933, these shipments had shrunk to \$7,000,000, mainly because our high tariff wall barred Cuban exports to United States.

BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AMERICA:

In near future, agreements will be negotiated with five Central American republics. These states import chiefly wheat flour, lard, cotton, and silk textiles and manufactured articles. Revival of Latin-American trade is considered a vital factor in the reestablishment of our national prosperity, and time is now ripe to make bid for friendly commercial relations with them and with other South American republics. Many of these are rapidly recovering from depression and are definitely on upgrade economically. In 1929, this branch of commerce caused money to flow into this country to the tune of \$5,241,000,000, and there seems to be no good reason why we cannot recapture these markets.

War Munitions Investigation

MERCHANTS OF DEATH:

There is a very bad smell coming from the *senatorial munitions investigation*. So bad in fact that private munitions manufacturers and foreign munitions interests are trying to call off the dogs. Only the "surface has been scratched," according to Senator Nye, but enough filth has been disclosed to arouse public against these "merchants of death" who foment war for their own selfish advantage. When American battleships are used as sample cases for selling American guns to other

countries; when private munitions firms deliberately provoke war scares, arouse suspicion between friendly nations, and block disarmament efforts; when Army and Navy help promote sales of armaments to other countries; when certain disarmament conference representatives are proved to be tied up with makers of war machinery; when treaties and embargoes are sidetracked by munitions people, it is indeed time for government and people to rise up and destroy this nest of snakes which strangles man's efforts toward world peace.

Incredible is the extent of this traffic with death and destruction. A certain German munitions manufacturer has been accused of trying to stir up France against his own country—this after having been instrumental in putting Hitler in power, doubtless as the best man to provoke suspicion and war ultimately. This is only one specimen of the activities of these "merchants of death," these men without a country.

FIRST FINDINGS:

Investigation showed one American munitions manufacturer made profit of \$250,000,000 paying average dividends during the war years of 45%. Same outfit in 1932 sold a Japan firm two processes for manufacturing war chemicals, also tried to have Arms Embargo Act killed in Congress; also employed Jungo Geira, an international spy who had served 13 nations, to act as their intermediary for the sale of arms to Germany in case the Treaty of Versailles should be revised. *Slant: All business should be drafted in war.*

General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, praised American military equipment while he was in Turkey a few months ago, playing, as Senator Bone remarked, the part of a salesman.

Curtiss-Wright officials undertook to introduce a Chilean military official to

President Hoover, to offset effect of Prince of Wales' visit to Chile year before. Meeting was not arranged, however.

American arms, particularly Thompson machine guns and revolvers, were smuggled into Germany to arm both Nazis and Communists.

SLANT:

Frank E. Gannett, chairman of the Board of American Agriculturist, says America needs a Cabinet member for peace. Looks like Mr. Gannett is right.

Deflation — Inflation — Or Reflation?

So far, government has been deaf to appeals to raise gold content of the dollar to legal limit to \$41.34, this in spite of fact that *basic commodity price increases up to the present have been largely due to advance in price of gold from \$20.67 to \$35.00.* It is clear that government will further increase the price of gold only if forced to do so to avoid taxing the people to a point where they will withdraw voting support. That the day of this choice on part of government is not very far off is evident to anyone who studies government finances.

Three million seven hundred thousand families are now on relief rolls; another 1,500,000 persons are employed on public works projects. Coming winter will swell this number. To meet these extraordinary expenditures government is being forced into debt at the rate of nearly \$4,000,000,000 a year. There are two ways only to meet this growing debt: by enormously increased tax income, or by inflation. Unless a new tax program providing more taxes is provided, or unless business expands to a

point where it will absorb many of the unemployed and its increased profits will provide the tax collector with sufficient money to care for the remainder, government will be forced to inflate. Many think *reflation* would save the day, and if done promptly might prevent uncontrolled and disastrous inflation. *Certainly it would help farm prices and do they need it!*

Public debt has now reached a truly colossal size—\$27,079,860,564, and that it is going to be a lot bigger is clear when one realizes that government is spending about \$2 for every \$1 of income. Unless the government cuts down its relief expenditures by sorting out the lazy incumbents from the really destitute, Treasury will need about \$5,000,000,000 in additional funds next year. Easiest way to get it is a sales tax, but it isn't likely government would dare impose such a tax.

AAA's Big Bill

TRYING TO BACK OUT:

Some Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials think hog contract plan of benefit payments might be eliminated next year. They would continue corn production control, thinking this would automatically control hog production. Change would cost consumers \$100,000,000 yearly, instead of \$350,000,000 now paid for both on the hog and corn production control plan.

To determine policy AAA is preparing to ask hog producers, who are now receiving benefits, whether they wish to continue under the plan. *Slant: Why not ask all pensioners if their pensions should be stopped! If the AAA really wants to know what farmers think*

about the plan, why not ask all farmers, including those in the Northeast, who are helping to pay the bills?

This of course illustrates great difficulty of stopping government benefit payments after they are once started. Would take almost a revolution to stop. Yet these payments must surely stop eventually. Northeastern farmers and consumers, who are now being discriminated against, cannot continue to hold bag for Central West and Southern farmers who are getting most of benefits.

HERE IS WHAT IT COSTS:

AAA benefit payments, mostly to Southern and Western farmers, will total \$1,000,000,000 by the end of 1935. Here is how it figures! Up to August 25th, \$282,882,519.21 had been paid under the cotton, tobacco, wheat, and corn-hog plans, with cotton growers getting more than half of the total. It is estimated that these payments will reach \$779,402,000 by the end of 1935. In addition to this, there will be payments to cattle raisers of \$120,000,000 and to sheep men of \$7,500,000, for selling drought-stricken animals to the government. No one can fairly object to these drought benefit payments. Benefits under the sugar program now being drafted will raise grand total beyond billion mark.

Slant: Northeastern farmers have two objections to these AAA expenditures: first, crop reduction program is a violation of fundamental principles; and second, they resent the discrimination which puts most of money in West and South.

Out of the entire billion dollars, northeastern states will receive little in comparison with South or West. New York State, for example, will receive only about \$760,000 by the end of 1935.

YOUR CAR DOESN'T BURN *Liquid* GASOLINE

Read how AIR helps run your car... Why Gasoline should be Weather-proof!

DOES THAT HEADLINE surprise you? Did you think that liquid gasoline actually runs your car?

What makes your engine "run" isn't liquid gasoline, but a powerful "gas" ... made from a mixture of gasoline and large quantities of air.

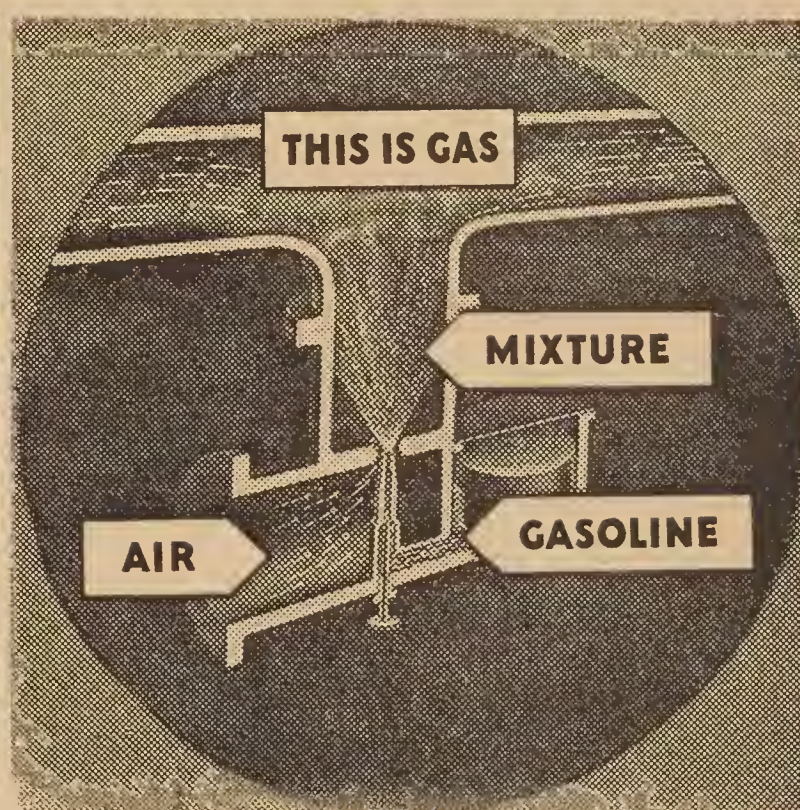
That's why weather has so much to do with the operation of your car. When it's too dry or too moist, cold or hot ... your car coughs, sputters, loses power and pull. Poor performance results.

To overcome this hazard, Socony-Vacuum developed Climatic Control for Mobilgas. By special preadjustment, the gasoline is made to mix better with air ... hot, dry, frigid or damp.

Stop at the sign of the Flying Red Horse. Get Socony Mobilgas and your car will run better day by day.



WITHOUT PLENTY OF AIR—it wouldn't blow or burn! In the tank of this blow-torch, air is pumped and compressed. With the turn of a valve, air is released to mix with liquid fuel. A roaring hot flame results.



SHUT OFF THE SUPPLY OF AIR—and your car would stop! The carburetor changes liquid gasoline into "gas" by mixing it with large quantities of air as shown in the diagram. It is this "gas" that really makes your car go!

Socony Mobilgas



*IT MIXES BETTER
WITH AIR*

MOTHER!

don't experiment
with your
Child's Cold



Rub on
VICKS VAPORUB
the proved way of relieving colds

The minute you apply Vicks VapoRub over throat and chest it attacks a cold *direct—two ways at once*—by Stimulation and Inhalation. Through the skin, it acts *direct* like a poultice, while its medicated vapors are inhaled *direct* to inflamed air-passages. All through the night this *double direct* attack loosens phlegm—soothes irritated membranes—eases difficult breathing.

Avoids Internal Dosing

Being externally applied, VapoRub avoids the risks of those digestive upsets that so often come from constant internal dosing. It can be used freely, and as often as needed, even on the youngest child. And it's just as good for adults.

HOTEL LENOX



On your way to Niagara Falls or Chicago, you'll enjoy an overnight stay in this fine hotel.
Excellent food at popular prices.
LOW RATES
Single \$2.00 to \$3.00
Double \$2.50 to \$5.00
Family Suites \$6.00 up

Send for Free AAA Road Map and Booklet
CLARENCE A. MINER, President

BUFFALO, N.Y.



"You'll like them."
The Choice of Progressive Farmers

HIGHEST QUALITY SEED

Corn--Clover--Meadow Mixture
On OATS--Get Special Offer
See our Salesmen or Write.

GARDNER SEED CO. 55 Dewey Ave.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Responsible Men Wanted in Open Territory.

FERTILIZE YOUR FRUIT THIS FALL WITH AERO CYANAMID

Make Steady Income

selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and Auto Owners on credit. Free selling outfit. If \$35.00 to \$60.00 weekly interests you, write quickly. **SOLAR PRODUCTS COMPANY,** Dept. 101, Cleveland, Ohio

Edison Storage Batteries for farm and home lighting plants. Replaces any type of lead battery now being used. Requires less care. Non-Acid, Odorless, Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional guaranteed, 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature. **SEE JAY BATTERY CO.,** 83 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

TRAPPERS—Buy my recipe and scent to trap foxes. They are sure and guaranteed. Information. **FRED COUTURE,** South Durham, Quebec, Canada.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—Rooms above. Sacrifice price. **MRS. PEARL DICKERSON,** Interlaken, N. Y.

FROM Skeff's NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



THERE is strong possibility that New York orchardists may receive federal or state assistance in removing dead trees. The matter has been hanging fire for some months. It is generally known that the severe winter-killing early this year left thousands of fruit growers with a tremendous problem of removal and replacement. Now I am assured that almost any day announcement may be made of plans to remove trees.

A point undecided is whether the project will be undertaken by the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, using welfare labor, or by the Civilian Conservation Corps of the Federal government. TERA leaders are reported to favor such a project. Under its provisions it would pay 75 per cent of costs for labor and materials. The balance of 25 per cent would have to be voted by county Boards of Supervisors. Active effort to get county funds is under way in several counties.

CCC officials favor such a project, but say all their present funds have been allotted for other work continuing until March 1. However, there is a possibility that President Roosevelt may find it possible to transfer other funds to the CCC, enabling it to put 6,000 men into the orchards for a four-month period. The CCC project would not require local aid.

Details of either proposal have not been clarified at this writing, but it is believed farmers would retain half of the wood and the other half would be sold or given to welfare officials.

Agricultural Conference Board Elects Officers

Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, master of the New York State Grange, will continue for another year as chairman of the Conference Board of New York Farm Organizations. This group, familiarly known as the Agricultural Conference Board, at its recent annual meeting also re-elected as secretary-treasurer Edward S. Foster of Ithaca, secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Horticultural Society, was named vice-chairman to succeed E. Victor Underwood, secretary of the G. L. F. Exchange.

As is generally known, the board is composed of delegates from the major state farm organizations. It acts as a clearing house on all matters on which the farm groups can present a united front.

The board by resolution asked President Roosevelt to allot federal funds to enable the Civilian Conservation Corps to remove dead trees in New York orchards.

Delegates from the Horticultural Society waived the privilege of asking the board's indorsement for a horticultural building at the State Fair. At previous meetings there had been a gentlemen's agreement that the board would urge that the first new building erected on the fair grounds be dedicated to horticultural exhibits. The board thereupon adopted a resolution directed to the

Legislature requesting funds to supplement profits of the 1934 fair sufficient to erect a 4-H live stock building.

Another resolution opposed bringing cattle from the drought areas to be pastured in New York until fat enough for canning. Opposition was based on: (a) No guarantee that the government would remove the cattle at the end of six weeks; (b) shortage of feed in New York; (c) danger of spreading disease.

Chester Davis, Stage Manager

I have asked a number of farmers what they think of the AAA's plan to conduct referendums among farmers to determine if it shall go ahead with its crop control policies. Opinion seems to be that the AAA is trying to use good showmanship. They assume that the great bulk of Western and Southern farmers who have received or will receive nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars in benefit payments will vote to get all they can.

Dairymen and fruit growers are not interested in the AAA, except as it imposes penalties upon them for not participating in the program. It would appear that the AAA does not think too well of New York anyway. The other day at Geneva Governor Lehman expressed disappointment that a plan to obtain federal assistance in regulating the metropolitan milkshed had not received federal support. Chester Davis, AAA head, took the occasion to reply that New York had not asked for federal assistance; that it had been offered and rejected.

It will be recalled that the New York dairy industry at a meeting in Syracuse last spring did turn thumbs down on the AAA's proposals.

The Best Sales Aid

Recently I had the honor to serve as a judge of county exhibits at the State Fair. After long and careful study I arrived at certain conclusions. I found that in general the other judges, Prof. Paul Kruse and Ralph DeWitt, farmer, agreed with me. Because one of our points seems to be so well taken, and because it had a definite bearing on awarding of prizes, I am going to discuss it a little bit.

There were four Farm Bureau exhibits, each the work of two co-operating counties. Albany and Schenectady had an egg display, Seneca and Onondaga fruit, Cayuga and Allegany vegetables, and Chenango and Livingston a dairy display. The egg and milk exhibits had more or less elaborate backgrounds, relying partly upon the artist's brush to create pictorial effect. The fruit and vegetable booths were entirely free of such backgrounds.

All of the judges were struck by the fact that the vegetable display, awarded first prize, and the fruit display, awarded second, focused all interest upon the products themselves. There was no need for the artist's brush or pictorial effect to tell the story. The vegetable booth was the most simple. The fruit booth made use of striped awnings and electric lights behind fruit

(Continued on Page 15)

Slow Breeding COWS



Make certain that your cows freshen on time. Keep your milk production constantly at high level—Insure yourself steady profits. Use a Cow Capsule on every cow or heifer at breeding time. Send 25c for sample Cow Capsule and full information on Herd Infection and slow breeding cows. Address: Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, Box 197, Waukesha, Wis.

KILLS PESTS

RATS MOLES ANTS

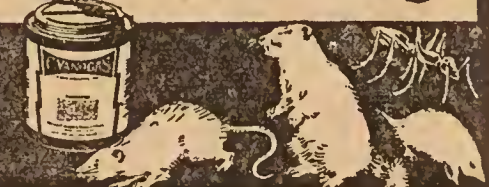
Woodchucks (Groundhogs)

Cyanogas goes and gets them all—with gas that kills them instantly in their dens. A few cents' worth cleans out a rat hole or chuck hole. Saves feed, eggs, chicks, crops, etc. Recommended by County Agents. Sold at Drug, Hardware, Seed and General Stores.

FREE Booklet—Write Dept. C4
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City

1/4 LB. 45¢ 1 LB. 75¢ 5 LBS. \$3.00.

CYANO GAS



FARMERS WANTED

to qualify for steady Government Jobs: Commence \$105 - \$175 month. Common education. Valuable information Free. Write INSTRUCTION BUREAU, 395 St. Louis, Mo.

Colored Enlargement with each film developed a professional enlargement painted in oils and eight Gloss-tone prints. Deluxe finish, guaranteed not to fade. 25c. Super Quality—Speedy service. Satisfaction or money refunded. **LA CROSSE FILM COMPANY, LA CROSSE, WIS.**

Up to \$50.00 Paid for Indian Head Cents, Half Cents \$250.00; Large Cents \$2,000.00, etc. Send Dime for list. **ROMANOCOSHOP, Dept. 102, Springfield, Mass.**

WANTED: Young married man and wife to work on sheep farm and to furnish board for two men. When applying give age, education, experience, references, size of family and wages desired. **BOX 6, c/o American Agriculturist, 415 Lexington Ave., N.Y.C.**

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates, Dairy-League 7% preferred stock and G. L. F. stock. Write for prices, stating what you have to sell. **GEO. H. PHELPS, 409 Main St., ONEIDA, N. Y.**

YARNS For Rugs and Hand-Knitting at bargain prices. Samples and Knitting directions FREE. **Bartlett Yarn Mills, Box R, Harmony, Maine.**

BATHROOMS complete, \$36; Steam Heating plants, \$145. Free Catalogs. **Eveready Plumbing Supply, 245 W. 34th St., New York.**



ANSWER THE "ADS"

LIKE the early bird that gets the worm, you'll get the bargains if you answer the advertisements in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** promptly. Don't lay the paper aside until you have read them thoroughly. The opportunity to buy at a big saving may be at hand. Don't miss it. **ACT NOW! MENTION AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST when you write.**

A Northerner Flies South

By T. B. Clausen

FOR ten days I have had a great opportunity—through the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas I have journeyed—meeting and visiting with the finest farm minds of the South.

Four things impressed me:—

CROPS

Cotton—Except in Northern Texas and Arkansas the crop is about harvested. It isn't large—(Arkansas usually raised better than a million bales—the federal allotment this year was 900,000—it will grow 700,000) but the price is good and men are feeling happy, although on the horizon looms South America with its doubled acreage and its bid for the markets of the world. Little is being sold at the present price, most growers taking the 12c per lb. advance allowed by the government and waiting. Some of the best minds whispered that they thought more men ought to sell, but after the crop is made cotton growers turn "speculator." I have a hunch they get 40% of their winter's entertainment watching the markets. One Mississippi marketing agency is loaning money on stored cotton at 2½% interest. This indicates the extent competitive financing has reached in certain communities. They pay 2% for the money when they get it from the Intermediate Credit Bank of the Farm Credit Administration, take care of all expenses, and absorb the losses on the remaining ½ of 1%. That's a mark most G. L. F. retail agencies can't beat, when it comes to low cost retail service.

Rice—The crop is harvested—the price is good—old debts are being paid and losses recuperated. At \$3.00 per barrel or better rice growers feel happy. Thursday some sales were made at \$3.15.

Tropical storms still make the crop highly speculative in Louisiana as well as southern Texas. In good years rice growers feel like millionaires, when the crop is poor or price clear down he's sick.

CATTLE

The best cattle men in Texas are not changing their tactics. They have their cattle and for years they've been making them better. They have their land and while it hasn't been rained on this summer as much as they would like to see it, none of the real "Texas cowboys" are losing their heads.

Mediocre cattle men are doing one of three things

1. Hollering their heads off for government aid.
2. Selling their present herds and restocking with pure-bred animals which they think will set them on easy street, or
3. Going into the dairy business.

None of the three or any combination will make a mediocre man a leader, but he won't face the facts and start "evoluting" right at home, so he makes an excuse by changing his tactics.

WELFARE

The South is not sold on the Bankhead bill, the A. A. A. or the Frazier Lemke bill. They have accepted them, but in their administration many flaws have developed which are alienating much of the early support.

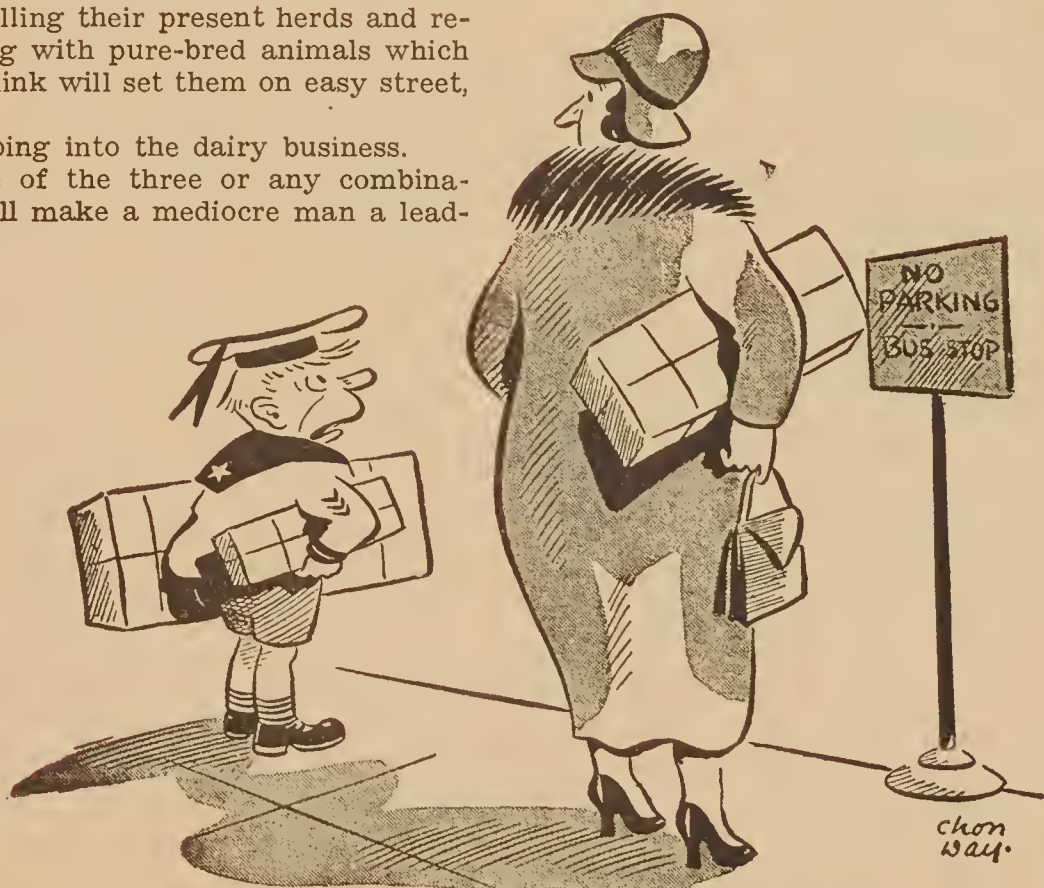
No planter or cattleman of standing permits his help, colored or white, to accept welfare aid. When he isn't manager enough or the help isn't sincere enough to make the land and its equipment support them over a series of years it's about time they parted company. My, how I admire that spirit.

Very, very little is known of the change in the monetary system. I did not visit with a single man who, when mention was made of cotton increasing about what the dollar had decreased in gold or rice doing the same thing answered me intelligently. Most of them threw up their hands with the exclamation "Down here we don't know much about the money system. We leave that to you New Yorkers."

ORGANIZED AGRICULTURE

Nowhere in my 20 years of experience with the agriculture of the East have I ever met a more keen, brilliant solid thinking group of farm men than I have met in this sojourn through the Southland. I say this not as a platitude, but very sincerely and as a fact upon which lasting structures can be erected. Your real farm man of the South whether he be planter or cattleman equals and in many cases tops the mental alertness of my neighbors of the East, but it's a difficult task to get the best of his kind to apply themselves to "group cooperative activities."

I notice the vegetable growers of the Rio Grande Valley will have to pay railroad companies \$300,000 more freight this year than last on the same tonnage. I imagine the farm homes from whom this money will be extracted could use it to splendid advantage. Now it will go to railroads supporting a management using obsolete equipment, overstaffed stations and watered stock. I hope the farm homes that are held up, will truck every possible pound of stuff they can. I am becoming so incensed at these railroads and their lack of virility in management that I apologize to myself each time I buy a ticket. How I wish there was some other adequate means of transportation.



"Hey, Mom, suppose somebody salutes me?"—JUDGE.

"PIG TIGHT, HORSE HIGH, BULL STRONG"

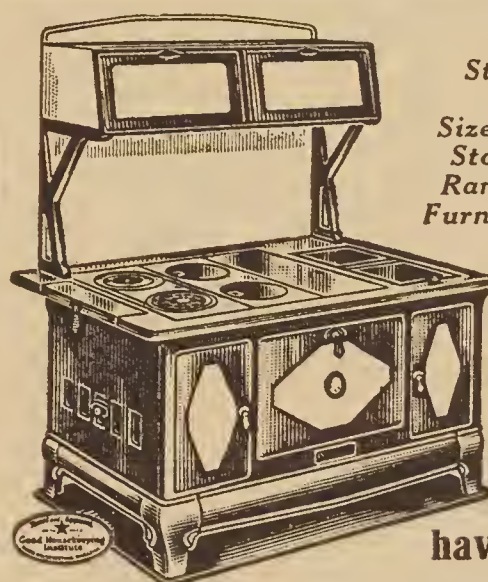
ABOVE is the heading of a fence advertisement that appeared in farm papers a few years ago. The manufacturer told how it was made of all big wires, how they were locked at crossings, how they were galvanized to prevent rust. Farmers read that advertisement because it supplied a need.

Just such helpful advertisements are constantly appearing in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*. Advertisements on Footwear, Low-cost Paints, Manure Spreaders, Farm Accident Insurance, A Co-operative Market, Roughage Mill, New Style Laying Battery, and many others.

Where else can you go to learn so much so quickly about things that vitally concern you?

It is the manufacturers and originators who are talking direct to you in the advertising columns. They give you first-hand information and seek to render a real service. They want to make a customer as well as a sale.

You are always more sure of getting the most for your money when you buy a product advertised by a reputable manufacturer.



200 Styles and Sizes of Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces



Porcelain Enamel Combination Gas, Coal and Wood Ranges



Porcelain Enamel Circulating Heaters



FREE furnace plans

850,000 Customers

have proved the economy of

FACTORY PRICES!

Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute.

Mail coupon now—get this exciting, colorful Free catalog, sparkling with over 175 illustrations—200 styles and sizes—174 Ranges, 12 Different Heaters, 22 Furnaces—the finest Catalog Kalamazoo ever printed. You'll see more bargains than in 20 Big Stores. Quality is the same that over 850,000 satisfied customers have trusted for 34 years.

What This Great Catalog Offers

1. Combination Gas, Coal and Wood Ranges; Coal and Wood Ranges; Circulating Heaters; Furnaces—all both pipe and one-register type—all at FACTORY PRICES.
2. Cash or Easy Terms—Year to Pay—A New Money Saving Payment Plan.
3. 30 Days FREE Trial—360 Days Approval Test.
4. 24 Hour Shipment—Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
5. \$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee of Satisfaction.
6. 5 Year Parts Guarantee.
7. FREE Furnace Plans—FREE Service.

Read about the marvelous "Oven that Floats in Flame"—and other new features. Everybody will be talking about this FREE Catalog—clip coupon now.

Porcelain Enamel Heaters—both Walnut and Black. Also Wood-burning stoves. Make a double saving by ordering your furnace at the factory price. Install it yourself. Thousands do. It's easy. FREE plans.

Buy Your Stoves Direct From the Men Who Make Them

You don't have to pay more than the Factory Price. Come straight to the Factory. Mail coupon now.

THE KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs. 801 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. Warehouses: Utica, N.Y.; Akron, Ohio

FREE Catalog

KALAMAZOO STOVE Co., Mfrs. 801 Rochester Avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE Catalog.

Check articles in which you are interested.

Coal and Wood Ranges ☐ Heaters ☐ Oil Stoves ☐
Combination Gas, Coal and Wood Ranges ☐ Furnaces ☐

Name _____ (Please Print Name Plainly)

Address _____

City _____ State _____

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"
Trade Mark Registered

This milk advertisement by the State of New York is published by American Agriculturist free of charge in the interests of the dairy industry.

SOUND THE "BOTTLE-CRY"

"Drink more milk!" This slogan is ringing from one end of the State to the other . . . to increase the consumption of fluid milk . . . to bring its benefits to hundreds of men, women and children who need them.

If there ever was a humanitarian movement, this movement to increase the consumption of fluid milk is one. For it is a movement to protect the biggest industry in the State, and the State's greatest asset . . . the health of its citizens.

To date, we have had splendid cooperation from allied industries and private individuals. From food manufacturers to transportation companies, public-spirited men and women are behind this movement 100 per cent.

But this cooperation must continue if the movement is to do all it set out to do. It must gain in strength as it goes along. So we call on you for your unalloyed support.

Talk milk with your neighbors. Explain the benefits of this movement to them. Tell them how it will help increase the demand for their products and build up their weekly milk-check. Pick up . . . and have them pick up . . . the bottle-cry:

Drink more Milk: IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

THE STATE OF NEW YORK



DOGS

FOR SALE: Cocker and Springer Spaniels, Beagles, Dogs and Pups, Red and Cross Fox Pups and Raccoons. MYRL H. PIERSON, GROTON, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cocker Spaniel dogs and puppies. Registered, quality stock. Prices reasonable. V. S. KENYON, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

COON HOUND—Fox Hound and Rabbitt Hound Pups, \$4.00 and \$7.00, run this fall. Five trained cooners, \$60.00 each. Trial. PONY FARM, Himrod, N. Y.

FOR SALE—English Shepherd Pups from Heel Driving Parents, \$6.00. E. A. BRAWN, Chester, Vermont.

COLLIES: Shep., \$4.00; Rat, vermin dogs, \$4.00; bird dogs, \$15. Cow-farm dogs, \$3.50. MULLEN, TUCKERTON, N. J.

HORSES

FARM WORK MARES AND GELDINGS FOR SALE, heavy drafters, farm chunks and cheap horses. Yearling and two-year-old colts. Matched spans mules. Truckload or carload. Sorrel and roan Belgian stallions. FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA.

FERRETS, good Batters, \$2.50 each. Pair \$4.00. GLENDALE FERRET CO., WELLINGTON, OHIO.

REDUCE STRAINS

While Horse Works

Don't let strain or sprain lay up horse.

Apply Absorbine, finest thing in world

for quick relief. Great

antiseptic, too. Healing

aid for cuts, open sores,

galls, boils. Won't blister—

and horse keeps working.

Little goes far. Large bot-

tle, \$2.50. Any druggist.

W. F. Young, Inc., 235 Ly-

man St., Springfield, Mass.



use ABSORBINE

Remember — Used Parts For Auto —

Trucks, Tractors. We sell Cheap. Write, Wire.

ELMWOOD AUTO WRECKING CO., Galesburg, ILL.



—Photo by Strohmeyer

Governor and Mrs. Lehman inspecting the cows in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association exhibit in the Coliseum at the State Fair. The Governor and Mrs. Lehman are standing in the lower right corner of the ring with Commissioner Charles Baldwin and E. S. Savage, superintendent of cattle at the Fair.

Governor Lehman Names October Milk Month

WHEN a great commonwealth like the Empire State is confronted with a ruinous depression in one of its most important industries, an industry that affects the welfare of all consumers and all producers, it is fitting that a major attempt should be made to educate public opinion and to mobilize all private and public agencies to the end that this situation may be corrected.

New York is not only one of the great agricultural States of the Nation, but it is the largest producer of fluid milk. The dairy farms of New York represent an investment of more than a billion dollars, with an annual income of \$111,000,000, and with a population of a half-million people.

These farm people are large con-

ous shortage which may follow a period of depression on dairy farms.

New York State contains more milk consumers than any other state in the nation. It is important to these consumers that they shall have now and in future years an adequate supply of wholesome, sanitary, and reasonably priced milk for the bodily welfare of both adults and children.

An increase in the consumption of milk is of primary importance to the health of our people. No other known food is so perfectly adapted for the nourishment of the human body. There are few foods that can furnish so cheaply an equal amount of food value. Today, modern methods have resulted in the production and marketing of milk of which the purity is insured. Skilled farmers, sanitary distribution, and intelligent consumers have built up the fluid milk business of New York State to such an extent that it is today of supreme importance from the standpoint of business and from the standpoint of public health. New York has the highest quality milk in the world. It must be kept so.

The State of New York has long recognized the importance of the milk industry to all of its citizens. It has cooperated with city health authorities and with the industry itself to insure a safe supply. It has encouraged better marketing methods through liberal cooperative laws. The State has established under the Department of Agriculture and Markets a Milk Control Board to help stabilize and improve milk marketing conditions during the depression and, finally, there was placed on our statute books last winter the Milk Publicity Act in order to help bring to the attention of the public the great value of milk as a food.

It is important then for the best interests of all of us that the business of producing and marketing milk be viewed as one whose permanency and stability must be protected through the generations. At the present time, the people are in the fortunate position of having available a large quantity of milk, but in the unfortunate position of consuming inadequate quantities of it.

The immediate problem is to increase the consumption of milk in its fluid form, as a means of stimulating and stabilizing the business of the dairy farmer, as a means of improving the health of the city consumer, and as a means of protecting the consumer of the future against the costly and seri-

Now, therefore, in view of these facts, I hereby proclaim the month of October as Milk Month and I suggest that every railroad dining service in the state, every hotel, every other public eating place, and every housewife in both country and city, feature milk prominently in their menus. And I call upon all of the people of the State of New York to cooperate with their public agencies and with their Governor in taking whatever steps may be necessary to increase the consumption of milk, not only during the month of October but for the months and years to come.

(Signed) H. H. LEHMAN,
Governor.

Grace and Mary

By A. A. BORLAND

GRACE AND MARY were half sisters—same dad but different mothers. Both were educated cows in as much as they were members of a college herd and were engaged in furnishing data concerning the nutrients required to grow a calf to the time of its birth. Both had the same caretaker and both received the same kind of ration. One would naturally expect that these sisters would have generally similar characteristics, and that the milk and butterfat yields would be about the same.

However, these bovine ladies evidently differed greatly in their aims and ideals in life. Grace was a lean, angular cow with a big udder, and looked the part of a real milk producer. Mary, on the other hand, was fat and beefy, with a small udder. She looked as though her chief ambition was to put meat upon her back instead of milk into her pail.

What a shocking surprise it was to find that Grace, who looked so milky, had averaged only 180 pounds of butterfat for 8 years, while the fat, beefy-looking Mary had averaged 272 pounds of butterfat per year, or nearly 100 pounds more every year, than her good looking sister.

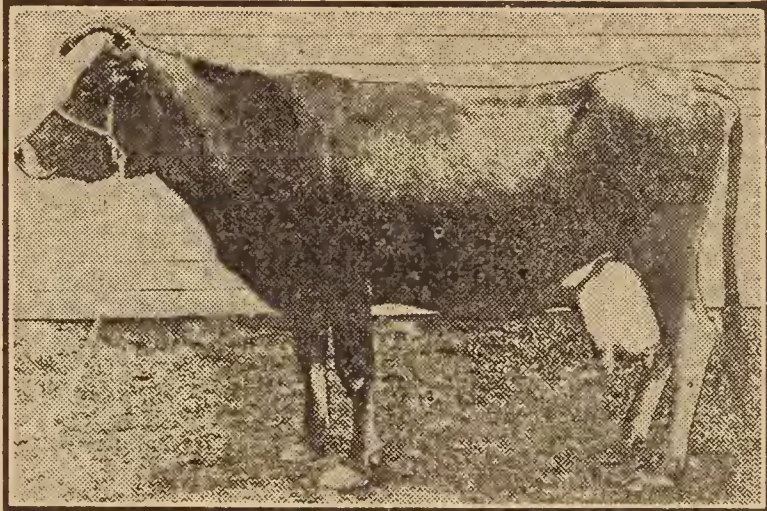
Somebody has said "not all is gold that glitters." In cow language it might similarly be said "not all the cows are strippers." Some look good and are poor. Some look poor and are good. Some look good and are good, and some look poor and are poor. Most dairymen can tell a real good cow from a real poor one, but often there may be differences of 2000 to 3000 pounds in the producing ability of cows, and the best of dairymen will be unable to guess the higher producer.

In fact, dairymen are often fooled concerning the producing ability of certain cows in their own herds. At the time of organizing one of the Dairy Herd Improvement Associations in Pennsylvania, each dairyman was asked to guess which would prove the best and which the poorest cow in the herd. One dairyman picked "Minnie" as the poorest producer in his herd. At the end of the year "Minnie" was found to be not only the best cow in his herd, but the highest producer in the whole Association, including over 300 cows. She did not give an especially large flow of milk when fresh, but kept up a fair yield throughout the year, and stood dry only a short time. She was thus able to make a higher record than her more spectacular stable mates that gave a very large yield when fresh, and then decreased rapidly in milk flow.

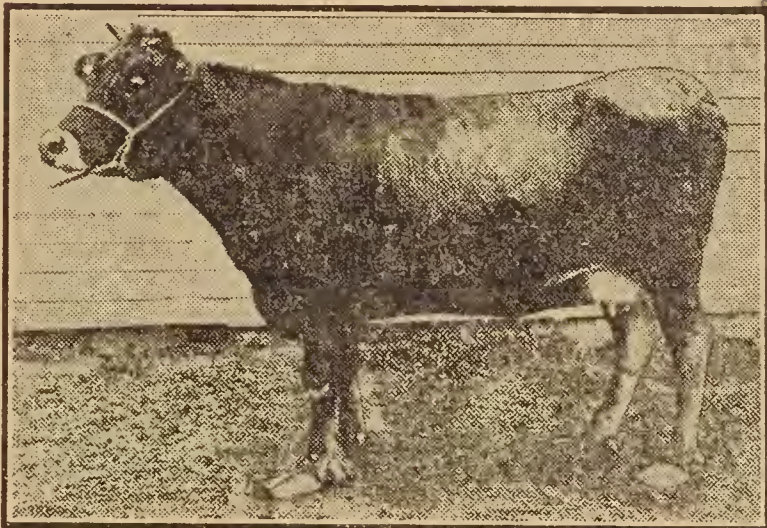
This means that the only sure way of culling out the low producing, unprofitable cows in the herd, is on the basis of the individual records of production of each cow in the herd. Whether this is done by the owner himself, or through a Dairy Herd Improvement Association, or by the Herd

Tests devised by the Breed Associations, is of secondary importance. The main thing is a complete record of the production of each cow in the herd.

The Pennsylvania State College herd was established in 1889. During the 45 years since that time, every milking of every cow in the herd has been weighed. The milk has been tested regularly for butterfat percentage, and a record has been kept of the feed eaten by each cow. In this way the yield per cow has been greatly in-



• GRACE •



• MARY •

Guess which of these cows is the higher producer; then read the story and find out whether or not your guess is right.

creased, even though the herd is kept primarily for student instructional work and research, rather than milk production. During the five year period 1890-1895 the average yield per cow was 4720 pounds of milk and 226 pounds of butterfat. This yield has been steadily increased until the present average for nearly 100 cows exceeds 10,000 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butterfat. The Holsteins last year averaged 13,054 pounds of milk and 477 pounds of butterfat, the average fat test being 3.65%.

Some people assert that high milk production is expensive, and that the cost of feed eats up the profits. That this is a wrong impression is evident from the figures compiled from the records of over 21,000 cows in Pennsylvania dairy herd improvement associations in 1932. The following table tells the story:

No. Cows	Butterfat Lbs.	Av. Feed Cost	Av. Income Over Feed Cost
133	104	\$ 54	\$ 8
2012	203	58	49
5168	300	71	96
2589	397	84	148
550	495	100	209
85	595	119	265

The table shows that when a butterfat yield of 100 pounds was doubled, the net income per cow over feed cost was multiplied by 6, and that when

(Continued on Page 22)

Fashions in Feeds

It seems to me that there are fashions in feeds just like in dresses. I know it, because we have pioneered before in Feed Manufacturing.

What we introduced in the science of feeding, was followed by attempts at copying, bringing out "something just as good" or for "the same purpose"—So what we first brought out became the Feed Fashion.

And you will notice that new feeds are generally introduced in the Fall of the year, to take full advantage of the heavy feeding season. But we first offered

Creamatine

in the Spring, just before cows went on to grass. It was the time of year when the butterfat percentage of milk goes down.

We felt certain Creamatine would stand the test of going against the trend and we wanted YOU dairymen to see what Creamatine would do under the worst conditions.

Creamatine has now proved its case in ALL seasons. You can buy it with confidence, that it will increase the butterfat percent in your milk and make your milk checks big enough to have some left for things you've wanted and needed for a long time.

If Creamatine is not obtainable from your dealer, write us. We'll see that you get it.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.



Waverly, N. Y.



Livestock Breeders



CATTLE

54th EARLVILLE SALE

OCTOBER 11-12, 1934
In heated sale pavilion, Earlville, Madison County, N.Y.
175 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
consigned from leading herds of New York State. Accredited and many blood tested. 125 fresh and close springers. A number of bulls ready for service from the very best herds of the east. These animals will sell at prices little above what you would pay for good grades. Become a satisfied buyer, at these sales. "Where Satisfaction Reigns." Write for catalog and details, state claims accepted.
SALES MANAGER,
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

NORTHERN NEW YORK DISPERSAL

55 Registered Holstein Cattle
C. R. Langworthy and Son herd, at Adams Center, Jefferson County, N. Y., in a tent—rain or shine.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1934.
An Accredited and blood tested herd, that has led the Jefferson County Cow Testing Association for several years. A noted proven sire will sell, along with 27 daughters of a many times Grand Champion show bull. Send for catalog to Sales Manager.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Mexico, N. Y.
State indemnity claims accepted.

HOLSTEIN and AYRSHIRE Springers, HUTCHINS & LEGGETT, MALONE, N. Y.

WRITE FOR list of high record Holstein bulls. WISCONSIN BOARD OF CONTROL. State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—100 purebred Hampshiredown ewes at reasonable prices. FRED L. PORTER, Crown Point, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Purebred Shropshire and Southdown yearling rams. Animal Husbandry Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Post Your Farm
AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the
American Agriculturist
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE

DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085
TOP QUALITY BERKSHIRE AND O. I. C. —
CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSSED
6 wks. old, \$2.50 each.
8 wks. old, \$2.75 each.
10 wks. extras, \$3.00 each.
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval.
Our guarantee: A square deal.

PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old. \$3.50 each.

WALTER LUX

382 SALEM STREET, WOBURN, MASS. TEL. 0086

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white
6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each.
8 to 10 wks. old @ \$2.75 each.

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL,

Russell Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

We are offering choice stock, grown on our own farm, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at bargain prices.

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSS, OR
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSS,
8 to 9 weeks old—\$2.75.
CHESTER WHITE — \$3.25.

Add 25c if vaccination is desired.
Will ship C. O. D. if preferred.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass.

DEPENDABLE PIGS

PRICES REDUCED
Large type Chester Yorkshire Crossed 6-8 weeks, \$2.50
Chester-Berkshire " 8-10 weeks, \$2.75
Short Nose Yorkshire " 10-12 weeks, \$3.00
Duroc-Poland " 12-14 weeks, \$3.50
Shoats \$4.00—\$4.50—\$5.00—\$6.00

Selected young boars for immediate service \$10-\$12-\$15. Fancy young boars for service later from \$3.50 up through various ages. Add 35c each for double treatment then I'll stand squarely behind them.
CHAS. DAVIS, c/o Old Battle Ground, Concord, Mass.

Reviewing the Markets

MILK PRODUCTION HOLDS UP

Strange as it seems, milk production during August in New York State kept up to a normal level in contrast to a sharp drop a year ago but on September 1 it appeared that milk production per cow in New York was slightly below a year ago.

New York State pastures showed the poorest condition on September 1st that they have been in 19 years, with the exception of 1930. They are especially poor in western and northern counties.

New York cows are receiving about 30 per cent more grain than they did a year ago. A dairy ration which averaged \$1.53 a hundred on August 1st went to \$1.64 September 1st, and it seems unlikely that it will stop there.

For the United States, the number of milk cows on farms has begun to decline, but production per cow was a little higher than it was a year ago according to crop reporters. Total U. S. production is high considering poor pastures and low production in the drought area, being but one per cent smaller than it was last year.

BUTTER

Unfavorable prospects for butter production in July and August made prices go up earlier and more than usual. Since that time pastures in some sections have improved and a part of the gain was lost. In late July, 92 score butter of New York was 25 cents. The third week in August it was 28.25 cents, and the first week in September was back to 25.6 cents.

Cold storage butter is about 55,000,000 pounds lower than a year ago. Most of this reduction results from the purchase of creamery butter for relief purposes. Up to September 15th, the administration had bought 47,848,306 pounds of butter in addition to some purchased by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, plus an additional 3,000,000 pounds still to be delivered. On September 1st, butter in storage totaled about 120,000,000 pounds. Of course these figures were helped by lower production during the summer and by an apparent slight increase in consumption.

EGGS FEWER AND HIGHER

All indications point to a low supply of fresh eggs for the next few months. For the entire country the average egg production for a farm flock was the lowest since records were kept by the U. S. D. A., starting in 1925. For the entire country the average birds per farm on September 1 was 3.6 fewer than on September 1 a year ago and 8 fewer than the average on September 1 for the last five years. The reduction is largely in western states hit by drought, where farmers had to ship their flocks to market.

The storage situation looks good. During August 1,025,000 cases of eggs came out of storage, nearly twice last August's figures of 563,000 cases. On September 1 there were 7,936,000 cases in storage, just about one million less than a year ago. Certainly when September figures are in, the reduction in storage holdings during the month will be larger than a year ago. Because of light receipts of high quality fresh eggs, buyers have turned to the best storage eggs to supply their trade. This is a golden opportunity for northeastern poultrymen who will take the pains to ship top-notch eggs.

Just to review the summer's market,

Dairy, Poultry, General Crop Farm.

120 acres; 90 level fertile loam, 20 good pasture well watered, 10 woodland. Good 11-room dwelling, 10-room tenant house. Other buildings. All modern conveniences. On paved road. \$12,000. Long term easy payments. Free circular. Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass.

Equipt, Near Market Cities

182 Acres, trout stream, 100 acres productive crop land, orchard, good 8-room house, 17-cow barns, running water, a secure home and income producing farm, only \$2750, easy terms; horse, 7 cows, bull, calves, machinery, hay, potatoes, buckwheat, vegetables included if taken quickly. Details Free Fall Bulletin outstanding bargains; Just out!

STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

EGG We need quality: Will pay big prices for quality eggs. **MARKETING IN BUSINESS 107 YEARS.** **Reliable - Responsible - Respectable** HUNTER, WALTON & CO., 164 Chambers St., N. Y. Send Postal for Egg Pamphlet, Free.

FOR SALE—Used Bushel and Half Bushel Baskets, Apple Crates, Egg Cases, etc. Can be shipped or picked up. Open day and night. **MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, INC.,** 232 West St., Washington Market, New York.

CIDER APPLES WANTED Truck or carloads. Name price. **PALMER'S MILL,** COS COB, CONN.

prices started to rise along the first of July but leveled off slightly, then rose sharply during the latter part of July and August. The price trend is still upward. It looks as though feed prices will be high but at least we will not have to feed costly grain and sell eggs for next to nothing. It still takes more eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed than it did a year ago.

NEW JERSEY EGG AUCTIONS

The following quotations represent cash sales at the auctions:

FLEMINGTON—September 18, 1934—Number of cases sold—625. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 43½-49c; N. J. Fcy Med. 35½-41c; N. J. Grade A 38-41½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 32-37½c; Pullets 25½-32½c; Peewees 16½-24½c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 34½-36½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 29-32½c; Pullets 22-26½c; Peewees 20-22c; Ducks 30-31c.

VINELAND—September 17, 1934—Number of cases sold—591. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 37-39½c; N. Y. Fcy. Med. 32-35c; N. J. Grade A 36-38c; N. J. Grade A Med. 32½-35½c; Producers Grade 35-36½c; Producers Grade Med. 32½-34c; Pullets 24-30½c; Peewees 22½-24½c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 35½-40c; N. J. Grade A Med. 31½-33c; Pullets, 25-29c; Peewees 22½c; Ducks 29c.

Paterson—September 18, 1934—Number of cases sold—79. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 38-48c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 34½-39½c; N. J. Grade A 35½-40c; N. J. Grade A Med. 30½-33½c; Creams 38-41c; Creams, Med.; 34½c Pullets 25½-28½c; Cracks 15-21½c; Peewees, 20½-22½c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Fcy. 32½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 27½c; N. J. Grade A 32½c.

Hightstown—September 13 & 17, 1934—Number of cases sold—123 (two sales). Quotations as of September 17. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 39½-42½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 35½-38½c; N. J. Grade A 37-39½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 33-35½c; Producers' Grade 35½-36½c; Producers' Grade Med. 33-35½c; Pullets 25½-30½c; Peewees 21-26c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Fcy. 39c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 32½-32½c.

New York Egg Auction Prices

	Po'keepsie	Albany	L. Island
	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 18
N. Y. Fcy. Lge.....	40 -42	37 -38½	40 -43
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.....	36 -45	35 -37	39 -42
N. Y. Fcy. Med.....	33½-38	32½-33½	36 -40
N. Y. Gr. A Med.....	31 -3½	32 -33	35 -39
N. Y. Gr. A Pullet.....	24 -31	25 -27½	25 -28
N. Y. Gr. A Peewee.....	20 -24½	22 -23	22 -24
Brown Gr. A Lge.....	33 -40	35 -37	41 -
Brown Gr. A Med.....	31 -33½	33 -	-

POULTRY

At the recent meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Leroy Peterson, who has been supervising the Live Poultry Code in New York City, was quite optimistic and, so newspapers reported, indicates that rackets in the live poultry market were a thing of the past. Mr. Peterson is doing a good job but we think he is too optimistic. We doubt if the problem is solved or that it will be quickly or easily. The fact that New York's Jewish population demands live poultry and will pay a premium for it creates a situation favorable for racketeering. We are with Mr. Peterson and with Commissioner Morgan in their efforts to stop racketeering.

Marketing of poultry through the Middle West in late July and early August was very heavy, but since that has slowed up. With the exception of winter broilers, not many poultrymen grow birds for meat only. It would appear that prices for surplus stock will be better than they have been in the past. Stocks of dressed poultry on September 1st were 4,500,000 pounds larger than the five year average, but are expected to decrease rapidly, due to light fall marketing of poultry. Dry weather forced much marketing earlier. Now higher egg prices will discourage further cutting down of farm flocks.

LIVESTOCK

On September 20th supplies of the country's dressed veal calves in New York were heavy, but the bulk of the supply was in the lower grades and prime stock brought 13c to 14c, mostly 13c. Common to good was quoted at 8 to 11 cents and small, under 50 pounds, were especially weak, selling at 5 to 6 cents.

The total government purchases of cattle and calves up to September 15th were 5,686,489 head, at an average cost of \$13.53 each.

Livestock quotations in New York City on September 20th are as follows: choice veals per 100 pounds \$8.75 to \$9.00; lower grades, \$3.00 to \$8.25; Choice lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.00; lower grades, \$3.50 to \$7.25; Heavy bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.50; light to medium \$2.50 to \$3.00; Heavy cows, \$4.00 to \$4.50; light to medium, \$1.75 to \$3.75;

Prime hogs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common to good, \$5.00 to \$6.75.

HAY

In New York City the latest is that the hay market is firm with limited supplies and a fair demand. Quotations on September 20th were: No. 2 timothy, \$22 to \$25; No. 3, \$20 to \$23; shipping \$18 to \$20; clover mixed \$19 to \$22. There was no alfalfa on the market but quotations were \$24 to \$26 for second cutting.

Produce Market Notes

Special to American Agriculturist from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Potatoes Fairly Steady

Most of the large potato markets report moderate supplies and rather light demand without much change in price since the middle of the month. Shipments are about as usual at the time of year, around 500 carloads daily. Western potato sections, especially Idaho, are shipping freely, and fairly large quantities are moving from the Great Lakes region. Eastern producing sections have been slowing down because of wet fields. The New Jersey shipping section is overlapping the season for early Maine potatoes. Production this year is heaviest in the east and north, convenient to the larger markets and most of the shortage is in the far west where shipments are handicapped by high cost of freight for this reason.

Cobblers range from \$1.10 to \$1.35 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities and 90c to \$1.25 in the east. They sold at 90c in New Jersey and Wisconsin producing sections the third week of September and 60c in northern Maine, under slow, weak market conditions. Usual price trend at this time of year is downward until the height of the digging season is over, unless active speculative buying appears.

Onion Market Sags

Prices of ONIONS show no great change although some markets are a little lower compared with the early part of the month. Most consuming centers report moderate supply and slow demand. Eastern cities quote 70 to 85c per 50 pounds for eastern yellow onions and midwestern cities range 75c to \$1 on yellow stock. Eastern Red Globes brought \$1.25 in St. Louis. Midwestern white onions sold rather high, mostly around \$1.60 in eastern markets. Quality of most of the onion supply is good although some from Orange County is poorly graded and some lots from the Connecticut Valley have been only fair to ordinary.

Price trend of CABBAGE is still slightly downward although changes have been small since the beginning of the month. Domestic cabbage is selling at \$13 a ton in western New York producing sections and Danish stock above \$15. Prices in eastern cities range \$15 to \$18 for good stock and somewhat higher in the middle west. Wisconsin shipments have been heavy and those from New York moderate. Nearby cabbage sold in New York mostly around \$1 a barrel and 35 to 65c per hamper. Light receipts of red cabbage held fairly steady at 75c to \$1 per 50 pound sack.

Apple Shipments Liberal

Carlot shipments of apples are about one-third larger than those of last season to date because of the early activity in western producing sections. Eastern apple movement is increasing but total so far is only two-thirds that of a year ago. Carlot supplies of eastern apples at present are mainly from New York, Virginia and West Virginia. Prices show declining trend as shipments increase but price level continues higher than that of a year ago. Many eastern and southern apples have been sold in midwestern markets where prices average higher than in eastern cities. Chicago reports sales of Greening, McIntosh and Jonathan at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel. Michigan producing sections quote Rhode Island Greenings at \$1.30 compared with \$1.25 in western New York. Prevailing range of good fruit is \$1 to \$1.50 in eastern markets. Rhode Island Greenings have been in light supply and best stock sells around \$1.25 in New York. A little higher than the average of northwestern Greenings from Virginia and West Virginia top prices were reached by such varieties as Delicious and McIntosh, around \$2 for best lots.

Milk Consumption Curves Upward During the Campaign

Buffalo, Sept. 11. (U.P.)—Milk consumption in New York state has curved sharply upward since the milk advertising campaign was launched in July, Willard C. Wheeler, who is in charge of the newspaper advertising in the campaign told members of the New York State Publishers' association, now in session here.

The consumption of milk, Wheeler

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Sept. 22, 1934	Sept. 15, 1934	Sept. 23, 1933
BUTTER			
92 score	27 -27½	26 -26¾	24½-25
92 score	26½-	25½-25¾	24 -
88 to 91 score	25 -26¼	23¾-25¼	18 -22¼
Lower Grades	23½-24½	23 -23½	17½-17¾

CHEESE (N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy		14 -	
Fresh average run		-13½	
Held. fancy	18 -20	18 -20	20 -21½
Held average run	17 -17½	17 -17½	

EGGS White			
Best nearby open market offerings	32 -38	31 -37	30½-36½
Commercial Standards	28 -31	27 -30	27 -28
Mediums	27 -31	26 -31	24½-28
Lightweights, Un'grades	25 -27	24 -26	22 -24
Pullets	22½-24	22 -24	18 -20
Peewees	20 -21	20 -21	15 -17

Brown			
Best	26 -33	26 -33	22 -33
Standards	25 -25½	25 -25½	19 -21
Duck			
N. Y. State	23 -26	23 -26	18 -21

POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	17 -21	17 -20	14 -15
Fowls, Leghorn	13 -16	14 -16	8 -11
Chickens, colored			8 -11
Chickens, Leghorn			12 -14
Broilers, colored	12 -23	10 -22	
Broilers, Leghorn	15 -17	15 -17	
Pullets, colored	20 -25	20 -25	16 -22
Pullets, Leghorn			
Old Roosters	-12	-12	- 8
Capons	25 -28		
Turkeys, hens		18 -20	-22
Turkeys, toms		15 -17	15 -17
Ducks, nearby	13 -20	12 -19	12 -20
Geese, nearby	-12	-10	- 8

GRAINS Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.04	1.03	.92½
Corn (Dec.) .....	.78¾	.75¾	.52¾
Oats (Dec.) .....	.53¼	.52¾	.40½

Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.16¾	1.16	1.05½
Corn, No. 2 Yel. ....	.92¾	.90½	.64½
Oats, No. 2 .....	.66	.65¾	.49½

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N. Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	38.00	37.00	28.50
Sp'g Bran	23.50	24.50	17.00
H'd Bran	25.50	27.00	19.50
Standard Mids.	23.50	24.50	18.00
Soft W. Mids.	25.50	32.00	24.50
Flour Mids.	32.50	33.00	26.50
Red Dog	35.00	34.00	28.00
Dr. Brewer's Grains....			19.00
W. H. Hominy	32.00	32.50	20.50
Yel. Hominy	32.50	33.00	20.50
Corn Meal	33.00	32.00	25.00
Gluten Feed	32.25	32.25	23.90
Gluten Meal	42.25	42.25	28.90
36% C. S. Meal	38.50	38.00	25.00
41% C. S. Meal	40.00	39.50	26.00
43% C. S. Meal	42.00	41.50	27.00
34% O. P. Lin Meal	40.00	40.00	35.50
Beet Pulp			22.00

said, has reached within one per cent of the average consumption for 1933.

He attributed the increase to the newspaper advertisements which have appeared since the "drink more milk" drive was inaugurated.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above note taken from the Watertown Times indicates that the Milk Consumption Campaign is getting results. We did not look for definite, tangible results so soon, but if the excellent job which the state is doing does not get results, a lot of very hard-headed business men have, in the past, wasted vast sums of money on advertising.

August Laying Test Report

The White Leghorns at both New York laying tests are certainly proving their right to be considered great economy producers. Neither long continued laying nor changing weather conditions seem able to stop them. By team work, they are crowding all but a few pens of Rocks and Reds out of the lead.

Individual birds of the other breeds are showing up well in comparison with the Leghorns.

With a full month yet to go, there are already seven hens with 300 points or more to their credit and a great many others within easy striking distance.

HIGH PENS TO DATE

Western Test				
Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	
W. A. Seidel	SCWL	2579	2715.80	
Kauder's Pedigreed Legs.....	SCWL	2571	2668.25	
Co-Op. B. & H. Col. Carey F.	SCWL	2522	2633.85	
James Dryen	SCWL	2590	2621.60	
Henrietta Leghorn Farm	SCWL	2347	2483.35	
Sand Hill Farm	SCWL	2404	2471.70	
Cedarhurst Poultry Farm	SCWL	2413	2442.70	
Meadowview Poultry Farm	SCWL	2390	2411.25	
Champion White, Leg. Home....	SCWL	2311	2402.80	
Pinecrest Orchards	SCWR	2294	2390.15	

Central Test				
Owner	Breed	Eggs	Points	
Kerr Chickeries, Inc.	SCWL	2470	2547.00	
James Dryen	BPR	2487	2526.20	
L. C. Beall (Wash. R.O.P.).....	SCWL	2447	2504.95	
A. J. O'Donovan, Jr.	SCWL	2514	2502.20	
Kauder's Ped. Leghorns	SCWL	2323	2453.00	
M. L. Palmer & Son	SCWL	2414	2419.60	
Champion White Leg. Home....	SCWL	2384	2417.75	
Eugene Delamarter	SCWL	2311	2358.15	
Perry T. Kistler	BPR	2249	2326.05	
Ernest W. Croft (Parallel Poultry Farm).....	SCWL	2255	2324.35	

PICKING THE Horseshoe Champion

By D. D. COTTRELL

WHEN the sixteen men that qualified to enter the preliminary round robin in the American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau-State Fair horseshoe pitching tournament, that held its eleventh annual meet on the fair grounds September 4 and 5, had finished playing each other fifteen 25-point games it was found that seven men had tied for first place by each winning 10 games and losing 5. In all of the experience of this writer in managing numerous National, State and County tournaments no such number of ties for first place has ever occurred previously. These contestants, selected from 35 county champions, who qualified for the preliminaries as shown by the table given in the last American Agriculturist, were so evenly matched that seven men were tied for first place in this state tournament.

The preliminaries started about 1:30 Tuesday afternoon and were completed about 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. The results of this round robin are given in Table A published herewith. Before the round robin began the players were called together and agreed that all ties in games, if any should occur, should be governed by the highest number of points, and if games and points were tied then the highest number of ringers should control for place. In Table A. these players are arranged in this order, giving Ross second place because he had 173 ringers to Falco 166 although they were tied in the number of games and points.

The players were also cautioned to get every point that they could as points would control and mean money in the finals, for, because of lack of time, there would be no playing off ties except for the first place and championship, should there happen to be a tie for that. They all agreed to this. In the report of the finals as given in Table B herewith it will be noticed that Falco and Armstrong tied for second place, each winning 3 games and losing 2, but Falco was placed second as he had 238 points to 206 for Armstrong. These few points cost Armstrong ten dollars. Also Ross and Spore were tied for fourth place in games won and lost but Ross having 210 points to 197 for Spore was placed in fourth place while Spore lost the extra ten dollars in prize money that he would have received had he equaled the points that Ross made, as he had more ringers than Ross.

Last year Paulder, Syracuse, who won the tournament, lost five games in the preliminaries but won all of his games in the finals. This year Ditton, the state champion, lost five games in the preliminaries, one each to Ross, Kauzlarich, Moul, Spore and Falco and only made a percentage of .398 in his fifteen games, but in the finals he won from Falco and Spore and in the five games made a percentage of .475, the highest total percentage ever made before in the final series except that made by Harold Seaman, Hyde Park, who won the championship in 1932 with a total percentage of .543 in the finals. Falco pitched the best game of the tournament considering the percentage of ringers when he won from Champonux, making 25 points, 12 ringers, 4 double ringers in pitching 18 shoes or .667 percent, while Champonux was able to get only 4 points and 5 ringers in the same number of shoes.

Considering the greatest number of ringers in any one game, Ditton made



Just after the Farm Bureau-American Agriculturist Horseshoe Pitching Tournament. E. L. Ditton, the winner, receiving the gold medal which carries with it the amateur horseshoe pitching championship of New York State. The medal is being presented by H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor, American Agriculturist.

50 points, 42 ringers 8 double ringers in pitching 82 shoes with a percentage of .512, while Falco made 41 points, 39 ringers, 7 double ringers with a percentage of .476 in pitching the same number of shoes. In his game with Marriot, Ditton, beginning with the seventeenth inning, pitched 4 consecutive ringers when the score was Marriot 26 points to Ditton 15 points, Marriot putting a ringer on the peg each time so his opponent could only count three points. In this whole game one or the other of the players had one or two ringers on the peg every inning but one.

The counties that entered this year were the same number as in 1930, namely 36. This is the greatest number of counties that has sent contestants except in 1927 when 38 counties were represented.

Chenango, Delaware, Madison, Steuben and Tompkins counties have sent a representative each year, but Columbia, Hamilton, Montgomery, Putnam, Rockland and Warren counties have never sent a contestant. The championship has been won by Cayuga, Chenango, two years by Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Jefferson, Onondaga, Steuben, Ulster and Wayne counties.

At the end of the finals, after the records had been checked over to be sure no errors had crept in, the prizes were awarded to the winners by Mr. H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor of the American Agriculturist, who spoke briefly of his delight in having this meet and the help that his paper has been able to give for eleven years in bringing this sport to the front and the interest that has been created all over the state in the game. He gave each man his prize as mentioned in Table B. as Mr. D. D. Cottrell, North Cohocton, N. Y., read the record the player had made. He also spoke feelingly of the passing of Mr. G. E. Snyder, Albion, N. Y., who had been the assistant of Mr. Cottrell for ten years and was one of the men that met with the Farm Bureau officials and Mr. Eastman, editor of the American Agriculturist, at Cornell University and helped plan these tournaments that have been so successfully carried on each year since. Dr. H. H. Turner of

Syracuse gave very efficient service in the place that was left vacant by the death of Mr. Snyder.

The writer wishes to acknowledge

the very fine and accurate work of Mr. Harry Rasey, Randolph, N. Y., who helped in checking over the score sheets and in keeping the records. Also the help of Mr. George Adams, Norwich, N. Y., who won the state championship in 1929 and who has yearly come to the fair since and acted as referee. Mr. Albert Carlson, Central Valley, and Mr. Chester Judd, Oneida, helped in taking care of a great many necessary details of the meet.

—D. D. Cottrell,
Statistician and Tournament Manager.

TABLE A—RESULTS OF PRELIMINARIES

PLACE	NAME	ADDRESS	COUNTY	W.	L.	PTS.	R.	DR.	SP.	OP.	PCT.
1	Newton Spore	Schenectady	Schenectady	10	5	349	208	56	432	221	.481
2	Bradley Ross	Syracuse	Onondaga	10	5	335	173	30	486	296	.360
3	Albert Falco	Greenwich	Washington	10	5	335	166	33	405	234	.409
4	E. L. Ditton	Sodus	Wayne	10	5	329	183	34	460	253	.398
5	Fred Armstrong	Corning	Steuben	10	5	327	184	37	460	274	.400
6	Claude Marriot	Hamden	Delaware	10	5	322	179	36	458	283	.391
7	Francis Spencer	Niagara Falls	Niagara	10	5	321	193	40	492	281	.392
8	John Kurzlarich	Rome	Oneida	9	6	311	159	37	444	268	.358
9	Irwin Ferris	Pawling	Dutchess	8	7	305	177	30	458	288	.386
10	C. W. Moul	East Greenbush	Rensselaer	8	7	257	139	28	442	313	.314
11	Lewis Ackerman	Constableville	Lewis	7	8	271	137	26	452	307	.303
12	James Miller	Elmira	Chemung	6	9	267	153	23	492	329	.311
13	Peter DeWinde	Clifton Springs	Ontario	4	11	296	165	28	476	331	.347
14	E. W. Joyner	Binghamton	Broome	4	11	276	160	26	464	339	.345
15	Victor Colegrove	Livonia	Livingston	4	11	246	135	21	466	329	.289
16	Foster Champonux	Cohoes	Albany	0	15	174	100	13	422	375	.237
TOTALS											
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1933				120	120	4721	2611	498	7310	4721	.357
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1932				120	120	4641	2740	547	7016	4641	.391
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1931				120	120	4641	2573	470	7366	4641	.349
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1930				120	120	4680	2587	464	7279	4680	.355
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1929				120	120	4730	2359	361	7526	4730	.312
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1928				120	120	4638	2246	362	7232	4638	.311
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1927				120	120	4678	2298	343	7552	4687	.304
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1926				120	120	4714	2033	257	7764	4714	.287
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1925				120	120	4695	1703	185	8192	4695	.208
Key—W. Games won; L. Games lost; PTS. Points made; R. Ringers; DR. Double ringers; S.P. Number of shoes pitched; OP. Points made by opponents; PCT. Percentage of ringers made to shoes pitched.											

TABLE B—RESULTS OF FINALS

PRIZE	NAME	W.	L.	Pts.	R.	DR.	SP.	OP.	Pct.
\$50	E. L. Ditton	5	0	250	152	31	320	176	.475
40	Albert Falco	3	2	238	158	35	330	191	.479
30	Fred Armstrong	3	2	206	123	26	308	223	.397
20	Bradley Ross	2	3	210	128	34	300	217	.427
10	Newton Spore	2	3	197	130	28	308	218	.422
5	Claude Marriot	0	5	174	142	23	346	250	.410
TOTALS									
Finals Totals, 1933		15	15	1275	833	177	1912	1275	.436
Finals Totals, 1932		15	15	1317	832	183	1948	1317	.427
Finals Totals, 1931		15	15	1168	746	152	1816	1168	.411
Finals Totals, 1930		15	15	1298	865	185	1960	1298	.446
Finals Totals, 1929		15	15	1301	730	128	2048	1301	.356
Finals Totals, 1928		15	15	1290	808	155	1944	1290	.416
Finals Totals, 1927		15	15	1320	730	110	2024	1320	.361
Finals Totals, 1926		15	15	588	293	41	960	588	.328
Finals Totals, 1925		15	15	1222	469	46	2076	1222	.226

The seventh prize of five dollars was awarded to Francis Spencer, Niagara Falls, Niagara County, as he won that place in the preliminaries.

In 1924 and 1925 State Fair Tournaments the result was decided on only one round robin with no finals.

GRAND TOTALS

	W.	L.	Pts.	R.	DR.	SP.	OP.	Pct.
State Fair Tournament, 1934	135	135	5996	3444	675	9222	5996	.373
State Fair Tournament, 1933	135	135	5958	3572	730	8964	5958	.398
State Fair Tournament, 1932	135	135	5809	3319	622	9182	5809	.361
State Fair Tournament, 1931	135	135	5978	3452	649	9239	5978	.374
State Fair Tournament, 1930	135	135	6031	3089	489	9574	6031	.323
State Fair Tournament, 1929	135	135	5928	3054	517	9176	5928	.333
State Fair Tournament, 1928	135	135	6007	3028	453	9576	6007	.316
State Fair Tournament, 1927	135	135	5302	2326	298	8724	5302	.267
State Fair Tournament, 1926	135	135	5917	2172	233	10268	5917	.212
State Fair Tournament, 1925	190	190	6210	2028	178	11302	6210	.179
State Fair Tournament, 1924	99	99	3328	552	23	7096	3328	.077

From Skeff's Notebook

(Continued from Page 10)

canned in glass for decorative effect.

The judges agreed that the vegetable booth was "an inviting shopping place."

* * *

Niagara Had Peaches—The Youngstown-Lewiston area in Northwestern Niagara County seemed to be the favored area in New York for peaches this year. Winterkilling took most of the state's trees. Most of the Niagara crop was sold at the roadside, thousands of motorists driving into the area to get them \$2.50 per bushel and up.

* * *

Woodhead Defies Pisecks—Albert H. Woodhead of Rochester, former milk strike leader and president of the Western New York Milk Producers' Association, challenges Stanley and Felix Piseck's right to speak for independent dairymen. The Pisecks recently asked for replacement of Director Kenneth Fee of the Milk Control Division. Woodhead says they represent a small minority.

* * *

Hay to Sell?—If you have, Commissioner Baldwin wants to know. Drought conditions here and in other states have made a strong demand for hay and numerous inquiries have been received. The Farm Bureaus will co-operate in making a weekly summary of hay available.

* * *

More Milk Sundays—Livingston County joined in a countrywide Milk Sunday service at Avon Methodist Church. Ernest C. Strobeck, director of

the Dairymen's League and Dana Waldron, assistant steward of the State Grange, were guests. Avon Grange sponsored the event.

To Riga Congregational Church, Monroe County, came Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin Sunday, Sept. 16, for a Milk Sunday program with D. N. Boice, Churchville dairyman, as chairman.

Churches and farm organizations in Wyoming County are backing general observance of Sept. 30 as Milk Sunday.

* * *

Be Careful, Women—Benjamin H. Stahl, master of Romulus Grange, County, is a winner in cake-baking. When his Grange sponsored a contest he baked a cake and entered it as a joke on the women. Not knowing who the baker was, the judges awarded it the prize.

* * *

Grape Harvest Starts—Delaware and some other grape varieties are reported to be bringing up to \$150 per ton in Western New York. Demand is from the wine cellars. The bulk of the crop is in Concords, which show some reduction from average yields, due to last winter's cold.

The National Housing Act

Any reader who wishes complete information about the National Housing Act can get it by writing to the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., Attention of Harry Daniel. Ask for the booklet, "How Owners of Homes and Business Property Can Secure the Benefit of the National Housing Act."

BABY CHICKS



NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCKS

A Superior
CROSS BRED BROILER CHICK

Produced by mating Barred Rock males with Hubbard Farms New Hampshire Reds. This Cross Bred chick gives you the advantage of the Barred Rock broiler price with the livability, rapid, uniform growth, and full feathering qualities of our Reds.

Send for Special Broiler Circular and Prices.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Code Certificate of Compliance 750.

HUBBARD FARMS Box 230 WALPOLE, N. H.
BALANCED BREEDING



Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with **NO REACTORS FOUND**
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

Hatches every week in the year. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery. 22 years' experience. Free Catalogue. Certificate No. 917.
Hall Bros. Box 59, Wallingford, Conn. Tel. 645-5

LEISTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

All Breeders tested for Pullorum Disease B.W.D. by Antigen Stained Method. Testing done under my Personal Supervision.

100	500	1000	
Large Type Leghorns	\$6.30	\$31.50	\$63.00
Barred & White Plymouth Rocks	6.50	32.50	65.00
Rhode Island Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed	6.30	31.50	63.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. (Cert. No. 3009).
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BOS QUALITY CLASS "A" PULLETS

Several thousand healthy, well developed pullets from blood tested stock. S.C. Special Eng. White Leghorns & S.C. White Leghorns, 14 wks. to ready to lay age. Also yearling hens. Immediate shipment. C.O.D. on approval. Catalogue free. Low prices.

BOS HATCHERY, R 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

PULLETS

2,300 S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 4 1/2 to 6 mos. old. R.O.P. breeding, well-grown birds. Now ready for delivery. Safe arrival guaranteed. Our 42nd year. Write for prices

PINE TREE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 55, Stockton, N. J.

PULLETS

Blood Tested Stock. Big Type English White Leghorns, 12 wks., 60c; 15 wks., 70c; 18 wks., 85c. Nearly Ready to Lay, 95c. Also Yearling Hens and Breeding Cockerels. Ship C.O.D. on Approval F.O.B. Zeeland. GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY, R3A, Zeeland, Mich.



RAISE A BROILER BROOD—Make Extra Profit. WENE-CROSS Broiler Chicks: Red-Rocks: Wyandottes; Bram-Rocks: Straight Reds and Rocks, Leghorns. Hatches every week. Wh. Leghorn Pullets, 16 to 20 weeks. Write for free Booklet. Prices and Participation Discount Plan. (Cert. 7415).
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. D, Vineland, N.J.

FOR SALE


Choice White Wyandotte Pullets, five months old. \$1.25 each.
J. P. HUTCHINS, 82 Park St., MALONE, N. Y.

CHICKS:

Barred and W. Rocks N. H. Reds. W. Wyandottes, \$7.00-100; W. Giants, \$9.00-100; Mixed \$6.30-100. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.
M. F. MATTERN, R. 6, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS

White and Barred Rocks, N. H. Reds, \$7.00-100; H. Mixed, \$6.50. Live prepaid arrival. Certificate No. 3019.
KOCH'S POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Beaver Springs, Pa.



PICK-OUTS

END IT WITH RUDOLPH'S VENTILATED PICK-OUT SHIELDS
PRICE - IN 100 LOTS 2 1/2¢ EACH - IN 1000 LOTS \$20.00
If your Dealer cannot supply - WRITE US
RUDOLPH MFG. CO. VINELAND, N.J.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Some Different Ways to Sell Eggs

By J. C. HUTTAR

HERE in the Northeast we're in a good position so far as egg markets are concerned. It's interesting to note the different ways our egg producers employ to get the most for their poultry products.

All the different systems and ideas resolve themselves into groups.

1. Wholesale.
2. To retailers.
3. To consumers.

Probably 60 to 70% of our Northeastern eggs are sold in case lots to wholesale egg dealers or through co-operative organizations doing a wholesale business.

I doubt whether more than 20% are sold direct to retailers. The balance are sold to the actual consumers of eggs either at the farm, by mail or by door to door delivery.

Costs of Selling

There are of course two sides to the question of the most profitable way to sell eggs. One is the selling price and the other the cost of selling.

It is a fairly general rule that the higher the selling price the higher the cost of selling and vice versa.

To illustrate: the wholesale selling price is probably lower than the price at which eggs are sold to retailers or consumers. But the average cost of selling eggs at wholesale is probably not much more than three cents a dozen.

On the other hand prices obtained direct from consumers probably average eight to ten cents a dozen above wholesale prices. But the costs of peddling door to door or paying parcel post and container costs for mail sales is rather high.

I have no accurate figures on the costs of door to door peddling, but I did look into the cost of shipping eggs by parcel post a few years ago.

Parcel Post Sales

Below you see pictures of a few of the different kinds of containers in which eggs are sent through the mail. Some of them are strong and rather expensive in first cost and are returned by the customer for refilling. They probably average ten to fifteen trips between producer and consumer before they are either lost or smashed. Others are one trip packages. These packages cost 4 to 10 cents per dozen of eggs shipped according to whether they are one, two, or three dozen sizes.

The cost of shipping, of course, depends on the gross weight of the package and the distance shipped. To ship eggs a distance of 150 to 300 miles

(2nd Parcel Post Zone) in the different packages shown below, including the return postage on the packages costs 6 to 20 cents a dozen.

The cheapest way to ship eggs by parcel post if the customers can take that many eggs at one time is to saw a good second-hand egg case in half and ship 15 dozen at a time. Case, postage, and all shouldn't cost more than five cents a dozen when shipped 150 to 300 miles.

One of the biggest costs of sales to consumers, especially through extensive parcel post shipments, is the loss of money never collected for eggs. Unless every customer is well known and absolutely reliable some money is sure to be lost in this way.

Breakage is another big cost of parcel post sales.

In door to door selling the time of the peddler and the cost of getting him to the customers with the eggs are the biggest selling costs.

How to Sell Eggs

I don't think that many poultrymen can afford to take his egg selling problem lightly.

There are many possibilities here in the Northeast where we have so many folks to eat our eggs. Going down the list here are some of the possibilities:

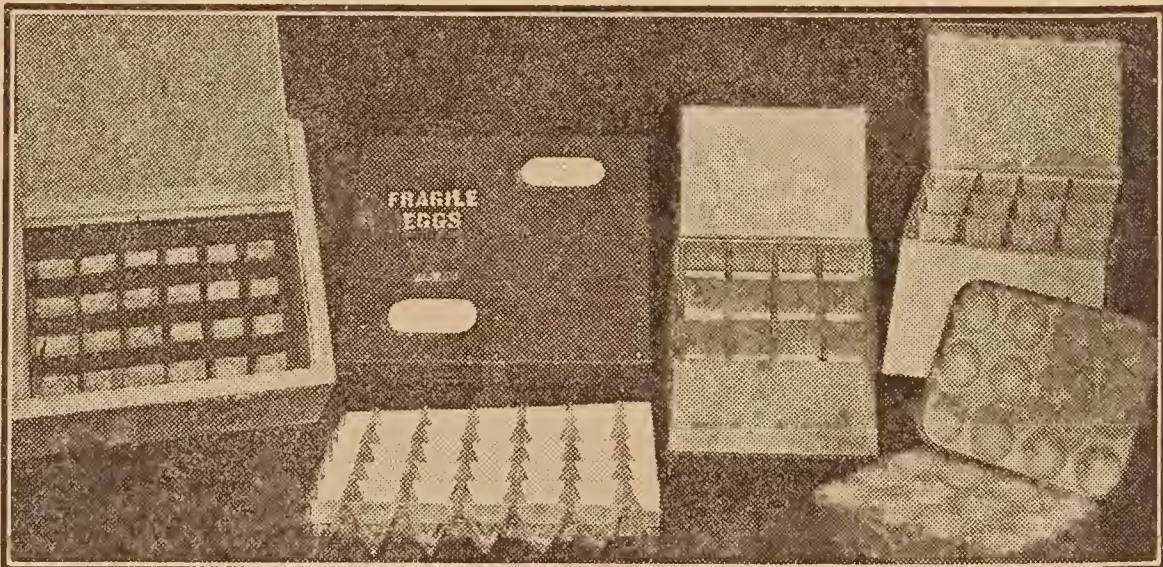
1. Wholesale market. — A good year 'round system, where returns are usually prompt and reliable. Cost of selling low; selling price low.

2. Through country egg auctions where available. — This system is gaining favor by leaps and bounds in the Northeast. There are now 27 in this territory. Probably have the lowest selling costs of all. Returns average a little better than other wholesale markets. Returns are prompt and very dependable.

3. Direct to retail stores. — This is a good system providing the retailer is honest and financially sound. A barrel of money has been lost by Northeastern producers who failed to make sure of their man before shipping him eggs. Returns usually good but slow. Selling costs fairly low.

4. Selling at farm or roadside stand. If the farm is on a good highway this is a very good way to sell eggs. Especially if the farm is not too far from a large city. It is rather confining and, of course, a winter market has to be found when tourist travel ceases.

5. I haven't given you too much actual information on how to sell eggs, but if I've made you think about it seriously, I know you'll do a good job.



Containers for shipping eggs by parcel post. Some are returnable; others are designed for one shipment. It is also possible to get solid, wooden cases holding 12 dozen, which of course, can be used many times.

Stop Unwelcome Trespassers!



IT is easier to handle the trespass problem when your farm is legally posted. In New York to be protected by the No Trespass Law you are required to post signs at least 11 inches square at each corner and around the boundary of the entire farm not more than 40 rods apart. Illegal or missing signs must be replaced once a year during the months of March, July, August or September.

The New York Trespass Law Has Teeth

If your farm is NOT posted, you can order trespassers off and can sue them in civil court to recover if any damage was done—a costly and uncertain remedy.

If your farm IS posted, a hunter, fisherman, berry-picker or picnicker on your property violates the law the moment he trespasses on your property. He has violated the New York Conservation Law, which is a misdemeanor, and he can be arrested and fined.

Like other laws, the trespass law is not always vigorously enforced. We will be glad to cooperate by notifying the proper authorities in cases where trespassers on property posted according to law are not prosecuted.

It is the duty of game protectors, state troopers, and peace officers to help enforce the provisions of the Conservation Law.

We Have the Signs

They are printed on weather-proof canvass and are approximately 11 inches square.

	Without Name and Address	With Name and Address
Per Dozen	\$1.00	\$3.00
For Fifty	3.50	5.50
Per Hundred	6.50	8.50

Post Your Farm and Take Advantage of the Law!

The coupon is for your convenience in ordering. Fill it out and return it to us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 North Cherry Street
Poughkeepsie, New York

Enclosed find \$..... Please send me No Trespass signs, with name and address, without name and address

Name

Address

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

NEPPCO—
Organized Headwork

By L. E. WEAVER

"WE believe that we must use more headwork in the poultry business." So runs article VII of the *American Agriculturist* Poultry Program. Do you believe it? Do you think that a poultry producer should take time to learn what his fellow poultry producers are doing and thinking? Do you feel that a whole is stronger than any of its parts, and that a group of men having common interests and ideas can accomplish things together that they would never dream of attempting alone? Do you believe, as we do, that the "up-and-doing" poultry producer needs to be familiar with all organizations that exist for the good of the poultry industry, and take an active part in them? If you do, you will be interested in "NEPPCO."

Those letters stand for the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council. Four years ago a small group of people who felt that the poultry interests of the various states in this northeastern section are almost identical, and that all would make better progress by cooperating with each other than by each trying to go it alone, got together and organized NEPPCO. The idea was sound. They laid a solid foundation at that time, and a large and effective organization has been rapidly built up since.

Six hundred people attended the annual summer convention of the organization held at Rye Beach, New Hampshire. Honest-to-goodness poultrymen made up a large portion of the attendance. They came as delegations, in long lines of automobiles escorted by state troopers, and they came singly. They kept on rolling in from every one of the thirteen northeastern states. When Pennsylvania's delegation of more than fifty came in, I wondered why only a handful of New York producers were present.

The rest of the crowd was made up of men from the various state departments of markets, poultry extension workers, editors of all the important eastern poultry magazines, representatives of many feed companies and other concerns.

What Has Been Done

The work of the council is done through committees. The committee members all come from different states. Their reports as read at the convention reveal an astonishing range of activities: poultry legislation; disease control; codes; publicity; research; feeding; business ethics; laying tests; marketing.

Hereafter when you send baby chicks to a show, they will be judged by the same score-card regardless of which one of the thirteen states may be staging the show. The same will be true of eggs exhibited at any egg show. For this happy state of affairs we must thank the NEPPCO committee on poultry shows.

Outstanding was the report of the marketing committee. These men have worked on the theory that the facts

must be known about the present situation before any wise steps can be taken toward improvement. Twice each year for the past three years they have spent several days on the markets of New York, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities to candle the eggs coming in from all sections of the country. The information thus collected will be used.

The assumption has been that nearby eggs are fresh and all eggs from a distance not so high in quality. This inquiry developed the fact that good eggs may be produced in any state in the union and that the same is true of poor eggs. It is not a question of distance from market so much as the way the eggs are cared for between the nest and the consumer.

A probable result of the committee's studies will be uniform egg laws in all of the thirteen northeastern states.

Furthermore, no provisions will be included in such laws that will permit eggs of lower quality in the higher grades and thus give the more distant states an advantage which they do not now have.

The Codes

When the proposal was made a year ago that a code be established for the hatchery industry, NEPPCO was ready to protect Northeastern poultrymen. It had an important part in the drafting of code provisions. Unquestionably the insistence of the committee that certain provisions be changed and others included did much to protect the purchasers of baby chicks as well as the honest producers of chicks against unscrupulous and unfair advertising.

Mr. Hannah, who for the past year has been in charge of the hatchery code work, told about the efforts to enforce the code provisions. He told in a most interesting and sometimes amusing way of the efforts of advertisers to get away with misleading statements in the catalogues.

A National Program

Dr. E. W. Benjamin, New York City, general manager of Pacific Egg Producers, discussed the great need for a national organization of poultry interests to strengthen the position of the industry. James E. Rice, speaking as chairman of the breed improvement committee, presented a plan for the organization of the poultry producers, first by county units, then by state units, and finally as a national organization of producers, to become a part of a great national poultry federation.

Encouraged by the splendid spirit of cooperation and the enthusiasm manifested at the convention, the officers of NEPPCO are looking forward to still wider fields of activity and usefulness.

Any of our readers who want to know more about the organization, its history and its aims, should write to the secretary, Mr. Sidney Edwards, 479 State Office Building, Hartford, Conn. He has prepared a leaflet that gives this information



"Quality and Price ARE BIG FACTORS WHEN I BUY FEED"

says Joe O'Hara,

COMMERCIAL POULTRYMAN 15 YEARS,
AND A G.L.F. FEEDER 10 YEARS.

"When you have 2,000 layers and are raising as many chicks each year as I do, quality and price of feed are big factors. I have fed G.L.F. for over ten years now. I've tried plenty of other feeds against it, but still stick to the G.L.F. open formula mashes.

"I've had good results raising my pullets on the dry, well-drained part of my farm. I spread them out in colony houses over quite a few acres to give them plenty of room. They have always grown well and mortality has been very low both on range and in the laying house.

"Last year (1932-1933) my entire laying flock averaged 214 eggs per bird on G.L.F. Super Laying and Breeding Mash. Average production for the last three years has been 197 eggs per hen."

This just helps to show you that good birds, good management, plus G.L.F. Mash is a highly successful combination. Ask your local Agency to tell you about successful G.L.F. Feeders in your own community....and about the Mash they use.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.



Gifts For Remembrance

GIFT TIME is always with us, only somewhat more so at this time of year. Aside from the remembrances for one's friends and family, there are the grange, home bureau and church sales and bazaars which need help in their pre-Christmas efforts to raise money.

Gifts never need be extravagant in order to be appreciated. It is the personal touch which counts. Remembering the chance remark of a friend, or her preference for certain color schemes, the need for some small articles to "pretty up" the bedroom or bathroom or tea table—these are some of the little things which might give a personal meaning to a small gift instead of selecting at random something which has no relation to her life or desires. The poet expressed it thus: "The gift without the giver is bare." What would do for one would not be so happy a choice for another.

The question, "Are you useful or are you beautiful?" might be applied to a gift just as well as to household furnishings. Better if the gift is both useful and beautiful, but it at least should be one or the other!

There are so many clever and inexpensive gift articles now available. From a great number we have selected, for our readers' convenience, the items which are shown herewith:



SACQUE AND KIMONA SET
5305—\$1.00 Set
Of cream flannel with border of pink or blue flannel. Stamped for simple pastel embroidery and applique with "Chick" patches of maize percale.



BABY NIGHTGOWN AND TOY
5307—\$1.00 Set
Stamped on pink or white flannel for pastel embroidery and applique with cunning "Elephant" patches of contrasting flannel. Toy to be stuffed.



POT HOLDER AND KITCHEN REMINDER
5330—\$1.00 Set
Stamped and tinted on unbleached and red and white checked gingham. Cardboard foundation, padding, binding, ring for hanging, reminder pad and two colored pencils included.



5325—3 PC. VANITY SET—65c Set
Dainty "Colonial Girl" design is stamped on red and white and blue and white polka dot print and "Scotty" is a patch of black felt to be easily applied. Stamped for simple black and white embroidery. All articles include a maize organdie picot strip and red dot binding for ruffle.

The "Mammy" novelties, wall-pocket, No. M483, door-stop, No. M658, and memorandum-pad, No. M461, are simple. The wall-pocket is of a heavy weave for cross-stitching in gay colors. The door-stop includes necessary instructions for making, and a face design, the eyeballs, and a red calico print for skirt and bandanna. You can easily supply a scrap of white for the kerchief, a piece of black stocking and a milk bottle. The memorandum brings a back of bookbinder board, black oilcloth to cover, and gay appliques of oilcloth to be glued on. String top pencil and pad also come with it.

Another useful small article is the pot-holder and kitchen reminder set, No. B5330. This keeps together pads for handling hot kettles and a writing pad with pencils attached for listing groceries or anything that our memories have to be jogged about. Unbleached muslin, red and white checked gingham, cardboard foundation, padding, binding, ring for hanging, pad and two pencils are all in this convenient package.

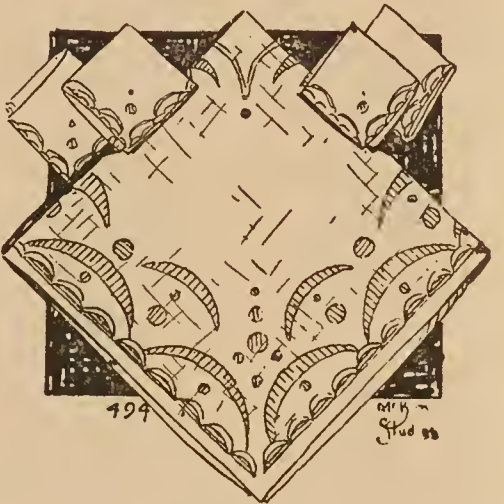
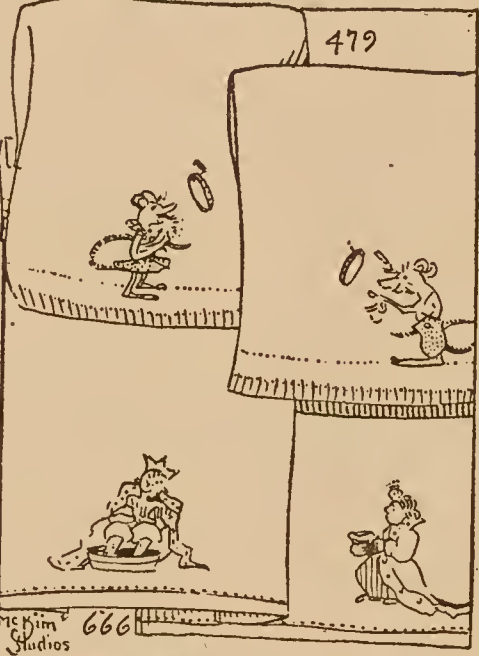
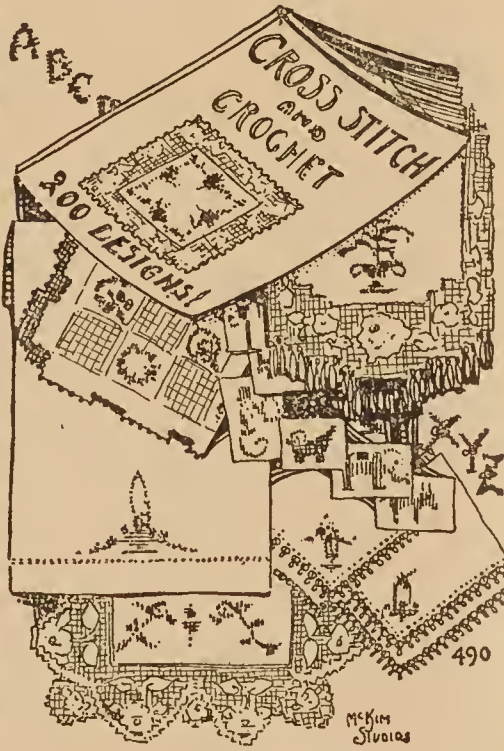
For the mother of a bouncing baby, the towel apron, No. M408, for her to wear when giving the darling his bath, is a great help. It is really an enormous soft bath towel, with some cut off to make it fit. The pieces which are cut off are then used for neck-strap and strings. Clever appliques in pink and blue give it the touches which make it "different."

For the baby himself—or herself, as the case may be—there is a sacque and kimono set, No. B5305, of cream-flannel with a border of blue or pink flannel. The distinctive feature of these little garments is the "chick" patches of yellow percale to be applied on. Simple pastel embroidery gives the desired touch of handwork.

Another happy combination is the baby's nightgown and cuddly elephant toy set, No. B5307. The nightie is stamped on pink or white flannel for pastel embroidery, with cunning "elephant" patches in flannel of contrasting colors. The toy elephant will need to be stuffed.

For the small person in the nursery rhyme stage of development the Three Little Pigs quilt, No. M481M, is ideal. It may be done in the outline stitch only, wax patterns for stamping all blocks being available. Or it may be done in appliques for the jackets, initial letters, etc. Or one can get all the materials ready for working into the quilt. The pigs and houses blocks are pink, the wolf one tan and the others and scalloped border are on cream, with all appliques and floss in red, blue and brown.

For the dainty bedroom of schoolgirl or bride the maize organdie vanity set, No. B5325, and its matching scarf and pillow, strike a very feminine note. The Colonial Girl design is stamped on red and white and blue and white polka dot print. The "Scotty" is a patch of black felt to be applied. The embroidery is to be done in black and white floss. All the (Continued on Page 21)



HOW TO ORDER

Mammy Novelties—Mammy Wallpocket, No. M483, complete with floss for cross-stitching in gay colors	.25
Mammy Doorstop, No. M658, pattern and materials	.25
Mammy Memorandum, No. M461, back, oilcloth to cover, appliques, pencil, and pad	.25
Pot Holder and Kitchen Reminder Set No. B5330, stamped and tinted, gingham, cardboard foundation, padding, binding, ring for hanging, pad and 2 colored pencils	.50
Towel Apron, No. M408, 22 by 44 inches, with appliques and instructions	.80
Sacque and Kimono Set No. B5305, stamped materials, blue or pink border, floss also	1.00
Baby's Nightgown (pink or white), and Elephant Toy, No. B5307, stamped materials, floss, and appliqued patches, toy to be stuffed	1.00
Three Little Pigs Quilt, No. M481P, wax patterns of all blocks	.50
No. M481A, appliques in 4 colors, pattern not included	.50
No. M481M, complete materials for top	1.75
Boudoir Set of maize organdie: 3-piece Vanity Set, No. B5325, stamped material, floss, picot ruffle and	(Turn to Page 21)



Keep your Youngsters **ACTIVE and HEALTHY**

ALL CHILDREN need energy. Wise mothers realize energy comes from the foods we eat. The proper selection of food is of great importance. Kre-Mel Dessert is not only a smooth, delicious pudding, but also a pure wholesome food, rich in Dextrose, one of the basic sources of body energy. Milk is used to prepare Kre-Mel puddings — a pleasant way to have children consume more milk.

Aside from its appetite appeal and its food value, Kre-Mel is as economical a dessert as can be served. Prepared in about five minutes, Kre-Mel will save time for busy mothers. Each package contains four generous helpings. Serve Kre-Mel to all of the family — but particularly to your youngsters. Kre-Mel is on sale at all grocers.

4
FLAVORS

CHOCOLATE
VANILLIN
CARAMEL
COFFEE



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KRE-MEL is made by the makers of
Mazola Salad Oil and Karo Syrup.

HERE IS ANOTHER STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF THE *Little Big-Heart* TALES

Czar Brench

FOR two winters we had had at our district school in Maine a teacher who was rather easy-going in the matter of discipline. Those of us who wished to learn made good progress under him, but five or six of the larger boys got into the habit of doing about as they pleased in the schoolroom. Most of the parents and older persons, although I do not think the old squire was one of them, thought that such conditions were scandalous. Accordingly, at the school meeting in April following the second winter a new agent was chosen, pledged to hire a master who would restore order in the school. A little later the new agent went to an adjoining county and hired Czar Brench, a well-known, not to say notorious, straightener of unruly winter schools. Mr. Brench's given name was Nathaniel, but he had acquired the nickname of Czar on account of his high-handed ways in the schoolroom.

I remember vividly that morning in November, the first day of school, when Czar Brench walked into the old schoolhouse, glanced smilingly round, and laid his package of books and his ruler, a heavy one, on the master's desk; then, coming forward to the box stove in the middle of the floor, he warmed his hands at the stovepipe. Such a big man! Six feet three in his socks, boný, broad-shouldered, with long arms and big hands.

He wore a rather high-crowned, buff-colored felt hat. Light buff, indeed, seemed to be his chosen color, for he wore a buff coat, buff vest and buff trousers. Moreover, his hair, his bushy eyebrows and his short, thin moustache were sandy.

Beaming on us with his smiling blue eyes, he rubbed his hands gently as he warmed them.

"I hope we are going to have a pleasant term of school together," he said, in a tone as soft as silk. "And it will not be my fault if we don't have a real quiet, nice time."

We learned later that it was his custom always to begin school with a beautiful speech of honeyed words—the calm before the storm.

"Of course we have to have order in the schoolroom," he said apologetically. "I confess that I like to have the room orderly, and that I do not like to hear whispering in study hours. When the scholars go out and come in at recess time, too, it sort of disturbs me to have crowding and noise. I never wish to be hard or unreasonable with my scholars—I never am, if I can avoid it. But these little things, as you all know, have to be mentioned sometimes,

if we are going to have a really pleasant and profitable term.

"There is another thing that always makes me feel nervous in school hours, and that is buzzing with the lips while you are getting your lessons. I don't like to speak about it, and there may be no need for it, but lips buzzing in study hours always make me feel queer. It's just as easy to get your lessons with your eyes as with your lips, and for the sake of my feelings I hope you will try to do so.

"Speaking of lessons," he went on, "I don't believe in giving long ones. I always liked short, easy lessons myself, and I suppose you do."

In point of fact he gave the longest, hardest lessons of any teacher we ever had! We had to put in three or four hours of hard study every evening in order to keep up; and if we failed—

By this time some of the larger boys—Newman Darnley, Ben Murch, Absum Glinds and Melzar Tibbetts—were smiling broadly and winking at one another. The new master, they thought, was "dead easy."

Later in the morning, when the bell rang for the boys to come in from their recess, Newman and many of the others pushed in at the doorway, pell-mell, as usual. Before they were fairly inside the room the new master, calm and smiling stood before them. One of his long arms shot out; he collared Newman and, with a trip of the foot, flung him on the floor. Ben Murch, coming next, landed on top of Newman. Alfred Batchelder, Ephraim Darnley, Absum Glinds, Melzar Tibbetts and my cousin, Halstead, followed Ben, till with incredible suddenness nine of the boys, almost men-grown, were piled in a squirming heap on the floor!

Filled with awe, we smaller boys stole in to our seats, casting frightened glances at the teacher, who stood beaming genially at the heap of boys on the floor.

"Lie still, lie still," he said as some of the boys at the bottom of the pile struggled to get out. "Lie still. I suppose you forgot that it disturbs me to have crowding and loud trampling. Try and remember that it disturbs me."

Turning away, he said, "The girls may now have their recess."

To this day I remember just how those terrified girls stole out from the schoolroom. Not until they had come in from their recess and had taken their seats did Master Brench again turn his attention to the pile of boys. He walked round it with his face

wreathed in smiles.

"Like as not the floor is hard," he remarked. "It has just come into my mind. I'm afraid you're not wholly comfortable. Rise quietly, brush one another, and take your seats. It grieves me to think how hard that floor must be."

There were at that time about sixty-five pupils in our district, ranging in size and age from little four-year-olds, just learning the alphabet, to young men and women twenty years of age. It was impossible that so many young persons could be gathered in a room without some shuffling of feet and some noise with books and slates. Moreover, boys and girls unused to study for nine months of the year are not always able at first to con lessons without unconsciously and audibly moving their lips.

Buzzing lips, however, were among the seven "deadly sins" under the regime of Czar Brench. Dropping a book or a slate, wriggling about in your seat, whispering to a seatmate, sitting idly without seeming to study and not knowing your lesson reasonably well were other grave offenses.

Because of the length of the lessons, there were frequently failures in class; the punishment for that was to stand facing the school, and study the lesson diligently, feverishly, until you knew it. There were few afternoons that term when three or four pupils were not out there, madly studying to avoid remaining after school. For no one knew what would happen if you were left there alone with Czar Brench!

He seemed to care for little except order and strict discipline. He used to take off his boots and, putting on an old pair of carpet slippers, walk softly up and down the room, leisurely swinging his ruler. First and last that

came torture. Your arm would droop lower and lower, until Czar Brench's eye would fall on you, and he would say quietly, "Straight out, there!"

There were many terribly tired arms at our school that winter!

But holding books at arm's length was a far milder penalty than "sitting on nothing," which was CzarBrench's specially devised punishment for those who shuffled uneasily on those hard old benches during study hours.

"Aha, there, my boy!" he would cry. "If you cannot sit still on that bench, come right out here and sit on nothing."

Setting a stool against the wall, he would order the pupil to sit down on it with his back pressing against the wall. Then he would remove the stool, leaving the offender in a sitting posture, with his back to the wall and his knees flexed. By the time the victim had been there ten minutes, he wished never to repeat the experience. I know whereof I speak, for I "sat on nothing" three times that winter.

Czar Brench's most picturesque, not to say bizarre, punishment was for buzzing lips. Many of us, studying hard to get our lessons, were very likely to make sounds with our lips, and in the silence of that schoolroom the least little lisp was sure to reach the master's ear.

"Didn't I hear a buzzer then?" he would ask in his softest tone, raising his finger to point to the offender. "Ah, yes. It is—it is *you*! Come out here. Those lips need a lesson."

The lesson consisted in your standing, facing the school, with your mouth propped open. The props were of wood, and were one or two inches long, for small or large "buzzers."

I remember one day when six boys—and I believe one girl—stood facing the school with their mouths propped open at full stretch, each gripping a book and trying to study. Inveterate "buzzers"—those who had been called out two or three times—had not only to face the school with props in their mouths but to mount and stand on top of the master's desk.

Of course word of Czar Brench's methods soon reached the ears of the parents and older people. It is a curious commentary on the feeling that then prevailed about discipline that nearly all the parents upheld Mr. Brench and considered him to be a model teacher.

If Czar Brench had not been so big and strong, the older boys would no doubt have rebelled and perhaps carried him out of the schoolhouse, which was the early New England method of getting rid of an unpopular school-master. None of the boys, however, dared raise a finger against him, and he ruled his little kingdom as an ab-

(Continued on Page 22)

By C. A. STEPHENS

winter he feruled nearly all of us boys and several of the girls. "Little love pats to assist memory," he used to say, as he brought his ruler down on the palms of our hands.

Feruling with the ruler was for ordinary miscellaneous offenses; but Czar Brench had more picturesque punishments for the six or seven "deadly sins." If you dropped a book, he would instantly cry, "Pick up that book and fetch it to me!" Then, when you came forward, he would say, "Take it in your right hand. Face the school. Hold it out straight, full stretch, and keep it there till I tell you to lower it."

Oh, how heavy that book soon got to be! And Czar Brench calmly went on hearing lessons and apparently forgot you there, the discomfort soon be-

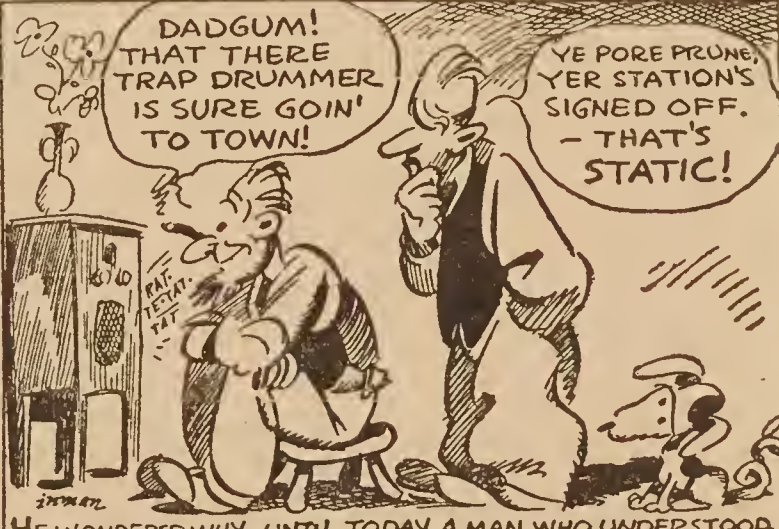
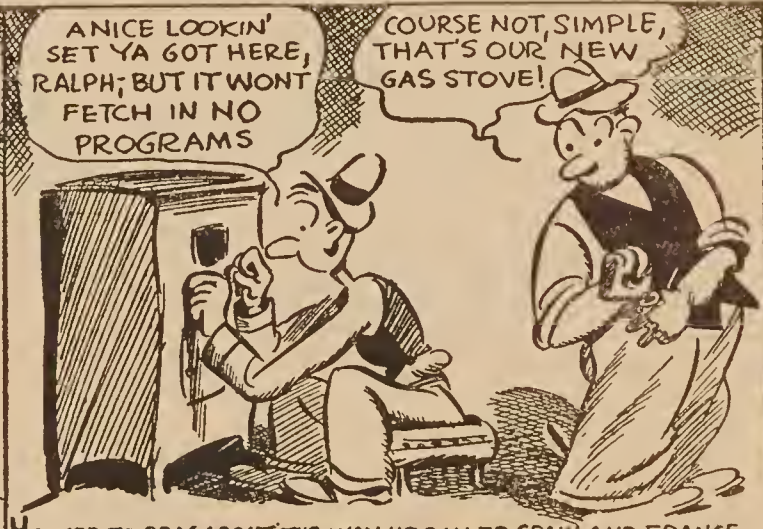
ARE YOU GETTING THE BEST OUT OF YOUR RADIO SET?

Go over it carefully once a year.

Examine aerial and ground connections, soldering any that are loose

Have tubes tested. Replace weak ones with new ones, or have them rejuvenated

In battery sets test B batteries with an accurate voltmeter. Replace those low in voltage. Keep distilled water and a hydrometer handy for storage batteries. .



THAT BOY COULD TWIRL ADIAL AND FETCH MOST ANY PROGRAM IN; I NEVER HEARD SO MUCH COME FROM A SINGLE DIAL SPIN. HE NEVER CHECKED HIS SET, THOUGH, AND IN TIME HE WONDERED WHY ALL TENORS SANG AS THOUGH THEIR MOUTHS WERE FULL OF CUSTARD PIE.

HE USED TO BRAG ABOUT THE WAY HE DIALED SPAIN AND FRANCE, HE'S LUCKY NOW IF HE BRINGS IN THE CAT OUT ON THE FENCE. SOPRANOS HAVE A FURLINED THROAT, ANNOUNCERS HAVE THE MUMPS, BAND MUSIC HAS THE RESONANCE OF RUSTY WATER PUMPS.

HE WONDERED WHY—UNTIL TODAY A MAN WHO UNDERSTOOD, O'ERHAUL'D THE SET, RENEW'D THE TUBES, REPLACED WORN PARTS WITH GOOD. TOMORROW HELL BE BRAGGIN', JUST THE WAY HE DID BEFORE, OF HOW HE SWUNG THE KNOB TONIGHT AND FETCHED IN SINGAPORE.

AUNT JANET'S CORNER

WHAT would you do in a case like this? Just recently a 15-year-old boy talked radio morning, noon, and night. He declared that he wanted to make a radio. Finally his aunt got the "makin's" for him and he has never turned a hand towards making it. The materials are lying there still.

Now the question arises: should the materials be taken away from him, or should they be left lying about to deteriorate and encourage him in the habit of not finishing what he starts?

Perhaps his real motive was achieved, just in persuading his aunt to get the materials. That being true, his interest in them is finished now. But if this interest comes and goes, like the waves, then he will return to the idea later with fresh zeal.

Having known this boy all his life, I might cite several instances when just the same thing has happened. As soon as the desire to possess something is satisfied, it is no longer interesting to him. He simply finds a new want. This trait is not peculiar to Sam alone—we'll call him Sam. A great many adults have the same trouble.

But Sam's family worry a lot over what they consider a serious fault, that of leaving things unfinished. Sam's aunt thinks that if she makes it clear that no more wants are to be satisfied until the radio job is done, perhaps that will help to drive the lesson home. She plans on doing it, anyway.

I remember when Sam was a little boy, instead of the big one he is now, he always had a great collection of things to play with, never staying with one for any length of time. The child training specialists tell us that too many playthings at a time are confusing to a child, that it is wiser to put some away to be brought out when the present ones begin to pall on him. Then there is not the dissipation, and, finally, total lack of interest in all of them.

But that does not help Sam's family much now. He is a bright boy, but what good will it do him if he never finishes what he starts? No doubt Corner readers have similar experiences with other cases. How much can one rightfully expect of a 15-year-old boy, anyway?

Aunt Janet

Gifts for Remembrance

(Continued from Page 18)

articles have a maize-colored picot strip and red dot binding for the ruffle.

A whimsical note is struck by the "Him and Her" towels, the Muggins, (No. M479B) and Molly Mouse (No. M479G) pair, or the King (No. M666K) and Queen (No. M666Q) pair. Muggins is shaving, Molly powdering, the two being done in rose-colored applique with gray outline stitch, on rose-bordered huck toweling. The King is soaking his royal feet, while the Queen brings more hot water. These towels are fine huck with stitched green borders, to be embroidered in green, gold and blue.

Now that everybody uses collapsible bridge tables for serving and for games, the gay luncheon set, No. M494 will neatly solve a gift problem. It is of Indian Head in boilproof colors, geranium red, leaf green or blue, with a poster-like design. All that is needed is to hem the 36-inch square cloth and the four napkins.

Perhaps the remembrance that a lady of any age would like best is the cross-stitch and crochet booklet containing 200 designs. With this booklet, No. M490, comes a 12-inch square of heavy cross-stitch material for making a pillow top. Alphabets, flowers, cunning animals and lovely conventional patterns in cross-stitch or crochet are



Styles Which Answer Autumn's Demands

Crisp autumn days ask for light weight woolens in the charming colors now so plentiful. The original of Pattern No. 3321 was made of a red and gray mixture of soft angora-finished woolen, with the right front underfaced in plain matching red woolen. The front may be worn buttoned or rolled to form the reverse. Light-weight velveteen, pebbled crepe, or the metal threaded woolens are also suitable for this smart model which comes in pattern sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

Girl's Jacket Suit Pattern No. 3221 is just the thing for the young lady's school wants, with its jaunty air of usefulness. Navy blue wool crepe made the original jacket and skirt, the blouse being of bright red crepe. Checked gingham or yellow cotton broadcloth would offer a nice change in blouses, while the tweedy cottons or the rayon novelties that suggest woolens would be excellent for the suit. Patterns come in sizes 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material for the jacket and skirt, and 1½ yards of 35-inch for the blouse.

For the still smaller person, Coat Pattern No. 3233 is a real need. It is simple and smart as can be, the original being made of brown checked woolen with scarf of plain brown. Olive green or bright red of soft diagonal weave with self fabric tied collar are other suggestions for making up this charming coat. Pattern sizes are 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in stamps. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send 12 cents more if you want us to send you a copy of our new Fall Pattern book.

a part of this collection of designs. Four of its pages are in colors.

How to Order

(Continued from Page 18)

- binding65
- No. B5324, scarf, 18 by 48 inches, not illustrated, to match vanity set 1.00
- No. B5323, pillow, not illustrated, to match vanity set75
- Muggins Mouse Towel, No. M479B, applique and floss25
- Molly Mouse Towel, No. M479G, applique and floss25
- King Towel, No. M666K, complete

- with floss30
- Queen Towel, No. M666Q, complete with floss30
- Luncheon Set, No. M494, lunch cloth and 4 napkins, colors, geranium red, leaf green or blue... .60
- Cross-stitch and Crochet Booklet, No. M490, with 200 designs, and a 12-inch square of heavy cross-stitch material25
- Enclose money order or stamps, give stock number and color where a choice is given, write your name and address plainly, and send order to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

More Cake Contest Winners

UP to date 345 subordinate granges have reported winners in the American Agriculturist-Grange cake-baking contest. Using a very conservative estimate that the average number of contestants was six, this means that over 2000 grange members have been sufficiently interested in this contest to take part in it.

Already the reports of Pomona Grange winners are beginning to come in and in the next issue we hope to give the names of a good many of them.

The big objective, of course, is the final contest to decide the state winner, which will be held when the State Grange meets next December.

COUNTY	WINNER	GRANGE
Albany	Mrs. Fred A. Halsted Mrs. J. W. Cowen	Ravena 1457 Hiawatha
Broome	Julia A. Farrar	Upper Lisle
Cattaraugus	Mrs. Flossie Babcock	West Valley
Cayuga	Mrs. Fred Reiff Lucille C. Hart Miss Alberta L. Huff	Springport Locke East Venice
Chautauqua	*Mrs. Alma E. Hanson *Mrs. Elisabeth Crandall Mrs. Benjamin Pringle Mrs. Jessie L. Blodgett Mrs. Ethelyn Cleland Alberta Dennison	Busti Busti Stedman Fredonia Charlotte Center Kennedy
Chenango	Mrs. James Thompson Mrs. Susie Bryden Winifred Ardron	Preston Afton Kelley
Clinton	Elizabeth Chappell Mrs. Zephy Corron Mrs. Louis Dubuque Mrs. M. H. Ashley (Mrs. Pearl Parker to compete at Pomona)	Chazy Beekman Peru West Chazy
Cortland	Mrs. Ruth Clark	DeRuyter
Delaware	Mrs. Alfred Sickler Evelyn Robinson Edith Van Valkenburg Margaret D. Elwood Mrs. G. R. Youngs	Ouleout Franklin Masonville Delhi Maywood
Dutchess	Jennie Vincent Mrs. George Fairbairn Mrs. Alta C. Jaycox Mrs. Caroline Howell Miss Wilma Bathrick Florence M. Post Nellie Orton	Union Vale Silver Lake Oak Grove Mt. Hope Jackson Corners Stanford Waldo
Erie	Mrs. Norman Pfeffer Ethel W. Benning Marian Veeder Teresa Degenfelder Ada L. Hickok	Boston Orchard Park Marilla Lawtons Collins Center
Genesee	Mrs. Ralph Hansknect Mrs. Arthur D. Martin Mrs. Frank Groth	North Alexander Oakfield East Pembroke
Herkimer	Mrs. Philip Brondstatter Olive Blowers Gladys Williams	North Star West Winfield West Canada Creek Jordanville Warren
Jefferson	Anna Gifford Mrs. Lee Sheldon	Smithville
Lewis	Mrs. Richard C. Hicks Miss Elsie Lanpher Mrs. Mary Hodgkinson Vera E. Mamele	Denmark Barnes Corners Osceola
Livingston	Mrs. Clara Coykendall Mrs. Belle Sliker	Livonia Scottsburg
Madison	Mrs. Laura Long	Bridgeport
Monroe	Mrs. Grace G. Loisten Della Mindinch Mrs. Estella Peachey	Webster Penfield Mendon
Montgomery	Mrs. Ella Short	Mapletown
Oneida	Mrs. Leon E. Pritchard	Verona
Onondaga	Mrs. George A. Hatch	Skaneateles
Ontario	Mrs. Ruth Bliss Purdy Mrs. E. W. Dewey Mrs. William Hardy Georgia Mae Robbins Mildred Hays Jennings	Canandaigua Enterprise East Bloomfield Union Grange Bristol Valley
Orange	Mrs. Albert Berry Edna F. Bilven Mrs. Sarah Brooks May Dunwald	Brookside Chester Mountaintop Deerpark
Oswego	Mrs. Clara Thornhill Mrs. H. C. Vorce Lilla V. Bamby Mrs. Fred Houck Mrs. Harold W. Bishop Mrs. Mary Hall	So. Richland Mexico Orwell Williamston Pennellville Lower Oswego Valley
	Mrs. Gertrude Lonis Mrs. Clara Wood	Golden Shaf Redfield
Otsego	Elizabeth F. Marlette Mrs. Clara Retherford	Otego Valley West Laurens
Putnam	Mrs. Minna Hartwig Margaret D. Silleck Miss Elsie A. Smalley	Mahopae Putnam Valley Patterson
Rensselaer	Mrs. Joseph Bastian	East Greenbush
St. Lawrence	Elva Conklin Mrs. Larry Forbes Mrs. John Patterson	DeKalb Rensselaer Falls Scotch Bush
Saratoga	Mrs. Ashley Wilson Mrs. Willard Peck Miss Helen E. Dean	Gansvert Bacon Hill Bennis Heights
Schuyler	Mrs. William Besley Mrs. Loyal Herrick Mrs. Ray Lovell Mrs. Elizabeth VanDerzee Mrs. Charles M. Doane Edna Grace	Townsend Schuyler Highland Searsburg Beaver Dams Tyrone
Seneca	Mae Tompkins Mrs. Fred Sutterby Maude M. Huff Mrs. Margaret Alcott Mrs. Elizabeth Lambert	Interlaken Tyrone Lodi Junius East Fayette
Tompkins	Mrs. Mabel Scofield	Dryden
Ulster	Mrs. Opta Gaudette Mrs. C. R. Hotaling Mrs. Harry Vandervoort	Ulster Rosendale Milton

General Johnson Said ... "Keep Prices Down!"

(Continued from Page 1)

Why don't they put their finger on the real situation? *Business activity today is checked in many lines simply because you and I cannot and will not do business under codes which suspend competition and fix prices unnaturally high. Give us competitive prices, not at the expense of fair wages for labor, but reflecting efficiency, alertness, open competition, and volume, and we will buy.*

The Ranks are Breaking

Fortunately the situation is not entirely without hope. In New York City one day, two weeks ago, under a screaming head line ("For God's Sake, Keep Prices Down!") appeared the following advertisement:

"We are calling a halt to all dividends in this business for one year. Profits are going back into lower prices for customers, instead of dividends for stockholders! We are going to build business by making it easier for people to buy the things they need.—We will sell more goods; put more people back to work; speed recovery."

Everywhere I went that day, talking to executives, seeing bankers, listening to salesmen, I heard this advertisement discussed. Becoming thoroughly interested myself, I determined to see the President of the concern which ran the advertisement, Hearn, a New York Department store at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

An interview was not particularly hard to arrange, for I had known Maurice Levin for about three years. At the bottom of the depression, he and his associates took cattle feeding molasses off the rails and put it on the water, thereby saving farmers thousands of dollars in transportation costs.

Once in Mr. Levin's office, it did not take me long to confirm my "hunch" that N.R.A. or no N.R.A., the consumers of this country are in for some different treatment in the future. Listen to Mr. Levin: "We believe that the first step in recovery is to KEEP PRICES DOWN within the reach of the people. We believe that lower prices will sell more goods, put more people to work, and speed recovery. We believe that lower prices for customers are more important and should come before profits or dividends to stockholders."

Breaking a Strangle Hold

To many, Mr. Levin's bold words, breaking away from price fixing agreements, declaring his independence of financial interests — he advertises, "Hearn owes nobody, nobody owes Hearn" — will sound like rank heresy. Particularly, will they send a shiver of apprehension down the backs of those financial interests whose only concern is to drain out of business every penny of profit. Today, after three or four years of diminished dividends, this crew is in an avaricious temper.

As a result, it is but stating the truth mildly to say that the executives of many a great industry in the United States today are scared stiff, not for themselves or their responsibilities, but because they despair of satisfying their bankers, their bondholders, and their stockholders under prevailing economic conditions. This is why many of our outstanding industrial leaders of the present time are so lacking in the nerve and brilliancy which might make them "recovery leaders." In their despair, they sought to escape the fruits of deflation by means of

price raising codes. Now with codes breaking down in every industry, they halt, puzzled, and confused.

Utopia

To many of these men the declaration of anyone, that he controls one hundred per cent of his business, that there are no other stockholders, no bondholders, no debts to banks, must sound like Utopia. Yet Hearn does not stand alone in its financial freedom. There are hundreds of other businesses, thousands of business men, hundreds of thousands of debt-encumbered individuals who are just as free to steer an independent course.

To them, the Hearn plan is a challenge to revive efficiency, to restore the competition on which our society was built and thrives, to take advantage of the billions of idle funds available at low rates of interest without banker control, to shake off the domination alike of often misguided, organized labor and smothering financial interests.

Weather Helps Northeastern Crops

(Continued from Page 5)

ed with 4,576,000 tons a year ago. Western and northern counties are hardest hit. Pastures have been poor which will increase the amount of hay needed. The Farm Bureaus are con-

ducting an information service, both for those who have hay to sell and those who want to buy it. New Jersey harvested 360,000 tons, 10,000 tons more than last year and just about equal to the five-year average. New Jersey dairymen are luckier than a good many in New York. The New Jersey figures

are for tame hay, but the alfalfa crop was also a bit heavier than it was a year ago.

Sweet Potatoes

The New Jersey sweet potato crop of 1,496,000 bushels is a bit under the five-year average of 1,580,000 bushels. It is still further below the good crop harvested last year, which added up to 1,925,000 bushels.

The United States crop improved a bit during August and is about normal. The experts figured on September 1st that the crop would total 64,176,000 bushels, just a little under last year's crop of 65,073,000 bushels, but better than the average of 62,386,000 bushels.

Grace and Mary

(Continued from Page 13)

the butterfat yield was trebled, the net returns were multiplied by 12. Increasing yields were invariably accompanied by increased returns above feed cost.

This table is a fitting close to the story of Grace and Mary. Grace, although she looked like a producer, was a very unprofitable cow. Mary, contrary to her looks, produced enough butterfat to bring a fair profit. How many dairymen have one or more Graces in their herds without realizing it?

Feed in many sections, especially the drouth areas, will be scarce and high priced this winter. How much better off dairymen would be if the feed now being put into the Graces, were fed to the cows as good or better than Mary, and the Graces passed on to the butcher. But how can the dairymen tell the Graces from the Marys? The answer is obvious. "Mass testing must precede intelligent culling." A record must be kept of the milk and butterfat yields and the feed eaten by every cow in the herd. Then it will not be difficult to tell which cow is Grace and which is Mary. Every dairyman not already keeping records of production should get in touch with his county agricultural agent or with the dairy department of his state agricultural college about joining a dairy herd improvement association, or having records kept by the herd test plans of the breed associations.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



out here with me I'll show him, far as he can see how Nature paints the landscape here with colors bright with hope and cheer. It's surely good to be alive, and though I am past sixty-five, these days put spring into my step and fill me full of life and pep, us farmers are not licked, you bet, we've got some fight left in us yet!

Czar Brench

(Continued from Page 20)

solute monarch. At last, however, in the final week of the term, some one dared to defy him—and it was not one of the big boys, but a slim, quiet, studious little girl who was brave enough to speak her mind. Catherine Edwards, one of our young neighbors at the old squire's, was the girl; meek and gentle though she usually was, we had always known that she was fearless and resolute when her sympathy or her indignation was aroused.

That afternoon Czar Brench had put a prop in Rufus Darnley's mouth. Rufus was only twelve years old and by no means one of the bright boys of the school. He stuttered in speech, and, being dull, had to study very hard to get his lessons. Every day or two he forgot his lips and "buzzed." I think he had stood on the master's desk four or five times that term.

It was a high desk; and that afternoon Rufus, trying to study up there, with his mouth propped open, lost his balance and fell to the floor in front of the desk. In falling, the prop was knocked out of his mouth.

At the crash Czar Brench, who had been, hearing the grammar class with his back to Rufus, turned. I think he thought Rufus had jumped down; for, fearing the teacher's wrath, the frightened boy scrambled to his feet and, with a cry, started to run out of school.

With one long stride the master had him by the arm. "I don't quite know what I shall do to you," he said, as he brought the boy back.

He shook Rufus until the little fellow's teeth chattered and his eyes rolled; and while he shook him, he seemed to be reflecting what new punishment he could devise for his rebellious attempt.

To the utter amazement of us all, Catherine Edwards, who was sitting directly in front of them, suddenly

spoke out.

"Mr. Brench," she cried, "you are a hard, cruel man! I hate you!"

The master was so completely astounded that he let go of Rufus and stared down at her. "Stand up!" he commanded, no longer in his soft tone, but in a terrible voice.

Catherine stood up promptly, unflinching; her eyes, blazing with indignation, looked squarely into his.

"Let me see your hand," he said.

Instead of one hand, Catherine instantly thrust out both, under his very nose.

"Ferule me!" she cried. "Ferule both my hands, Mr. Brench! Ferule me all you want to! I don't care how hard you strike! But you are a bad, cruel man, and I hate you!"

Still holding the ruler, Czar Brench gazed at her for some moments in silence; he seemed almost dazed by the girl's audacity.

"You are the first scholar that ever spoke to me like that," he said at last. A singular expression had come into his face; he was having a new experience. For another full minute he stared down at the girl, but apparently had no longer any thought of feruling her.

"Take your seat," he said to her at last; and, after sending the still trembling Rufus to his seat, he dismissed the grammar class.

Nothing out of the ordinary happened afterwards. There was only one day more of school, and the term ended about as usual.

The school agent and certain of the parents in the district who believed in the importance of rigid discipline wished to have Czar Brench teach there another winter; but for some reason he declined to return. At the old squire's we thought that it was, perhaps, because he had failed to conquer Catherine.

Protective Service Bureau



\$25.00 FRAUD REWARD—AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and sentence of any person or persons who defraud an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than a year old); investment information; and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making.

Any Crooks Up Your Way?

THE TIME will come when a person who visits a subscriber of *American Agriculturist* with thoughts in mind of "doing him" will change his mind when he catches a glimpse of an *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau sign. That is our aim, and we are making progress toward it. As one means of bringing about this happy condition, we offer a \$25.00 fraud reward, details of which you will find at the top of this page. Each time we pay a \$25.00 reward, we give the facts publicity as a warning to others.

The latest subscriber to get a check is A. L. Nearing, of Morris, New York. Two years ago he sold two cows to Lewis Strong. He took a check in payment, which came back from the bank marked, "No Funds." We do not believe that every case of a protested check involves fraud; there is always the chance that a man may make an error, but it seems that in this case the giving of "rubber checks" had become somewhat of a habit.

Mr. Nearing put the case in the hands of the State Troopers, always a wise move, and at their suggestion swore out a warrant. Mr. Strong could not be located at the time, but last August Mr. Nearing got track of him and notified the State Police who brought him before a Justice, with the result that Strong was sentenced to 30 days in the county jail.

As we always do in cases like this, we checked, just as a matter of form,



Mr. A. L. Nearing, of Morris, New York, standing in the door of his barn. The American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign is tacked just to the right of the door.

and found that Mr. Nearing had a Service Bureau Sign posted at the time the fraud was committed. Attorney Chester Backus, of Morris, New York, confirmed the facts and our check was mailed.

It pays to be suspicious where a visitor offers a proposition about which you have doubts. It pays to record the license numbers of cars in such cases, and it pays to tell your troubles to the State Police. You not only protect yourselves and your neighbors, but it may happen that some day you will receive one of these \$25.00 reward checks.

Below: A reproduction of the reward check sent to Mr. A. L. Nearing.

NUMBER 3863		NEW YORK, N. Y. September 13, 1934		15
CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 1-33				
CHRYSLER BUILDING-LEXINGTON AVENUE AT 43RD STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.				
PAY <u>EXACTLY TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS NO CENTS</u>				
\$25.00				
TO THE ORDER OF <u>A. L. NEARING</u>				
<u>MORRIS, NEW YORK</u>				
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.				
<u>G. M. Millan</u>				

A Bird in the Hand—

What can you tell me about the Automatic Specialty Company of Toledo, Ohio? An agent representing this company called at our place selling mixed nut machines. If we buy one, we are told that the company will furnish the nuts at a price so reasonable that we can make a good profit.—A. B.

A representative of the Toledo Better Business Bureau at our request called on the Automatic Specialty Co. He found that it was the address of half a double house in a poor section of the city. He did not find anyone at home.

It is our opinion that the promise of supplies at low cost is just a sales argument to sell the machines at a good price. In other words, when you are buying, do not let future discounts color your decision.

Picture Broke—Contract Still Good

Last fall an agent of the Florence Arts Studios of New York City called and persuaded us to give them a snapshot to be enlarged for \$2.98. Later a lady called to show us a sketch of the picture. She said we would have to buy a frame to go with it, although we did not want a frame. She said it was to be baked on unbreakable glass, so we gave her \$2.98 for the picture and \$1.00 as a deposit on the frame.

Later the freight agent called, asking

us to come and identify the picture, which was smashed into a thousand pieces. We sent it back, telling them to forget the deposit but to send a new picture without the frame. Can you get some sort of a settlement?—Mrs. R. D. S.

This is typical of hundreds of letters, the only new feature being that of the unbreakable glass. We hope to persuade the company that the contract as well as the glass was not unbreakable. From the correspondence received in the past ten years we must conclude that dissatisfaction with picture enlarging companies is exceedingly common.

Warning Heeded

The sewing machine tinkers called at my place but met with a very cold "no." There were two of them who came to my house three times. They ask: "How is your sewing machine running today?" My answer is: "My machine is new and backed by a guarantee by the manufacturer. When it doesn't sew as it should I will ship it back to them." I also told them that I had read a notice in a farm paper about their "not sew good" business.—Mrs. M. R., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Nothing pleases us who work in the Service Bureau Department more than to hear that our warning has saved money for one of our readers. Letters like this one are a large part of our pay.

All this Protection for \$1.00 a Year

BENEFITS OF LIMITED POLICY

Part I

If the Insured shall, by the wrecking or disablement of a private automobile or private motor driven truck, not used for commercial hauling or transporting passengers for hire, within which the Insured is riding or driving, or by being accidentally thrown from such automobile or motor driven truck; or, by the wrecking or disablement of a street railway car, public omnibus, taxicab or automobile stage which is being driven or operated at the time of such wrecking or disablement by a licensed driver plying for public hire, and within which the Insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or, by the wrecking or disablement of a railroad passenger car or passenger steamship or steamboat within which the Insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger, suffer any of the Specific Losses set forth in this Part I, the Company will pay the sum set opposite such Specific Loss:

FOR LOSS OF—

Life	One Thousand Dollars	(\$1,000.00)
Both Hands	One Thousand Dollars	(\$1,000.00)
Both Feet	One Thousand Dollars	(\$1,000.00)
Sight of Both Eyes	One Thousand Dollars	(\$1,000.00)
One Hand and One Foot	One Thousand Dollars	(\$1,000.00)
One Hand and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars	(\$1,000.00)
One Foot and Sight of One Eye	One Thousand Dollars	(\$1,000.00)
Either Hand	Five Hundred Dollars	(\$500.00)
Either Foot	Five Hundred Dollars	(\$500.00)
Sight of Either Eye	Five Hundred Dollars	(\$500.00)

Part II

If the Insured sustains injuries in any manner specified in Part I which shall not prove fatal or cause loss as aforesaid but shall immediately, continuously, and wholly disable and prevent the Insured from performing each and every duty pertaining to any and every kind of business, labor or occupation during the time of such disablement but not exceeding thirteen consecutive weeks, the Company will pay indemnity at the rate of.....Ten Dollars (\$10.00) Per Week.

Part III

If the Insured shall, by being struck or knocked down or run over while walking or standing on a public highway by a moving vehicle propelled by steam, electricity, naphtha, gasoline, horse, compressed air or liquid power, excluding injuries sustained while on a railroad right of way in violation of any statute or ordinance or of any regulation of the railroad company, suffer the Specific Loss set forth below, the Company will pay FOR LOSS OF—Life..Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00)

Part IV

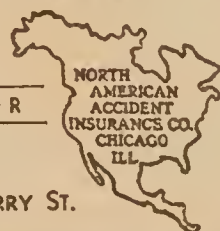
If the Insured sustains injuries in any manner specified in Part III which shall not prove fatal or cause loss as aforesaid but shall immediately, continuously, and wholly disable and prevent the Insured from performing each and every duty pertaining to any and every kind of business, labor or occupation during the time of such disablement but not exceeding six consecutive weeks, the Company will pay indemnity at the rate ofFive Dollars (\$5.00) Per Week.

Part V

The Company will register the person insured hereunder, and if Insured shall, by reason of injury, be physically unable to communicate with relatives or friends, will, upon receipt of a message giving this policy number, immediately transmit to such relatives or friends as may be known to it any information respecting the Insured and will defray all expenses necessary to put the Insured in communication with and in the care of relatives or friends, provided such expense shall not exceed the sum of.....One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00)

Our agents will help you with your Application

A. A. Associates, Inc.



LICENSED AGENTS FOR

LIMITED \$1.00 POLICIES

10 NORTH CHERRY ST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

See what **BOB CRANE** and **MARY ELLIS AMES** have for you!



\$10,000.00
IN CASH PRIZES!

Merely for the best name for Bob Crane's favorite dessert.
Simple. Easy. A lot of fun—and a lot of prizes!

FIRST PRIZE \$3000.00

617 OTHER CASH PRIZES!

Free Membership in Pillsbury's Cookery Club to every entrant who requests it!
CONTEST CLOSING OCTOBER 15, 1934.

YOU all know about Bob Crane's favorite dessert, if you listen to "Today's Children" on your radio—for Bob wants it every time any of Mother Moran's family has a party! And you've probably heard Mary Ellis Ames, in Pillsbury's "Cooking Close-Ups," say she's never tasted anything more delicious!

Here's a picture of this famous dessert, over at the right . . . and the recipe right beneath it.

Give us a name for it . . . and you may open your mail box some morning before long and find a check for \$3,000!

It'll be fun to try. It'll be wonderful to win. Just think of some simple, easy name. You may think of something which suggests that the recipe has been handed down, such as "Heirloom Dainties" or a name that describes the dessert itself—such as "Pineapple Delight." Or the name of some person, city, or country. Prizes will be awarded for names which can be easily pronounced and remembered, and which will bring to a person's mind the most pleasing idea of the dessert. There are all kinds of good names . . . think how wonderful it would be if the judges should decide that yours were best! Think what you could do with \$3,000! And don't forget there are 617 other cash prizes.

Here's all you do

Write down the name you pick, together with your name and address, and attach a grocer's sales slip showing the purchase of a bag of Pillsbury's Best Flour. Submit as many names as you like. To assure fairness to all entrants each name submitted must be accompanied by a grocer's sales slip. Mail to Mary Ellis Ames, Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Contest Dept. ZZ, Minneapolis, Minn., on or before October 15, 1934.

Every entrant can become a member of Pillsbury's Cookery Club—FREE!

As a member, you receive free every month for three months a beautifully illustrated eight-page bulletin, containing the sort of expert cookery help you don't find in ordinary cook books or pamphlets. New, easy recipes. Seasonable, unusual menus. Original ideas for entertaining. All planned to fit any kind of budget. Women who are already members say Pillsbury's Cookery Club is the most helpful idea of its kind they've ever found. When you enter this contest, you are entitled to a special three months' free membership, simply by asking for it! When you send in your entry, simply state that you'd like to join the Cookery Club. It is free, to all entrants who request it.

DOESN'T THIS LOOK GOOD? See those crisp slices of pineapple, their tangy flavor mellowed and richened by brown sugar and butter? The cherries and pecans peeping through? And, underneath, a rich, tender cake, baked just to a turn. No wonder Bob loves this dessert. You'll love it, too. Here's the recipe:

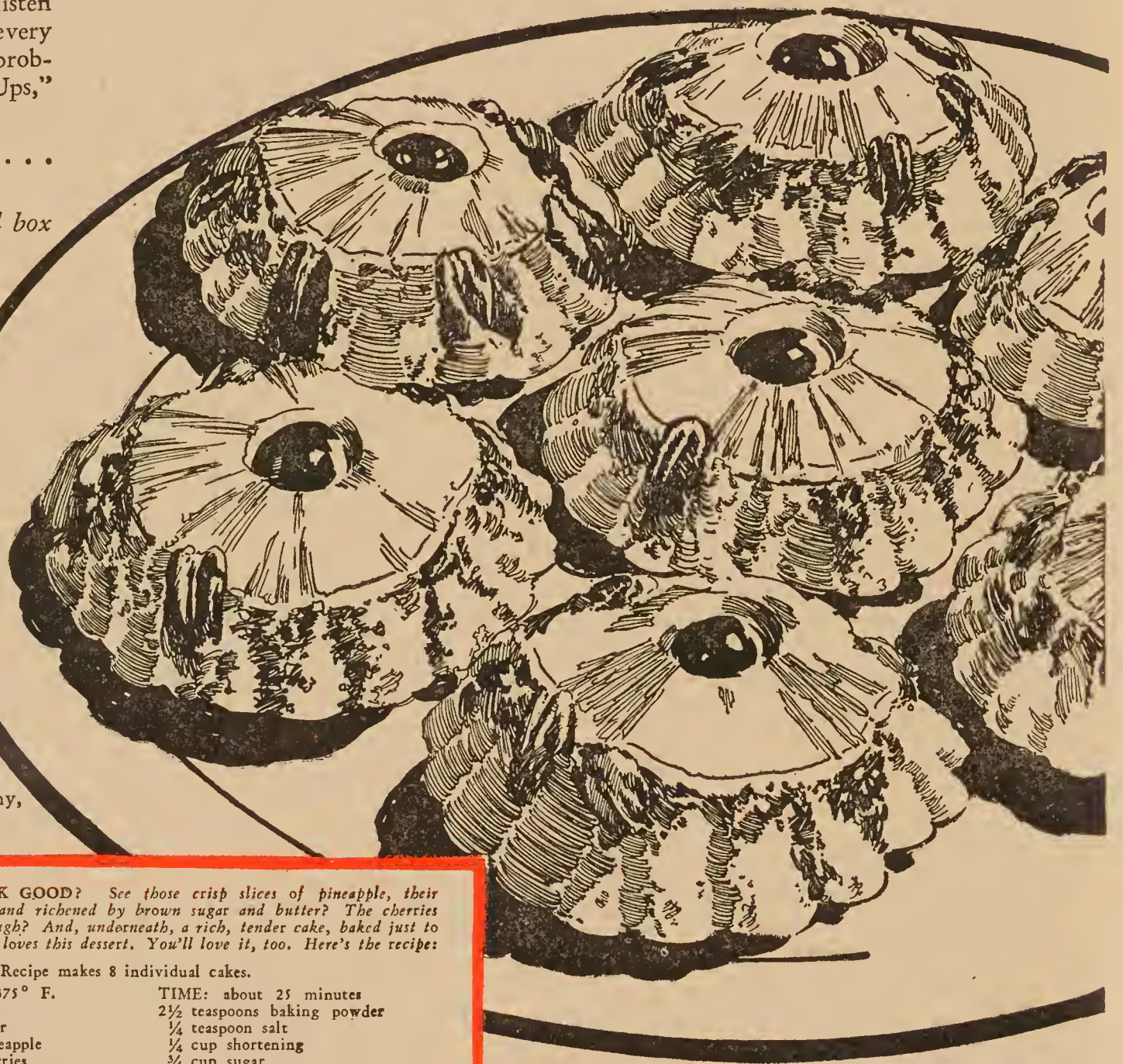
Recipe makes 8 individual cakes.

TEMPERATURE: 375° F.

TIME: about 25 minutes

1/2 cup butter	2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
3/4 cup brown sugar	1/4 teaspoon salt
8 small slices pineapple	1/4 cup shortening
8 maraschino cherries	3/4 cup sugar
1/4 cup pecan nutmeats	1 egg, unbeaten
1 1/2 cups PILLSBURY'S BEST Flour	1/2 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla extract	

1. Melt butter; add brown sugar; stir well. 2. Pour sugar mixture equally in bottoms of eight large, well buttered, fluted moulds. 3. Place slice of pineapple, well drained, over sugar mixture; a whole cherry in center of pineapple; and a few pecan nutmeats around flutes of mould. 4. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. 5. Cream shortening; add sugar; beat well. 6. Add egg; beat vigorously. 7. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk and flavoring; mix well. 8. Pour batter over prepared fruit in individual pans. Bake in moderate oven. 9. After baking, allow to stand about five minutes before inverting on serving plate. 10. Serve warm with whipped cream, if desired.

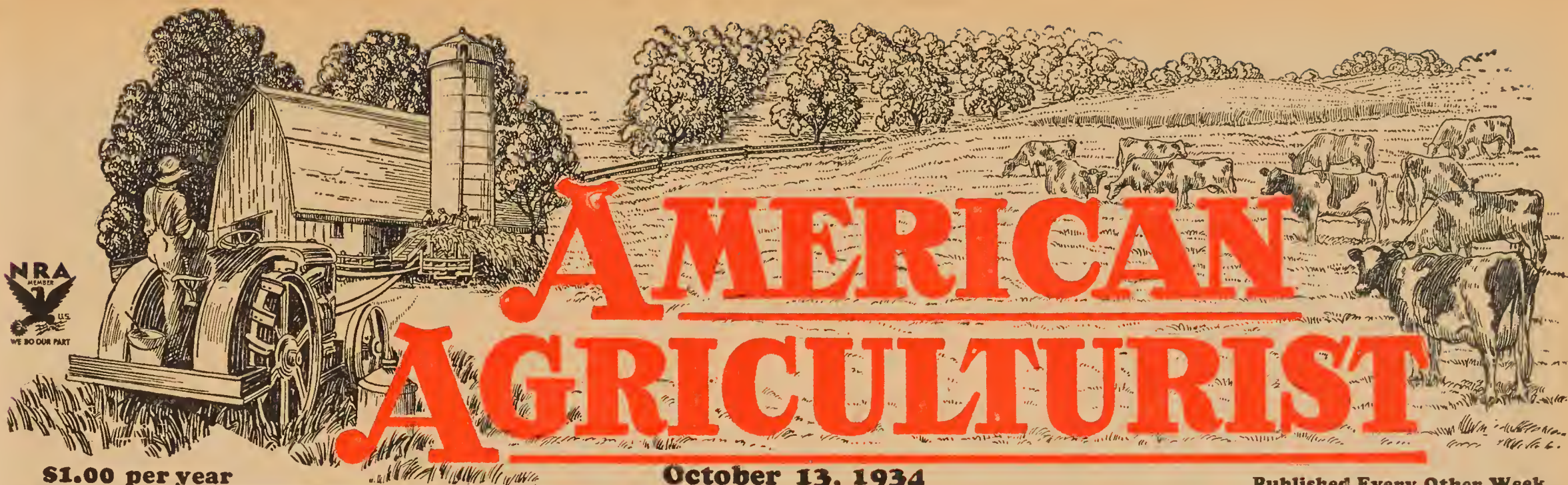


RULES OF CONTEST

1. Your entry must be postmarked before midnight of October 15, 1934.
2. When you buy your sack of Pillsbury's Best Flour, get a sales slip from your grocer, and attach it to your entry. Or, attach a reasonably accurate, colored hand-drawn facsimile of the Pillsbury's Best label.
3. Judges are Dorothy Marsh, Good Housekeeping Institute; Beulah V. Gillaspie, McCall's Magazine; Bess M. Rowe, The Farmer's Wife. Their decision is accepted as final by all entrants.
4. All winners agree to permit the use of the winning names together with their own names and addresses and pictures in advertising.
5. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties.
6. Contest is open to everybody except employees of Pillsbury Flour Mills Company and its advertising agency, and professional home economists.
7. Please indicate on your entry if you wish to become a member of Pillsbury's Cookery Club.

618 CASH PRIZES

1st PRIZE, \$3000.00	2nd PRIZE, \$1000.00	3rd PRIZE, \$500.00
4th to 8th PRIZES, \$100.00	9th to 18th PRIZES, \$50.00	
19th to 68th PRIZES, \$25.00	69th to 168th PRIZES, \$10.00	
169th to 618th PRIZES, \$5.00		



\$1.00 per year

October 13, 1934

Published Every Other Week

The Menands Miracle !

MENANDS, NEW YORK, has one of the wonders of Eastern agriculture. Here in a little hamlet, less than three miles from Albany to the south and Troy to the north, is a cooperative farm produce market which though only a few weeks old is one of the largest, most successful, and most spectacular markets in the East. Its setting is ideal. Imagine a 25 acre field, flat as the top of a table, rectangular in shape, bounded on the East by the Hudson River, on the West by a new three-span concrete highway, on the South by Albany, and on the North by the city of Troy. Then picture this big field graded, paved, and flood-lighted by night, thronged with hundreds of farmers who come from miles around with all manner of pro-

**WITHIN A YEAR,
WHAT WAS
A BARREN SWAMP
HAS BEEN MADE
A FLOURISHING
REGIONAL MARKET**

• • •

By L. P. HAM

Who created this market? It was first dreamed of back in 1916 by a handful of men — Harry Crouch (then Albany County Farm Bureau Agent), Walter Emerick, and a few other members of the Capitol District Vegetable Growers Association. They wanted a market to take the place of the little acre and a quarter Albany market that graced, or rather disgraced, the center of the city. This antecedent of the present spacious market was a dark and gloomy madhouse, where it was next to impossible to get a stall and display wares. The men who dreamed of something better had a long, hard struggle to make their dream a reality. They had to get their own members to back it, to find money to finance it, to obtain



duce to sell and with hundreds of customers eager to buy.

On to this parade ground at evening roll 500 farm trucks, loaded with apples, pears, potatoes, beans, peppers, sweet corn, tomatoes, beets, onions, carrots, eggs, poultry, cut flowers, and all the other products of farm, garden, greenhouse, and apiary that city folks want and need. Who are these buyers? Hucksters, storekeepers, commission men, wholesalers — men who come with empty trucks and drive away with heavy loads. And mixed in with these buyers is a very important person — Mrs. John P. Housewife. A good share of every load that comes in is sold to her. In the early evening, private cars are fully as numerous as all other rigs together, for the most inexperienced city cook knows that her family likes its vegetables fresh, its corn and beans while they are still sweet and tasty. See that woman over there with a baby carriage? She has pushed it three miles to stock up her cupboard for tomorrow. Here is another woman, with her uniformed chauffeur to carry the tomatoes and beets she chooses for guests who arrived today. The two are extremes, of course, but all gradations between are represented.



Master Farmer Walter Emerick on his farm at Watervliet. It is generally agreed that without his courage and vision the Menands Market would still be a plan instead of a reality. Above is a view of part of the Menands Market which, after all, tells the story better than words. Here are the farmers, here are the buyers, where a year ago there was nothing but a swamp.

a site for it, and, finally, to overcome outside opposition which favored the old stand.

In the years that they planned and battled, the old acre and a quarter patch got no better. Cramped and badly lighted, it continued a scene of bedlam. Annual rental of a stall is reputed to have ranged up to \$600.00 — some difference from the 50 cents a load which the new market is charging growers. On July 16, when farmers for a hundred miles around were invited to bring their loads to Menands, many of them realized for the first time what they had been up against in the old market. The new 25-acre tract looked like a vegetable growers' paradise. Half of it was clearly marked off, with an orderly arrangement of farmers' stalls, wide traffic lanes, good lighting, and most important of all, lots of space for buyers to park and to load.

The official name of the (Turn to Page 23)

More CERTAIN PROGRESS *can*
be made by
CO-OPERATING



A PROSPEROUS DAIRY INDUSTRY, REFLECTING BENEFITS TO EVERYONE IN THE STATE—A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING FOR OUR THOUSANDS OF DAIRY FARM FAMILIES—A FAIR PROFIT TO THE MILK DISTRIBUTORS—A SURE SUPPLY OF HIGH-QUALITY MILK FOR THE CONSUMING PUBLIC—SUCH IS THE CONDITION WE ALL WANT TO SEE IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

IT was to help the industry toward this goal that the States set up Milk Control. It is to this end that organized dairy farmers have directed their efforts.

But the State Milk Control has been handicapped from the start. Handicapped by the fact that control exists only within the boundaries of each State. This fact has provided the loop-hole through which corporations doing an interstate business have been able to evade the SPIRIT of the LAW. These companies have set up dummy corporations in other States which buy milk at less than control board prices. The milk is then sold to the parent company in New York State at control board prices. The LETTER of the law is followed—but the SPIRIT of the law is obviously evaded.

Some Distributors have set up “company co-operatives” hoping not only to buy their milk

cheaper, but also to force the farmers, who have no other market, to share the responsibility of evading the law.

These evasions of the law will eventually force everyone into similar situations and can lead only to a complete break-down of markets. We cannot have a break-down of markets without violently affecting everyone connected with the industry—without weakening the whole economic condition of the State.

The present situation is *not* hopeless. The solution of our problems requires only the earnest co-operation of the DAIRY FARMERS, the MILK DISTRIBUTORS and our STATE and FEDERAL FORCES. Working together, with a complete knowledge of what our problems are and how to solve them—pulling together toward one common goal—we can bring about the prosperity of the dairy industry in this milk shed.

Published by

**THE MEMBERS OF THE
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**



The herd sire is no better than his feet. These have been kept in good shape by exercise.



The owner of these feet stood on a concrete floor for a year. Proper care will remedy part but not all of the damage.

FEET... the Herd Sire's Foundation

By E. S. HARRISON

IT has often been said that an army is no better than its stomach. With equal truth it can be said that a herd sire is no better than his feet. If he has hoofs like snowshoes, it matters little how long or how distinguished his pedigree may be, or how many high producing daughters he has—he's no good.

Exercise is the right means for keeping a bull's feet in shape. There are several reasons why dairy bulls need a large outside yard. An important one is that exercise helps to keep his hind legs in good condition, for it tends to straighten the legs as well as keep his feet worn off. We all know what happens to a bull's feet when he is kept shut up in a small stall. His toes grow out and soon put a strain on the hind legs, a condition which, if allowed to continue, makes him unfit for heavy service. Left to himself, the herd sire usually prefers to take it easy. However, there are several types of apparatus on the market that are successful in forcing a bull to take exercise; and lacking such a machine, there is still much that can be done.

To get exercise, and for the sake of the safety of the family, a bull needs a large, roomy box stall connected with an exercise lot. The stall can be in the main barn, but a separate shed is better because it makes it possible to locate the exercise yard where you want it and, at the same time, remove the bull from the constant excitement of the dairy barn.

To provide room enough for a large bull, make the stall about 12 feet square. If you have two herd sires, put them in one shed (It does not need to be fancy because warmth is not necessary) and put a good two inch oak plank partition up between them to a height of about five feet. Use your ingenuity to fix the doors into the exercise yard so they can be opened and shut without going into the yard or stall. One yard can do double duty by letting one bull out in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. During the cold months when it is especially hard to get a bull to exercise, the problem is sometimes solved by turning a young

bull into the same yard with an old one, with the result that both get plenty of exercise. Another bit of strategy that helps is to feed the bull his hay at the far end of the lot. He may object to exercise but he will walk that far for his roughage.

Here is my idea of what an exercise yard should be. One-eighth of an acre may do, but from one-half to one acre is much better. If it is as small as one-eighth acre, make it at least six times as long as it is wide. It takes a little more fencing but greatly increases the possibilities for exercise. The fence itself must be absolutely safe. I believe that five 2x6 inch oak planks, spaced six inches apart on locust posts set every eight feet, makes one of the most satisfactory and economical bull fences.

Sunshine and fresh air are potent factors in building up a bull's health and vigor. While our knowledge of the importance of pasture in the diet

of a dairy bull is limited, it is my belief that a well-fertilized pasture goes a long way to correct any possible lack in the ration fed to the bull. A good-sized lot, properly fertilized and seeded, will give considerable grazing, at the same time encouraging the bull to move around.

We do know that bulls on good pastures seldom give much breeding trouble and I have known a few bulls completely out of service that were brought back into condition by the use of pasture, exercise, and sunshine.

Remember that a fat, round bull that looks nice is seldom in the best breeding condition. He should be thrifty but not fat. It is true that once in a while a sire is underfed, but I am sure that quite a number of bulls go out of active service from over-feeding. I like to let our bulls take it rather easy during the period of the year when the demands for service are light and have them gaining slowly in flesh as the rush breeding season comes on.

A good bright timothy and clover mixed hay has proven quite satisfactory with us. In a few cases we have had to limit the amount of hay given to a particular bull to prevent what we call a "hay-belly." If silage is used, 25 pounds is enough. When the price is right, beet pulp is a most satisfactory feed.

Every bull varies as to the amount of concentrates he needs. Some will keep in good thrifty condition with practically no grain while some must be fed several pounds a day. The correct answer to the question, how much to feed, must be answered by the individual bull.

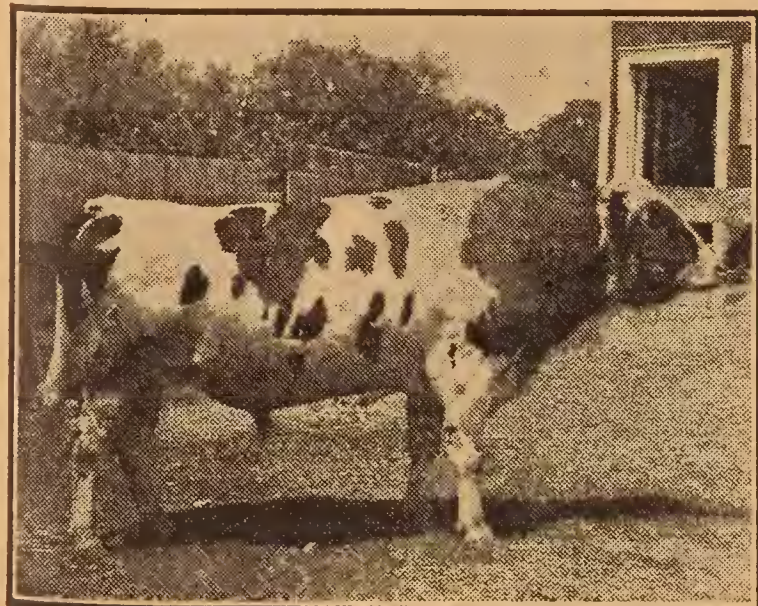
The real value of a dairy bull cannot be determined until his daughters come into production, when he will be about five years old. Too often, by the time a dairyman realizes that the sire of his heifers is a really great bull, one of two things has happened. Either the bull is unfit for further service because of improper care and management, or he has already been sent to the butcher because he became a little fussy and lack of the right place to keep him made it dangerous to have him around.



A bull pen on the Cornell University farm. It is long and narrow, has some good grazing, and is used for two bulls—one getting his exercise in the morning, the other in the afternoon.

At the Left: Only a few bulls prove to be unusually valuable as sires. Their real worth cannot be determined until their daughters have a year's record, when the bull will be five years old. This bull, owned by Master Farmer Edward Heinaman of Steuben County, New York, is the first proven bull in the county. This bull's daughters averaged 850 pounds of milk and 28 pounds of butter fat more than their dams. His continued usefulness will depend on the care he gets.

At the Right: An electrically operated bull exerciser on the Cornell University farm. They take their exercise whether they like it or not. Where the current is available, such an exerciser for one or two bulls can be put up without excessive cost.



★ THE EDITORIAL PAGE ★

"Relief" in One Farm County

ONE very small county in the Northeast, without a city or very large village in it, spent \$70,340 for relief purposes from January 1st to September 1st. This did not include funds for old age pensions, nor for some other emergency expenses for relief, and four months of the year are left to go. The same county spent \$38,100 as its share of old age pensions during the same period, and the State matched this with a similar amount. At the same time the average weekly expenditures of the Relief Administration (TERA) in the same county amounted to \$2,100, of which the State paid 75% and the county 25%.

This is a strictly agricultural county where almost all of the taxes have to be paid by farmers. These enormous expenses are not exceptional in this county, but are typical of those paid by every county in the Northeast. The administration of the whole system of emergency expenditures is wrong on two principles: first, much of the spending within the county is dominated by outside officials of the TERA, or by other outsiders who have little knowledge either of the ability of the taxpayers within that county to pay or of the actual needs of those who demand charity; second, more relief money is spent than is necessary. No one, of course, begrudges the necessary amount of money to take care of the really needy. *Every good citizen does condemn wasting money upon loafers who would rather depend upon charity than do an honest day's work.* There are plenty of such and their number is increasing. Our office is constantly receiving letters, for example, from farmers who would be glad to pay reasonable wages for hired help but who cannot get any help because many men who were willing to work in the past are no longer available because they are either on actual relief funds, or are working on some relief project at wages twice what the farmer can afford to pay. It seems plain that we are headed for disaster unless there can soon be an end to this extravagant spending.

New Day in Pasture Management?

ASK almost any dairyman what he considers the most important factor in making a good pasture and he will answer right off the bat, "plenty of moisture." He would probably be wrong. Moisture, of course, is important but *temperature is more so.* Tropical countries have plenty of moisture but few good pastures.

Pastures do not dry out so much as they burn out. That is one reason why wild white clover is such an excellent pasture grass. It forms a thick mat and if kept fed down protects the soil from the blazing rays of the sun, thereby keeping the soil temperature down.

This was impressed on us the other day when we walked over the experimental pasture plots and pastures at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell. Here was a plot of orchard grass alone, side by side with another plot containing a mixture of orchard grass and wild white clover. The orchard grass plot was almost bare ground. The hot rays of the summer's sun had been too much for it. But the orchard grass plus the wild white clover was a green mass of unexcelled pasture feed.

The same experiment was tried with Kentucky Blue Grass alone, and also with Kentucky Blue Grass plus wild white clover. Where Blue Grass was seeded alone, it had mostly disappeared; but where it was combined with white clover, both were doing well, because of protec-

tion of the soil from the sun's rays by the thick mat of clover.

We see the greatest possibilities in pasture improvement in the next few years through new pasture information that is being developed by the agricultural colleges of the Northeast. Wild white clover is one of the chief fundamentals in this development. Wild clover seed costs \$1.00 a pound, but on the other hand one pound is sufficient for a whole acre. It should be combined with other pasture grasses. Lime and superphosphate, and in certain cases some form of nitrogen, are the other fundamentals.

One of the hold-backs in this new pasture improvement is the possibility that farmers will not give to their improved pastures the same care and attention they give to their meadow land. Wild white clover will not survive unless it is kept pastured fairly closely, especially if other grasses are allowed to grow tall and crowd it out. This means then in practice that cattle must be rotated on pasture and the pasture mowed once or twice during the season. Don't throw up your hands at this, for it is not necessary or even advisable to try to improve *all* your pastures. We saw one of these improved pastures, *that had carried the equivalent of 30 cows all summer on 30 acres.* Nor, as most of you know, is it necessary to plow pasture land in order to improve it.

Interest in pasture improvement is indicated by the fact that over 600 farmers in small groups have visited the Cornell pasture demonstration plots and pastures during the past few weeks. It is a coming thing in farm practice. Why not give it a trial?

Nearby Markets for Nearby Poultrymen

ONE morning last week we opened an egg for breakfast that you could smell all over the dining room. Result: We have not been able to eat an egg since. After a while our natural liking for eggs will bring us back to eating them again until we have another bad experience.

It is safe to say, if consumers could be so safeguarded that when they pay high prices for eggs they could be sure of the quality, that consumption would increase ten to twenty per cent. It is a fact that it is hard for consumers to buy, and be sure of getting, really fresh eggs in the large cities. That is the reason why Secretary William Duryee, of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Alben Jones, supervisor of poultry products marketing, and the poultry industry of New Jersey in general, are all to be highly commended for their "fresh egg law."

We are informed that practically all of the chain stores refuse to sell fresh eggs in New Jersey, because they have difficulty in meeting the law with their present sources of supply which are mostly located at long distances. That in itself is a confession of the kind of eggs that consumers usually get for fresh egg prices. Independent groceries and small dealers of New Jersey, however, who have been using native eggs right along, are having no trouble in conforming to the fresh egg law.

It is apparent that the egg grading laws of all the other northeastern states need more teeth in them. It is also plain that if northeastern producers depend upon the grading laws of the Federal Department of Agriculture, they will lose out as the Northeast frequently does in trying to follow and conform to some of the laws and regulations of the Federal Department of Agriculture, whose personnel often has the interests of the West more in mind than it does those of the producers here in the Northeast.

Will you as a poultryman join with *American Agriculturist* and the Northeast Poultry Producers Council in our efforts to secure grading laws and regulation to protect your markets for high quality fresh eastern eggs against the eggs of poorer quality shipped in from the Central West and other distant sections?

Pay for Milk Every Two Weeks

THERE is no good reason, except some minor additional inconveniences and administration costs, why dairymen should not get their milk checks at least every two weeks. The nearer the business of farming, or any other business, can be to a cash basis, the better it is for all concerned. Compelling a farmer to wait over a month for his milk check forces him in turn to make all his creditors wait and is an expensive way of doing business. In just plain fairness, why is he not entitled to the use of his own money without waiting too long for it? More frequent payments would speed up all rural business throughout the Northeast and would aid recovery. The practice of paying for milk so long after it is delivered is obsolete. There was a time when almost every laborer in county and city received his pay on a monthly basis, but can you imagine a member of a labor union today waiting a whole month for his pay envelope?

Maine Farms, Yesterday and Today

IN 1890 there were approximately 62,000 farms in Maine. In 1930 there were 39,000, or only about two-thirds of the number forty years ago. During these forty years the average size of Maine farms increased from 100 to 119 acres and the average value of all farming property per farm increased 2½ times. Acreage of hay and grain did not increase, but the potato business was enlarged more than 5 times. Five times more hired labor was also employed, and the value of machinery and tools now used by Maine farmers is 8 times more than it was forty years ago, while purchased fertilizer has increased 26 times.

Now all of this brings up the question as to whether or not the large farm or the small farm is the most successful. So far as the Maine potato business is concerned there is no question,—the larger farm generally has paid better. And that is probably a right conclusion for all other kinds of farming—within limits. But it has also been true, both in Maine and elsewhere in the Northeast, that often it was the large farm and the big farm business that suffered most during the depression. Small farmers and farms in many instances came through better, with the result that there are many who believe that a small farm well tilled, approaching more nearly the subsistence type, is the safest course.

Agricultural economists dispute this and claim that experience and records of many years prove that the highest standard of life in the agricultural business comes only by securing and maintaining a good sized business, and that therefore a young man starting in farming with proper training makes a mistake unless he has a fairly large farm. Our own opinion is that there is a place for both types of farm and farmers, that there are certain individuals who would never make out on a large farm, but would do very well and maintain a comfortable standard of life for the family, as dozens of their ancestors have done before them, on a comparatively small farm well tilled.

Advice—Read "Slants" on pages 10 and 11.

BOOKS

for a Long Evening

A VISIT WITH
EDITOR ED

THERE are so many books nowadays that we take them for granted, forgetting that only a few hundred years ago, before the invention of printing, they were so scarce and precious that only kings and queens, and universities and monasteries, could afford to own them. Until the introduction of a practical printing press in 1450, by Johannes Gutenberg, of Mainz, Germany, the making of books was a slow and laborious process, and so costly that those which were kept in public places were fastened to their shelves with chains. One has only to imagine a world without books to realize how limited must have been the life of the common man in medieval days. I sometimes think that of all the great contributions of science, the invention of printing was perhaps the greatest, for it has provided us with an everlasting source of inspiration, delight, and comfort.

Books are like a magic carpet which whisks you up in the air and takes you to places to which you could not possibly go otherwise. Once the habit of reading is established, it is possible to pick up a good book and to forget, for a while at least, all the troubles of yesterday and the worries of tomorrow. Especially during the fall and winter months, when days shorten and evenings lengthen, it is a boon to be able to settle down with a book, close to a warm fire, and shut out the world.

Today I do not intend to talk to you about contemporary fiction. Popular books of the moment are always so well advertised in every magazine and bookstore that there is no need to speak of them here. What I do want to call to your attention are some of the good old books, including those of recent years which have had more than ordinary success. There are, of course, so many interesting ones that I cannot even attempt to enumerate a small part of them here.

Before giving you the names of some of my favorites, let me ask what work of fiction, each of you personally, would put at the head of all those you have read? You will be surprised to know that my own first choice is Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. Here is a tale that I never tire of. Seldom a year goes by that I do not relive again a part or all of the life of the greatest adventurer ever depicted in literature. One reason for the appeal of this story is that it banishes for a while the complexities of modern life and permits us to live, in imagination, as nature intended we should before man burdened himself with too much civilization. Another adventure story in the same class is Stevenson's *Treasure Island*. No blood and thunder thriller, or cheap detective story, can compare with either of these tales for rapid, exciting action. Stevenson's *Kidnapped* is also a great story.

Some old books recall to me the same feelings which I had in first reading them, and which I can never have again in any other way. As someone once said, they are "pegs on which we can hang up, or take down at will, the relics of our happiest hours. They are like a wishing-cap which we have only to put on in order to be transported not only over half the globe but (which is better) over half our lives, at a word's notice." *American Agriculturist* is having a striking proof of this lately, since we began to



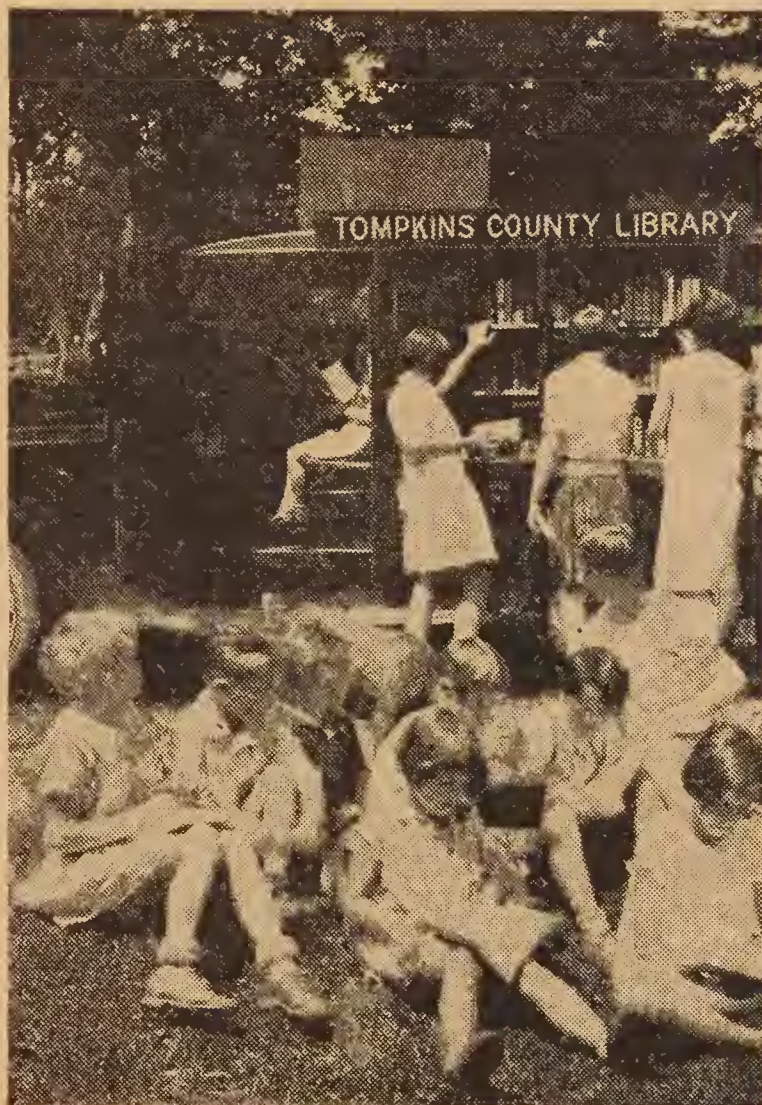
—Photos by
Ewing Galloway.



Probably it is safe to say that the invention of the printing press has had more effect upon the development of our civilization than has anything else.



These ancient books chained to their shelves in a medieval library cannot but help us appreciate today's traveling libraries. The Tompkins County (New York) traveling library, shown below, is everywhere met by groups of enthusiastic young friends. Who can measure the value of good books upon the impressionable minds of boys and girls?



reprint some of C. A. Stephens' stories. Hardly a day passes that a subscriber does not write in to say how glad he is to have the chance to re-read these old tales which he had read and loved as a boy.

Charles Dickens is, in my opinion, one of the greatest writers of fiction we have ever had. No one has surpassed him in his ability to depict character and to describe humorous situations. I think he reached the height of his powers in his *Tale of Two Cities*, that exciting story of the French Revolution. Of his humorous novels, I like best *Pickwick Papers*, *David Copperfield*, and *Old Curiosity Shop*. And there are a host of others from his pen that have most modern best sellers beaten a mile.

If you want to laugh and be a boy again, by all means read Mark Twain's *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn*. Here are two books that are an eternal spring of laugh- (Turn to Page 22)



OUT ON A LIMB... BY FRANK APP

A Visit to Our Neighbors

LAST week I had the pleasure of visiting a few of the counties and meeting a fine group of growers in the fruit and vegetable area of New York State. I was greatly interested to observe the results of the year's operations, the methods they were using and their ways of carrying on. They have learned how to take advantage of group action.

The growers work closely with their county farm bureaus, with Cornell University and with their state agricultural leaders.

E. H. Foster, general secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau, was preparing the farm bureau program for 1935. He is taking great pains to see that this program represents the desires and needs of the agriculture of the state. Before it's final adoption it must stand the critical examination of the farm bureau members. It is this careful analysis of the farm needs, by such men as Mr. Foster—who collaborates freely with the best minds of the state—that makes New York State so influential in agricultural activities.

I found the growers had experienced conditions similar to those in New Jersey, in that vegetable prices were not high and considerable injury was experienced from the cold weather of the past winter.

* * *

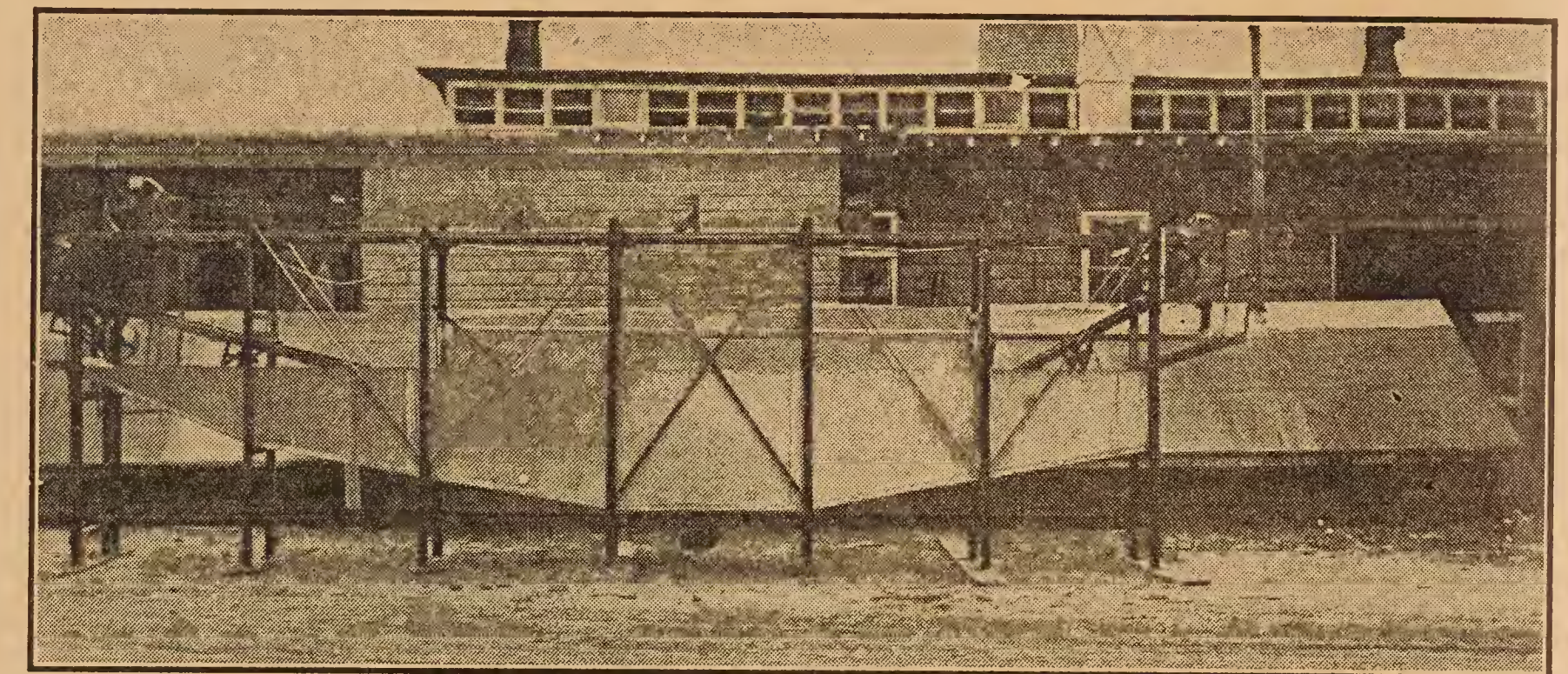
Farm Leaders to Confer on Needs of Northeastern Agriculture

Last July the farm bureau officials of the Northeastern states appointed a committee, from their group, for the purpose of calling a conference to discuss the needs and desires of Northeastern agriculture. The committee was instructed to build a program around marketing. It was the feeling of this group that we should provide a more elastic system than what exists at the present time. On September 15th the Extension Directors of the Northeast, at their conference, proposed that an agricultural program should be prepared for the Northeast. They requested that the farm bureau unite with them in preparing for this conference. Consequently the committees from both organizations will join and, I hope, arrange for a conference that will provide for a meeting of minds by all those interested in the welfare of Northeastern agriculture. This should include representatives of all of our agricultural institutions—both Federal and State—as well as the leaders of our farm organizations. I believe the program may be considered under three general classes of activities; first, the distribution or marketing of farm commodities (this to include the purchasing of farm supplies); second, land utilization; and third, the influence of national activities on farm prices and costs. If the objectives of the conference are agreed upon and information marshalled so as to provide a clear understanding of how these objectives may be accomplished, we should all be in accord on our future agricultural program. I am firmly convinced that it is possible to build a more elastic marketing system, that not only will be of value to the Northeast but would be of value to the Nation as a whole. Such a system could be used to the advantage of growers from the more distant areas shipping into our markets during the period when we are not harvesting. This is the first endeavor of the kind yet attempted in the Northeast. I believe we have a great opportunity of doing something worthwhile.

* * *

Ten Thousand Acres of Oysters

Yesterday our Production Credit Association invited the Farm Credit Administration officials from Springfield, representatives from our Agricultural



Our nearby markets demand clean spinach. We find that a long tank washer with a traveling chain belt to carry the spinach through the water is a valuable machine for washing the spinach in the baskets before leaving for market.

College and the county agents from this district, for an inspection trip of the oyster beds at Maurice River Cove. During the past year oysters have been declared an agricultural industry, eligible to receive credit from the Farm Credit Administration the same as any other farm enterprise. We spent the greater part of the day going over the beds, watching the oyster boats dredging for oysters, and in the meantime discussed the pertinent conditions affecting the industry.

In 1929 this oyster area represented an investment of approximately 20 million dollars. At the present time values have dwindled to about 5 to 7 millions of dollars. The service that goes with the oyster before it reaches the consumer is expensive. A large proportion of the total crop is sold to hotels and restaurants. They are placed on the menu as a separate item and usually high in price. Because of this high service charge, the consumption of oysters has greatly decreased during the depression.

The oyster is, biologically, an animal of very interesting life habits. Mr. Richard Nelson who is in charge of the investigational work of the oyster industry, located at Port Norris, N. J., informed us that a single oyster would produce sufficient spawn for one to two million oysters. If they would all live the progeny of these, in turn, would produce enough more so that in six years' time the quantity of oysters would represent a volume eight times the size of the earth. Surely, here again, nature controls production. Last year, in August, we had a very severe storm along the Jersey Coast, which did serious damage to the oyster beds because it covered the oysters with

sediment. They cannot live if smothered with mud. The oysters are planted in the spring of the year. It requires approximately five hundred bushels to plant an acre of oysters. Usually it takes about four years for an oyster to mature, after which they are harvested by dragging metal dredges, or nets, along the bottom of the bay. The net is lifted from the water and the oysters dropped in the hold of the boat. The boats carry their load of live-stock

employed, is good. Our entire Farm Credit institution is rapidly increasing its influence and force through its service to agriculture.

* * *

Brooks Spot

I find our Grimes crop, although sprayed with two applications of a Bordeaux spray, received considerable injury from fruit spot sometimes known

to the shucking house where the oysters are opened, cleaned, placed in gallon cans and immediately packed in ice ready for shipment. It is a very interesting operation. For those of us who are accustomed to farm on land only, it is difficult to understand how they can find their fields of oysters many miles out on the bay. These fields are marked by limbs stuck in the water showing the boundaries of various fields belonging to the different owners. Each operator, when leaving the wharf to harvest, signs the record of the Shell Fisheries office, showing what fields he will harvest that day. This system prevents mistakes and trespassing over the oyster beds.

* * *

Farm Credit Administration Reports Successful Year

Mr. Forbish, secretary of the Springfield Production Credit Corporation, gave a very encouraging report of the development of farm credit in the Northeast. He stated that seven million dollars had been loaned through thirty Production Credit Corporations. The farm expenditure of this area for feeds, fertilizers and other farm supplies represents about 350 million dollars. Consequently the possibilities of expansion are large. It will take some time before we will understand how to use properly, production credit of this type. I was somewhat skeptical of its use in the East. I believe they can perform a real service. However it may be necessary that the farmer learn how to use this credit and also that the system be made a little more adaptable for the conditions it is to serve. The organization followed in this area, whereby a full time secretary-treasurer is

as Brooks Spot. This parasitic disease is frequently found in great abundance during wet seasons, all along the Atlantic Coast and as far west as Missouri. My friend and former associate, Dr. Charles Brooks, one of the outstanding pathologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, first described the history of this disease with recommendations for its control. It discolors yellow apples by a small dark greenish speck and the red apples with a deep red dot. The center of the speck is usually flecked with black. Sometimes these specks are slightly sunken, but often they do not go deeper than the skin. The best method of handling an orchard which has been infected with the Brooks Spot, is to pick the apples and place them in storage immediately when packed. Its development, in most cases, is extremely slow if the apples are picked, packed and immediately placed in cold storage. The disease does not serve as a source of rot infection. The orchard should be watched very closely. The spot may develop quite rapidly, increasing greatly in several day's time when the weather is humid. Last year, in the same orchard, we applied but one Bordeaux spray and obtained control. This year, with two Bordeaux sprays, we had a rather serious infestation on one variety. Consequently we must now cast around for a change in our spraying system for another year. It will require the use of additional Bordeaux sprays and also the use of some substance that will serve as a sticker for arsenate of lead as a protection against the moth. I believe it will be possible to use a combination Bordeaux, Bentonite Sulphur and Lead Arsenate for this purpose.

FOUR PROFITABLE USES FOR THE NEW LAYENA CHECKERS

TODAY's newest and most valuable discovery in poultry rations—Layena Checkers—are by no means just a one-purpose feed. They have been developed for a variety of profitable uses and they do the best feeding job you can purchase at any price.

1. *Evening Feed*—Of course, the primary use of Layena Checkers is as a night feed for laying hens. Checkers are compressed mash: 100 quarts of mash are compressed to 70 quarts of Checkers. A cropful of dry Checkers becomes two crops full of feed when moisture and digestive juices release the "compression." They are fed in the evening before roosting (5 to 7 quarts of Checkers per 100 birds).
2. *Replace Wet Mash*es—The object of wet mash feeding is to get birds to consume more mash, thereby putting more fattening materials, more proteins, more vitamins and more minerals into their system. Since Layena Checkers are compressed mash, which birds soon learn to relish, they serve the same purpose. They get more mash into the hens. In place of wet mash, feed Layena Checkers at noon—3 quarts per 100 birds—no matter whose ration you are using, the mash and scratch or the complete plan of feeding. Checkers save the hard, disagreeable labor of mixing wet mash.
3. *Fattening Roasters*—Coming to the holidays, poultrymen want to flesh their market birds, especially roasters. Layena Checkers will do a beautiful job. Feed them as the entire ration—after several days in changing over.
4. *Feeding Hens in Hen Batteries*—Mash and scratch feeding is very unsatisfactory in hen coops. Birds waste the feed; they contaminate the feed troughs with feed which sticks to their beaks. Layena Checkers are taken thru the mouth to the crop—much as a piece of corn is eaten; no feed sticks on the beaks. There is virtually no waste. Also, Checkers are quick to feed—they "pour" like scratch feed does.

YOU WILL FIND Layena Checkers will fit into your program and net you greater results. Acceptance of this new ration by poultrymen has been so immediate and widespread that we've had to double the capacity of our Buffalo Mill to take care of the demand. By all means try some this fall. Layena Checkers are for sale at all Purina dealers.

PURINA MILLS BUFFALO, N. Y.



I
DARE
YOU!

TO MY FRIENDS:

FROM across the line in Canada comes a Crusading echo which I want to share with you. Colin A. Gravenor wrote the message from which I quote a part:

"Citius, Fortius, Altius."—Swifter, Stronger, Higher.

"So blazoned the ancient warriors upon their shields.

"Swifter. For what reason? To get to a wild party? To elbow to the front? Or to answer a call for help?

"Stronger. To oppress and overpower? To get more than a just share? Or to stand firm in adversity? To defend the weak?

"Higher. For more notoriety? To take advantage of the weak because of your fortunate circumstances? Or to reach down a helping hand to lift others up?

"Play the game! Swifter in finishing tasks that need to be done. Stronger in adventuring. Higher in ideals not to be traded or sold."

■ ■ ■ ■

A SOLDIER is recognized by his uniform. A Crusader of old was known by his sword and shield. But today the sure way to pick out Crusaders in your neighborhood is by their deeds. Daniel Johnson Fleming tells an interesting story in his book, "Marks of a World Christian:"

"On that day in China when Dr. Eleanor Chestnut stood upon the temple steps awaiting her turn at death from the mob who had just murdered her fellow-missionaries, she noticed a little lad in the crowd with an ugly gash on his head. There was just time for her to call him to her side, tear off a piece of her skirt, and making of it a bandage, bind up his wound. It was the last touch of self-forgetful love, before they stabbed her and threw her body into the river."

■ ■ ■ ■

We don't go around like ancient warriors with "Swifter, Stronger, Higher" blazoned on our shields. We are not called on to sacrifice our lives in foreign lands like Eleanor Chestnut. But the world reads our lives by what we do. "Actions speak louder than words" has no depth of meaning to some people, but down in your heart you know this sentence reveals a great truth.

We dare to cultivate those Swifter, Stronger, Higher thoughts which make us humble Crusaders and cause us—when even life is at stake—"to tear off a piece of skirt, make a bandage, and bind up a wound." I'm daring you to let your light shine through your deeds.

■ ■ ■ ■

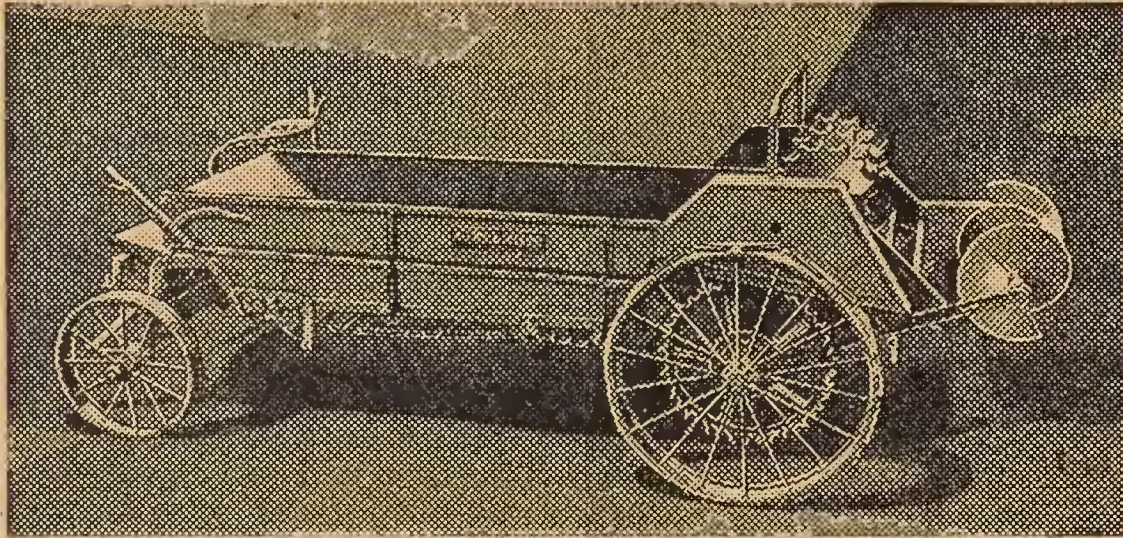
I'M LOOKING for Crusaders. If you will write me about some outstanding deed of a modern Crusader in your community, I will send you with my compliments a copy of "I Dare You."

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

*Soil That Is Rich in Fertility
Is the Best Basis for Farm Prosperity*

**Give 1935 Crops a Good Start—Use a
McCORMICK-DEERING
MANURE SPREADER**



THE new McCormick-Deering No. 4-A *all-steel* spreader is convenient, low, and compact. It features a rust-resisting, non-warping box built of heavy-gauge galvanized steel containing copper. Capacity is 60 to 70 bushels. Eight roller bearings, Alemite lubrication, and perfect alignment in all parts provide light draft.

There are five spreading speeds. The manure is torn and shredded by a saw-tooth upper beater, a spike-tooth lower beater, and a wide-spread spiral before it is spread in an even layer over the soil. Special equipment available includes an endgate for hauling semi-liquid manure, a brake, and a lime-spreading attachment.

Investigate this new *all-steel* spreader at the nearby McCormick-Deering dealer's store . . . or ask us to send complete information.

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well but millions
of men know
that they do.



United States Rubber Company

**FROM
Skeff's
NOTEBOOK**

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



WHILE New York orchardists may debate whether to grow Baldwins, Connecticut will continue to grow them. This was the statement of Prof. S. P. Hollister of the Connecticut Experiment Station at the Geneva meeting of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association.

With a half-million fruit trees reported winter-killed in New York, Dr. U. P. Hedrick, Geneva station director, said he hoped New York was through with Baldwins. Hollister agreed that would be satisfactory to Connecticut which has found it can grow and color them satisfactorily. But B. D. Van Buren of Niverville, association president, is not sure New York will not replant Baldwins. "They are a good apple for pies and cooking and what have we got in place of them?" he queried.

George A. Morse of Williamson is vice-president of the association; Richard Wellington, Geneva, secretary-treasurer, and H. L. King of Geneva, manager. Dr. A. J. Heinicke and L. J. Clifton were re-elected directors.

Milk Figures

Milk control and milk publicity in New York State are making good, according to figures tabulated by Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin. He admits that many dairymen are receiving only 80 or 90 cents per 100 pounds for their milk, but in the main the industry has gained millions of dollars.

In the first 12 months of milk control, ending in April, dairy producers of the state received \$23,000,000 more than in the preceding year, he says. For the four months beginning with May this year they were \$6,315,000 ahead of last year. The milk publicity campaign began July 1 and figures for that month show that 2,500,000 quarts more than in the same month last year were purchased by New York consumers.

These figures are not hard to interpret. It must be remembered that in April, 1933, the blended price for milk was 99 cents per 100 pounds. By November it had mounted to \$1.83, dropped to \$1.49 in May and in August was back up to \$1.70. The blended prices show the trend on the market, excepting for those producers whose milk may not have a fluid outlet. Baldwin thinks a sharing of the markets would be the solution for them, and also suggests that perhaps some dairymen have remained in business who never should have entered the milk industry.

Another point in which the commissioner takes pride is that milk control is paying a profit to the state. For the current year \$250,000 was appropriated and \$253,000 has been collected in fees and penalties.

Rains Help

September rains have done a world of good, particularly in pastures, orchards and vegetable gardens. Many alfalfa fields may not stand a third cutting, but grass is green and lush as the result of frequent and heavy rains in Western New York. Apples which were about ready for picking took a

new spurt. Dry and almost brittle stems tightened with the first heavy rain.

With fruit prices looking better, indications are there will be less waste than usual this year. In view of the short crop, directly related to winter-killing of trees, a larger percentage of the apples will be packed. Along the lake counties many growers have excellent crops of apples, with indications that they will close the books on a good year.

Use for Poor Land

There is no present need to develop new agricultural land in New York State. Instead, there may be some land of a submarginal character which might better be withdrawn from agricultural use. But it happens that here and there about the state are tracts of this poor land which have a definite use for biological reserves.

Dean Carl E. Ladd of the State College of Agriculture recently commented that as a citizen of Ithaca he was happy to see swamp land at the foot of Cayuga Lake reclaimed and developed for a municipal park and golf course. But as a scientist he was sorry to see a tract rich in rare plants and unusual forms of animal life no longer available for scientists and students to delve in. Louis Agassiz, famous Cornell naturalist, used to take his classes to this swamp.

"New York has a great heritage in unspoiled swamps," says Dean Ladd. He mentions the Bergen swamp west of Rochester, the Sangersfield swamp south of Utica, the Junius swamp north of Geneva, the McLean bog near Cortland and the Lake Labrador swamp near Syracuse. As the federal government has provided funds for the purchase of such areas for biological areas, he is anxious to see sentiment crystallize for the preservation of some such areas in this state. The first cost would be the last, as all that is needed is to prevent man from spoiling them by cutting trees or trying to reclaim them.

Co-ordinate Research

There may be less duplication of pomological research in the Northeastern States as a result of a conference of experiment station workers recently at Geneva. Attending were T. E. Adland, Rhode Island; A. J. Heinicke, Cornell University; C. A. McCue, Delaware; J. H. Beaumont, Maryland; S. W. Fletcher, Pennsylvania; S. P. Hollister, and E. M. Stoddars, Connecticut; J. K. Shaw, Massachusetts; M. B. Cummings, Vermont; G. F. Potter, New Hampshire; J. W. Wellington, Washington, D. C., and members of the Geneva station staff headed by Director Hedrick.

Horticultural Society Plans

Plans for the winter meeting and exhibition of the New York State Horticultural Society in Rochester are under way. For the first time in many years the show will be under one roof. Instead of having the meetings in the Assembly Hall at Edgerton Park, a new auditorium will be arranged in Building 5.



The sled on wheels used by Ralph Starkey for hauling beets to the packing house.

Controlling Onion Thrips

By Paul Work

THE onion thrip is a very small but active insect which damages the surface of onion leaves by chafing away the tissue. Frequently, great harm is done before the grower recognizes the cause of the trouble. The tiny insects are usually to be found under the joints where a leaf is broken over or at the base of the leaves.



Hitherto onion thrips have resisted practically all efforts to find a really workable control.

On a recent Farm Bureau muckland tour in Orange County, Mr. F. B. Maughan of Cornell University, demonstrated results with naphthalene dust. Increases of from 50 to 95 bushels per acre over checks were realized.

The naphthalene may be applied by hand over the rows in the crude chipped form or it may be made up into a dust with hydrated lime and applied with a duster. The cost of materials is from \$13 to \$23 per acre. Growers interested may find directions in Cornell Extension Bulletin 206.

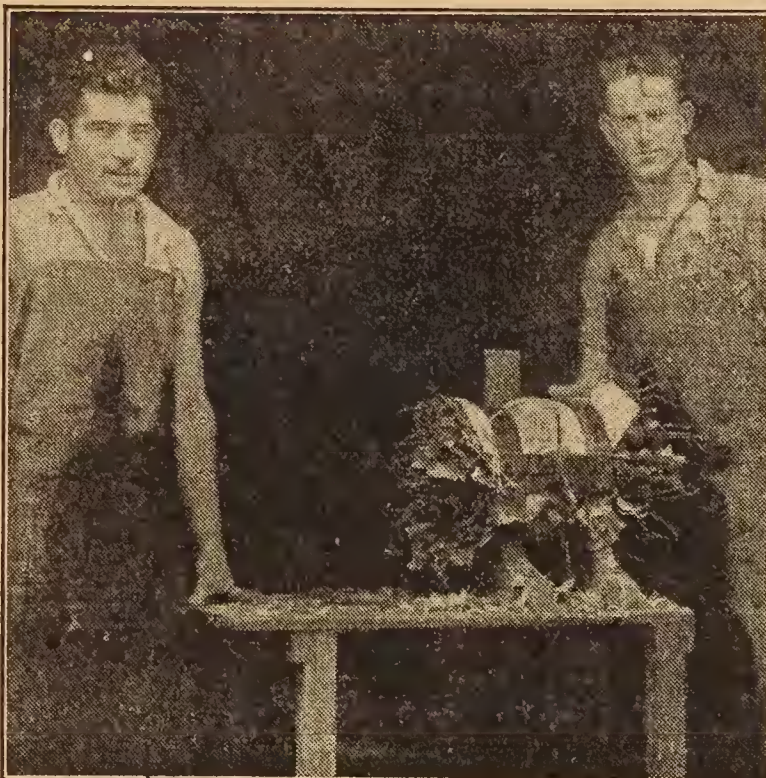
Sweet Spanish onions seem to be particularly resistant to onion thrips. However, they are too slow growing for New York and effort is being made to cross Sweet Spanish with commercial type to maintain resistance and yet develop greater earliness.

On this same tour, there were demonstrations of the effectiveness of copper sulphate, applied to the soil at the rate of 300 pounds per acre, in increasing the growth, yield, skin color and keeping quality of onions. This has been worked out by Dr. J. E. Knott of the College of Agriculture, and it is supposed that the effect of an application will last several years.

* * *

Bringing in the Beets

Ralph Starkey of Mullica Hill, New Jersey, is an extensive vegetable grower who has developed his harvesting and marketing methods in splendid shape. Beets are pulled and tied immediately. They are loaded on the narrow truck as shown above and are brought to the packing house before they have chance to dry out; be-



The beet bundler that Mr. Starkey uses to put bunches of 6 into a bundle of 15 bunches.

fore the dirt sets to make difficult washing. These trucks look clumsy enough, but they work in all weather and under all conditions of soil. The pull on the traces lifts the front just enough to provide easy traction. At the packing house, the beets are washed on the trucks with a strong spray from a hose. The bunches of six are then placed in a form which Mr. Starkey has devised, laying the bunches with butts alternating each way. A printed parchment paper wrap is used and the dozen or fifteen bunches are tied securely, are again rinsed and are ready for market.

Careful choice of seed and the discarding of poor specimens make possible a fine pack that is readily recognized on the market for its merit.

* * *

Two-Row Planting of Potatoes

Two-row planting of potatoes attracted much attention at the Field Day of the Empire State Potato Club at Fillmore, August 9th. There were demonstrations of a planter which places the two rows 12 inches apart and permits a wider interval between the pairs of rows.

The system is accompanied by the use of a two-row digger and sprayers especially set up for the purpose. Among the advantages claimed are greater efficiency in planting, culture and digging, control of size of tubers, reduction of sunburn and frost injury, avoidance of root pruning in cultivation and some saving in the amount of fertilizer required per bushel of seed planted. The method is being received with great favor, but growers realize that there are some details which will still have to be worked out.

New 1935 VALUES! BATTERY-OPERATED PHILCO

A Musical Instrument of Quality

Here they are—the superb new PHILCOS that enable you to enjoy true PHILCO radio reception even though your home is not wired for electricity! Power, tone and efficiency that rival all-electric sets—at astoundingly low prices! See and hear them today. Enjoy radio at its best—with a PHILCO!

LATEST FEATURES

The two models shown at the left are unexcelled for standard American broadcasts. Tone Control, Permanent Field Dynamic Speaker, special PHILCO High-Efficiency Tubes and new plug-in combination oversize B and C Battery. Available with Storage Battery or new long-life Dry A Battery. Beautiful cabinets with hand-rubbed finish!

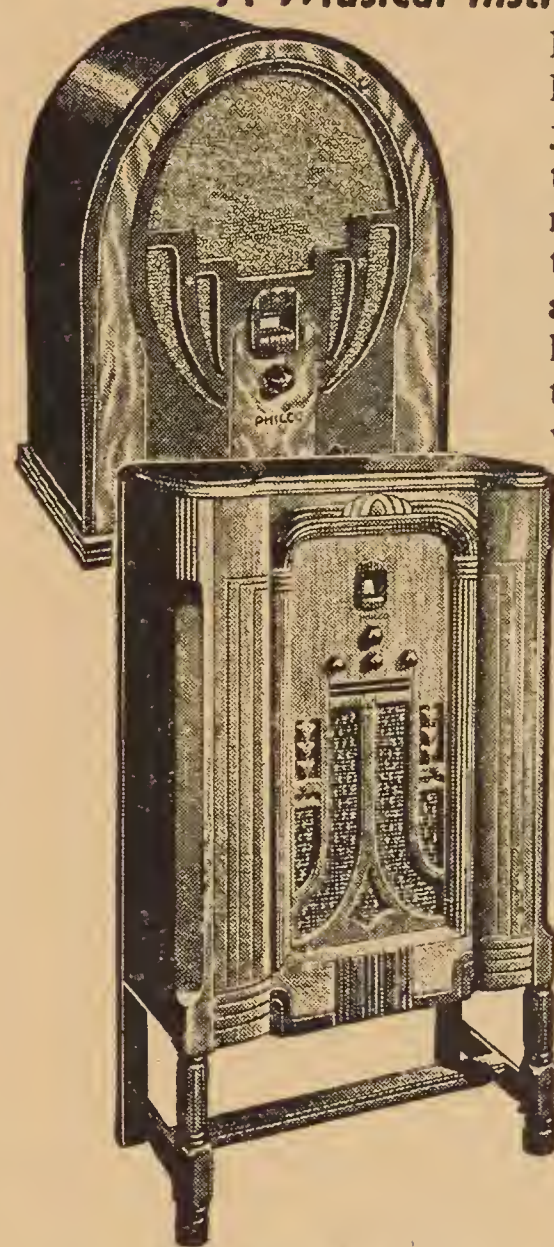
PHILCO 38
BABY GRAND

PHILCO 38
LOWBOY

\$49.95

\$65

COMPLETE WITH BATTERIES



Get EUROPE Direct!

The two new Battery-Operated PHILCOS shown at the right provide guaranteed reception of foreign stations PLUS the finest reproduction of American programs—including short-wave reception, even in the daytime, of distant American stations you could not hear at all on standard broadcast radios! Latest features—hand-rubbed cabinets!

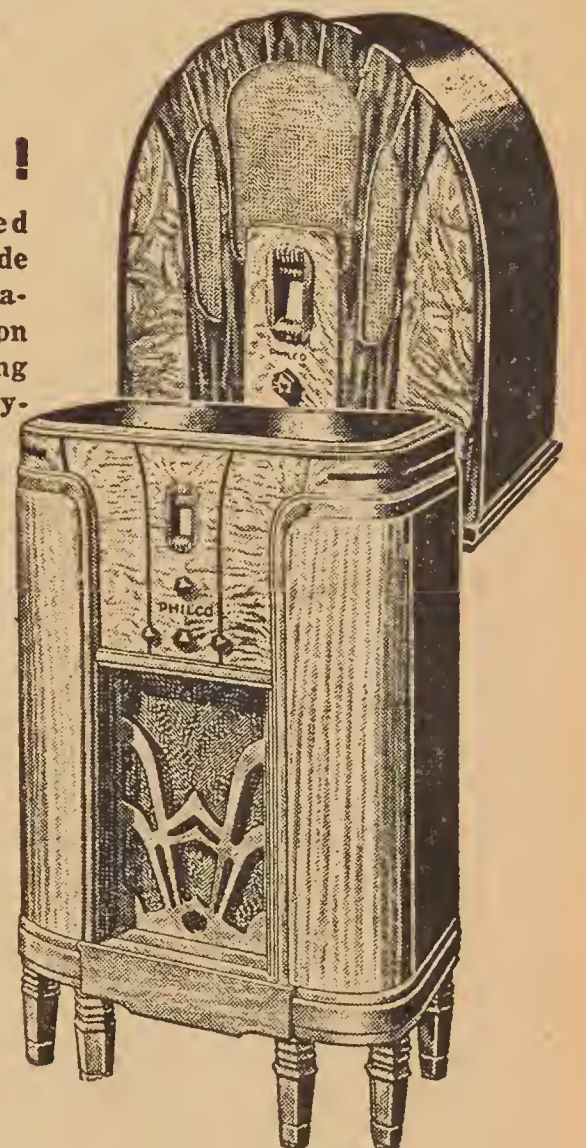
PHILCO 34
BABY GRAND

PHILCO 34
LOWBOY

\$75

\$95

COMPLETE WITH BATTERIES



A PHILCO FOR EVERY PURSE AND PURPOSE!

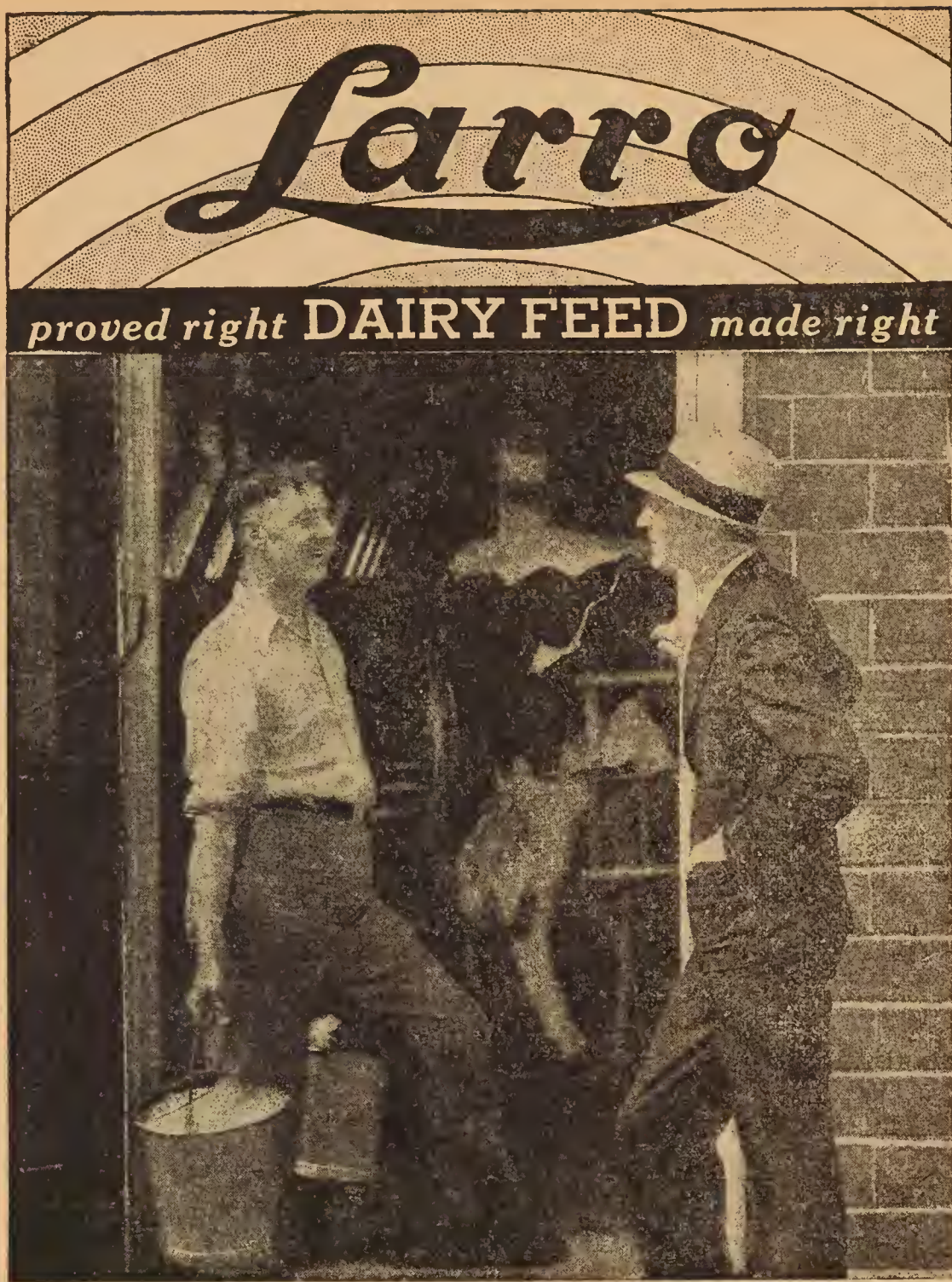
In addition to these superb Battery-Operated models, there are PHILCOS for use with 32-volt farm lighting plants, and a complete selection of all-electric PHILCOS. Also a variety of PHILCO Auto Radios—\$39.95 up.

EASY TERMS - Liberal Trade-In Allowance

See Your Local PHILCO Dealer or Write Your Nearest Distributor

AUTO ELECTRIC SERVICE CO.
1214 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.
BEAUCOIRE-MITCHELL, INC.
228 Broadway, Rochester, N. Y.
359 State St., Elmira, N. Y.
W. BERGMAN CO.
Oak & Eagle Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.
THE G. S. BLODGETT CO., INC.
190 Bank St., Burlington, Vt.
BROOME DISTRIBUTING CO., INC.
139 Water St., Binghamton, N. Y.
31 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
CRESSEY & ALLEN
123 Middle St., Portland, Me.
KELLER DISTRIBUTING CORP.
174 High St., Hartford, Conn.
336 Columbus Ave., Springfield, Mass.

MORY SALES CORP.
156 Brewery St., New Haven, Conn.
M. P. MYERS & CO., INC.
P. O. Box 40, Plattsburg, N. Y.
PHILCO DISTRIBUTORS
17 Lyman St., Providence, R. I.
PHILCO RADIO & TELEVISION CORP. OF N. Y.
254 Fourth Ave., New York City.
393 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
ROSKIN BROS., INC.
330 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.
27 W. Main St., Middletown, N. Y.
ROSKIN DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
1113 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
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829 Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.



I'll say they're making milk. Can't do anything else if you put 'em on Larro. I'm telling you it's a pleasure to work with cows in the shape mine are in. You feed dealers do a man a favor when you get him to switch to that kind of a ration.

Thanks, Mr. Martin. I wish you'd tell that to Joe Blanchard.

I did. Joe was over last night. He found out about me leading the cow testing association and wanted to know how it happened. So I gave him an earful.

Say, that's great! Do you think you convinced him?

I wouldn't be surprised. He's got to do something. Has cows off feed all the time, he says. Trouble is, all he can see is that difference in price between Larro and the cheap stuff he's using. He says he don't know why you can't sell Larro at the same price.

That's easy. I'll soon clear him up on that point. It's

because there's nothing but good, clean, wholesome stuff in Larro. No off-grade ingredients. No weed seeds, elevator dust, or "filler" of any kind. Nothing but the very best the market affords—and all carefully standardized so that you get the same quality in every bag. Uniform, see!

That's right. And if the feed's always good—like Larro is—your cows are healthier and you get uniform production. Why I've got cows ten to twelve years old that are giving more milk than they ever gave before—and here a while back I figured I'd soon have to sell 'em to the butcher.

Guess I better get over and tell that to Joe.

Wait till I get through milking, and I'll go with you. I want to show him that booklet the Larro folks sent me the other day—the A B C of Health, Production and Profit. There's things in there that Joe Blanchard will be glad to know.

We would like to send you a copy of this booklet, too. Drop us a line—and don't fail to have YOUR Larro dealer send you a supply of Larro Dairy Feed

The Larrowe Milling Company, Dept. H Detroit, Michigan

the better the feed . . . the bigger your profit

NORTHEASTERN SLANTS on NATIONAL NEWS

President's Talk

With his pleasant voice and winning personality, President Roosevelt again took the folks of America into his confidence Sunday evening, September 30th, in another Fireside Radio Talk. Chief points:

1. Proposed truce between labor and capital.

President says government has been setting up machinery to adjust industrial disputes which will be fair to both sides. Time now to stop fighting and give that machinery chance to show what it can do. Thousands of praising messages and editorials showed how well this excellent suggestion was received by both capital and labor. *Slant:* Hope it works. Nation is literally sick with strikes that do no one any good, particularly most of us who get caught in cross-fire.

2. Work for the unemployed.

President says some believe nation will always have millions of unemployed. Not so, he replies. NRA has put 4,000,000 unemployed to work. There will be employment for all those willing to work in a nation with resources that America has. *Slant:* President is right in his optimistic view, but too liberal government relief may produce a class of loafers who won't do a day's work even when they can get it.

3. Substantial recovery gains.

Comments on substantial gains made give all credit to NRA and AAA. *Slant:* Recovery is on way, but natural causes, farm credit work, banking and monetary reforms have helped much more than NRA or AAA.

4. Cleaned up investment field.

Government has discouraged stock gambling, sale of mortgages, and given more protection to amateur investor. *Slant:* Good work.

5. Saved the banks.

Banks had collapsed. Prompt government action has saved the banks and restored public confidence in them, resulting in safety for millions of depositors. Also saved many debtors and creditors with farm mortgages, home mortgages, loans to railroads and industry. *Slant:* A splendid statesmanship-like job. President has right to be proud of it.

NRA One Man Rule Ends

Most important was resignation, effective October 15th, of General Hugh S. Johnson, noisy, belligerent, honest, hardworking chief of NRA. Johnson's climb-down was followed immediately by complete reorganization of NRA machinery.

When New Deal took over, it secured passage of two most unusual far-reaching acts. First was National Recovery Act; second was Agricultural Adjustment Administration Act. These were to be chief tools in putting business and agriculture on their feet. General Johnson headed the NRA; Secretary Henry A. Wallace the AAA. Both tools were poor dull instruments. NRA is being made over. AA should be.

NRA spent frenzied months working

with business men to set up codes, which attempted to regulate hours per day and per week which labor should work, prices that should be paid for that labor, commodity prices, amount of commodities which could be produced, time when both business men and all the rest of us should get up in the morning and go to bed at night—almost complete regimentation in fact. So vast was the task that it has never been completed, and even before it was set to go there rose complaints which in recent weeks have swelled into a tidal wave, threatening to swamp not only the NRA but the whole New Deal. Many of these complaints came from small business men, dozens of whom had to close their shops or factories because they could not meet code conditions. Farmers became more and more dissatisfied with operations of NRA, declaring industrial prices were increasing faster than farm prices. Although whole administration labor policy has been pro-labor, labor itself turned on General Johnson, especially during recent textile strike when he had courage to condemn labor unions for not living up to their code agreements. Result: Administration saw handwriting on wall and reorganized. Johnson, the dictator, climbed down; Donald Richberg, former Chief Counsel for NRA, climbed up closest to President as industrial advisor.

Reorganized NRA will be governed by three boards: legislative, Industrial Policy Committee, headed by Richberg, with all policies having approval of President, who will take much more active part in direction of NRA than he has in the past; administrative, National Industrial Board, which will be charged with actual day to day executive and administrative work; and judicial, which will act on complaints of code violations and industrial disputes, except those affecting labor.

A much milder middle-of-the-road course will be followed by the new NRA. Small business will get a better *New Deal*. NRA price fixing will be out in new set-up, although some attention will continue to be given through publicity and other open price practices to control of unfair price practices. *Slant:* Government and NRA officials have learned what they should have known at first—that ramifications and complexities of American business are too great to be controlled in detail from any central point. No set of men, however wise, in a nation as large as these United States can lay down blanket rules that will work and be fair to all business. *But business does need some control and coordination*, and maybe new NRA will fill the bin. In any case, the National Recovery Act expires next June. There will be more modifications and changes made in the law at coming session of Congress. Meantime, watch closely to see where it goes from here *and that it does not go too far*.

War Clouds or Just Fog?

With all the world arming as fast as it can, League of Nations has reluctantly abandoned idea for general disarmament. *Nobody dares to disarm*. Chief reason lies in French fear of Germany, a fear with some basis. Senate committee investigating munitions indus-

try showed that from 1930 to 1933 United Aircraft and Transport Corporation's business in Germany totaled \$59,000. In 1933 it jumped to \$272,000, and in first eight months of this year to \$1,445,000. Most of this money was spent for unmounted Pratt and Whitney airplane engines. French claim that Germans have a trained regular army of 1,000,000 men, a minimum reserve army of another million, with the whole country so organized that it can quickly mobilize all of Germany's manhood.

League of Nations still believes much can be done in way of supervising, controlling, and eventually restricting armaments. One way is to have international system of inspection of national budgets to keep watch on armaments. There are budget specialists who can detect arms expenditures under any budget camouflage.

Another direction in which disarmament conference can work is to initiate legislation for control of both state and private arms manufacture.

Slant: With all the world still plunged in economic disaster because of the great war, it seems incredible that nations can be rushing toward another conflict. Where is the boasted wisdom of this modern civilization? Americans should work toward Frank Gannett's suggestion for a Secretary of Peace in the President's Cabinet. Remember what Sherman said about war? He was right. Who's pushing this was idea anyway? Find them and hang them!

Housing Act— New Houses for Old

Want to improve your home? Here's how. Any property owner with a regular income may borrow from \$100 to \$2,000 on notes from one to three years, for renovating or rebuilding residences or business property. Money is advanced by banks and secured in part by government. This is some better than can usually be obtained from private loan corporations. No co-signers or endorsers are required, except husband or wife if borrower is married. Federal Housing Administrator Moffett says that this home renovation program, now in operation some seven weeks, is going well. Over \$2,000,000 has been loaned on 4,412 loans.

To Whom to apply. If interested take the matter up with any bank, building and loan corporation, or finance company approved by Federal Housing Administration. Write first to Federal Housing Administration and ask for free booklet entitled, "How Owners of homes and business property can secure benefit of National Housing Act."

Object of Act. To set wheels of building trades in motion. **Slant:** It is good to improve your home, but well to remember that all borrowed money must be paid back. **Uncle Sam is no Santa Claus.**

New Houses for Old. Mr. Moffett expects 3,000,000 new homes to be built in near future with funds released by his department. Federal Housing Act will permit government to insure in full mortgages covering 80% of the value of any property, provide for refunding of short-term for long-term mortgages, and make possible establishment of national mortgage associations to lend up to ten times their maximum capital of \$5,000,000.

Homes we live in today, according to one economist, will be as out-of-date ten years from now as last year's birds nests. Air-conditioning, with uniform temperature summer and winter, radio heating, indirect lighting, and a dozen other pending changes are going to revolutionize home building. Real estate will be higher, but there will be a heavy depreciation in buildings already constructed due to radical changes, new inventions, and customer demands.

A million new small homes will be built during next few years along new and improved lines. Real estate taxes will be reduced and will be based upon income from property. Construction costs will increase because of higher wages, higher commodity prices, and more demands of homeowners. **Slant:** If this is so, these changes will be good in general but tough on fellow who owns perfectly good old house. Why discard old houses, with resulting loss, if they are still comfortable?

Labor Questions the Candidates

American Federation of Labor has sent a questionnaire to every Congressman running for office, demanding his views on extension of labor provisions of NRA, on old age pensions, unemployment insurance, work security and health protection, outlawing of company unions, and on a large public works program. Failure to reply will be taken as an indication that a candidate is against the proposed legislation. Information so secured will be turned over to 108 national and international unions and all State and city branches and local unions. **Slant:** Labor unions have followed this plan of determining views of candidates on labor policies for years. It is of special interest now in view of government's support of labor unions and of recent tremendous growth of these organizations. Natural questions: Are labor unions to run country? Will such rule be good for rest of us? Where will farmers get off without equally strong organizations?

St. Lawrence to Light Northeast?

New York State Power Authority, headed by Frank P. Walsh, has just visited the Tennessee Valley project, where government is now developing cheap power and light facilities from the Tennessee River for thousands of homes and industries in Dixieland. In a telegram on August 18, President Roosevelt said: "Recent events have served only to confirm my interest in and hopes for development of deep navigation between the Great Lakes and Atlantic Ocean. I am strongly for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway which, in addition to providing the United States with a great international highway for shipping, will give a fourth yardstick in the power development projects already started by the government on the Colorado and Columbia rivers and in the Tennessee Valley."

Slant:—The old dream of making St. Lawrence navigable for sea-going vessels and of harnessing the historic river to light and power thousands of farms and dozens of northeastern cities, may come true. Hope it does not saddle posterity with more debt than it is worth.

Frazier-Lemke Act

Frazier-Lemke Act (see Northeastern Slants Sept. 15th issue) was declared unconstitutional in Federal Court at Baltimore on September 19th. This Act permits a farmer to go bankrupt and to stay on his farm for five years, on the assumption he can pay off his indebtedness in that time. Under Act a farmer can repurchase his property on good terms at a low rate of interest. Federal Judge Chestnut said Act constitutes confiscation of property and is therefore unconstitutional.

The "Doubting Thomas"

When it comes to Dairy Feed there are a good many people of the "Doubting Thomas kind." They have been promised so much and experienced so little of what was promised, that I don't blame feeders who won't believe what is claimed.

I didn't blame the "Doubting Thomas" who didn't believe us when we first offered Creamatine as the feed that was increasing the butterfat average of dairy herds. I didn't blame him, because even my associates, my salesmen, my friends—everybody who should believe me, said, "It never has been done, I don't believe it now." But when

Creamatine
REGISTERED

has furnished the proof to the "Doubting Thomas" in his own herd by raising the butterfat several points, and when he says, "I don't believe Creamatine can hold such gains," I have to smile even more broadly.

Yes, Creamatine continues to hold the butterfat gains the herd makes. There can be no question about it. But I wonder how many such doubters there are and why they persist in stopping progress—particularly their own.

My sincere advice is that **YOU** give Creamatine a good trial. If you have any doubts, they will disappear as your milk check grows bigger.

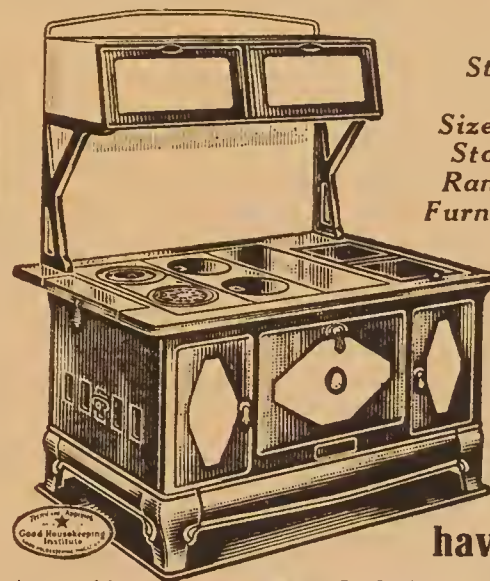
If any of my readers still doubt what Creamatine is doing for others, I wish they would write me.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.
WAVERLY, N. Y.

Remember — Used Parts For Auto —
Trucks, Tractors. We sell Cheap. Write, Wire.
ELMWOOD AUTO WRECKING CO., Galesburg, Ill.

TRAPPERS—Buy my recipe and sent to trap foxes. They are sure and guaranteed. Information, FRED COUTURE, South Durham, Quebec, Canada.



200
Styles
and
Sizes of
Stoves,
Ranges,
Furnaces



850,000 Customers

have proved the economy of

FACTORY PRICES!

Approved by
Good Housekeeping
Institute.

Mail coupon now—get this exciting, colorful Free catalog, sparkling with over 175 illustrations—200 styles and sizes—174 Ranges, 12 Different Heaters, 22 Furnaces—the finest Catalog Kalamazoo ever printed. You'll see more bargains than in 20 Big Stores. Quality is the same that over 850,000 satisfied customers have trusted for 34 years.

What This Great Catalog Offers

1. Combination Gas, Coal and Wood Ranges; Coal and Wood Ranges; Circulating Heaters; Furnaces—all both pipe and one-register type—all at FACTORY PRICES.
2. Cash or Easy Terms—Year to Pay—A New Money Saving Payment Plan.
3. 30 Days FREE Trial—360 Days Approval Test.
4. 24 Hour Shipment—Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
5. \$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee of Satisfaction.
6. 5 Year Parts Guarantee.
7. FREE Furnace Plans—FREE Service.

Read about the marvelous "Oven that Floats in Flame"—and other new features. Everybody will be talking about this FREE Catalog—clip coupon now.

Porcelain Enamel Heaters—both Walnut and Black. Also Wood-burning stoves. Make a double saving by ordering your furnace at the factory price. Install it yourself. Thousands do. It's easy. FREE plans.

Buy Your Stoves Direct From the Men Who Make Them

You don't have to pay more than the Factory Price. Come straight to the Factory. Mail coupon now.

THE KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.
801 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Warehouses: Utica, N.Y.; Akron, Ohio

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KALAMAZOO STOVE Co., Mfrs.
801 Rochester Avenue,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE Catalog.

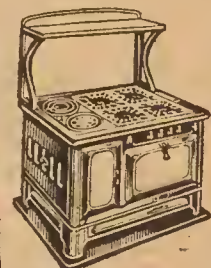
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Combination Gas, Coal and Wood Ranges ☐ Furnaces ☐

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(Please Print Name Plainly)

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Porcelain Enamel Combination Gas, Coal and Wood Ranges



Porcelain Enamel Circulating Heaters



FREE furnace plans



"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"
Trade Mark Registered

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Announcement!

THESE are changing times. As never before, the man who cannot quickly adjust himself to change is out of luck. Drought, rising prices, and economic conditions are creating a demand for surplus stock never before equalled. Northeast markets are coming to life. Farm income is increasing with livelier markets. Northeastern agriculture is definitely on the up-turn. Are you taking advantage of these new conditions?

American Agriculturist is immediately contributing its services to help farmers to protect their own Northeast markets. Beginning this issue, we will feature two pages with the heading "Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers." Farmer-subscribers have the exclusive use of these pages.

The best way to protect your Northeast markets is to use them. Space in these pages is at farmers' prices. If you are a farmer raising livestock and produce principally on your own farm, you are eligible to use these pages. Your advertisement in American Agriculturist will put you in contact with your own great farm market.

Advertisements of producers will be rotated on a three months basis. Space is limited to either one inch or two inch spaces. Applications for next three months period beginning January 1st are now being received. Send your advertisement to American Agriculturist, Advertising Department, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

What Do You Say?

B. H. Decker, manager of the Shawangunk Valley Stock Farm, at Wallkill, New York, says:

"Sales of cattle during the past year have been very satisfactory and I attribute it to 'no miracle' but to a constructive breeding program.

"We have maintained our breeding, testing and culling program, which seems to me most necessary under the low prices which have prevailed during the past few years. We have by the above plan increased our production year after year so that our herd average has been right around 500 lbs. of fat to a new high last year of 14,976 lbs. of milk, 534 lbs. of fat from 32 head, which included over 50% of heifers, at an average grain cost of 25.2c per 100 lbs. of milk."

* * *

Under the above title we plan to publish in this column each issue the best answers to a question of general interest to livestock breeders. In this way we expect to gain a consensus of experience that will be both valuable and interesting. Please make your answers brief and to the point.

Question for next time: *In buying dairy cattle, which do you consider more important—Heart Girth or Dairy Wedge?*

Waiting List

As we go to press we have eight livestock advertisers on the "waiting list" for these pages. They will be the first eight to be given space in the next three-month period beginning Jan. 1st. All applications received from now on will be given space according to the order in which they are received.

This is the first time, as far as we know, that a farm paper has had a waiting list for livestock breeders and farmer advertisers. The sooner you send your application the better chance you have to use these pages.

Mapledale Stock Farm

TEN HIGH PRODUCING HOLSTEIN COWS.
Young, Registered and Tested. Some Fresh. Others Nearby. Pontiac Korndyke Breeding. Some 12,000 lbs. cows. Prices on Request.
WILLIAM C. HUBBARD
Oswego, R. D. 7, New York

HALL FARM

Quality Fruits
and
Holstein Cattle
W. J. HALL & SON
Lockport, R. D. 1, New York

Lamaga Stock Farm

FOR SALE—Cows with C.T.A. Records.
Calves either sex. Sired by
Sir Walker Inka Homestead 14th 645112
KARL HARTSHORN & SON
Lebanon, New York.

Glenview Farm

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN CALVES
and 4 Young Purebred Holstein Cows.
Also 50 White Leghorn Pullets.
JOHN G. CULBERTSON
Dansville, R.D. 2, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Helen-Mary Farm

Pure Bred Holsteins

H. W. & H. K. FLEISCHMAN
EAST AURORA R. F. D. 3 N. Y.

Yearling Holstein Bulls

FOR SALE
Accredited and blood tested. From proven sires with 4 half sisters making 30,000-36,000 milk. Dams have 400-700 lb. fat Dairy Herd Improvement records.
KUTSCHBACH & SON
Sherburne, New York

River Meadow Farms

Pure Bred Holsteins
1ST PRIZE HERD N. Y. STATE FAIR, 1934.
Bloodtested and Accredited. 10 Foundation Females.
Excellent Bull Ready for Service. Lowest Prices.
McLaury Bros., Portlandville, N. Y.

Heinaman's Dairy Farm

HOLSTEIN -FRIESIAN
Registered and Certified Cattle.
Aged and Young Stock for sale.
R. 4, Bath,
Edward Heinaman, New York.

Hillview Stock Farm

Purebred Holstein Cattle
Accredited Herd — Established 1877
Proven Sire. King Ormsby Ideal 15th
CARL V. CLARKE ANDOVER, N. Y.

Clove Valley Stock Farm

herd contains over fifty grand daughters of Donsegis and King Posch Ormsby of Winterthur. The 12 nearest dams of the herd sire average 25,359 lbs. milk and 964 lbs. fat, 3.8%. Accredited 8 years.
Gordon Andrews LaGrangeville, New York.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY FARM

Holstein-Friesian
Approved-Accredited

One of the few herds in U. S. officially APPROVED as free from Bang's disease. The herd average for the past year was 11,845 lb. testing 396.3 lb. butterfat. D.H.I.A. tested—milking twice a day. Herd consists of first calf heifers.
TWO YEARLING BULLS ATTRACTIVELY PRICED.
STEPHEN W. BLODGETT
Fishkill New York

State Champion's Son

Out of Lady Parthena Mercedes Jewel 1227740, with 765 lbs. fat in 305 days a junior four-year-old (state record) finishing year with 874.6 lbs. fat.
Sire, GOVERNOR MERCEDES 586228, our son of Governor Fobes from a dam with almost 900 lbs. fat.
Evenly marked, good individual. Priced to Sell.

Shawangunk Valley Stock Farm

B. H. DECKER, Manager,
Wallkill, New York.

KETCH BROS. FARM Holstein Friesian Cattle

Registered and T. B. Tested
Cows and Bull Calves for sale.
WILLIAM AND BURTON KETCH,
Cohocton, New York.

HOLSTEINS

Registered - Accredited - Bloodtested
RECORDS KEPT FOR LAST 12 YEARS.
For last five years cows averaged nearly 14,000 lbs. of milk and over 450 lbs. of butterfat.
JAMES M. YOUNG
R 2 :: ANGELICA, N. Y.

Pine Tree Stock Farm

Holstein-Friesian and Guernsey Cattle
E. J. TURNER, Owner
Baldwinsville New York
GLENN ROOT - Manager

HOLSTEIN BULL

Ready for heavy service, born June 6, '33. Sired by Sir Paul Colantha Posch, Dam's record in 365 days. Butter 996.38 lbs., Milk 24359.20 lbs. Dam of Bull produced in 276 days 521.28 lb. butter with a 4.2% average test. Tuberculin and Bloodtested.
First check of \$125 takes him.
HARRY W. PETZOLD, Newark Valley, N. Y.

CALKIN'S HOMESTEAD FARM

Purebred Holstein-Friesian
Registered and T.B. tested.
Bull calves out of record dams.
ALSO COWS FOR SALE.
I. J. CALKINS, Avoca, New York.

SPRINGBROOK FARM

Registered Holstein Heifer Calves
2 to 10 months. Sire's dam 2 year records each above 20,000 lbs. milk, 950 lbs. butter.
Write for description and prices.
PAUL D. FISH, EAST FREETOWN, New York

Six 6-Months Old Purebred Holstein Heifer Calves

FOR SALE
\$100 Takes Them
C. J. POST
Hobart, R. D. 1, New York.

WESTSIDE STOCK FARM

SONS OF ONE OF THE LEADING SONS OF ORMSBY SENSATION 45TH FOR SALE.
Also other farm produce such as cabbage, hay and straw.
John N. Howard & Son
Sherburne, New York

HOLSTEIN COWS FOR SALE

Due to fire I am offering entire herd 25 accredited purebred Holsteins, fall and spring freshening blood lines. Tidy Abbelknk Prince, and King Ormsby Ideal.
EARL CLARK
North Norwich, New York

Shelter Valley Farm

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Member Onondaga County D.H.I.A.
R. M. & J. H. STONE,
Marcellus, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

at LEE'S PILLAR POINT STOCK FARM
Registered and high-grade, accredited and blood-tested Holsteins.
2 to 7 yrs. old, to freshen in spring.
M. R. LEE & SONS Dexter, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD FARM

Purebred Holsteins
Robert C. Church
Baldwinsville, New York

Single Maple Stock Farm

PUREBRED HOLSTEINS ACCREDITED.
MAN O'WAR — HERD SIRE.
Bull Calf now for sale out of Single Maple Rose Ormsby. Winner of butterfat content, Allegany County Fair.
L. H. JAMISON, Fillmore, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

— FOR SALE —
Sons and daughters from high producing dams. Herd sire Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman H.B. No. 638469.
WRITE FOR FARMERS PRICES.
ROY E. RATHBURN, CINCINNATUS, New York

Holsteins

—Accredited, 140 head. Males and females, all ages, for sale. Sons of our 20,000 lb. grandson of K.P.O.P. or our son of Tritonia Pietertje Ormsby Lad, and females bred to these sires. Also hay and straw for sale.
E. P. SMITH
Sherburne, New York

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

It will be well worth your while to watch this space.

KINGSFORD FARMS

W. J. Hall OSWEGO, N. Y.

Maple Lane Stock Farm

Dams average D.H.I. association 4530 fat, 12,000 milk. Seven registered Holstein calves from 6 to 10 months old.
George E. McGeoch
Cambridge, New York

12 HEAD FOR SALE

Cows sired by Grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad. Sires dam has 753 lbs. Butter, 17500 lbs. milk as two year old. Accredited Herd.
W. S. TOZIER & SON
Johnsonburg, New York

Guernsey Cattle

Bulls and Heifer Calves For Sale
From Record Stock
R. C. OSTRANDER
Knowlesville, New York

MEADOW SPRINGS FARM

Pure Bred May Rose Guernseys, accredited herd. Offering a few cows, bred heifers, yearlings, and bull calves. Sired by Sons of Ithen Daisy's May King of Langwater (17349) and Langwater Holliston of Rockingham (67366). A few ears of alfalfa, clover, timothy hay and straw.
Howard Slayton Port Byron, N.Y.

RESERVATION GUERNSEYS

Herd founded in 1900 with the purchase of Duchesse of Maple Row 11165. We invite the attention of progressive breeders who are looking for a herdsire or foundation animals to the merits of The Dutchess Family. Through 22 years of A.R. testing a number of class leaders and cup winners have been developed under normal herd conditions.
TABER & MIGNIN Castile, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Tarbell Farms Guernseys Will Increase Your Butterfat

We have for sale bulls from one month to serviceable age at Farmer prices, from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and negative to blood test.

TARBELL FARMS
Smithville Flats, New York

WYNDEMOOR
PURE BRED Guernseys
CAIRNS BROTHERS
South Kortright, N. Y.

Applecot Guernsey Farm

Registered Calves and Pure Blood Yearlings.
Production of herd 350 lbs. fat 1933.
Accredited herd No. 10182.

OSCAR BORDEN & SON,
Schaghticoke, R. D. 1, New York

GUERNSEYS
OVER TWENTY YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING
from some of the best blood lines in America.
Anything from baby calves to mature cows. Our producers are show cows; our show cows are producers. Visitors Welcome.

BERT TEFFT & SON
R. F. D. 2 GREENWICH, N. Y.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS JERSEY FARM
Country Club Rd., R. 1, Glens Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED JERSEYS
Herd State and Federal accredited. D.H.I.A. Records.
HAVE NEVER HAD A REACTOR.

CLAYTON THOMAS, GLENS FALLS, N. Y., R. 1

Crem O'Gold Farm PUREBRED JERSEYS

Head Sires, Springers and Young Calves, both sexes.

Roy L. Bielby & Son R 3 Rome, N. Y.

Jersey Bull

Registered 2 year old, son of Knight Oxford Champion and Vaginta Dairy Maid, D.H.I.A. record in dairy. 337 lbs. fat taken 4 months after freshening. ALSO CALVES.

CARL G. ROBERTSON
Greenwich, R. D. 5, N. Y.

Elmhearst Farm

Registered Jersey Calves, 6 Mo. Old

WM. McWHORTER Argyle, N. Y.

Spring Dale Farm PUREBRED JERSEYS

Attractive Prices. Write

HENRY S. NICHOLS, R. D., ARCADE, N. Y.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES
LETO BLOOD
Will sell a few cows freshening this fall, also yearling bull and bull calves.
SYLVANVIEW FARM
J. M. COCHRANE, BATH, N. Y.

ELMWOOD FARM

HOME OF GRAND CHAMPION AYRSHIRE COW.
NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1934.

BULL AND HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

J. HENRY STEWART, BATH, R. 2, New York

BUTTER BOWL FARM OFFERS FOR SALE

EIGHT PURE BRED

Accredited and Blood Tested COWS

from two years to eight years of age. Also 18 months' old bull sired by son of DALGIG SPECULATION. Will also contract some heifer calves.

L. B. COVERT, Mgr. SENNETT, N. Y.

Registered Ayrshire

Bull Calves from Dams with C. T. A. records up to 500 lbs. Fat. Sired by Alta Crest Golden Light, a prize winning Bull, with an outstanding pedigree. Send for Sales list.

PRICE REASONABLE.

Gould Dale Farm, South Kortright, New York

BROOK PINE FARM

Pure bred Ayrshire bull and heifer calves for sale.

Sired by a son of Man O'War.

C. C. GOULD, Hobart, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

Purebred, Accredited Herd, Blood tested and approved. Certificate No. 37.

Fresh cows and heifers always available. ✓

Bartlett Homestead Farm
C. H. BARTLETT Bath, New York

Sand Hill Farm

APPROVED AND ACCREDITED
AYRSHIRE HERD NO. 204530.

Herd Test Records complete for eight years.

PEDIGREED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS ✓

I. D. KARR Almond, N. Y.

Justamere Farm

Purebred Ayrshires ✓

Accredited Herd. Foundation Stock For Sale.

F. M. ALVORD
Friendship, New York

Village Farm Ayrshires

Oldest prize winning herd in the State.

Established 1869.

Well bred bulls for sale.

KENT & ELLERY BARNEY, Milford, N. Y.

Purebred Ayrshires

FOR SALE—One bull calf backed by 14,500 lb. dam and best blood lines. Also heifer calves and one yearling bull at farmers' prices.

F. S. HOLLOWELL
Penn Yan, New York.

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Young Stock produced on the Farm out of Prize Winner type ancestors. Prices are within reason.

BLACK CREEK FARM

WM. BREW & SONS,
Bergen, (Genesee County), New York

Briarcliff Aberdeen Angus

Fulfill all the requirements of a most discriminating Beef Market. Herds of Breeding cattle and Fat Steers annually annex the highest premiums offered at the Nation's Strongest Shows. Correspondence cheerfully answered as to management and care and sale offerings in foundation herds.

BRIARCLIFF FARMS, Inc.
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., New York.

T. B. TESTED COWS

FOR SALE—Choice T. B. Tested Dairy Cows. Fresh Cows and Springers. Pair Fancy Devon Oxen. No Stockyard Shipments.

W. R. PORTEUS
Portlandville, New York.

Cedar Brook Dairy

We are offering some exceptional animals from a herd with consistent high C.T.A. and herd test records. T.B. and Blood tested. Write us your needs. Watch this space for announcements.

R. Y. DeWOLFE, ONEIDA, New York

GANUNDIU FARM

TRAINED HUNTER HORSES
5 AND 6 YEARS OLD. GOOD JUMPERS.
HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

ARNOLD E. DAVIS
Livonia, New York

CHERRY AVE. STOCK FARM

Registered Percheron Horses

Stallions and Mares of Laet and Carnot Breeding. Ages from weanlings to 10 years old. Also work horses and matched teams.

HARMON B. GRAY LIMA, New York

Walnut Grove Farm

Colt sired by 2 year-old Guy James. Has been 2:11. Dam is Elath Stout by Elcanto. Marked 2:17 as a two year-old and 2:10 as a three year-old early in the season.

MILTON C. GILLIS
R1 :: GREENWICH, N. Y.

Ayridale Farm

PUREBRED DORSETS, HAMPSHIRE and SUFFOLK SHEEP

Clarence Bennett & Son
Valley Falls, No. 1, New York

PLEASANT RIDGE STOCK FARM

G. D. and B. S. Townsend, Owners

Right in line with the best bunch of rams, ewes offered. Rambouillets — Dorsets — Southdowns — Cheviots Shropshires and Suffolks. FARMERS' PRICES.

Interlaken, R. D., Seneca Co., N. Y.

For Sale . . .

100 Pure Bred

Hampshiredown

Ewes

FRED L. PORTER

Crown Point New York

Egg and Apple Farm

Better Built Pullets. Heavy Duty Males. Breeder—Balance Leghorns. Superior Egg Quality.

James E. Rice & Sons, Trumansburg, Box A, New York

QUALITY LEGHORNS AT REASONABLE PRICES

Write Us Your Wants

The Hobart Poultry Farm

Walter S. Rich

Hobart, Delaware County, N. Y.

IF YOU'RE A GOOD POULTRYMAN

match your own efforts by buying good stock. We are selling the best R.O.P. and New York State Certified cockerels we ever raised. Also booking orders for 1935 Certified chicks. 10,000 more chicks sold in 1934 than ever before and over 80% of them to old customers. Write for prices. Code No. 3565.

RICH POULTRY FARM

WALLACE H. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

Member N. Y. State Official Poultry Breeders.

PINNACLE FARM

Certified and Selected Seed Potatoes

4 PUREBRED JERSEY HEIFERS. FARMERS PRICES. Baled Straw.

H. J. EVANS, GEORGETOWN, NEW YORK

BRYNKIR FARM

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

For Sale — Choice, Certified Pioneer Smooth Rural Seed Potatoes. Excellent Free Storage Until Planting Time. Write for prices.

HUGH G. HUMPHREYS

New Hartford, New York

THE COYE TURKEY FARM

1400 fancy dressed milk fed turkeys raised in confinement. Prices right. Place orders early for holiday birds.

CLAYTON W. COYE, Proprietor, Smyrna, N. Y.

THYGESEN BROS. FARM Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Toms and Hen turkeys for breeding and market purposes.

THYGESEN BROS. COSSAYUNA, Box 11, N. Y.

FOR SALE COCKER SPANIELS DOGS AND PUPPIES.

Registered, quality stock.

Prices reasonable.

V. S. KENYON, Marcellus, N. Y.

DOGS FOR SALE—Farm raised puppies eligible to register. Smooth and wire haired fox terriers. Boston terriers, Scottish terriers, cocker spaniels, chow chows and English Shepherds.

Indian Trail Stock Farm

F. J. Champlin, R.D. 3, Jefferson, N. Y.

We Grow and Pack Quality Vegetables

HENRY G. MARQUART & SON
Orchard Park New York

BROKAW HOMESTEAD

6000 BUSHELS CHOICE APPLES
Mostly McIntosh and Sops.
CHOICE ALFALFA HAY
Car loads or truck lots.

MINOR C. BROKAW
Interlaken, R. 1., New York

SHEEP — PIGS — POTATOES — WOOL BATS —

KNAPP BROS.

West Falls, New York

For Sale

20 Tons Timothy Mixed and Clover Hay. Also 10 Tons Oat Straw. Several 100 Bu. Oats and Barley. Extra Good Seed. Farmers' Prices. Also Alfalfa Barley for Seed.

Frank Carter R. D. 1, MARATHON, N. Y.

Homestead Farms

Offer Good Quality

BALED HAY

Harrison J. Wilcox & Son Smyrna, New York.

Honey Hill Farm

QUALITY HONEY

EMIL W. GUTEKUNST

Colden, New York

Maple Knoll Farm

Strained **HONEY** Fine Quality Mixed

5 pound pails 75 cents

FRED DuBOIS

R. D.1, New Paltz, N. Y.

FOR SALE . . .

SMOOTH RURAL CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Also 12 Tons Excellent Hay, Baled, and 2 Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves, 10 months old, from outstanding dams and sires. FOR DETAILS WRITE

Dr. H. G. PADGET

Tully, New York

This milk advertisement by the State of New York is published by American Agriculturist free of charge in the interests of the dairy industry.

WE NEED YOUR HELP

New York State has established a precedent in mobilizing to increase the consumption of fluid milk . . . to bring it to the countless men, women, and (especially) children, who need it!

This State-wide movement to increase the consumption of fluid milk is unparalleled in history. Armies have been mobilized in times of war. But this is a peace-movement. We are mobilizing to bring the benefits of fluid milk to more people . . . to spread the healthful practice of drinking more milk . . . and, in doing so, to help the prosperity of the State.

Countless organizations in some way involved with the consumption of milk, either as health or welfare groups, transportation companies, or food-manufacturers, are doing their bit to put this campaign across with the greatest amount of success.

But full cooperation is needed . . . your cooperation is needed. Talk milk to your neighbors. Explain its benefits to them, as regards both their health and their wealth. For milk not only will supply their bodies with nearly all the food-elements they need, but will supply their pocketbooks with the food-dollars they need, too. Tell them to:

Drink more Milk: IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

THE STATE OF NEW YORK



Edison Storage Batteries for farm and home lighting plants. Replaces any type of lead battery now being used. Requires less care. Non-Acid, Odorless, Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional notarized guarantee, 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature. SEE JAY BATTERY CO., 83 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates, Dairy-League 7% preferred stock and G. L. F. stock. Write for prices, stating what you have to sell. GEO. H. PHELPS, 409 Main St., ONEIDA, N. Y.

For BIGGER, BETTER Yields
TRY GUNSON'S famous TESTED FARM and GARDEN SEEDS
SALESMEN WANTED
For Unassigned Territory
L. P. GUNSON & CO. SEEDSMAN SINCE 1888
31 AMBROSE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE STOVER HAMMER MILL

Cuts Feeding Cost 35% By Avoiding Waste and Converting Roughage and Stalks Into More Meat, Milk and Eggs

To make a profit from live stock during this year of short crops and high grain prices, you must feed 3 cattle on what you formerly used for 2. Every pound of home-grown feed should be made to deliver its full fattening value. The best way to do this is to mix and grind grains, roughage and stalks with a Stover Hammer Mill.

Grinds for 1/3 less than custom mills. Saves its cost the first year, feeding 15 cattle. Earns you money grinding for neighbors.

That tell how, when and why to grind feed. Contain 101 feeding formulas and hints for balancing rations.

SEND POST CARD FOR FREE BOOKS

STOVER MFG. & ENGINE CO., Freeport, Ill., Dept. AT-10

Sass and Applesass

Freight Rates on Superphosphate

After reading your editorial relative to freight rates on superphosphate, I am prompted to express our sentiments as dealers servicing farmers.

We feel that a great injustice is being done the New York State farmer and assure you that we will create as much agitation against this higher rate as is possible.—D. S. B.

* * *

Higher Freight Rates — Less Revenue

I have read the article "Farmers will not always pay the freight" in your Northeastern Slants on the Farm News. You are right that it is "hard to be sympathetic"; it is impossible, toward non-progressive railroad leadership. The railroads are figuring from the wrong end. There is a certain railroad, a small system, whose president gets \$62,000 a year and a score of vice-presidents, general managers, superintendents, and various assistants to officials, who get goodness knows how much salary. If these various officials would take a reasonable cut in their high salaries this money could be saved and many employees that have been laid off could be put back to work; many offices that have been closed could be opened, giving employment to many men who would spend money for the farmer's products as well as other things from the "baker and candlestick maker."

Thus money would be put into circulation. This would not cost the stockholders one penny as they are already paying the money for the large salaries. Asking for an increase in freight rates at this time is preposterous. The regrettable thing about it is that there is nothing that can be done about it. Our politicians will do nothing, that is sure, and we are not of "one mind" enough to change the politicians, so there is nothing left but to "grin and bear" what is handed us. Without doubt the increase in rates will be granted the railroads.—M. B. Y.

* * *

The Catskill Turnpike

May I comment on the pleasure I obtained from reading your article about the trip along the Catskill Turnpike? One geographical feature which you did not mention is the road which winds along the top of an esker for a number of miles between Richmond and Center Lisle. This esker is at times thirty or forty feet above the level of the valley on each side of it. I know that many other folks are aware of its presence, and I presume that you are, too.—M. R.

EDITOR'S NOTE—An esker is a narrow ridge built up by a stream of water flowing underneath a glacier. Geologists tell us that all this area was, thousands of years ago, covered by ice. When the ice melted, streams were formed which, of course, ran under the ice, depositing in their beds the gravel picked up by the glacier. When the glacier finally receded, what was once the bed of a glacial river was left as a high narrow ridge, later called an esker.

* * *

Who Owns America?

This is in answer to your question "Is America owned by the people who live in it?"

As the commander of the troops in the Twin Cities strike said, you cannot dispose of a man on strike against \$12.00 per week by calling him a Communist. To advocate deportation of every protester of that kind is a stupid and vicious thing.

"To secure for every man the full product of his toil, is a fit concern of any government." Do you recognize that quotation? Or this:

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

Remember one thing: It is the conservatives who have ruined this country; the radicals had nothing to do with it.—R. P.

EDITOR'S NOTE—There are few questions that do not have two sides. However, the laboring man will not improve his position by listening to radicals who are seizing upon this time to strengthen their position. If we are wrong, we would be glad to have our readers tell us so. If you think we are right, your letter will be appreciated just as much.

* * *

A Home for a Boy

I had a letter from Willard yesterday saying he liked his home and that "he treats me like a man and is not a slave driver." I want to thank you for all your wonderful kindness and the trouble you took in mailing the 23 replies. I can never repay your kindness.—Mrs. L. G.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This letter refers to a recent request on this page for farm home for a boy. We are glad that the boy found a home. Of course it is impossible for us to give personal service like this regularly, but once in a while we break our rule when it seems that we have an especially worthy cause.

* * *

To Discourage Fraud

Your reward check received, for which I thank you. I appreciate your interest in the punishment of fraud. I hope I will not have a chance for another reward. Money comes hard and I think it will do us a lot of good.

—A. L. N.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Read the Service Bureau page in the September 29 issue, for the story about the reward check.

* * *

When Is It Dry?

I was very glad to discover by studying your map in the last Agriculturist that we have entirely escaped even the secondary drought in New York State.

Here in Chautauqua County since the snow went off in April, we had three showers up to September. If we poured all the water that has fallen in one hole it wouldn't make a fair sized puddle.

We were obliged to water our gardens in order to get the seed to sprout. On this farm last year we cut 115 tons of hay. This year we got 38. Second crops of clover were too short to cut and alfalfa nearly as bad. Our farm is in the valley, so we haven't suffered as much as most. There hasn't been any pasture since the first of June. Farmers hereabouts have sold to New York buyers all or nearly all their fresh cows because there is no feed for them this winter.

Well, maybe we haven't had even a secondary drought, but I wish to goodness someone of you guys would come out here and tell us what the heck we have got.—H. F. W.

P. S.—Where'd you get that fool map, anyway?

EDITOR'S NOTE—We did not mean to give a wrong impression in our recent article about the drought, and should have mentioned that there are two or three sections in the East which have been hard hit. In general, however, our statements are correct, and the Northeast is certainly much better off than the Middle West. Even in Chautauqua County crops were not a complete failure.

Do YOU Ask For **BUFFALO**



25% Protein
Guaranteed

when buying
Gluten from
your Dealer ?

IT is important to choose the standard gluten feed that is **RIGHT** for dairy feeding. **BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED** combines the qualities that count in actual milk production:

- (1) It has a high content of **CORN GLUTEN** and **CORN SOLUBLES** *
- (2) Its **CONSISTENCY** is not heavy, but of a bulk comparable to that of a good mixed dairy ration.

** Corn solubles are the important milk-producing part of gluten feed. They combine a high percentage of digestible protein (40 to 50%) with the organic phosphorous compounds which make this protein available for milk production.*

BUFFALO has been producing consistent milk yields for New York Milk Shed dairymen for 45 years. Whether you buy gluten feed as a separate ingredient for home mixing or as part of a ration your dealer mixes for you, specify **BUFFALO** and get the gluten that is **RIGHT** for dairy feeding.

feed

CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO.
New York Chicago

BUFFALO *the standard* **CORN GLUTEN FEED**

Made from AMERICAN CORN which is PURCHASED for CASH



IMPROVES *the Ration* CUTS *Feeding Costs*

IT DOESN'T often happen that one can improve the ration and at the same time reduce its cost, but cane molasses will do both. It will replace more expensive carbohydrate ingredients, and its palatability makes possible greater utilization of the feeds with which it is used.

Cane molasses of best quality is produced from the sugar cane in the manufacture of raw sugar (not the sugar refining process). It has a sweet taste, nut brown color, and contains more than 50% total sugars.

The largest feed manufacturers of the country, faced by the necessity of producing a better dairy feed to sell at a price within every dairyman's reach, have increased the percentage of the molasses in the feed. Some of the most popular dairy feeds now on the market have 12 to 14% molasses in them. It not only puts the feed within reach of the closest buyers but it also produces surprisingly better results.

Feed more cane molasses this winter for economy and good feeding practice: in the laying mash, 5 to 10 per cent; in the dairy grain ration, 10 to 12 per cent; or for cattle, feed it diluted with water and sprinkled on the roughage. Cane molasses is the only feed that will make this roughage more palatable, and at the same time, add to its feeding value.

Ask your local dealer for a price on cane molasses by barrel, ton, or carload.

MOLASSES PRODUCTS CORPORATION

New York

Distributors of

TOP-QUALITY CANE MOLASSES

A Northeasterner Discusses Milk Standardization

By ALLEN N. CRISSEY

ON the heels of New York State's action to permit the standardization of milk on the farm by the withdrawal of skim milk and the addition of cream, comes a statement from Dr. James E. Russell of the New Jersey State Board of Health. Under legislation passed in recent years the State Board has power to permit standardization. Dr. Russell has made a careful examination of the dairy laws and states that he can find nothing prohibiting standardization at the farm, regardless of the implication set forth in the state's definition of milk. Furthermore, Dr. Russell sees no reason why farmers should not standardize if they so desire, and that no objection will be made by his department so long as the method used does not increase the bacteria count.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Good for Dr. Russell.

More Fat Demanded

Holstein dairymen in Sussex County, N. J. are much aroused over the recent requirements of distributors that all "A" milk must test 4% or more, and at some stations a minimum requirement of 3.7% for "B" milk. Lester Price of Lafayette, County Agent Francis Morrow, Peter P. Van Nuys of the State Holstein Ass'n., and National Association Director Martin J. Sheridan have been actively opposing these provisions, both within and without the county. Representations have been made to the State Board of Health and to the State Milk Control Board. Hundreds of "yellow" cows are being imported weekly into this county which normally contains 30,000 head of black and whites. It is a fact that at this moment there is practically no sale for a Holstein at half her value. Representatives of the Holstein Association are visiting milk buyers asking them to pay a higher butterfat differential and advocate standardization among the farmers.

At a meeting of the State Council in Trenton, on Friday, Sept. 23rd, Peter Van Nuys supported a motion to require a 6c fat differential on "B" milk. After discussion the recommendation was turned over to the marketing committee of the Council for further consideration. The distributors are already paying a 6c differential from 3.5% up on all "A" milk upon order of the Milk Control Board.

Dairymen Dissatisfied

In Sussex County the feeling is intense. Some creameries are voluntarily offering high differentials on "A" milk. O'Dowd of Newton is paying 10c a point from 3.5% up. Orange Dairy of Sussex is paying 6c a point up to 4% and 10c a point above 4%. Becker is reported to expect to pay 6c up to 3.7% and 9c a point above. Sheffield and Borden are only paying a 6c differential as required by the Milk Board. The independents claim they are being forced to ask the farmers for 4% milk to meet the competition of Borden and Sheffield.

EDITOR'S NOTE—If dealers and consumers want more butterfat in milk let them pay living prices for it.

In South Jersey where a high fat differential on "A" milk has obtained for a longer time the situation is different. Philadelphia dealers are reported to have all the fat they want, and Guernsey and Jersey breeders are fearful that the differential is too high and report that some distributors have complained that the milk tests too high for commercial purposes.

Discussion of the subject of standardization with various dealers and health officers plainly reveals that this method of raising the test is being

"weighed in the balance," and if "found wanting" will be discouraged. In other words, they are watching to see whether the farmer will do it in a sanitary way and not increase the bacteria count, whether he will do it uniformly every day of the month or only when he has some calves to feed, etc. If our Holstein owners do not "make good" in these respects, I predict the authorities and milk dealers will turn "thumbs down" on the proposition entirely.

Do Officials Favor "Yellow Cows?"

In New England, Holstein folk are quietly girding themselves for action to overcome discrimination against Holstein milk in general and against officials who are responsible for such discrimination. Under the leadership of Chairman Vere S. Culver plans are being carefully laid for an extensive Holstein Milk Advertising Campaign. The milk committee has already selected the "trial city," and more will be heard of this later.

Boston distributors are still giving countless Holstein owners in four states trouble over the total solids requirement, and are using this as a whip to force the addition of "yellow cows." It is legal to standardize milk in New Hampshire. In Massachusetts it is legal to add cream to milk to increase its fat content. So now the dealers select all herds testing below 12% total solids and ask the owners to add "yellow cows." Some distributors refuse to permit a farmer to standardize his milk.

Many farmers, greatly increasing numbers of them, are asking why the State Department of Agriculture has done so little to remedy the situation. The so-called law requiring 4% for all "A" milk sold in Massachusetts is really not a law but a "regulation" of the State Department of Agriculture with the same force as laws made by the legislature. Legislators always seek advice from the Departments of Agriculture and Health before acting on milk legislation and would not enact detrimental legislation if these departments acted strongly in favor of the interests of the majority dairymen of the state. In so doing they would not necessarily discriminate against the minority. The farmers have a right to know why milk requirements are set forth that are so high from the standpoint of fat and total solids required that the enforcing of them tears down the breeding efforts of a life-time.

Massachusetts Consumers Pay for Fat

On the other hand the Massachusetts Milk Control Board offers a ray of hope to Mr. Average Dairymen. They seem to be doing a good job so far. They are districting the State and seeking agreements to a three-price plan for retail prices scaled according to the fat test. Under this plan some price cutting dealers will receive a set back. The custom of "building up" the fat for competition purposes will be discouraged because the dealer will be required to charge a cent more when his test reaches 4%, and another extra cent if it goes above 4.4%.

Mr. Joseph Cort, Secretary of the Milk Board advises us that a Massachusetts farmer's milk cannot now be rejected by a dealer in Massachusetts without consent of the Milk Board—and they will not allow rejection without just cause. He further states that if a producer's milk is occasionally below 12% total solids (the State Standard) this will not be considered "just cause" for rejection.

You Can Buy DAIRY FEED 2 Ways



1.
SIMPLY ASK
the
PRICE
per
TON

Fat	• • • (maximum)	1
Fiber	• • •	
Digestible Protein	• • •	
OPEN FORMULA		
720 lbs.	-- Corn Gluten Feed	
240 "	-- Corn Distillers' Dri	
80 "	-- Coconut Oil Meal	
240 "	-- Wheat Bran	
	contain mill run	
480 "	-- Hominy Feed and	
200 "	-- Molasses - Cane	
20 "	-- Bone Meal - Stea	
	-- Salt	
2000 lbs.	-- Legume Dairy	
1522 "	-- Total Digestible	
COOPERATIVE G. L. F. N.		
BUFFALO, N. Y.		

2.
FIGURE
the Cost of
DIGESTIBLE
FEED

THE DIGESTIBILITY of the various ingredients used in ready-mixed dairy feeds ranges from 866 lbs. per ton to 1800 lbs. or more per ton. Even feeds that look alike and analyze practically the same may have different digestibility. On the average, 60 lbs. of digestible feed is required to produce 100 lbs. of 3.5 per cent milk. More than one-third of this requirement must come from the grain ration. If the grain ration is relatively low in digestibility, then it will take more grain to do the job in the long run. Therefore, price per ton is not the best measure of value in a dairy feed.

Many dairymen want to know the digestibility as well as the price per ton of the feed they buy. And that's the big advantage of G. L. F. Open Formula Dairy Feeds—The formula

and digestibility is listed on the tag attached to each bag. It's easy to figure the cost of digestible feed. And it's more and more evident that a feed is valuable in proportion to its digestible nutrient content.

The good dairy feed should contain in each ton approximately 1500 lbs. Total Digestible Nutrients. You'll find that feeds such as G.L.F. 18% Legume Dairy, 20% Exchange Dairy, and 24% Milkmaker contain above 1500 lbs. T.D.N. per ton. You will find that the formulas combine the most desirable ingredients in proportion to the available supply which makes them economical feeds. Ask your local G. L. F. Service Agency for prices and formulas on these and other G. L. F. Dairy Feeds.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.

Reviewing the Markets

MILK

Milk Control Board Prices

Minimum base prices to be paid producers for 100 lbs. of 3.5 per cent milk during September 1934 are:

Class	Price	Butterfat Differential
1	\$2.45*	.04
2A	1.40	.04
2B	1.40	.04
2C	1.40	.04
2D	1.035	.04
2E	.985	.04
3	Not available—sent on request.	
4A	.885	.025
4B	.88	.021

* For areas where class 1 price is \$2.30 per 100 lbs., see official orders.

Milk Board prices for Classes 1 to 2C

EGG We need quality: Will pay big prices for quality eggs. **MARKETING IN BUSINESS 107 YEARS.** **Reliable - Responsible - Respectable** HUNTER, WALTON & CO., 164 Chambers St., N. Y. Send Postal for Egg Pamphlet, Free.

325 Acres Equipt; 2 Houses

Near concrete hwy, hour's run to city; 150 acres smooth tillage, bal. pasture and woodland; spring water, 50 apple trees, other fruit; two good houses, 10 and 8 rooms, 2 milk houses and barns. Reduced price now \$5600, good terms; 20 cows, bull, horses, machinery, vehicles, hay, etc. included if settled soon.

L. D. Craine, STROUT AGENCY, Sherburne, N. Y.

Income Farm, 31 Cattle

Horses, hogs, turkeys, poultry, machinery, furniture, hay, corn, oats, potatoes, etc.; city markets, good 7-room house, 80 ft. cow barn; 200 acres, 80 level tillage, valuable wood, sugar bush, good water; catalog price \$4100 out to \$3900, good terms; picture pg 24 FREE catalog 1000 bargains.

STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

WANTED TO BUY by practical farmer, equipped dairy farm for 25th of October, located on good road with handy buildings in good repair. Ulster, Dutchess or Orange Counties preferred. No agents. Give description of properties and financial conditions in letter. Cash payment down \$500. Box 7, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Once used Tub Apple Bushel Baskets with Lids, 8c each, without lids 7c each. Can be shipped or picked up. Open Day and Night. M. SOLOMON & SONS, 232 West St., (Washington Market) New York.

HONEY

All kinds for family use, at producers prices. F. W. LESSER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

100 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES PRINTED post-paid 30c. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of American Agriculturist, Inc., published bi-weekly at 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for October 1, 1934. State of New York, County of Tompkins, ss. Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. R. Eastman, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The American Agriculturist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, American Agriculturist, Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.; Managing Editor, E. R. Eastman, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.; Business Manager, E. R. Eastman, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given.) American Agriculturist, Inc., 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y.; H. E. Babcock, Ithaca, N. Y.; E. R. Eastman, Ithaca, N. Y.; E. C. Weatherly, Ithaca, N. Y.; Elmer P. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.) E. R. Eastman, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1934. (My commission expires March 30, 1936). Adella M. Senecal, (Seal)

will remain as quoted until further notice. Prices for other classes for October will be figured at the end of the month.

The Dealer's Spread

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been gathering figures on milk markets all over the country. The dealers' gross operating margin on milk delivered in bottles, not figuring surplus milk sold at stores or milk provided for relief purposes, varied from 4.41 cents a quart to 8.34 cents a quart. At the same time retail prices of a bottle of milk varied from 9 to 15 cents a quart. Following is the table of prices in a number of cities scattered over the country.

	Dealers' buying prices for raw milk delivered f. o. b. City.	Retail price per quart bottled to family trade.	Gross margin to distributors on retail prices only.
	Per cwt. Dollars	Per qt. Cents	Cents
F—Chicago, Ill.	2.60	5.59	10 4.41
F—Boston, Mass.	2.98	6.41	11 4.59
S—Philadelphia, Pa.	2.72	5.85	11 5.15
Wilmington, Del.	2.60	5.59	11 5.41
S—Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.56	5.50	11 5.50
SF—Providence, R.I.	3.46	7.44	13 5.56
S—Dallas, Tex.	2.04	4.39	10 5.61
F—Fall River, Mass.	3.40	7.31	13 5.69
S—Salt Lake City, Utah	1.99	4.28	10 5.72
S—Portland, Ore.	1.95	4.19	10 5.81
S—New York, N. Y.	3.31	7.12	13 5.88
S—Albany, N. Y.	2.65	5.70	12 6.30
S—Hartford, Conn.	3.56	7.66	14 6.34
S—Buffalo, N. Y.	2.53	5.44	12 6.56
S—Cincinnati, Ohio	2.35	5.05	12 6.95
S—San Francisco, Cal.	2.20	4.73	12 7.27
Raleigh, N. C.	2.63	5.66	14 8.34

Note: The letter F indicates that the market is under federal control; the letter S that it is state-controlled; both S and F that both state and federal control was present. No letter indicates that neither state nor federal regulations are in force.

Boston Producers Get More

Producers in the Boston area will get 31 cents a hundred more for Class 1 milk testing 3.7, effective October 1st. Increased price was requested by the New England Milk Producers Association on the ground of increased feed and labor cost.

Good fall pastures in the Northeast have kept production unusually high for this season. The first killing frost is sure to cut production considerably. In the New York milk shed it has been necessary to divert an increasingly large amount of milk into manufactured products.

BUTTER

During the second half of September the butter market improved somewhat. Improvement was probably due in large part to announcement of coming government purchases of several million pounds of butter. On October 1st, bids for 1,000,000 pounds of butter were opened in Washington and bids for 5,000,000 pounds were opened on October 6th.

The latest indications are that the combined crops of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums will be 34 per cent less than last year and 46 per cent below the five-year average. This will certainly decrease milk flow when cows are taken off pasture. Receipts of butter have recently run considerably below the corresponding week a year ago.

It is estimated that on October 1 cold storage holdings of butter were about 125,000,000 pounds as compared with 175,400,000 last year.

EGGS

Receipts of eggs in New York City for the first three days of October were 52,540 cases, as compared with 59,068 for the first three days of the previous week and with 60,607 cases for the comparable three days a year ago. Reports from the principal cities indicate that receipts were running about 10 per cent lower than they did a year ago. During September prices, on the average, advanced about 3 cents a dozen.

While there are some indications that rising prices are discouraging consumption, this is not serious as yet. In fact the limited supply of fresh eggs is forcing many retailers to depend upon storage eggs for their requirements. A recent New York report reads: "Large fresh white eggs scarce and well cleaned up. White mediums are moving a little better. Pullets plentiful and accumulating." Moral—Ship the kind of eggs that are scarce. On October 4th the four largest cities had storage holdings of 2,714,539 cases compared with 3,317,312 cases on the same day last year, less by over 600,000 cases. Eggs are moving out of storage at a satisfactory rate although not quite as rapidly as some of the optimists had hoped for.

Receipts of eggs at New York ran 8% below last year in June, 13% less in July, 15% less in August but 2% more

in September. October receipts will probably run 5% above last year. This is not increased production but lower consumption in the west and midwest. If New York receipts for the rest of the year do not run over 5% above last year New York can use fewer eggs than last year and reduce storage holdings to a satisfactory point by January 1.

About the last of September, according to George Royce, director of the New York office of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, it took on the average 6.3 dozen of eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed, while last year it took only 5.7 dozen, or more this year by a little better than six eggs for 100 pounds of feed. To meet this situation poultrymen need to follow every possible practice to get a higher percentage of production.

New Jersey Egg Auctions

Flemington, October 2, 1934—Number of cases sold, 601. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 43½-45½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 35½-39c; N. J. Grade A 37½-43c; N. J. Grade A Med. 30-38c; Pullets 24¾-28¾c; Peewees 18½-25c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 36-38½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 30¼-33¼c; Pullets 26½-27c; Peewees 20-23c; Ducks 33½-35c.

Vineland, October 1, 1934—Number of cases sold, 567. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 39-40½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 30-35c; N. J. Grade A 38-39½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 31½-35½c; Producers Grade Extras 36-37½c; Producers Grade Med. 29-32c; Pullets 25-28¼c; Peewees 22-25½c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 36¼-39¼c; N. J. Grade A Med. 28-29¾c; Pullets 25¼-27¼c; Peewees 23½-24c.

Paterson, October 2, 1934—Number of cases sold, 106. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 40½-45c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 35½-37¼c; N. J. Grade A 39¼-43¾c; N. J. Grade A Med. 30¼-38¾c; Creams 36¼-43c; Creams, Med. 29-35c; Pullets 24-28c; Cracks 25c; Peewees 21-22c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Fcy. 34¾c; N. J. Grade A 34-36¾c; N. J. Grade A Med. 27c; Pullets 23½c.

Hightstown, September 27 and October 1, 1934—Number of cases sold, 138 (two sales). Quotations as of October 1. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 40-43½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 33½-35c; N. J. Grade A 39¼-40¼c; N. J. Grade A Med. 31½-33¾c; Pullets 24¼-28¼c; Peewees 22½-24½c; Producers Grade, tints 37-39¼c; ungraded med. to large 29½-35½c.

New York Egg Auction Prices

	Poughkeepsie	Albany	L. Island
N. Y. Fcy. Lge.	Oct. 2, 40 -44	Oct. 2, 37 -41	Oct. 3, 38 -42
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.	37 -46	36 -40	37 -40
Producer's Lge.		30 -33	
N. Y. Fcy. Med.		30 -33	
N. Y. Gr. A Med.	33½-39	32 -36	31 -38½
Producer's Med.	31 -39	32 -35½	31 -35
N. Y. Gr. A Pullet.	26 -29		
N. Y. Gr. A Peewee	23 -32	26 -27½	24 -26
Brown Gr. A Lge.	20 -23½	20 -23½	20 -22
Brown Gr. A Med.	35 -41		
Brown Pullet	30 -36		24 24½

New Jersey Live Poultry Auction

Flemington, October 3, 1934—Number of crates sold, 478. Fowls, colored 19-21¼c; leghorns 11½-14¾c; Broilers, rocks 19¼-24¼c; reds 19-21c; leghorns 18-21c; Chickens, rocks 21½-23¾c; reds 18-19¼c; leghorns 18-19¼c; Pullets, rocks 24-28c; leghorns 14¼-19c; Old Roosters 11c; Ducks 10½-14½c; Turkeys 25½c; Pigeons, per pair 20-23c; Squabs, per pair 40-43c; Guineas, per pair, 85c; Rabbits 9½-11c; Hogs 9¼-10c; Calves 5¼-7½c.

HAY

Hay prices have tended upward pretty steadily since the first of the year. New York State production is 12 per cent below last year and 25 per cent below the five-year average. Dairy men who are short are scratching their heads to determine whether to sell the cows or try to get through by purchasing some grain.

To add to their troubles, grass seed is going to be high. The supply of alfalfa is about 75 per cent of last year. Sweet clover seed is the shortest crop in five years and the same is true of most other hay crop seeds.

Quotations in New York City have been running \$22 to \$24 for No. 2 timothy. No. 3 is quoted \$20 to \$23; shipping \$18 to \$20; clover mixed \$19 to \$22; second cutting alfalfa \$25 to \$28. The hay crop was spotty and some farmers have hay for sale. Most of them will do some figuring to see whether or not it would be better to sell to some neighbor who needs hay rather than to ship to New York City.

PRODUCE MARKET NOTES

Special to American Agriculturist from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., October 3, 1934.

Maine potato snippers have been selling below 50c per 100 pounds compared with around 70c in the middle west and the Rocky Mountain region. Most of the shortage seems to be in the far west. A heavy yield is expected in Maine and the Upper Lakes region because of the long growing season. Western New York growers are being paid 30c a bushel in

bulk but are slow to sell at these prices. Carlots of sacked stock sold around 75c but demand is slow because of heavy supplies of homegrown stock in many eastern markets.

Sweet potatoes were selling at fairly steady prices the first week of October, mostly at \$1.75 a barrel in eastern producing sections, with moderate supply and demand. City markets quoted \$1.75 to \$2.50. Eastern bushel pack ranged 75c to \$1.25.

Apple Markets Steady

Prices of apples show little change the first week of October. They are selling a little higher than last season. A range of 90c to \$1.30 per bushel covers most sales of standard grades in all producing sections, although such varieties as McIntosh and Delicious sell a little higher. City markets quote standard varieties, basket pack, at \$1 to \$1.40. Best McIntosh reached \$2 in some markets. Most eastern cities report apple supply moderate to liberal and demand slow to fairly active. Midwestern markets are a little higher than eastern. Leading eastern and midwestern producing sections report demand rather slow. Sales of barrel stock range from \$3 for Yorks to \$3.50 for Greenings and \$3.85 for Wine-saps. Northeastern shipping points quote near \$1 a box for extra fancy Jonathans. McIntosh brings \$1.30 to \$1.40 a bushel in western New York and Greenings in bulk sell there at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per 100 pounds and cider stock around 40c.

The New York market reported a fair demand for best grades and medium to large sizes of eastern apples from Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Prices held about steady on red varieties but showed slightly weaker tendency for Greenings. Sales, basket pack, range from 75c to \$1.50.

Cabbage Dull

The cabbage market remains dull and the tone generally weak. Prices to western New York growers ranged from \$5 to \$6 per ton. Kraut factories have not been buying quite so actively. Reports indicate that shipments of eastern cabbage will become somewhat heavier soon. Bulk stock has been selling at \$7 to \$10 per ton at shipping points but \$9 to \$9.50 is quoted in Wisconsin producing sections and midwestern city markets are a little higher than eastern markets.

Address all mail for the Editorial Department and Service Bureau to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Oct. 6, 1934	Sept. 29, 1934	Oct. 7, 1933
BUTTER			
93 score	26¼-27	26¾-27¼	24¼-25
92 score	26	26 -26¼	24
88 to 91 score	24¼-25¼	24½-25¼	19¼-23
Lower Grades	23½-24	23½-24¼	18 -18¾
CHEESE (N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy			14
Fresh average run			12½-13
Held, fancy	18 -20	18 -20	20 -21½
Held average run	17 -17½	17 -17½	

EGGS

White

Best nearby open market offerings	33 -41	32 -39	35 -40½
Commercial Standards	27 -32	27 -31	33 -34½
Mediums	27 -32	27 -31	26 -31
Lightweights, Un'grades	24 -26	24 -26	26 -29
Pullets	22½-25	22½-24	19 -21
Peewees	20 -22	20 -21	18 -

Brown

Best	26 -34	26 -33	26 -36
Standards	25 -25½	25 -25½	25 -
Duck			
N. Y. State	24 -29	24 -29	23 -25

POULTRY

Fowls, colored	16 -18	16 -19	10 -16
Fowls, Leghorn	10 -15	12 -16	8 -10
Chickens, colored	15 -20	14 -22	10 -18
Chickens, Leghorn	16 -17	15 -18	-14
Broilers, colored			
Broilers, Leghorn	18 -21	22 -25	18 -22
Pullets, colored		18	
Pullets, Leghorn	-12	-12	-9
Old Roosters		-23	22 -23
Capons	-20		15 -18
Turkeys, hens			
Turkeys, toms	10 -13	12 -20	12 -
Ducks, nearby	-8	-10	-8
Geese, nearby			

GRAINS

Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	.97¼	1.03	.86¼
Corn (Dec.)	.74¼	.78	.417½
Oats (Dec.)	.48¾	.52	.33¾
Cash Grains (At N. Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red.	1.10¼	1.15¾	.99¼
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.89¼	.92	.53½
Oats, No. 2	.61¼	.65	.42¾

FEEDS

(At Buffalo) N. Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	36.00	37.50	25.00
Sp'g Bran	22.50	24.00	16.00
H'd Bran	25.50	26.00	18.00
Standard Mlds.	22.50	24.00	17.00
Soft W. Mlds.	28.50	29.50	23.50
Flour Mlds.	30.00	31.50	24.50
H'd Dog	30.50	32.00	25.50
H'd Brewers' Grains	28.50	30.50	18.50
Vel. Hominy	29.00	30.50	18.50
Corn Meal	32.00	33.00	20.00
Gluten Feed	32.75	32.25	24.40
Gluten Meal	42.75	42.25	29.40
36% C. S. Meal	38.00	38.00	22.50
41% C. S. Meal	39.50	39.50	23.00
43% C. S. Meal	41.50	41.50	24.00
34% O. P. Lin Meal	38.50	40.00	35.00
Beet Pulp	31.00		22.00

New York Farm News

RECENTLY the Conference Board of New York Farm Organizations adopted a six-point program for agriculture in the state. Since then the two major political parties have conducted state conventions. Comparison of the party platforms with the board's program follows:

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Conference Board—Continue the development of agricultural research and education as a sound solution to the economic, production and marketing problems of farming.

Democrat—Continued support of research and studies.

Republican—Adequate support for agricultural research and education.

BOVINE T B ERADICATION

Conference Board—Request state and federal appropriations be maintained to permit completion by 1936.

Democrat—Advocate bovine tuberculosis eradication.

Republican—Favor completion by 1936 and appropriation for eradication of mastitis and other dairy cattle disease.

RIGHTS OF HIGHWAY AND SNOW REMOVAL

Conference Board—The state highway system is entirely public and all costs of acquiring rights of way and snow removal should be assumed by the state, thus relieving counties of an unjust burden.

Democrat—Silent.

Republican—Silent.

FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS

Conference Board—Continue construction of hard-surfaced secondary roads to serve all farm areas other than those declared by the state to be submarginal.

Democrat—Advocate extension of farm-to-market roads.

Republican—Favor adequate appropriations.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Conference Board—Continue the development of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operative organizations as one of the sound means

of improving the economic conditions of agriculture.

Democrat—Advocate co-operative marketing.

Republican—Reaffirm support of federal and state legislation permitting farmers to act collectively in marketing through co-operatives.

MILK

Conference Board—Support sound emergency legislation beneficial to the dairy industry. The control of milk marketing by co-operative organizations is viewed as the long-time solution of this complex problem.

Democrat—Favor state control of price to farmer until such time as he can secure fair price.

Republican—Favor aggressive measures to protect the New York milkshed and adequately financed and competently directed study of costs of distribution.

* * *

The Democrats oppose the setup of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, responsible to the Legislature rather than to the Governor, as unsound and inefficient government.

Both parties favor development of regional markets.

Democrats "advocate modernizing local government to cut expenses and reduce taxes."

Republicans favor assistance by the state to develop the poultry industry.

Democrats make no mention of the AAA or dollar revaluation, but cite aid by the national administration to home and farm owners by loans. Republicans charge the AAA as being unfair to New York, that the administration has created a huge bureaucracy, debased currency and regimentation of the American farmer which nature has reduced to a mockery.

Drink More Milk — It's Good For You

THE dairy industry does not look upon Governor Lehman's proclamation, making October Milk Month, as a matter of form. They are taking it seriously. They should take it seriously, because New York State dairy farms represent an investment of more than \$1,000,000,000, with an annual income of \$111,000,000.

School children are hearing a lot about milk. Buttons and membership cards are being provided for youngsters who demonstrate that they know the value of milk and the importance of drinking a quart a day. The badges are shield-shaped, carry the seal of the State of New York, and the slogan "Milk for Health." The school system, also, is attempting to show parents the importance of the idea that every school child should have a quart of milk every day.

Following Governor Lehman's suggestion, railroad time tables and hotel menus are featuring milk. Much of the mail that comes in the *American Agriculturist* editorial office carries little stamps with the words "Be Healthy, Wealthy and Wise. Drink More Milk. Increase Your Buying Power and Mine." Automobiles carry posters on windshields and the State Department of Agriculture and the State College of Agriculture have cooperated in putting out much printed information showing, not only the importance of milk, but how to use milk, particularly in cooking.

Much milk advertising is being done by dealers, not to mention many advertisers of other products who are taking this opportunity to point out the high value of milk. It has even spread to other states. New York's slogan, "Drink more milk. It is good for you," is being used in Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, Pennsylvania, where producers and distributors are backing a campaign patterned after that of New York.

In many towns in New York during October, organizations are cooperating to put on parades, festivals, or exhibits, all emphasizing the importance of using more milk.

Nor is evidence of results lacking. During July, nearly two and a half million more quarts of milk were sold in New York City than were sold in July,

1933. That increase cannot be explained by any improvement in buying power. Advertising pays and milk is no exception.

Jelliffe Wright & Company Out of Business

Charles H. Baldwin, Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Markets, announces that Jelliffe Wright & Co., former commission merchants of 284 Washington St., New York City, have failed to make proper accounting for produce shipped to them on consignment for the license periods ending June 30, 1933, and requests that any consignor creditors who have not been paid in full for all produce consigned to the above mentioned commission merchants during the periods up to June 30, 1933, so advise the Department at once.

Forms for execution in presenting claims against the above commission merchants may be obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, State Office Building, Albany, N. Y., and same must be filed with the Commissioner before November 1, 1934.

Telegrams from Potato Growers

FOLLOWING a letter from Daniel Dean, well known potato grower of Nichols, Tioga County, N. Y., saying that blight in that part of the state had quite a start, we sent wires to growers in several important potato growing sections in order to check up on the situation. Following are the replies received:

South Jersey: Cool weather checked early blight. Late crop being sprayed to prevent further injury. No late blight found. Crop loss not over ten per cent.

Aroostook County, Maine: Almost no late blight, rot negligible. Excellent yields. Two problems are low price and lack of storage. Next government report may increase estimate. Everyone storing who can. Digging will last until October 13th. First heavy frost October 1st.

Vermont: Practically no blight in Vermont on certified fields. Have seen no sign of rot. Yield increased by late growth. Heavy frost October 1 killed vines.

Massachusetts: Less blight rot than last year. Light to severe rot in many fields not properly sprayed in September. Blight worse in Connecticut valley and westward.

Long Island: No potato blight on Long Island this year.

Genesee County, N. Y.: Have seen no blight this season. Potatoes made rapid growth during September. Frost October 1 killed some vines.

Onondaga County, N. Y.: Little blight in this section. Vines have been dying. Frost has killed most of them.

Franklin County, N. Y.: Very little if any blight. Digging started. Yields from 50 to 65 per cent of last year. Quality excellent. Trucks paying fifty cents a bushel.

Oneida County, N. Y.: No blight here. Killing frost October 1. Late crop is fair.

Our Milk Publicity Gets Thanks

As announced in previous issues, the milk publicity advertisements appearing in *American Agriculturist* are published free of charge as a part of our efforts to improve dairy conditions in the New York milk shed. Therefore the following letter of appreciation and thanks as well as resolutions accompanying it were welcomed by us. Because you as dairymen are vitally concerned, we are printing it for your information.

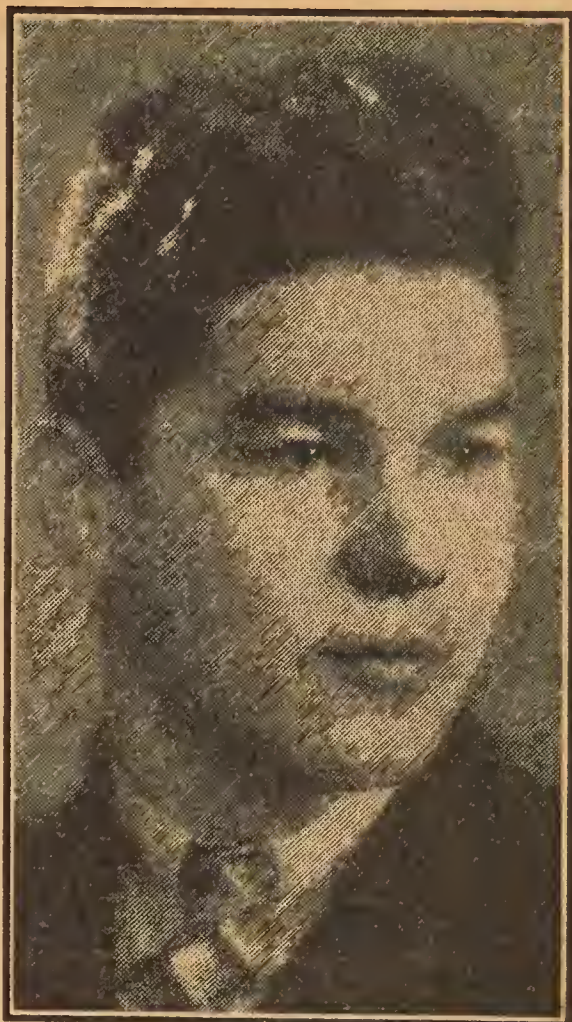
My dear Mr. Eastman:

At a recent meeting of the Technical Advisory Board on Milk Publicity we were told of the very public spirited action of *The American Agriculturist* in publishing free of charge the advertisements regarding milk consumption. After discussion a resolution of appreciation was passed unanimously, copy of which I am enclosing.

May I not add my personal thanks to you for this fine contribution to a worthy public cause.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Thomas Parran, Jr.,
Chairman, Technical Advisory Board.

WHEREAS, the State of New York,



Gilbert Sperring of Webster, New York, who on October 22nd will be in Kansas City competing for national honors in a speaking contest for Future Farmers of America, an organization made up of high school students in vocational agriculture.

Gilbert won his right to represent all the Northeast at this national contest by winning the sectional contest held at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield. Before that he had won at the New York State Fair at Syracuse.

The winners in the contest will broadcast from Kansas City over the NBC network during the Farm and Home Hour, 12:30 E. S. T. on October 23rd.

through the Bureau of Milk Publicity of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, is conducting a popular movement to increase the sale and consumption of fluid milk and cream for the purposes of improving the physical health of its citizens and the economic health of its dairy industry, and

WHEREAS, in prosecuting this campaign, all public-spirited citizens, organizations and business concerns have been asked to cooperate, and

WHEREAS, certain outstanding examples of such cooperation have come to the attention of this Board; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the Technical Advisory Board of the Bureau of Milk Publicity recognizes and acknowledges the signal contributions of and extends its deepest appreciation to *The American Agriculturist* and Mr. Frank Gannett, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Edward R. Eastman, President and Editor, for publishing the advertisements of the Bureau of Milk Publicity free of charge; and be it further

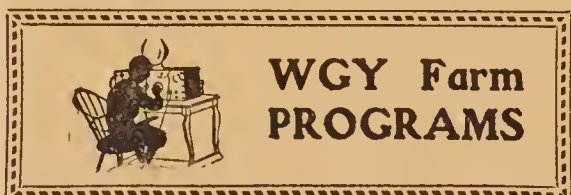
RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Editor by the Chairman of this Board.

Thanks

Commissioner Abbott of the Department of Public Welfare, Syracuse, wants to thank all those connected with the New York State Fair who had a part in turning over to the Welfare Department fruit and vegetables exhibited there.

The contributions were made through the cooperation of P. M. Eastman, superintendent of the fruit exhibit, E. C. Weatherby, superintendent of the Farm Bureau exhibits, and C. H. Riley, superintendent of the vegetable and crops department. The produce turned over has already been canned and stored by the Department of Public Welfare for use next winter.

October-freshening cows give, on the average, seventeen per cent less milk in a season than April-freshening cows, but make twenty-two per cent more money.



Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:32 and 4:40 daily except Saturday; Emerson Markham, 12:55 daily except Saturday. (Eastern Standard Time).

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15

12:35—"Superphosphate Makes Super-manure," Prof. E. L. Worthen.

12:45—"Interesting Interiors," Miss Laura Wing.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16

12:35—"When Winter Comes to Your Orchard," J. A. McKee.

12:45—New York State Department of Education.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17

12:35—"Watered Stock,"

12:45—"Countryside Talk," "Country Roads," Ray F. Pollard.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18

12:35—"Cooperation Among Civilized Man," K. D. Scott.

12:45—"Current Dairy Trends," R. L. Gillette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19

12:35—"Fall Barn Cleaning," Dr. C. Kern.

12:45—"New Clothes for Old," Mrs. Esther Page.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20

12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship—"Your Part in Formulating Your Club's Program," Schenectady County 4-H Clubs.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22

12:35—"The Play's the Thing," Miss Mary Eva Duthie.

12:45—"Pressing Matters," Miss Laura Wing.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23

12:35—"Budgeting the Dairy Ration," H. L. Hoyt.

12:45—New York State Department of Education.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24

12:35—"Light—the Guard,"

12:45—"Farming and the American Diet," (Country-side Talk), Prof. Bristow Adams.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25

12:35—"Mass. Production of Potatoes," R. W. Donaldson.

12:45—"Plant Industry," P. M. Eastman.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26

12:35—"Solving the Better Bull Problem," T. P. Whitaker.

12:45—"Where and How to Keep Your Clothes," Mrs. C. P. Brooks.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27

12:32—WGY 4-H Fellowship—"Your Club and Your Community," Washington County 4-H Clubs.

NOT A
POISON



Harmless
to humans,
live-stock,
poultry; made
of red squill

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

K-R-O (powder form) 75¢.
READY MIXED (no
bait to buy) \$1.00.
All druggists.
K-R-O Co., Spring-
field, Ohio.

RESULTS
GUARANTEED

Baby Chicks



Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks
tested for Pullorum Disease (B.V.D.)
by the Official State testing agency
of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested
within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"



**NEW HAMPSHIRE
ROCKS**

A Superior
CROSS BRED BROILER CHICK

Produced by mating Barred Rock males
with Hubbard Farms New Hampshire
Reds. This Cross Bred chick gives
you the advantage of the Barred Rock
broiler price with the livability, rapid,
uniform growth, and full feathering
qualities of our Reds.

Send for Special Broiler Circular and Prices.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Code Certificate of Compliance 750.

HUBBARD FARMS Box 230 WALPOLE, N. H.
BALANCED BREEDING



WENE CHICKS

Raise a Broiler Brood — Make Winter Profit.
WENE-CROSS Broiler Chicks: Red-Rocks; Wyand-
Rocks; also Bram-Rocks for Heavy Roasters.
STRAIGHT BREEDS: R. I. & N. H. Reds,
B. and W. Rocks. Write for Free Booklet, Prices
and Participation Discount Plan. (Code Cert. 7415)
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. D, Vineland, N. J.

BOS QUALITY CLASS "A" PULLETS
Several thousand healthy, well developed pullets from
blood tested stock. S.C. Special Eng. White Leghorns &
S.C. White Leghorns, 18 wks. to ready to lay age. Also
yearling hens. Immediate shipment. C.O.D. on approval.
Catalogue free. Low prices.

BOS HATCHERY, R 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

PULLETS Blood Tested Stock. Big Type English
White Leghorns, 12 wks., 60¢; 15 wks.,
70¢; 18 wks., 85¢. Nearly Ready to Lay, 95¢. Also
Yearling Hens and Breeding Cockerels. Ship C.O.D.
on Approval F.O.B. Zeeland. **GREAT NORTHERN
HATCHERY, R3A, Zeeland, Mich.**

CHICKS: Barred and W. Rocks, N. H. Reds,
W. Wyandottes, \$7.00-100; W. Giants,
\$9.00-100; Mixed \$6.30-100. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid.
M. F. MATTERN, R. 6, BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS White and Barred Rocks, N. H.
Reds, \$7.00-100; H. Mixed, \$6.50.
Live prepaid arrival. Certificate No. 3019.
KOCH'S POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS from Antigen BWD tested flocks.
Barred Rocks, \$7.00. Heavy
Mixed \$6.30. Free circular. Certificate No. 3356.
W. A. LAUVER, Box B, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PULLETS 500 White Leghorns, Brown Leg-
horns and White Wyandottes. \$1
and up. Extra values.
CHASE POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

PULLETS—Leghorns and New Hampshire Reds. No. 6020.
MILLERS POULTRY FARM, MYERSTOWN, PA.

Time Well Spent

Time taken to read the ad-
vertisements in **AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST** is time
well spent—for there is no
better way to keep well in-
formed on new things on the
market, what to buy at what
price and where to go to get
what you want. When you
answer an "ad," be sure to
mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



for **EVERY 100 HENS**
is a lot of money, isn't it?

Yet 3500 farmers proved that this
extra money could be produced by
feeding hens **NOPCO XX Vitamin**
Concentrate daily throughout the year.

Write for your **FREE** copy
**"HOW THREE MILLION HENS
WORKED IT OUT!"**

To get genuine
NOPCO XX ask for
it by name. The
NOPCO XX Red
Top Guarantee Tag
or the NOPCO XX
Shield on feed sacks
identify genuine
NOPCO XX prop-
erly mixed.



NOPCO 6752 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

"JAY BEE"
Portable Grinder

**Get Into Portable
Feed Grinding Now**

**You Can
Cash in on
the Crop Shortage**

Hay, soybeans, corn fodder, etc.—grains,
too—will be scarce and high priced. Not a pound
can be wasted. Only grinding can convert these
crops into rich palatable feed and make them go
30% to 50% farther.

The World's Standard Grinder

Over 18,000 "JAY BEE" mills in use all over the
world, setting the standard for capacity, economy
and durability. All-steel construction. "JAY BEE
PORTABLE" has many exclusive features. Can be
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Big Money Maker
Write for money-
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demonstration.

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**IT
TAKES
GRIT
to
LAY AN EGG!**

and
**Calcite
Crystals
make best
Eggs**

Calcite Crystals are
hard, slow dissolving,
highly crystallized
limestone grit. Calcite
Crystals furnish cal-
cium for health and
firm egg shells. Ideal
for heavy production.
Calcite Crystals not only help to grind the feed
but furnish needed minerals as well.
Calcite Crystals are made by the same com-
pany which produces Calcite Flour—the world's
best calcium carbonate. Use these products in
all mashers for more economical, continuous
heavy production.
SAMPLES, and literature containing valu-
able information will be furnished if you write to:

**LIMESTONE PRODUCTS
CORPORATION
OF AMERICA, INC.
NEWTON, N. J.**



PICK-OUTS
END-IT! WITH RUDOLPH'S VENTILATED PICK-OUT SHELLS
PRICE - IN 100 LOTS 2½¢ EACH - IN 1000 LOTS \$20.00
If our Dealer cannot supply - WRITE US
RUDOLPH MFG. CO. VINELAND, N. J.

**WRITE
TODAY**



PICK-OUTS
END-IT! WITH RUDOLPH'S VENTILATED PICK-OUT SHELLS
PRICE - IN 100 LOTS 2½¢ EACH - IN 1000 LOTS \$20.00
If our Dealer cannot supply - WRITE US
RUDOLPH MFG. CO. VINELAND, N. J.

**TWO BUCKEYE 2772-Egg Incubators for sale. Good
condition. A. MESSERICH, Fishkill, N. Y.**

**When writing advertisers be sure to say that you
saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Fine Eggs - - - Fine Prices ?

By J. C. HUTTAR

I HAVE just read Lee Weaver's article in the last issue of the *American Agriculturist* on the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council. I was so "pepped up" over the Council's last meeting that I was planning on telling you about it, too. But since Lee took the words right off the end of my pencil and did such a good job of it, I'm just going to talk about the work of the Marketing Committee of which I am a member.

The committee has studied egg quality on each of the big wholesale markets in the Northeast. They have carried on this study twice a year for two and a half years. They have had six or seven expert candlers working at it and they've looked at a whole lot of eggs, both in winter and in summer. They've got the "dope."

Now the "dope" shows that distance from market is not such a big factor in delivering high quality eggs to the East as we formerly thought it was. In one survey the best pack of eggs found came from Michigan. Usually several of the Midwestern and Pacific Coast states have ranked among the leaders in quality. True, distance is a factor, for the dope also shows that if the eggs from sections are grouped, the Northeast ranks first. I'm sure of my ground when I say that care in production, farm handling and subsequent handling are by far the most important factors. *And the successful performance of these factors is not monopolized by any section.* Do you get the point?

Let's Keep Standards High

Incidentally the "dope" also showed that certain egg quality factors, which have been ignored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in making up their Standards, are too closely correlated with actual quality to be brushed aside.

In other words, tremulous air cells and spots on the yolk are in most instances associated with low quality eggs. Yet the Federal Standards permit both of these defects in the Retail Grade of U. S. Extra and the Washington folks think we should allow all U. S. Extras in our "Fresh" egg classes in the Northeastern state laws.

NEPPCO has been almost alone in its efforts to keep the Standards for our state fresh egg laws from being lowered. Gradually the cooperative egg marketing organizations, of which there are about thirty in the Northeast, have taken an interest in this matter and have supported NEPPCO's stand. Individual poultrymen have been slow to appreciate the importance of this situation to them and are just beginning to ask about it. It has been

kind of good to have the Marketing Committee of NEPPCO in the front line of trenches, but reserves are always advisable should any emergency arise. *There's strength in numbers.*

Now, our present standards require eggs to be good to class as "Fresh." If we lower the standards we will allow a lot more eggs into the "fresh" class thereby bringing down the price of this class. It would also make it hard for the consumer who really wants fine eggs to know how to buy them and be sure not to get "stuck."

It is always a little dangerous to make statements that arbitrarily include big territories, whether it's eggs, politics, or religion. I make these statements with the full knowledge that there are exceptions to their blanket application.

In the Northeast we have a lot of commercial poultry plants where the eggs are usually carefully produced and cared for. They are marketed twice a week or oftener. We also have an increasing number of smaller producers who are following a quality program which is reflected in the better condition of their market eggs. We have almost ideal climate for protecting egg quality and a short haul to market.

The South has comparatively few commercial poultry farms. They seem a little backward in the improvement of production and farm handling. Not too many of their eggs come into the Northeastern markets.

In the Mid-west we probably have an increasing number of commercial plants. But the farm flock where neither the hens nor the eggs get too much care is still the biggest egg producer in this section. Climate is a little against them too. They depend on the Eastern markets for a lot of their outlets.

The Far West has a high percentage of large commercial farms. Coast poultrymen produce eggs that range in quality just about like ours here in the Northeast.

Here's the important thing, however, about the Coast. They have a big and well operated system of cooperative packing plants. The plants encourage frequent marketing and they handle eggs carefully once they get to the plant. Furthermore, they select only the best to ship east. That's why they are such strong competitors in spite of the distance.

Egg quality is largely determined by the kind of handling the eggs get on the farm.



NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMENHe Killed
the Wrong Hen

By L. E. WEAVER

JOHN WIGSTEN has charge of the poultry at the Glen Springs Farm, Watkins Glen. At the State Fair he showed me snapshots of his prize Barred Rock hen at the Central New York laying test. She laid 320 eggs for the 51 weeks ending September 20, 1934.



L. E. Weaver

At home a full sister has laid nearly 300 eggs, and has some time in which to finish her year's record. No wonder Mr. Wigsten is proud of these birds!

I asked him if he still has the mother and he said, "No, that's the pity of it. We ate her last fall. I see now that it was a mistake, but we needed some meat birds. She was in with about a hundred others, and I told

the men to dress off the whole lot."

On this page is a picture of another laying test bird. She made a record of 300 eggs and 313 points in a laying test three years ago. Last year she laid 270 eggs in the trapnests of her owner, Mr. Ralph Rumsey, of Lockwood, New York. Mr. Rumsey had another bird at the State Fair with a first year record of 312 eggs. She will lay about 260 or 270 this year at the rate she is going now.

Both Mr. Wigsten and Mr. Rumsey have splendid layers. I have mentioned them here because it so happens that I have recently talked with them, and so they came readily to my mind. I fully believe that among the birds of any

one of perhaps a hundred good breeders here in our Northeast, I would have found similar records of long-continued high production.

Now here is the point that I want to make. In the *American Agriculturist* poultry program published in the issue of September 1st, Point 4 is,—"We believe that we must keep our hens alive longer." Point 7 states,—"We believe that we must use more headwork in the poultry business." Those poultry keepers who purchased their chicks from one of the hundred good breeders that I mentioned above certainly must have a goodly number of yearling hens, and perhaps two-year-olds as well, that would be more profitable this coming year than the pullets which might take their place if all the old birds were sold off. How could these folks use their heads any better than to decide to sort out and keep over the choicest of the older birds?

When a bird has finished a year of heavy laying, she has proven two things: First, that she is a high producer; second, that she is tough, or she could not have stood the racket. Therefore, her chances are better to live

through another year than those of a pullet. If you doubt that statement, just ask any large poultryman. He will tell you that he always expects a higher per cent of loss among his pullets than his old hens.

The best birds in the pullet flock will outlay the best ones in the old hen flock, of course. Yet there will be many more low producers among the unproven pullets. So, for the year as a whole, production of the older birds should equal the production of the pullets.

High-Priced Fall Eggs

Some men sell off every bird at the end of one year of laying and replace with pullets. They argue that the pullets lay more eggs in October, November and December when eggs are high in price, and the older birds are molting. That is only partially true. By good methods of feeding and management, the older birds can be kept laying until November, or even December, and they lay larger eggs than the pullets do.

The 60-40 Ratio

I have been pointing out that as a rule it is better to keep over the cream of the yearling flock with even a few still older birds, than to replace 100 per cent with pullets.

The one exception that I think of is the flock that has chronic cholera or some other contagious disease.

From two sources we have figures on just what per cent of the total flock should be pullets and what part older birds for best results. Dr. E. G. Misner at Cornell found in a survey of 123 New York farms that the best labor incomes were made on farms with 60 pullets to every 40 older birds. In a similar study in Wash-

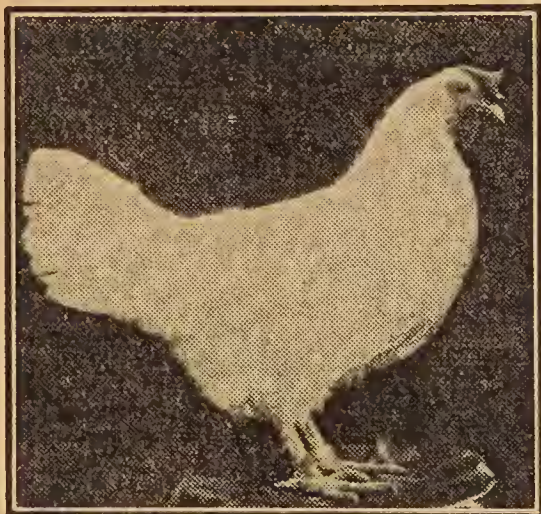
ington State, covering a three year period, exactly the same conclusion was reached.

Worms May Cause Lameness

I have a White Leghorn yearling hen, which for the past two days seems to be nearly unable to stand. She holds one leg straight while she tried standing on the other. Also today I noticed a white worm perhaps a foot in length. Do you think it might be tape worm. The hen eats well. Do you think the feed is causing this? I am feeding laying mash and once a day I give them scratch feed, and also one feeding daily of green food. I keep my hens in battery brooders.

The white worm was probably not a tape worm, but the common large round worm. They are usually not more than six inches long. We sometimes see the statement that lameness in fowls is an indication of the presence of worms. Perhaps if you will give the bird a treatment to drive out the worms, that will be sufficient to prevent any further lameness.

There is also the possibility that the lameness is due to a lack of cod-liver oil in the ration. All birds that are kept inside should have cod-liver oil. If there is none in the mash that you are feeding you should add some.



This hen laid 300 eggs in her pullet year, 270 in her second year, and at her present rate of production will go way over 200 this year. She is still more profitable than a mediocre pullet.



"High Egg Production AND Remarkable Egg Quality"

— REPORTS ALFRED FONDA

"I SOLD most of my eggs this past year directly to housewives at a premium. My birds are New Hampshire Reds and I want to say that the shell quality on those brown eggs was remarkable throughout the year. I am confident the interior egg quality must have been A-1 or those housewives wouldn't have paid me 7 to 10 cents a dozen more than some of my competitors asked.

"My egg receipts came to \$1005. Total costs including feed, hired help, interest on investment and depreciation on laying flock and equipment, was \$594. This leaves me a twelve months' labor income of \$411 on my pullet flock of 266 birds.

"I attribute my success to fine chicks, good management, clean range and high-quality feed. The pullets showed remarkable growth and development on G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash and have now been laying continuously for over fourteen months on Super Laying and Breeding Mash. I have used G. L. F. Feeds for 6 years and have always experienced excellent results."

Not all poultrymen have such a fine market for their eggs or time to sell directly to housewives, but good chicks, good management and G. L. F. Open Formula Mash are available to every poultryman in G. L. F. Territory.

COOP. G. L. F. EXCHANGE. INC., ITHACA, N. Y.



Livestock Breeders

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085
TOP QUALITY BERKSHIRE AND O. I. C. —
CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSSED
6 wks. old, \$2.50 each.
8 wks. old, \$2.75 each.
10 wks. extras, \$3.00 each.
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval.
Our guarantee: A square deal.

PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old. \$3.50 each.

WALTER LUX

388 SALEM STREET, WOBURN, MASS. TEL. 0086

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white, Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each.

8 to 10 wks. old @ \$2.75 each.

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL,

Russell Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0230

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

We are offering choice stock, grown on our own farm, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at bargain prices.

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSS, OR
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSS.

8 to 9 weeks old—\$2.75.

CHESTER WHITE—\$3.25.

Add 25c if vaccination is desired.

Will ship C. O. D. if preferred.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass.

DEPENDABLE PIGS

Large type Chester-Yorkshire Crossed 6-8 weeks, \$2.50
Chester-Berkshire " 8-10 weeks, \$2.75
Short Nose Yorkshire " 10-12 weeks, \$3.00
Duroc-Poland " 12-14 weeks, \$3.50
Selected Boars for immediate service, \$10-\$12-\$15.
Younger boars for later service, from \$3.50 up through various ages. A few fancy Hampshire Boars at \$10. Add 35 cents each for double treatment, then I'll stand squarely behind them.

CHAS. DAVIS, c/o Old Battle Ground, Concord, Mass.

HORSES

FARM WORK MARES AND GELDINGS FOR SALE, heavy drafters, farm chunks and cheap horses. Belgian stallions. FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

FERRETS

FERRETS—Females \$2.50, Males \$2.00, Pair \$4.00. Will ship C.O.D. GLENDALE FERRET CO., Wellington, Ohio.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

CATTLE

90 CATTLE SELL AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1934.
E. J. Buyea herd, consisting of
50 Registered Holstein cows, 17 Registered Holstein heifer calves, 7 Registered Guernsey cows, 1 Registered Shorthorn, and 12 Grade Holsteins—majority milking animals, fresh or nearly.

Herd under Federal Supervision, 1 clean test. This is a richly bred, high producing herd, and with such a large number selling you will buy them well worth the money. Sale will be held in a tent at the farm, on Route 5, 2 1/2 miles from Oneida, 1 mile east of Wampsville, N. Y. State Indemnity Claims accepted.

Send now for catalog to.

Sales Manager, R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Mexico, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN AND Ayrshire SPRINGERS

Hutchins & Leggett, Malone, N.Y.

STOCKERS and FEEDERS

direct from range and Kansas City market at lowest market prices. Freight prepaid to your station in carlots. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: 17 years same customers. FRANK M. RUSH, 403-405 Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

WRITE FOR list of high record Holstein bulls. WISCONSIN BOARD OF CONTROL, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

DOGS

FOR SALE: Cocker and Springer Spaniels, Beagles, Dogs and Pups, Red and Cross Fox Pups and Racoon. MYRL H. PIERSON, GROTON, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cocker Spaniel dogs and puppies. Registered, quality stock. Prices reasonable.
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COLLIES: Shep. \$4-\$6. Crossbred cow-farm-rat dogs \$2.50. MULLEN, Tuckerton, N.J.

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Books For a Long Evening

(Continued from Page 5)

ter. If you have lots of patience and concentration, you can spend many a long winter evening on Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables*. Another stirring French tale is Alexandre Dumas's *Three Musketeers*, which you have probably seen in the movies. Often, however, even the best motion picture gives a wrong impression of the book itself. *The Three Musketeers* is well worth anyone's time. So is *The Virginian* by Owen Wister.

James Fenimore Cooper is, in my opinion, no great shakes as an author. I have tried to reread some of his books recently, and find them pretty dull and filled with long, boring descriptions. But there is one exception — *The Last of the Mohicans*. That is an interesting tale and has the advantage of local interest for farm people of the Northeast.

Popular Among Farm People

A writer whose books appeal particularly to rural people is Herbert Quick. His tales of pioneer life in the middlewest are vigorous and well told. Incidentally, as many of you probably know, his story called *The Brown Mouse* was inspired by Oscar H. Benson, founder of the 4-H Clubs. In *Vandermark's Folly*, Quick is at his best.

A book which in recent years has had great popularity, and rightly, is *The Forsythe Saga* by John Galsworthy. This novel, which is really three novels in one, is a satire on English society, and traces the fortunes of the Forsythe family through three generations. You will find this story good entertainment for a whole week of evenings.

No list of good books is complete without one or two from the pen of Joseph Conrad. First, let me recommend *Nostromo*, one of the most fascinating stories of adventure ever written. The scene is laid in a South American Republic, where a valuable silver mine and civil warfare help to create an atmosphere of intense excitement and to provide *Nostromo*, the hero, with all sorts of opportunities to display his bravery and ingenuity.

Although I said earlier that I would not mention any contemporary novelists, I cannot refrain from speaking of the works of Kenneth Roberts. This writer, whose every book I eagerly anticipate, is the author of *Arundel*, *The Lively Lady*, and *The Rabble in Arms*. *Arundel* is a story of Revolutionary times, of Benedict Arnold's march through the forests of Maine to Quebec. *The Rabble in Arms* also deals with the Revolution, centering around the American army, that "rabble in arms," and its resistance to Burgoyne's march. Both of these books are among the best that I have read in years.

The Lively Lady is a sea story of the war of 1812. If you like adventure based on the early history of your own country, don't miss Kenneth Roberts' books. Another great sea story of all time is *Two Years Before the Mast*, by Dana.

So much for fiction.

During recent years, there has been an increasing demand for biographies and autobiographies. Of the latter, nothing has ever been written which surpasses Benjamin Franklin's account of his own life. It is just as good as fiction. Every American boy should read it. Another interesting autobiography is *The Americanization of Edward Bok*.

Lovers of nature should read some of John Burrough's books. *In the Catskills* is a delightful one, and there are several others equally good.

All of you are, of course, familiar with Washington Irving's *Sketch Book*, and you have read those classics, *Rip Van Winkle* and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. I mention them here because they are worth rereading, and because the rest of the *Sketch Book* is splendid writing and easy reading.

Farm folks like David Grayson's *Adventures in Friendship*. It is full of homely observation, quiet humor, and emphasizes something that we of the country should remember constantly—that is, the beauty and the possibilities for happiness that surround those who live close to nature.

An eminent American historian was Francis Parkman, and one of his best works is *The Oregon Trail*. Even though you read it years ago, try it again and live with Parker in the tents of the Western Indians and travel with him across their long trails.

In conclusion, I want to point out what fun a family can have with the reading aloud of good books. This not only provides fun, but also forms a lasting bond between the members of the family, made of common memories, of having laughed together over the amusing dilemmas of some clumsy hero, or wept together over the misfortunes of some ill-fated heroine. One of the happiest memories of my childhood is the old living room table, piled high with books and good magazines, around which we all gathered on the long cold winter evenings and took turns reading aloud to each other.

We Can Find Time to Read

There are those who say they have no time to read. This is not true, for the busiest person in the world, providing he likes to read, will always find time somehow and will always exert himself to get good books. One of the best educated men among our presidents was Abraham Lincoln, whose school and library facilities were the poorest. He had only a few volumes as a boy, but they were good and he knew them by heart. Let us all take better advantage of the treasure which we have in books! What better recreation is there than to travel in imagination the world over and to have, by proxy, the adventures and experiences which we have always dreamed of having in person? What a privilege indeed to have the heritage of books which is ours of this generation, and to be able through them to put our minds and spirits in touch with the great minds of all the ages!



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The Menands Miracle!

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Menands market is The Capitol District Cooperative, Inc. Its 647 members are farmers, none of whom can own more than two shares of stock or have more than one vote. Actual management of the business is in the hands of The Capitol District Market of New York, Inc., which has power to sell stock to the public and thus raise funds to maintain and operate the market. Voting power is in the common stock only. All of that is held by the Cooperative, thus giving farmers, themselves, the control.

THROUGH sale of stock, The Capitol District Market of New York has obtained and invested in this enterprise \$500,000, represented by land, buildings, and improvements. A substantial part of this was provided on a long-term loan by the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives which came to the rescue last spring after all other apparent means of obtaining funds had dried up and disappeared. In fact, it is due to the cooperation of George Lamb and Harold Parker of the Bank and the determination of a small group of farmers that this market is a reality today at all. The Bank is a unit of the Farm Credit Administration at Springfield, and was organized last winter as a permanent means of assisting farmers' cooperatives.

Land, of course, represents the largest share of the investment, and grading and paving come next. Among the buildings are eight, one-story jobber stores arranged in a solid row across the south end of the market. All of these have been rented since the first day, and as many more are needed to meet the demand.

At the entrance of the market is a two-story administration building containing the office of the Market Manager, J. W. "Bill" Grady, and a half dozen shops including a drug store, barber shop, restaurant, rest rooms and brokers' offices. All of the space was rented long before it was ready for occupancy.

Another building, also practically complete, a three-story structure which is the first of a series of private commercial houses, faces the market from the east. A railroad siding is being built to the rear of it by the Delaware and Hudson. The latter is renovating at a cost of \$60,000 an old spur of its tracks which some years ago served a steel plant on Breaker Island in the Hudson River. Funds to erect this \$40,000 structure were contributed partially by the market and partially by the C. R. & B. Company who will use it on a long-term lease and is now contributing capital which will later be charged off as rent. Several other concerns are already negotiating to build structures similar to the C. R. & B. building.

Rail connections to accommodate shipped-in produce are far better than most markets enjoy, but still more is being done to perfect these facilities. The market is putting in its own tracks to connect with the D. & H. spur, and eventually the greatest convenience will be afforded to wholesalers and commission-men with private sidings to the rear of each commercial house.

Facilities to handle trucked-in produce were planned for well in advance. The jobber stores have full-width doors at both ends and ample space at the rear to load and unload. Space in front, therefore, is available exclusively for display. Although these stores have no artificial refrigeration they are of brick and tile construction and cool on the hottest days. Each store is 18

The Menands Market stands as a monument to those who had the vision and energy to create it.

Politicians fought the location, even using their influence, it is said, to block a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at Washington.

Farmers dug into their own pockets and raised some of the money; the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives loaned the rest of it. As a result the market is farmer-owned and farmer-controlled, and is forging ahead in spite of strong outside opposition.

There is much talk but little action about several other regional markets. Menands Market is doing business; the others, with the exception of Buffalo which was built by railroads, consist of plans.

What is holding these markets up? Let's get the facts out into the open and look them over.

feet by 60 feet with a six foot concrete display walk at the front.

Farmers' stalls are 9x24 feet with a six foot display space at the rear of each truck. Between the display spaces is a 20-foot aisle for pedestrians which is often mistaken for a thoroughfare by drivers who still have in mind the narrow alleys of the old market. Traffic lanes on which the trucks face are 50 feet wide.

The cost of a stall is 50 cents a day to a farmer who wants to use it only once in a while. The man who uses it regularly can rent for \$36 a year. All spaces are the same price and are rented in the order in which applications are received.

Farmers are not the only ones who sell here, but they receive preference over other classes. Farmer-dealers come next. They are farmers who also buy other produce to sell on the market or handle it on commission. A farmer does not come in this class if he grows more than half of the goods he handles. Rates for farmer-dealers are \$2 a day or \$100 for an annual lease.

ALL sellers have to register at the market office and give information under oath, which enables the manager to determine in just what classification they belong. Trucker-dealers, inter-city truckers, hucksters, local retailers, and city peddlers are other classes which are recognized. Each has a rate at which space may be rented by the day or by the year but only those who come to sell are required to pay. Any who use the market regularly may rent space on an annual basis to be sure of having it reserved. Annual renters are furnished with signs about two feet long for their trucks which bear the name of the renter and the number of his stall.

Right here it is interesting to note a few facts about the origin of trucks that come to Menands. Most of the farmers are from a radius of 30 or 40 miles, but some come from much farther. Onions often come from Orange and Ulster Counties and from the Connecticut Valley north of Springfield. The muck areas near Utica and Canastota are usually represented. Apples come from the Champlain Valley and Vermont as well as all points in the Hudson Valley.

Buyers come longer distances, however, although the extreme is usually 150 miles. Trucks are frequently seen on the market from Brooklyn, Newark, Binghamton; from Montpelier, Vergennes, and Burlington, Vermont; from Hartford and Water-

bury, Connecticut; from Syracuse, Oneonta; and from Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, and countless other points in the Adirondacks where buying is done for summer hotels.

Starting with 300 farmers' stalls and 100 buyers' stalls, the market has been filled from the first day, and sometimes as many as 25 to 30 trucks are waiting in line for somebody to sell out and move off. A total of 231 stalls are rented on an annual basis, although, of course, not all of them are filled on any one day by their renters. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday are the days when most trucks are in the market.

WALTER EMERICK, Master Farmer and president of the Cooperative, himself a vegetable grower, believes that farmers have never realized what they can do collectively nor the importance of being fully organized. He thinks Labor's organization is an example of unity and strength from which farmers should learn a lesson. Concerning conditions on the market, he feels that buyers as a class are always better informed than farmers, and, therefore, usually have the advantage in trading. This is the consensus of opinion among other farmers. Experienced sellers do not jump at the first offer. This is by no means an inflexible rule, because later bids may be lower if supplies of the product in question happen to increase too much as the evening wears on.

As a move to give more information about actual market conditions at all times, something which thus far is only an idea is being discussed. Possibly a system of loud-speakers will be installed over which vital information will be broadcast to everyone on the market. For example, if tomatoes are short, all sellers will have the information promptly without spending time making a hasty judgment of the market. Market news is, of course, broadcast and published in detail every day, but this is only part of the news that growers need when they drive in the market. The Albany Knickerbocker-Press and Evening News carry full reports, and daily broadcasts of the same information are made over station WOKO at noon.

Although this market is as near ideal as human planning can make it, there is still one question to be answered. These spacious grounds, this well-lighted, orderly, well-managed meeting place of hundreds of buyers and sellers, this excellent location at the cross-roads of a dense population—do these make better prices? Ask the growers. They say it does!



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Old Time Recipes As Good As Ever

IN RESPONSE to our editorial requesting favorite old-time recipes, readers have sent in many. Six, which offer a variety, besides giving interesting history about each one, are printed in the column at the right.

The editorial staff wishes to take this opportunity of thanking those who so kindly sent in recipes from their store of treasures.

• • •

This Family Uses Milk!

AS A CHILD I lived in a small town. My mother had queer ideas for those days; for example, we weren't given tea or coffee for breakfast but in the summer drank milk, in the winter cocoa or postum made with milk. In a large family no matter what is served, almost always some child does not like that particular dish. In our home that child was given bread and milk at that meal.

I've often wondered if mother's queer ideas of diet weren't the reason we were so much larger and stronger than other children of our age and forged steadily ahead in school while many others fell behind.

After my school days were over I went to the country to live. Imagine my dismay when I found the family with whom I boarded did not drink milk nor eat bread and milk but *sold* nearly all their milk. They considered it too expensive to use at home.

Then I married a farmer. He had been hurt in an accident several months before and had almost bled to death and at the time of our marriage was still terribly underweight. So I began by serving milk to drink at meals and giving him mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunches of milk and cookies. Needless to say he soon regained his health.

As our family increased, so did our consumption of milk. At present we are using an average of 152 gallons of milk per individual per year. It makes the annual per capita consumption of 55 gallons as quoted by "Skeff" look pretty small, doesn't it?

In addition we use butter—nearly a pound per day—and quantities of cheese. We cannot see how any dairyman can be so foolish as to buy oleo, thus injuring his family's health and pocketbook.

It is obvious that in order to use the amount of milk we do that the members of the family must like it. Of course, we do. Why not? Our milk is clean, high test and kept cool. So we use it first because we like it. But we use it also because of economy. The money we would receive for what milk we use would be so little that the children would be hungry and undernourished on the other and possibly less wholesome food that I could buy with it. As it is they have full stomachs, active bodies and pink cheeks.

It is also obvious that in order to use the amount of milk we do, we must drink the biggest share of it. That is true, but it is amazing the quantity I use in cooking.

Our breakfast pancakes are stirred up with milk. Although my husband and I drink coffee yet he often fills his cup with milk after finishing his coffee. The children always have either milk or cocoa and if they eat cereal, have milk on that. Our breakfast hour is so early, 5:30 or 6:00

GRANDMOTHER'S CHICKEN PIE

(The kind she baked in milk pans for company and threshers. None other ever tasted so good).

1 quart sifted flour 2 teaspoons soda $\frac{3}{4}$ cup rich milk
2 tablespoons lard 4 teaspoons cream of tartar $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt
(If you wish, 6 level teaspoons of baking powder may be substituted for soda and cream of tartar.—Ed. Note.)

Sift dry ingredients together, cut in lard, mix in the milk, and roll out about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Cover bottom and sides of the baking dish. Place in the dish pieces of cooked chicken, except liver, heart and gizzard. Also put in a few pieces of the crust dough, together with 4 tablespoons of chicken liquor. Cover top of dish with crust and cut slits in it similar to any top pie crust. Bake 1 hour in moderate oven. Serve hot with thickened chicken gravy. This recipe came from my grandmother, Carrie Treman Bower, who was a granddaughter of Abner Treman, the founder of the village of Trumansburg, Tompkins County, N. Y.—*Sibyl Bower Walters, Newark, N. Y.*

LIQUID YEAST

1 handful hops ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup) steeped in 1 cup granulated sugar
1 quart water $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt (scant)
4 medium-sized, mealy potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ginger
cooked and sieved 2 dry yeast cakes, dissolved

When liquids are lukewarm, add sugar, salt, ginger and dissolved yeast cakes. In case hop juice and potato water are not enough to make two quarts, add enough lukewarm water to make it up. Cover lightly with clean cloth until light, but not too light. Stir well and cover with lid, but not too tightly. Keep in a cool, dark place. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of this mixture for each baking, stirring well and keeping well covered. This recipe was used for years by a lady who lived in Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., for making bread at home.—*Mrs. C. H.*

CITRON PRESERVES

Pare citrons and weigh. Then scald in water to which alum has been added, a lump the size of a large walnut to a pailful of water. (Editor's Note: This amount usually works out to be 1 tablespoon per gallon). The melon should be cooked until easily pierced with a fork; remove, cut in slices $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Pick out the seeds but use all pulp. Add as much sugar as citron by weight, let stand overnight, pour off the syrup and cook it until thick. Add the citron and cook $\frac{1}{2}$ hour at simmering point. Cool citron and syrup separately, add mace and a sliced lemon. Some use two or three lemons to one citron and omit mace. This recipe was a favorite with my mother and her neighbors in Maine and New Hampshire.—*Bertha E. Douglas, West Baldwin, Me.*

AUNT EUNICE'S GINGER CAKES

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. flour (6 cups) 4 eggs 2 teaspoons soda in
8 oz. butter (1 cup) $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons ginger $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk (sour)
12 oz. brown sugar (2 cups)

Cream butter, work in sugar gradually, add beaten eggs, then sifted dry ingredients and milk alternately. Roll $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, cut in squares and bake carefully. This recipe was used in the days of the Civil War by a famous cook who sent them to the "boys" in the camps.—*Mrs. Addie Wooster, Whiting, Vt.*

GINGER COOKIES

1 cup butter 2 cups molasses 2 tablespoons soda (dissolved in a
1 cup sugar 1 tablespoon ginger little hot water)
3 beaten eggs $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt Flour to roll

Cream butter, add sugar, blending carefully, add beaten eggs, then molasses, dissolved soda, and sifted dry ingredients alternately. Use what one would consider barely enough flour to roll, shape into a long roll, and let stand several hours. In this way the mixture stiffens up and can be sliced the desired thickness for baking. A few chopped nuts added are good if liked. This recipe is said to be three hundred years old. The sender has used it with splendid results.—*Mrs. Mary Danforth, Jefferson, N. Y.*

AUNT JULIA'S PUDDING

1 quart milk 1 teaspoon salt 6 or 7 tablespoons flour
3 eggs 6 tablespoons sugar 1 teaspoon extract, vanilla or lemon

Blend flour and egg yolks in some of the milk; over this mixture pour the balance of the milk, scalding hot, and cook until thick. Fold in the beaten whites, and pour into a tureen containing sugar and extract. Cover tightly and serve cold. This recipe was used by Julia Powers, who practiced medicine in Buffalo, N. Y., 1855 to 1857, being the first woman doctor to hang out a shingle there. She then married Charles Mills, a great uncle of mine.—*Mrs. Loren A. Smith, Portageville, N. Y.*

o'clock, that at 10:00 o'clock I take a lunch to my husband in the field, said lunch being a pint of cold milk accompanied by a cheese sandwich or a couple of cookies. The children also have a lunch at that hour of a glass of milk each and a slice of toast or a cookie. For variety they sometimes have eggnog or chocolate milk shake. At dinner and supper we serve milk freely, each one usually drinking more than one glass each and they are extra large 12 oz. tumblers at that.

I have quite a list of main dishes which I use frequently, such as macaroni with cheese sauce or baked macaroni with cheese, creamed dried beef and creamed codfish are on that list. There are numerous creamed and escalloped vegetables, various cheese dishes, etc. We are very fond of hot breads and I find biscuits, dumplings, Johnny cake and so on are so much lighter and tenderer if made with milk.

I bake cake or cookies every morning. All my recipes use milk. I make many custard, cream and chocolate pies. All shortcakes and apple puddings I make with milk. And milk puddings—rice, tapioca, bread, custard and cornstarch I serve frequently. Sundays and holidays call for a freezer (6 qt.) of ice cream. Even my boiled salad dressing is made with milk. And if there is any milk left over, that is if for some reason less milk has been used than usual, I make cottage cheese and we eat it anyway. —*Mrs. H. L. Conley.*

• • •

For Hallowe'en Parties

HALLOWE'EN is almost here and everybody wants all the help she can get for Hallowe'en parties. A very clever and helpful booklet called "Hallowe'en Parties" may be had for 10 cents. It includes suggestions for games, refreshments and decorations, being well illustrated. Enclose ten cents in stamps with your order and mail to Editorial Dept., *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

• • •

"Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Eater"

WHETHER or not they are related to the famous Peter of nursery rhymes, nearly everyone likes a real home-made pumpkin pie and as the old recipe for rabbit pie reads, "First catch your rabbit," so for pumpkin pie the first advice might well be, "First procure the best variety of pumpkin."

True many a delicious pie has been made from ordinary field pumpkins but if you once use the fine-flavored pie pumpkins, you will never want any other. Though smaller in size, the meat is so thick and fine in texture that a little one often yields as much pie timber as a large field pumpkin.

As the preparation of the pumpkin takes some time, it is often better to do this the day before you make the pies, although, of course, this is not really necessary. The simplest and best way to cook the pumpkin after paring and removing soft center and seeds (saving the latter for next year's planting if you have space) is to cut it in small pieces and steam it. There is no danger of scorching and no laborious stirring and watching this way. When tender turn into a colander and press through with spoon or clean hand.

Now we are ready for the real pie-making. Nearly every cook has her own method of making pie-crust but some of the intricate directions given in magazine articles make experienced country pie-makers smile rather disdainfully. Given good home-rendered lard, pastry flour, a little salt, and very cold water *properly handled*, the result will be a tender, flaky crust. A level cupful and a half of flour with $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of unmelted lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ tea- (Continued on Opposite Page)

AUNT JANET'S CORNER

THE other day I heard mothers talking about the scene which occurred at the school when 84 young kindergartners were brought there for the first morning. Add to each kindergartner his or her mamma, and the two teachers, and you have quite a group. Add to this the terror of some of the children who were being separated from their mothers for the first time in their lives and you can imagine the confusion.

Later the children were divided into morning and afternoon classes, and the business of going to school became a matter of routine to all concerned. Meanwhile those poor, frightened children have been going through a trying period of adjustment, trying to their teachers, their mothers, and most of all, to their own little selves.

Of course, it is impossible to say why it was so much harder for some than for others, but in a few cases, the reasons were fairly well known.

One little fellow had always been with his mother, with almost no companionship with other children. Playing with others had no charm for him, for he had never done it enough to like it. His games had been those that he played alone, and the prospect of being mixed up with all those children was simply terrifying to him.

Another little boy who took it all as a matter of course and liked it tremendously has been going to Sunday School since he was three, has learned to stay away from his parents and in the company of other children and teachers. He also visits at his grandmother's and with friends for hours at a time. Therefore, going to kindergarten has been just one step further for him. He has never been unusually timid, but his older sister was, and she got started without difficulty because she had been prepared in the same way.

Her family always referred to school as a pleasant experience which she would have some day, and she was eager for it when the time came. Another little girl, to all appearances, had been prepared for the event as well as the other one, but her father is a great tease and could not resist teasing her about school. This, or some other unexplainable thing, has made it very difficult for her to get started on the right foot.

Some may say, "Why bother if they do cry and act scared? They will get over it soon enough." But it is one of the most important steps in a child's life, and if he can be prepared for it beforehand, it certainly saves a lot of wear and tear on everybody's nerves.

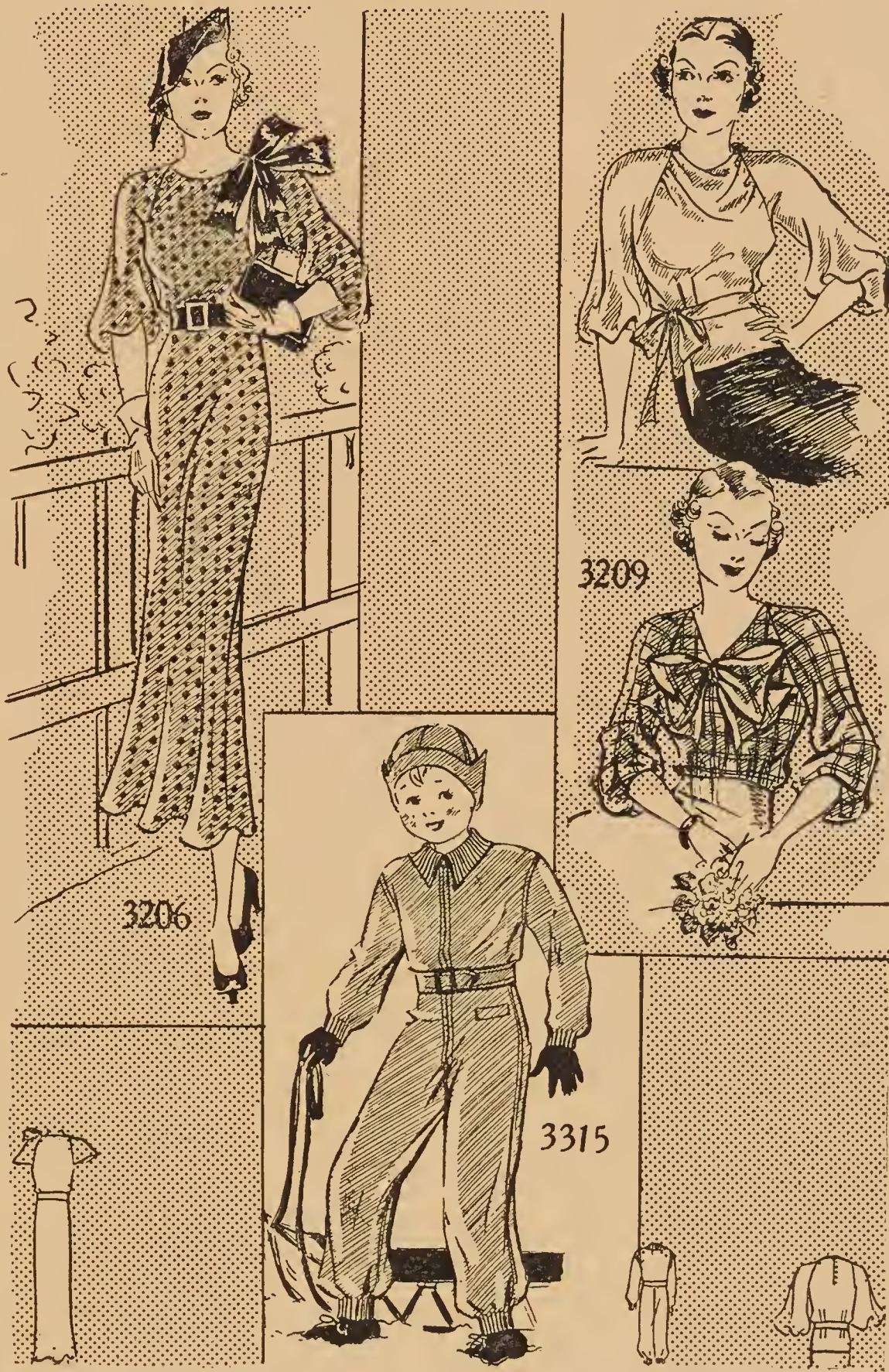
Aunt Janet

Grange-American Agriculturist Cake Contest Winners

Up to date 408 subordinate granges in 52 different counties have reported winners in the cake-baking contests under the joint management of the grange and the *American Agriculturist*. Already 23 Pomona contests have been held and reports from others are coming in every day. We are hoping in the next issue to give a complete list of Pomona winners who will compete for state prizes at the State Grange meeting at Niagara Falls in December.

COUNTY	WINNER	GRANGE
Broome	Mrs. W. S. Lawrence	Castle Creek
	Hazel Nelson	Union Center
	Miss Catherine M. Bielby	Deposit
	Mrs. Frank Bradley	Binghamton
Cattaraugus	Mrs. Henry Martiny	Allegheny
Chautauqua	Grace H. Milligan	Findley Lake
	Mrs. Roman Miller	Cassadaga
	Beulah Hayner	Lombard
Clinton	Mrs. Mabel G. Soper	Valley
Columbia	Mrs. Grace M. Sobdell	East Chatham
	Mrs. E. Earl Kilmer	Lindenwald

In Step with the SEASON



BLOUSE PATTERN NO. 3209 is one of the favored styles, and offers a choice, with its high cowl effect or its open V-neck with a very feminine bow. It is easy to make, with raglan shoulders, and is attractive in the chocolate browns or bright reds or oranges of the fall season. Soft satin crepe or plaided taffeta would be suitable; it may be worn tucked in if desired. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material for the blouse with cowl neck, and 2½ yards of 39-inch material for the blouse with bow.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3206 answers that urge for smart fall clothes. It is extremely satisfactory for all-day wear, and the new metal-shot fabrics are wonderful mediums for it. Dark green wool with gold threads made the original, with shoulder bow of matching green velvet. It also is simple to make, with raglan sleeves and flaring two-piece skirt. Crepe silk, satin crepe, or rayon novelty material would also be suitable for this design which may be had in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

"SELF-HELP" PLAYSUIT PATTERN NO. 3315 answers the need of modern mothers who want to keep their little folks outdoors as much of the time as possible. It is designed for comfort and freedom, and to keep snow out. Soft woolen, as light weight as possible, closely woven and moisture proof, is the material needed for this garment. It also requires a zipper fastener for front closing and elastic knit woolen for sleeve and leg bands and collar. Pattern sizes are 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 35-inch material with 1¼ yards of 2½-inch elastic knit.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send 12 cents more if you want us to send you a copy of our new Fall Pattern book.

Delaware	Mrs. Floyd W. Belknap	Masonville	Wayne	Mrs. Alberta Barnes	North Rose
	Mrs. Scott Sanford	Wawaka		Mrs. Harry Humbert	Newark
Dutchess	Mrs. Fred Barker	Fallkill		Mrs. Mamie Manning	Wolcott
Erle	Mrs. Fred Pagels	Clarence	Westchester	Mrs. Frank Agar, Jr.	Cortlandt
Greene	Mrs. Thoresa Avery	Greene Valley		Mrs. Benson L. Strang	Yorktown
Herkimer	Mrs. George Wohler	Norway	Wyoming	Mrs. Leon Martin	Castile
	Harriet T. Boyce	Fairfield		Mrs. Jennie Langdon	Hermitage
	Mrs. Harold Barragan	Salisbury Center		Mrs. William Hurst	Wyoming
Madison	Mrs. Ida Northrop	New Woodstock	Yates	Mrs. Guy Coates	Penn Yan
	Daisy Elmira Wood	Hamilton			
	Mrs. Clarence English	Nelson			
	Mrs. Blanche Bender	Chittenango			
	Mrs. Marjorie Westbay	Owahgena			
Montgomery	Mrs. Peter Sults	Mohawk Valley			
	Mrs. L. H. Dievendorf	Rural Grove			
Niagara	Mrs. Leon H. Sanger	Ransomville			
Oncida	Mabel Pendorf	Seifer's Corners			
Onondaga	Mrs. Harvey H. Bettinger	Baldwinsville			
	Mrs. Grace Miller	La Fayette			
	Mildred S. Goodrich	Fabius			
	Mrs. George Fitzsimmons	Camillus			
	Mrs. Nellie Fisher	Excelsior			
Oswego	Grace Peckham	Mt. Pleasant			
	Tillie Loope	Rising Sun			
Otsego	Mrs. Erma D. Alpaugh	Roseboom			
Putnam	Mrs. Emma Beuchel	Glendale			
Schuyler	Mrs. Estelle S. Philp	Reading			
St. Lawrence	Mrs. Chester Backus	Heuvelton			
	Mrs. William Kenyon	Lisbon			
	Mrs. Leslie R. Love	Macomb			
	Mrs. Emory Smithers	DePeyster			
	Mrs. Merton Church	Silas Wright			
Seneca	Mrs. Harvey Bonnell	Rose Hill			
	Doris M. Crane	Kendaja			
	Mrs. Margaret C. Deal	Seneca			
Schoharie	Mrs. Jimmie Hastings	Ramona			
Steuben	Grace Wood	North Urbana			
Suffolk	Mrs. B. A. Scholtz	Southampton			
Ulster	Mrs. Roy Boyce	Homowack			
Washington	Mrs. James McMorris	Cambridge Valley			
	Mrs. Charles C. Smith	Hartford			
	Mrs. Jane Lincoln	Melrose			
	Clairibel MacNeil	Easton			
	Mrs. Chas. P. Freemyre	White Creek			
	Mrs. Ernest R. Carlisle	Kingsbury			
	Mrs. D. E. Prouty	Battle Hill			

Cake Set, awarded by General Foods Corp.; 12 ounce can of Davis Baking Powder, awarded by R. B. Davis Company; a 24½ pound sack of Hecker's Flour, awarded by Hecker's Flour; Betty Crocker Home Service Recipe Box, awarded by General Mills, Inc.

PRIZES

For State Winners:

\$25, first prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; \$10, second prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; \$5, third prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; 24½ pound sack of Pillsbury's Best and a package of Sno-Sheen Cake Flour, awarded by Pillsbury Flour Mills to holders of the ten high scores; General Foods Cook Book, awarded by General Foods Corp. to holders of the ten high scores; 5 pound can of Cocomalt and 12 ounce can of Davis Baking Powder, awarded by R. B. Davis Company to holders of the ten high scores; Rogers Silver Service for four to winners with 10 highest scores, awarded by General Mills, Inc.; Imported linen table cloth with twelve napkins to winners of three highest scores and a cake and pie server to the seven contestants with the next highest scores, awarded by Hecker's Flour.

For Pomona Winners:

Aluminum covered loose-leaf book of Pillsbury's Balanced recipes, awarded by Pillsbury Flour Mills; Swansdown

Old Time Recipes As Good As Ever

(Continued from opposite page)

spoon of salt, well worked together with just enough cold water to make a workable dough, will make crusts for two pumpkin pies as, of course, they need only one. Handle the dough as little as possible, roll out and line rather deep pie tins.

Tastes in pumpkin pies vary as much as tastes in hats. Some like them dark in color and highly spiced, others like a light-colored, mild-flavored pie. Here is a good recipe which you can vary to suit your tastes:

1 quart of pumpkin	1 tablespoon cinnamon
2 cups of sugar	1 tablespoon ginger
3 eggs (or 4 if your conscience allows)	1 tablespoon nutmeg
	3 cups milk

Combine all other ingredients before adding the milk. Pour in shells and bake until firm when tested with a silver knife. —Mrs. Ada B. Turner.

DRINK MORE MILK

HERE IS ANOTHER STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF THE *Little Big-Heart TALES*

Learning to Shear Sheep

IT is not often that a boy brought up in the city makes a successful farmer; but I remember one who did, and the story of his first appearance in our part of the country is an amusing one—and points a moral.

There was a prospect of a game of ball at the Corners that Saturday, I remember, and my cousin Addison and I had planned to take part in it. But things had not been going on just right at the old farm. The fire-wood was not yet all worked up, there was a newly cleared lot to pile and burn off, and five hundred bushels of potatoes to get out of the cellar. To our disappointment, that morning the old squire said:

"Boys, you mustn't go away today. Work is in too bad shape. I can't let you go. You must shear forty sheep today. I want to get the whole flock off to pasture next week."

Unlike most of his neighbors, the old squire always sheared his sheep before turning them out to pasture in the spring, and kept them in the warm barn cellar for five or six nights afterward, so that they might not take cold from parting with their fleeces.

We had not had a play-day since the winter school closed. I have to own that there was grumbling. But we ground four pairs of sheep-shears, swept the barn floor, then penned the sheep at the farther end of it and began work. Twenty sheep apiece is a fair stint.

"Be careful about cutting them," the old squire cautioned us; and he brought out the tar-pot, to touch the spots where the skin got snipped off. For even an expert shearer will sometimes clip a bit off the sheep's hide with the wool.

We sheared away from nine till twelve, and got no more than ten apiece done; they were large sheep, carrying seven or eight pounds of wool each. There was no prospect of going to the ball game; and after seeing us at work in the afternoon, the old squire harnessed and drove away to a farmer's place, four miles distant, to look at a yoke of working oxen he had thoughts of buying.

We had been at work about an hour, feeling pretty glum, for we could hear the shouts of the ball-players out at the Corners; and I think that Addison was saying that whatever he did in life, he would not be a farmer—at least, that was what he almost always did say at such times. Suddenly we heard a step on the barn floor, and there stood a stranger.

He was very much of a stranger, indeed. We saw at a glance that he did not belong in that part of the country.

His clothes fitted better than did ours. He was tall and rather good-looking; there was very little spring tan on his face, and his hands were white and delicate. Yet there was something about him which led us both to think the same thing, namely, that ill fortune had overtaken him, and that he had recently seen hard times. We supposed that he was a book agent, or had something to sell.

"Good afternoon!" said he. "Pleasant day."

"Oh, the day's all right," said Addison, shortly. "What's wanted? Because if you are an agent for anything, you will only waste your time on us."

The young man laughed. "No," said he, "I'm looking for work. They told me at the house below that you wanted to hire a man on the farm here."

"Well, that's so," replied Addison, with a glance at me. "The old squire's going to hire a man, but—do you know what farm work is? Did you ever work on a farm?"

"No," replied the stranger, "I never did. But I am going to be a farmer, and I want a place to work."

We laughed. "Oh, I will work," said he. "I'll take hold of anything."

"The old squire's away this afternoon," replied Addison, evasively.

"Do you think that he would hire me if I were to wait until he came home," the stranger asked.

Addison glanced at me. "No," he said, "I don't think he would."

"We want a man who is used to farm work," I added, to smooth matters over.

"But I could learn very quickly," urged the stranger. "And I am not afraid of work. I'm strong and well. I can do as much as any one—in a day or two."

"You see," he continued, "I need to get a place. I was hoping you would hire me and let me begin now, so that I could have a place to stay tonight. I should like to begin work this afternoon."

His urgency disturbed us. We were thinking how we could get rid of him, "What do you call that you are doing to that sheep?" he asked, suddenly.

"Shearing," replied Addison.

"I can do that!" the stranger exclaimed. "Let me try. I'm sure I can do it."

"A knack goes with shearing sheep," replied Addison. "It takes practice not to cut them. Round here they don't let a beginner begin on sheep."

"What does he begin on?" asked our persistent caller.

Addison did not reply at once. He turned his sheep over, made a few clips,

then glanced at me. "Generally on a hog," said he.

I held my face straight. "A hog is tougher," Addison went on. "No matter if you do cut a hog a little. A hog's skin is thick, you know. When a beginner has sheared three hogs, they let him go on to sheep."

The stranger looked thoughtful. "What do they do with the shearings of the hogs," he asked.

"The bristles?" said Addison. "They make paint-brushes of them."

"Oh, yes," said the stranger, "I know that now. I've noticed them in paint-brushes."

We went on shearing. The stranger watched us for some moments. "Well, I'll do it!" he suddenly exclaimed. "I will begin on a hog, if you say so."

Not a word was said for some time. We were in the mood that afternoon for almost any kind of hard joking.

"You're bound to begin, then?" said Addison, while he rolled up the fleece he had just finished shearing.

"Yes, sir-ee, 'I am!'" exclaimed the stranger.

"All right, then," said Addison. "Here's a pair of sheep-shears, just ground sharp. The hogs are down in the barn cellar. Come on."

We went round and down into the cellar, where away back on the dark side of it there were four large shoats in a pen. "Keep still," Addison whispered to me, as we went along. "Let's see what he will do."

We shut the outer door of the cellar, and then let the biggest and ugliest of the four shoats out of the pen into the open space.

"There you are!" cried Addison. "Down with him now and shear him!"

By C. A. STEPHENS

Mind he doesn't bite you. It's against the rules for anybody to help. He will squeal some, but that's nothing."

And with that, by way of introduction, we left him there with the hog.

All remained quiet for as much as ten minutes. We had resumed our shearing.

"I guess he has left," said Addison, laughing.

But he had not. He was only studying the situation. Suddenly a terrific outburst of squealing began, and it continued! We cautiously pulled aside a scuttle in the floor and peeped down. The stranger and the hog were having a pitched battle!

The hog squealed, roared and snapped at its assailant; but the newcomer

steered it into a corner, and seizing hold of its legs on one side, overthrew the beast and held it down. He had trouble reaching his shears, and the hog got up; but after another tussle he threw the irate animal down again, and then began shearing it. The bristles cut hard, but he sheared them off and kept at work.

"Ad, he's going to shear those hogs!" said I. "And what will the old squire say?"

"I don't know," replied Addison. "But let him work."

We went back to our sheep-shearing, and for an hour or two bedlam reigned in that barn cellar. It was one continuous squeal and roar. The other shoats began hoarsely barking, in sympathy at first; but growing excited by the wild outcries of their comrade that was being sheared, they soon squealed as loudly as he did, and by and by broke out of the pen and rushed to the rescue. There was trouble then! That poor fellow had them all on his hands at once!

"I'm really afraid they will hurt him, Ad!" I exclaimed.

"I guess not," said Addison. "But if we hear him yell, we will go down."

We heard nothing from him, however, except whacks from a piece of board with which he was belaboring the hogs. At last he drove the three back into their sty. Then the steady squealing began again.

Peeping down after a time, we discovered that he had taken a piece of wire from a bunch of shingles in the cellar, and wired up the hog's snout with it to keep it from biting him.

"He is going to shear them, sure," said I.

"I guess he will," said Addison, looking a little foolish.

We knew when he had finished the first one by the outbreak of squealing that ensued as he put the sheared hog back in the pen and got out another. And while the noise was still at its height the old squire came driving into the yard. He heard the uproar, and without stopping even to hitch, came hastily into the barn floor. "What's the matter with the hogs?" he cried.

"Well, sir," replied Addison, looking up slowly from his sheep, "there's a fellow down there shearing them."

"Shearing the hogs!" exclaimed the old squire. "What d'ye mean? Who is it?"

"Don't know, sir. Never saw him before. He's bound to shear them," replied Addison, his voice nearly drowned in the squealing below.

The old squire stared at us, then rushed out and down the cellar. Addison and I tiptoed to the scuttle.

"Here you, sir! What in the world d'ye think you are doing?" the old gentleman shouted.

The stranger looked up. He had the

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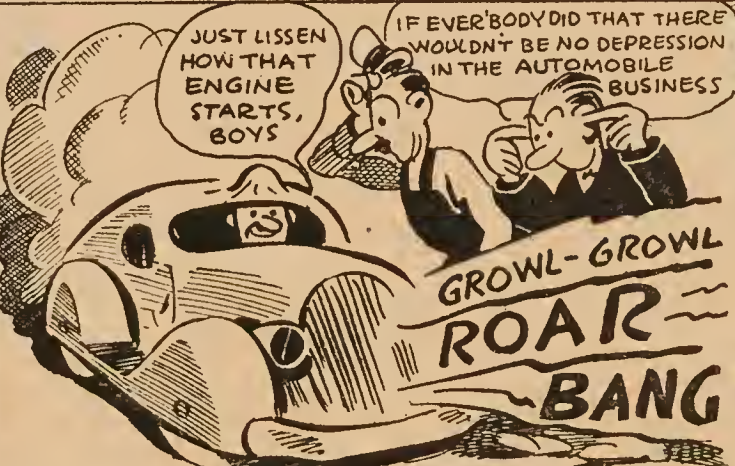
Under Summer driving Conditions, Oil will dilute up to 20%, under Winter conditions up to 50%.

Reduce the warming up period by use of radiator shutters, hood covers, or thermostats.

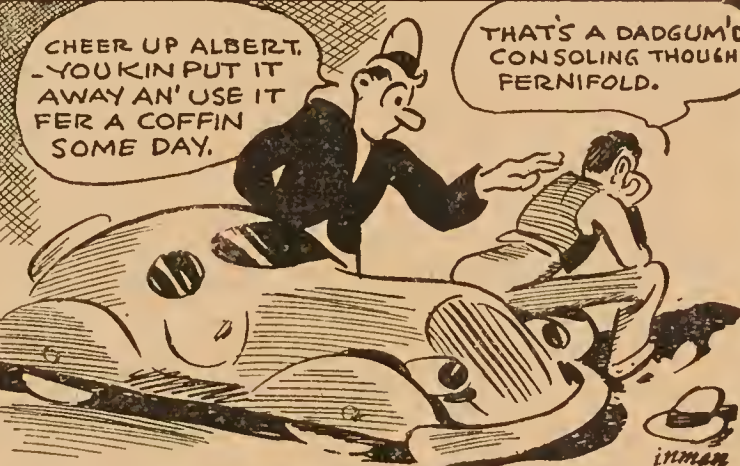
Avoid excessive use of choke and allow motor to idle a few minutes before driving car or tractor.



HIS CAR WAS LOW AN SWANKY, THE GADGETS NEW AND SMART. HE LOVED TO PUSH THE BUTTON IN AND HEAR THE ENGINE START.



HE'D PULL THE CHOKER HALF WAY OUT - THEN PULL IT OUT SOME MORE. HE SHOVED THE THROTTLE DOWN UNTIL HE MADE THE ENGINE ROAR.



OH, HIS CAR IS LOW AND SWANKY BUT IT DOES HIM LITTLE GOOD; THERES NOTHING NOW, BUT USELESS JUNK BENEATH THAT NIFTY HOOD.

second hog's mouth wired, and was working away upon him, but he had been bitten in three or four places, and he looked a good deal disheveled.

"I am learning to shear sheep, sir," replied the stranger. "I have the second one almost done, and here are all the bristles. I will get the other one sheared in an hour more."

The old squire thought he was crazy, and told him so. "But who set you at this?" he suddenly exclaimed.

The stranger hesitated; evidently he was no telltale. "I was informed, sir," he replied, "that this is the way to learn to shear sheep. I want to learn. I want a job to work on a farm. So I took hold of it."

"Oh, those boys, those boys!" muttered the old squire. Then he began to laugh. "You let that hog get up," said he, "and come away. Young man, those boys up there have been fooling you. What's your name?"

"Edward H. Lowe, sir," the stranger replied. "I do really want a place to work. I am going to be a farmer."

The old squire laughed heartily. "I will say this much for you," he exclaimed, "you've got grit! I wouldn't have undertaken to shear those hogs for twenty dollars!"

Addison and I heard them coming round to the barn floor, and made haste to take the horse to the stable, and so keep out of sight. We had begun to feel ashamed of the prank—as one always does afterward.

It proved a good opening for young Lowe, however. The old squire had taken a liking to him, and ended by hiring him for the season.

He was with us three years in succession, and proved the best farm-hand we ever had. Moreover, he saved his wages, and at the end of the third year he had enough to buy a farm of his own. Mr. Lowe is now one of the four most prosperous farmers in the county.

Books by C. A. Stephens

A large percentage of the letters which come to the office contain a postscript telling how much the writer is enjoying the Old Squire stories by C. A. Stephens, which for some time have been appearing in *American Agriculturist*. Quite frequently too they inquire as to whether or not any of C. A. Stephens' stories are available in book form. We are glad to tell you that they are. If you are interested write to the Old Squire Book Store, Norway, Maine, where for \$1.50 each you can get one or all of the following books: "My Folks in Maine"; "When Life was Young"; "Busy Year at the Old Squire's"; "Great Year Of My Life"; "Molly's Baby"; "Haps And Mishaps"; "Stories of My Home Folks." A set of 6 volumes costs \$7.50.

If you are a C. A. Stephens' fan, and who is not, having once read his stories, you will want to add one or more of these books to your library.

A Dairy Resolution

AT our last committee meeting we voted to send the *American Agriculturist* a copy of the resolution which I am enclosing. We would be pleased to have it published in the *American Agriculturist*. This resolution, as you will notice, originated in Madison County. It was sponsored by the grange and it is our intention to send a copy to every Pomona Grange in the state. We hope that Pomona Granges will approve it and that each will send a copy to Governor Lehman. As producers, we do not feel that we are asking too much when we expect the cost of production plus an honest profit.

Signed: F. E. WASHBURN,
Secretary.

To: Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
Governor of New York.

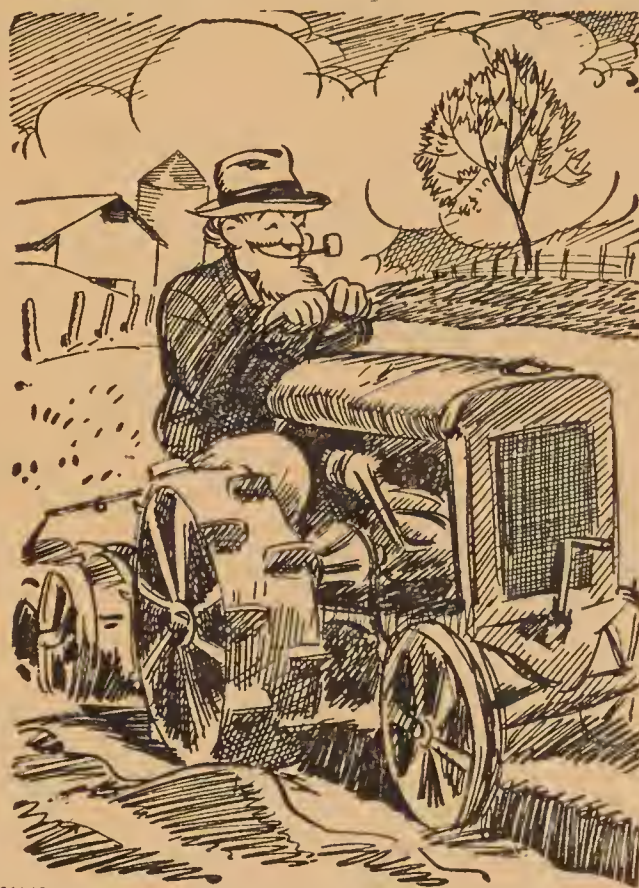
WHEREAS, according to authentic figures recently given out by Dean C. E. Ladd of the New York State College of

Agriculture at Cornell University, the average cost of milk production in New York State was at least \$1.90 per hundred pounds of milk in 1933, as obtained from a survey of forty-one farms, and WHEREAS, Due to constantly rising costs of feed and other factors entering into milk production, the present average cost of milk production is considerably higher than in 1933, and at the present time is at least \$2.50 per hundred pounds of milk, and WHEREAS, The prices New York milk producers have been receiving for their milk for many months past has been much lower than this cost of production, prices to producers in some months having gone as low as \$1.30 per hundred pounds of milk, and WHEREAS, Due to these low producer prices and high production costs the entire New York State milk producing industry is at present in dire distress, and WHEREAS, According to all the laws of economics and business, no product should be or can be continually sold at less than cost of production, NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the undersigned Committee and producing dairymen of Madison County, do hereby respectfully petition His Excellency, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, to take immediate steps toward fixing milk prices to producers within the New York Milk-shed, which shall at least return to said producers their costs of production.

(Signed) L. O. NILES,
D. C. COOK,
T. D. THOMAS,
F. E. WASHBURN,
J. P. RYAN,
Committee.

APPROVED and ADOPTED at a Special Grange Meeting, representing 1435 Grange members of Madison County, at Lenox Grange Hall, Canastota, N. Y., Wednesday evening, September 12, 1934.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



FALL plowing time's the time I like, I love to watch the horses hike along the furrow while the plow cuts through the soil just like the prow of some great ship that sails the main, as we go 'cross the field again. The soil rolls off the moldboard bright, it surely is a pretty sight to see it turn up, rich and black, as we go 'cross the field and back. There's promise in that fertile soil of man's reward for all his toil, next year a crop will grow up there and give us plenty and to spare; the plow's the greatest tool that's made, for man has learned how, with its aid, to banish hunger from the land, the acres that the plow has spanned will raise enough for ev'ryone before the growing season's done.

It's true that man ain't got much sense, he piles on overhead expense, he don't divide up what he's got, and so it happens like as not, that there are lots of hungry folk, and others who are tired and broke. But that ain't my fault, as I plow, I'm gittin' my land ready now, and so us farmers toil away, and work for mighty little pay, but though we don't git what we earn, we like to see the brown earth turn, we like to work with growing things and know that ev'ry season brings its compensation for our toil in crops that grow from out the soil. If all would do their best like us the nation would be prosperous, if all would work with soil and seed nor try to satisfy their greed, our lot would be a happy one, with honest toil and duty done!

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Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N.Y.

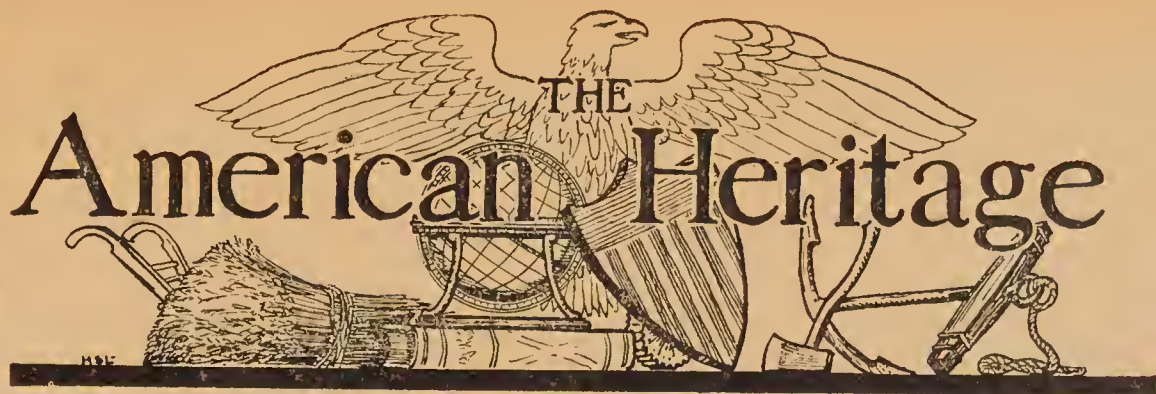
HOMES WANTED

There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is REAL CHARITY and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address: PLACING OUT BUREAU, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Colored Enlargement with each film developed — a professional enlargement painted in oils and eight Gloss-tone prints, Deluxe finish, guaranteed not to fade, 25c. Super Quality — Speedy service. Satisfaction or money refunded.
LA CROSSE FILM COMPANY, LA CROSSE, WIS.

YARNS For Rugs and Hand-Knitting at bargain prices. Samples and Knitting directions FREE. Bartlett Yarn Mills, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

BATHROOMS complete, \$36; Steam Heating plants, \$145. Free Catalogs.
Eveready Plumbing Supply, 245 W. 34th St., New York.



Yankee Clockmakers

YANKEES have always felt that nothing is so good but that it can stand improvement, and they have never hesitated to tinker even with natural laws. Thus Boston's most famous son, Benjamin Franklin, finding himself inconvenienced because the sun dipped below the horizon at an unreasonably early hour in the evening proposed to regulate Time through a device that has come to be known as Daylight Saving. This ingenious idea has been widely adopted in recent years, but much as Franklin cherished the invention it was completely ignored in his own day. Perhaps it was regarded as smacking of blasphemy. It might be well enough for Joshua to command the sun to stand still in Gibeon, but this was America and people depended on the sun to act normally. They told time by squinting at it. Watches and clocks were far too expensive for the ordinary citizen. If Franklin, who could afford these luxuries, wanted to amuse himself by setting the hour hands in ridiculous positions it was his own risk. The plain man would continue to rely on God's time.

But God's time was not always easy to determine, at that. In cloudy and rainy weather the sun, moon, or stars were of no help. Hour glasses were unsatisfactory, and the clock in the town hall was inconvenient. In short, there was a chance for somebody to make some money if only he could manufacture a cheap enough clock. Apparently the Yankees of the Naugatuck Valley in Connecticut needed the money most. At any rate they got it.

They devised water-power driven machines that were capable of turning out wooden clock wheels in such quantity that the clocks could be sold for less than ten dollars. There was an instant demand, and such towns as Plymouth Hollow, Bristol, Waterbury, Winsted, Norwich, and East Windsor experienced a greater prosperity than they had ever known. The valley became the clock shop of the world. Peddlers carried its products into all the states of the Union, and the clocks were shipped to practically every country in the world.

THEN, in 1802, Simon Willard patented the banjo clock, which was as accurate as the best tall clocks but of a convenient size to hang on the wall. Eli Terry rivalled him with his shelf clocks, and in 1807 was making thirty-hour movements to sell at four dollars apiece. In 1809 Terry associated with Seth Thomas in the first and most famous of the Connecticut clock partnerships. Thomas prospered so largely from this association that he added a cotton mill and a brass rolling and wire plant to his commercial ventures.

But it was Chauncey Jerome who most completely revolutionized the clock making industry. Clock works were still made of wood until, about

1836, Jerome got the idea of stamping the wheels out of brass. He and his brother worked out the details, and immediately experienced a phenomenal success. By 1841 Jerome was making an annual profit of \$35,000 and turning out two hundred thousand clocks a year. There must be thousands of these clocks still in existence, some doubtless still running, others gathering cob-webs in dark attics.

From then until 1855 Chauncey Jerome flourished like the green bay tree. Then a curious fate overtook him. He met Phineas Taylor Barnum, the Circus King, who later established the "Greatest Show on Earth." P. T. Barnum was distinctly out of Jerome's class. The clockmaker was a cautious, hardworking, temperate man, thoroughly capable of making one fortune for himself, but not two. Barnum could lose a million dollars one day, and set out the next confident of making another. He had already established Barnum's Museum, exhibited Tom Thumb, and made a fortune from Jenny Lind's voice. He had also engaged in numerous speculations, among them the Terry clockmaking concern. It was this fact that proved to be the ruin of Jerome.

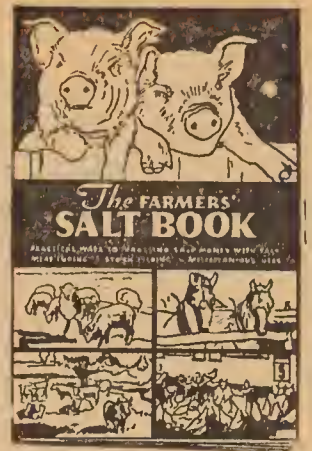
FOR many years Jerome's clock-case factory had been at New Haven, while the movement factories were at Bristol. But in 1845 the Bristol factory burned and he moved his entire business to New Haven. He was a prosperous, respected citizen and was elected Mayor of the city. It probably

never occurred to him that his business could ever fail. He had created it himself, and he must have thought it would continue to expand and grow more powerful as long as he lived.

Suddenly the Terry company was in difficulties and Jerome thought he could absorb it, expand his production and enlarge his market. But Barnum had endorsed notes for the Terry company which totalled almost a million dollars. The load was too much for either Jerome or Barnum to carry. Both of them failed together. Jerome, lacking the Circus King's audacity, never recovered from this financial catastrophe. Barnum settled with his creditors within two years and was well on his way toward making another fortune. He was even clever enough to convert the news of the failure into good advertising for his Temperance lecture and his museum. Barnum could always make a profit out of a disaster.

Chauncey Jerome, on the other hand, knew no other trade than the one he had so laboriously learned in his youth, and which he had, with infinite patience and industry, expanded into the largest business of its kind. The sudden failure left him bewildered and helpless. He died five years later.

—Jonathan Fife.

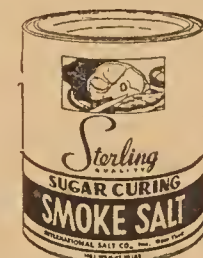


Write for this FREE BOOK

HERE are thirty-two pages packed with practical information and actual photographs—all about the profitable use of salt on the farm and in the farm home.

It is a book prepared from the quarter-century experience of the world's largest producer of salt for every purpose in agriculture, industry and the home. It is filled with references to disinterested authorities—such as agricultural experiment stations—and every word and picture has been approved by the International Salt Research Laboratory.

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Here are hints on uses of salt to save time and labor in the kitchen, laundry and medicine cabinet of the farm home.

Experiment has shown that farmers can make more money from salt, at less cost, than almost anything else bought for profit on the farm. Write for this new book and see how you can save money on feed and increase productivity as well. With the book you will receive a free sample of International Sausage Seasoning.



New!

This is the new 5c Sterling package of International Salt for home use, pure, free running, and good taste without bitterness.

Coarse, medium and granulated farm salt comes in 50, 100 and 200 lb. bags.

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Dept. AA 10-34, SCRANTON, PA.

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City or _____
Town _____ State _____

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

—By H. E. BABCOCK—

Railroads Yield to Pressure — Lower Superphosphate Rates

THE last time I mentioned superphosphate freight rates on this page, I stated that the time had come to get some ACTION. Well, we've got the ACTION. To my mind this again proves that if farmers will pass up trying to accomplish jobs so big that they are impossible, and instead will concentrate on first one situation, and then another, which can be corrected, *northeastern agriculture will keep inching along toward real prosperity.*

SHORT HAUL RATES

On June 21st, originating railroads raised their short haul freight rates on both bulk superphosphate and mixed fertilizers. Example: From Baltimore, Md., to York, Pa. — a rail distance of 56 miles — the rates for years were \$1.70 a ton on bulk superphosphate and \$2.10 a ton on mixed fertilizers. Both of these rates were raised on June 21st to \$2.20 a ton. *On September 17th a new rate of \$1.60 a ton on all fertilizers, including bulk superphosphate, was established between these points.*

Action on the part of railroads was secured in two ways: (1) By vigorous protests of the new and higher rates. (2) By diverting short haul fertilizer tonnage to trucks.

LONG HAUL RATES

For years many points in *American Agriculturist's* territory have enjoyed a \$3.20 rate on bulk superphosphate. Seaboard fertilizer mixers attacked this rate. The Interstate Commerce Commission gave Eastern Trunk Line Association railroads permission to raise the rate on bulk superphosphate and ordered them to lower it on mixed fertilizers. As a result the railroads did away with the \$3.20 rate on bulk superphosphate and substituted for it a rate of about \$4.25 a ton on both bulk and bagged superphosphate. At this point the *American Agriculturist*, loyally and effectively supported by the Gannett Newspapers and every worth while farm organization in the territory, got busy. Close to 10,000 tons of superphosphate were diverted by shippers from rail to water. Farm organizations passed resolutions protesting the new high rates and a wave of indignation swept across the territory. *The railroads had to do something.*

On September 26th the chairman of the Freight Traffic Managers Committee of the Trunk Line Association issued a circular advising that Eastern Trunk Line Association railroads would seek permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish new freight rates on fertilizer, including bulk and bagged superphosphate, — these rates to be \$3.50 a ton to all points on the New York State Barge Canal System and to be effective between April 15 and November 30 of each year. *Railroad officials frankly stated that these new rates were declared for the purpose of meeting the competition of water transportation of fertilizer.*

PROGRESS

The new short haul freight rates on fertilizers are satisfactory. The proposed rate of \$3.50 to canal points between April 15th and November 30th of each year is satisfactory for the points covered and the period the rates are in force. *There remains the job of making these new low rates effective the year around and at all points.* Meanwhile savings which will total hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made for the northeastern farmer.



100% Grass Farms

For the second year, operating my Highbridge Farm entirely in pasture and meadow has proven practical. In fact, I believe this year for two very definite reasons it will prove more profitable than any other way we could have handled it. For one thing Mr. Emmick has been able to bale 40 tons of top grade hay to sell. For another thing, he will not have to buy any grass seed next spring. Also, what is almost as important, he will not have any fall or spring plowing to do or crops to put in next spring, nor will he need to buy any mixed fertilizer. Whether or not he will get a good hay crop next summer on some of the meadows which have been down several years, of course remains to be seen.

Present experience, however, proves conclusively that a 100% grass farm can be maintained at least for a few years at a stretch and that where the main income from the farm is intended to be from poultry and live stock, that it at least has some advantage.

Aftermath

I have been driving a good deal of late, and I am sure that I have never seen as good feed as there is in pastures, and particularly meadows, this fall. To my mind the fall growth of grass is one of the greatest assets of northeastern agriculture. While we don't get it every year, we must get good afterfeed on northeastern dairy farms at least four years out of five.

As time goes on, I am sure we are going to adapt our seeding mixtures for meadows and our cutting and fertilization of meadows to the idea of fall grazing. Up on the Cornell experimental plots, Prof. Johnstone-Wallace has an area sown to timothy and wild white clover which shows what may be done. This plot has yielded a splendid hay crop and since the hay crop was taken off, has grown an abundant pasturage of mixed timothy and wild white clover. When I have to plow up meadows on Highbridge Farm, I am going to seed them down with a pound or so of wild white clover to the acre along with the other legumes and grasses to see if I can't improve their grazing qualities. If I do this and get results, Prof. Johnstone-Wallace points out that I will have to cut the hay crop early. This, of course, is not so much of a hardship on farms where there are no crops and consequently no cultivating just as haying comes on.

* * *

Soybeans and Sudan Grass

At Sunnygables we could not have cut our mixed crop of soybeans and sudan grass at a worse time. It has rained almost continually since. Under these circumstances, we found that the binding of the crop into bundles did not work out beyond a certain point. The beans wilted nicely in the bundles and retained their leaves. However, mold started in the center of some of the bundles so we

thought it best to cut them all open. This made a lot of hand work, but at that, I believe the crop paid. After taking off a fair cutting of alfalfa in early June, we were able to raise three big loads of soybeans and sudan grass to the acre.

All animals seem to relish this soybean and sudan grass hay. Much to my surprise, even the steers, which are being fed it while on heavy grain, clean it up very well.

* * *

Rye for Pasture

The ten acres of rye which I put in for pasture have made a very rank growth. We are going to turn on it in a week. I am interested to see how well the cows will like it. It looks to me like pretty flimsy feed, so full of water that I doubt if an animal can hold enough of it for adequate nutrition. For this reason we shall only turn on it during the day time and shall run the herd on wild white clover pasture nights.

* * *

Lots of Endurance

I think I have told how we raised a flock of geese this year without a gosling dying. About ten days ago our record seemed to have been broken. One nice big goose was missing. This bothered me until one of the boys found her more than a week later jammed in between the silo and a retaining wall which surrounds it. He lifted her out and much to our surprise, after more than a week without food and water, she was still able to navigate and inside of two or three days seemed to be on the road to complete recovery.

* * *

Inherited Traits

Last spring I bought a half Morgan saddle pony in West Virginia. He was three years old and was so thin that I doubt if he would have weighed 600 pounds when he arrived at Sunnygables. This summer he has been ridden a lot but nevertheless has steadily gained in weight and strength, as well as in appearance. The time has now come to teach him five gaits. Presumably his mother was a five gaited mare because he comes from the country where men expect their horses to carry them at the easiest possible gaits. Now as I understand it, both the singlefoot and the rack, which in addition to the walk, trot, and canter, make up the repertoire of a five gaited horse, are artificial gaits. Yet so powerful seem to be his inherited tendencies that this pony in three lessons has picked up both gaits. It sure is a lot of fun to work with a horse like that.

"Emergency crop" is the right name for the mixture of sudan grass and soy beans. Twelve big loads harvested from four acres indicate that the yield was well over three tons of high protein cured hay per acre.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE BUREAU



\$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and sentence of any person or persons who defraud an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); investment information; and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making.

Do Your Own Collecting

"I paid \$35.00 to the Park Row Detective Bureau for a one year protection service. They told me they would collect accounts as part of the service. When I read the contract I found they had made a change, so I stopped payment on my check. Then a salesman called on me and said that had I not stopped payment I would have received from \$75 to \$100 of my accounts paid in by that time—so I gave him \$35.00.

"Since then I have not heard from them and I have called on several of the debtors and find that the collector had not called on them, as the salesman promised."

Our subscriber enclosed letter from the Park Row Detective Bureau stating that personal calls are not made to collect bills. No concern of course will stand back of promises made by an agent when they are contrary to the contract.

It is our belief that few of these collection services are worth what they cost. The reasons for our belief are:

1. Sending agents around the country to solicit this type of business is costly.
2. Most of the collection agency contracts that we have read give the agency the best of the deal; the agency writes the contract so you cannot blame them for doing a good job from their point of view.
3. The collecting is usually done by letters which are often abusive and threatening. We feel that such methods do not collect claims that could not have been collected by a good heart-to-heart talk with the debtor.
4. When all is said and done a man who signs a contract with a collection agency often gets little in the way of return.

Its Cost Would Buy a Lot of Gas

"I bought a Master Coil from the Stromberg Ignition Company of Detroit. It did not work so I sent it back to the company but received a notice from the Post Office that the Company refused to accept the package. Can you get my money back? The receipt the agent gave me said I could send the coil back C. O. D. if it would not work."

It is very unusual for any company to make a refund on any merchandise sold by house-to-house canvassers. We have written the Stromberg Ignition Company, but, although sufficient time has elapsed, we have not as yet received a reply from them.

It has always seemed reasonable to us that, were there any truth in the claims made by various companies putting out accessories supposed to improve ignition, some car manufacturer would be smart enough to make one of them a part of his regular equipment.

Can't All Work for the Government

We get frequent inquiries as to the reliability of schools giving correspondence courses to fit a student for civil service examinations. Some of these schools are reliable, some are not. We will be glad to report. The following information should be borne in mind at all times:

1. Examinations are not being held as often as in the pre-depression years, and optimistic prophecies in this respect should be double-checked with civil service authorities.
2. None of these training schools have special approval of or connection with any government department.
3. None of them have any "inside information" on how soon examinations will be held, or how many appointments will be made.
4. Government positions are awarded

Service Bureau Claims Recently Settled

NEW YORK	
Clifton Eldridge, Little Valley.....	\$ 47.40
(settlement on insurance claim)	
Howard G. Oaks, Orchard Parks.....	3.60
(refund on chick order)	
Arthur G. Livermore, Newark Valley.....	75.00
(settlement by railroad for fire in pasture)	
Ferdinand Mahlen, Olmstedville.....	2.75
(refund on pig order)	
Mrs. Augustus Donk, Savannah.....	200.00
(settlement on insurance claim)	
Floyd O. Reynolds, Prattsburg.....	22.50
(refund on school tuition)	
Roman Kieffer, Alden.....	15.00
(settlement by railroad for fire damage)	
Mrs. Wesley Langworthy, Forestville.....	7.50
(refund on dental claim)	
Thomas E. Culver, Chemung.....	33.98
(payment for sale of hay)	
Frank A. Wright, Berne.....	69.68
(securing bill for hay)	
Clifford Alger, The Glen.....	1.50
(refund on order for plants)	
NEW JERSEY	
Ray A. Shuster, Paulsboro.....	1.50
(settlement on dress claim)	
GEORGIA	
J. Monroe Mosher, Port Wentworth.....	1.51
(refund on cement order)	
CONNECTICUT	
John Stula, Colchester.....	14.00
(refund on order for chicks)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
John Whitehead, Granville Summit.....	5.30
(payment for case of eggs)	
TOTAL.....	\$501.22

Complaints Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
F. L. Fish, Woodburne.....	
(securing delivery of chick order)	
Mrs. Everett Burroughs.....	
(securing settlement on film order)	
Reuben E. Robie, Savona.....	
(securing delivery of chicken coops)	
Archie Babcock, Lounsberry.....	
(settlement on bolts for silo)	
Mrs. S. A. Griswold, Poughkeepsie.....	
(part settlement on plant order)	
Ira F. Donaldson, Addison.....	
(subscription to magazine)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Charles L. Morrill, Littleton.....	
(complaint on clothing order)	

ed on an impartially competitive basis — when, as and if new government openings occur.

5. Sales' statements, at variance with the above facts, should be promptly reported.

Order May Be Contract

Last summer we ordered some raspberry plants but did not make a deposit. My husband has been sick and unable to plant them so wrote, cancelling the order. Now they tell us that we must accept them.

Most concerns who send agents from door to door use an order blank which is legally a non-cancellable contract. A great deal of correspondence from readers indicates that they do not realize what they are signing. We are informed that the company can collect in such cases if they want to take legal action.

Service Bureau Help Free to Subscribers

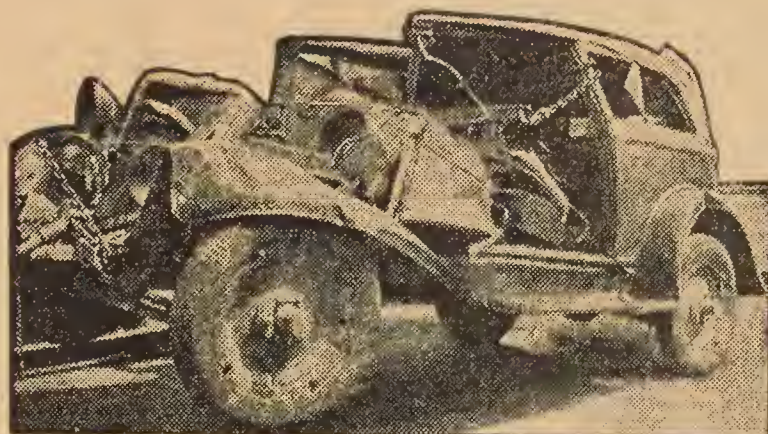
I thank you very much for your trouble in investigating the standard of the Patterson School at Rochester.

I am sure that the information you gave me is reliable. I never knew the real value of the free Service Bureau before. This has meant a great deal to me to get good reliable information free. I am very grateful to you for your trouble and kindness.—C. D.

I want you to know that I certainly appreciate your help. I received the money last Saturday and was more than pleased, and surprised. I had small hopes of ever seeing it returned. Thank you very much for your interest and help.—Mrs. H. G., Maryland.

All mail for the Service Bureau Department, should be addressed to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

Ask the Man who has had an accident



A tire blew out . . . The car overturned . . . Francis Hammond, Plattsburg, N. Y., suffered a bruised back; friction burns of back, hip and leg, and lacerated thumb . . . He was protected . . . two weeks indemnity, \$20.00

Claims Recently Paid

Paid Policyholders to September 1, 1934.....	\$369,416.57
Paid Policyholders during September.....	1,441.42
Total	\$370,857.99

Francis Judge, R. 2, Corfu, N. Y.....	\$ 60.00	Norman Ostrander, Alabama, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto overturned—fractured collarbone, cut face		Auto struck tree—injured legs	
Mary A. Smith, R. 3, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	58.57	Mrs. Irene Fitzsimmons, Bergen, N. Y.....	51.43
Auto collision—severe cut, bruises		Auto collision—fractured collarbone, cuts	
E. V. Mutseher, Canandagua, N. Y.....	10.00	Harry F. Hollenbeck, Munsville, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto accident—injured knee		Wagon accident—injured	
E. B. Tirrell, R. 6, Manchester, N. H.....	30.00	Gerald Burns, Cambridge, Vt.....	32.86
Struck by auto—fractured arm, bruises		Auto struck pole—fractured rib	
Erie J. Sahlin, R. 2, St. Johnsbury, Vt.....	25.71	Charles Andrews, R. 1, Pine Bush, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto collision—cuts, bruises		Auto struck tree—cuts behind ear	
W. D. Gaiser, Middleburgh, N. Y.....	10.00	Virgil B. Daum, R. 3, Albion, N. Y.....	30.00
Struck by auto—sprained wrist, injured chest		Tractor accident—injured chest, back, hand	
E. W. Moore, R. 2, Hudson, N. Y.....	30.00	J. Wesley Shults, R. 3, Avoca, N. Y.....	42.86
Thrown from wagon—injured back, shoulders and leg		Wagon overturned—sprained and bruised ankle	
Frank Arnold, R. 4, Bethel, Vt.....	18.57	Raymond Hedges, E. Hampton, N. Y.....	112.86
Auto struck wagon—bruises and cuts		Auto overturned—fractured skull	
Edwin C. Dunham, Colrain, Vt.....	70.00	Joseph C. Murphy, Johnsonbury, N. Y.....	20.00
Wagon accident—injured foot		Auto collision—cut arm	
James F. McArdle, Owego, N. Y.....	62.86	Emory Clifford, R. 1, W. Danville, Vt.....	14.28
Auto collision—fractured leg		Wagon overturned—sprained ankle	
Levi H. Dalloff, Campton, N. H.....	10.00	George Philbrick, W. Springfield, N. H.....	30.00
Auto accident—sprained back		Auto collision—abrasion of elbow	
George Hallock, Brandon, Vt.....	60.00	Elsworth Neir, Cobleskill, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto collision—injured chest, cuts		Wagon accident—brain concussion, injured chest	
Francis Hammond, Plattsburg, N. Y.....	20.00	F. A. Messerve, R. 1, Box 66, Dover, N. H.....	20.00
Auto overturned—injured back, hip and leg		Truck collision—strained back	
Harvey S. Lane, Lanesville, N. Y.....	40.00	Frank J. Knowles, Hector, N. Y.....	10.00
Auto overturned—injured side, fractured ribs		Struck by car—cuts and bruises	
Rev. A. D. Rich, Hammond, N. Y.....	30.00	Charles I. Chase, W. Baldwin, Me.....	30.00
Auto collision—sprained shoulder, cut scalp		Auto collision—strained neck	
Rudolf Messling, R. 2, Wallkill, N. Y.....	10.00	Lillian F. Bailey, Newcomb, N. Y.....	34.28
Cultivator accident—injured face and scalp		Auto accident—severe lacerations	
S. R. Barattier, Hastings, N. Y.....	27.14	Wilbur W. McNair, Windsor, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto collision—contusions and strains		Thrown from corn planter—fract. skull	
Mrs. Addie M. Galyor, Cobleskill, N. Y.....	10.00	Inez Rossborough, R. 3, Leroy, N. Y.....	40.00
Auto collision—contused arm		Auto overturned—concussion back and head	
E. J. Stevens, R. 2, Walpole, N. H.....	20.00	Charles C. Taylor, Jordan, N. Y.....	50.00
Wagon accident—injured foot		Auto collision—broken ribs, torn kidney	
Loren Hymes, R. 1, Tully, N. Y.....	130.00	Frank D. Potter, W. Oneonta, N. Y.....	10.00
Auto accident—fractured knee		Auto overturned—fract. clavicle	
Winona Brown, R. 1, Newfane, N. Y.....	30.00	M. S. Sayer, R. 3, DeKalb Jct., N. Y.....	10.00
Struck by auto—fractured toe		Wheel of truck ran over foot—contused foot and ankle	

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

FOLKS—LOOK!
500 CASH PRIZES!

GRAND FIRST PRIZE
\$7,500.00

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3rd . . . 500.00
4th . . . 250.00
5th . . . 100.00
6th . . . 75.00
7th . . . 50.00
8th . . . 20.00
9th . . . 10.00
10th . . . 5.00
11th to 500th
incl. . 1.00
Total . \$10,000.00

\$10,000.00

IN REAL CASH GIVEN

FREE

FOR WRITING LAST LINES TO
THE LIMERICK ON THIS PAGE

C'MON FOLKS—GET
IN ON THIS SIMPLE
BUT THRILLING
GOLD MEDAL
LIMERICK CONTEST

All you do to finish this unfinished limerick is give your idea of a suitable ending. Did the bride switch to Gold Medal? Did she stop wasting tears and money? Did her mother tell her why to switch to Gold Medal? Did her cakes and pies cease to be like lead? Did she save money? Did her husband like her deserts better? Think up a possible last line and send it in to win a big cash prize today.

CONTEST CLOSES MIDNIGHT, OCTOBER 31ST — ACT NOW — USE ENTRY BLANK BELOW

Purpose of Contest To Demonstrate To The Women of America Why GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour Is Often More Economical Even If You Could Buy Flour Costing but 1/2 As Much

How, Even On A Single Baking, A Penny Or Two More Spent For Gold Medal Can Save You Up To A Dollar Or More!

This sensational opportunity for you to win up to \$7,500 cold cash is offered solely for one reason. To induce you to test in your own home the far simpler and far more truly economical way to baking success that GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour brings.

How GOLD MEDAL makes baking easier, more truly economical, is illustrated perfectly in this letter from Mrs. Ivan Dennis of Parsons, Kansas, who, after trying a cheaper flour, wrote Betty Crocker:

"In these hard times of cut salaries, I thought I would try a cheaper flour than GOLD MEDAL, but I have had such failures that I'll never risk it again without the perfect flour. The most awful thing to happen is when you make a cake you take pride in and have it fail. That happened with my Brown-eyed Susan Cake. The cost of the ingredients alone was 76c and my time and fuel must have cost at least 30c more. So you can see that it isn't wise to save pennies on flour."

So, here is your opportunity not only to win \$7,500 cold cash or any one of 499 other cash prizes, but also to discover this far more economical way of baking. Act now! Write down a last line for this limerick and send it in at once!

1370

WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY
of Copr. 1934, by General Mills, Inc.
GENERAL MILLS, INC., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SIMPLY WRITE A LAST LINE

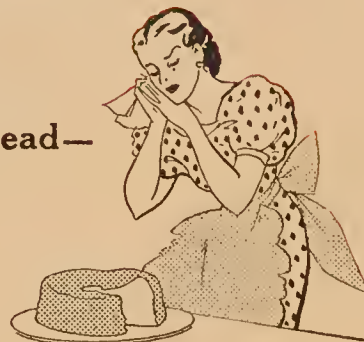
(Use Entry Blank Below)

A Bride to Her Mother Once Said

That Her Pies and Her Cakes Were Like Lead—

"Don't Waste Tears and Money,

Switch to Gold Medal, Honey,



HOW TO WRITE LAST LINES
THAT WIN PRIZES



1 As the first four lines of the limerick point out, the bride got into trouble baking her pies and cakes. Then her mother told her to switch to GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour. Presumably because "Kitchen-testing" banishes failures in baking. What happened? Did the bride cry any more? Did she lose money any more? Did her husband start paying her compliments? Just make the last word in your last line rime with the last word in the first two lines. For example: *And then you'll be happily wed.*

2 The main point to keep in mind is to try and make the last line keep to the sense of the

limerick. One good way is to first write down all the words you can think of that rime with "said," such as "mised" or "wed," and then pick out the ones which seem to make sense, and build last lines around them.

3 Remember, all you do is supply the last line. You don't have to be a "poet" to win the big \$7,500 first prize. Even Shakespeare wouldn't have a better chance than you have here. We want "common sense" last lines. Not "poetry." Take 5 minutes — write your last line in the entry blank below — and don't fail to send it in.

**DON'T THINK
YOU CAN'T WIN**

Thinking She
Couldn't Win
Almost Lost
Her \$7,000!



Mrs. Coyle, of Wellston, Ohio, Winner of Recent Gold Medal Silverware Naming Contest, Almost Threw Her Opportunity to Win \$7,000 In The Waste Paper Basket Because She Thought She Couldn't Win.

But, as she wrote afterwards—"I had no idea of winning the prize because I thought the name I had chosen was too simple. But 'Nothing ventured, nothing gained,' so I decided to send it in anyway."

The 5 Minutes You Invest Writing a Last Line for this Limerick May Repay you \$7,500, or \$1,500 a Minute! The Least You Can Win is \$1.00. In Justice to Yourself Let Nothing Prevent You from Taking Advantage of This Opportunity.

When you want a delicious cake or pastry, or any kind of bread, remember the *easiest* way of all is to order it from your grocer or your baker direct. Your baker today, with truly professional skill, transforms wheat, our outstanding energy food, into delicious, nutritious foods for your table. Abundant energy, such as these baked wheat foods give, is essential to Vitality. Thus, your baker provides your family with "BREAD ENERGY FOR VITALITY!"



**ENTRY
BLANK**

Only 5 Minutes of Your Time And
3c For A Stamp To Mail This May Bring You \$7,500 Cash.
Remember—"Nothing Ventured—Nothing Gained"

Must Be In The Mail
And Postmarked On
Or Before Midnight
Oct. 31, 1934

Directions For Winning Any One of 500 Cash Prizes

There are several clues to good last lines in the story about GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour printed at the left. Also read "How To Write Last Lines That Win Prizes" above. Then simply do these 3 things:

1. Write a last line for the limerick printed in the entry blank at right.
2. Buy a sack of GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour and get a sales slip or receipt showing your purchase. Pin this to the entry blank. If more than one last line is submitted, you may write it on a separate piece of paper. An additional sales slip showing purchase of GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour must be sent with EACH additional last line entered.

3. Write or print your name and full address in the space provided in the entry blank.

RULES: The envelope containing your entry must be postmarked on or

before midnight, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1934. Send immediately to facilitate early judging. The judges' decisions in all matters pertaining to the contest are to be considered as final by all contestants. The judges are: Julia Bliss Joyner, Food Editor, Pictorial Review; Mildred Maddocks Bentley, Director, Delineator Institute; Lloyd D. Herrold, Professor of Advertising, Northwestern University.

Winners hereby permit use of winning last lines and their own names and addresses in radio and/or printed advertising. Prize winners will be notified by mail as soon as possible after contest closes. No entries returned. In the event of a tie for any prize offered, a prize identical with that tied for will be awarded to each tying contestant.

No employees of General Mills, nor members of their families, nor their advertising agencies are eligible to enter.

MAIL PROMPTLY TO

BETTY CROCKER, Desk AA10-13, Gold Medal Flour, Minneapolis, Minn.

A Bride To Her Mother Once Said
That Her Pies And Her Cakes Were Like Lead—
"Don't Waste Tears and Money,
Switch to Gold Medal, Honey,

(Print the last line you want to win here)

I have printed on the line above the last line I want to enter in the Gold Medal Flour Limerick Contest. Below is my own name and address. Also, attached is sales slip from my grocer showing my purchase of a sack* of GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour.

Please check: Are You A New ☐ User; or, An Old ☐ User of GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour? What Brand Did You

Use Before?.....

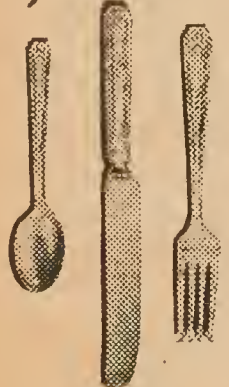
Name.....

Street or R.F.D. No.....

City or Town..... State.....

*(No special size—simply buy whatever size you usually buy.)
Contest limited to the continental limits of the United States.

FREE
SILVERWARE
FOR
Coupons Inside Sacks

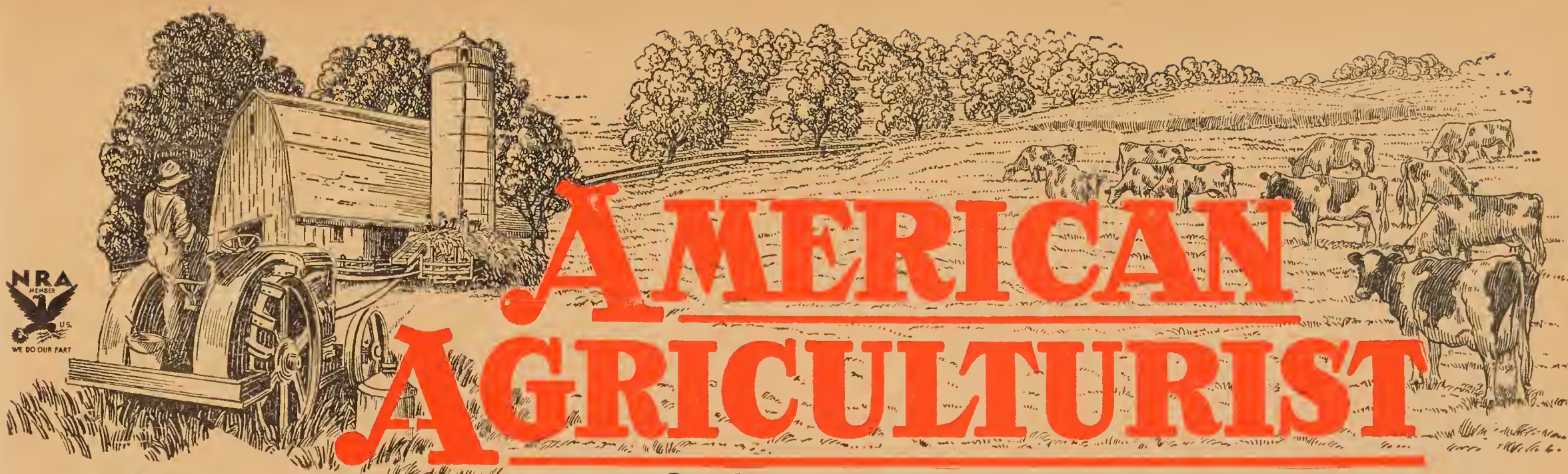


GOLD MEDAL'S EXTRA VALUES:

Free Silverware... Free Recipes



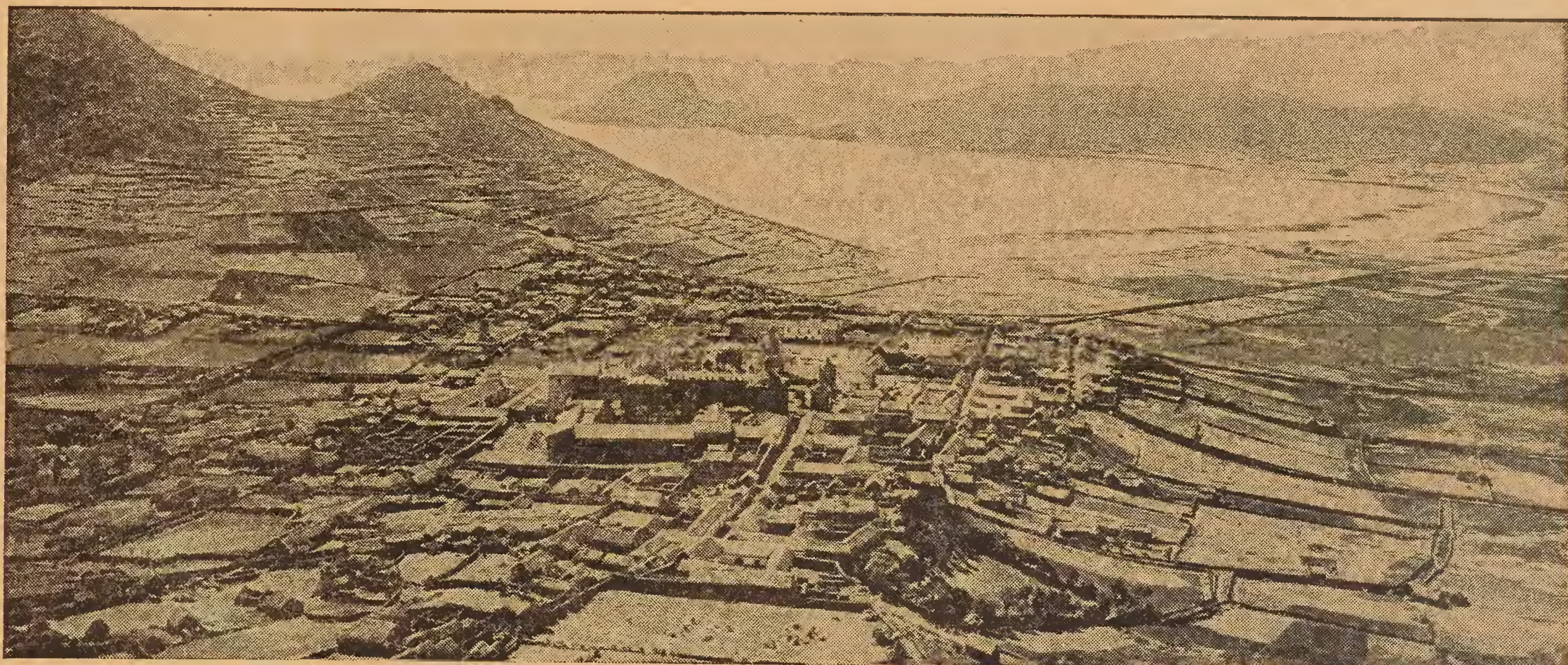
Save Silverware Coupon on Back of Recipe Folder Inside Sack: 1 coupon in sizes up to 10-lb.; 2 in 10-lb. to 12-lb.; 4 in 24 1/2-lb.; 10 in 49-lb. and larger size sacks.



\$1.00 per year

October 27, 1934

Published Every Other Week



—PHOTO BY EWING GALLOWAY

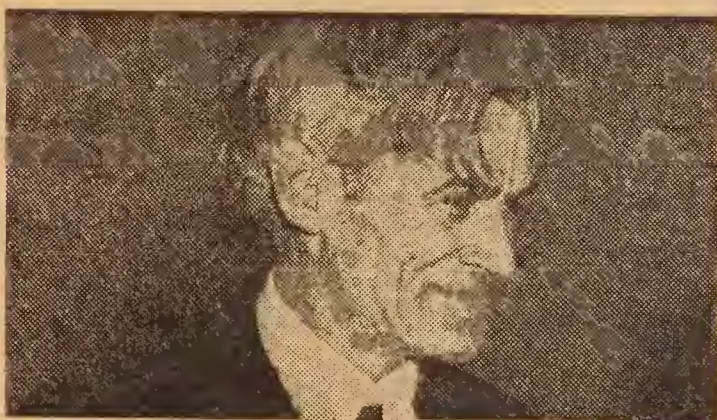
By ARTHUR W. NORTH

SINCE writing my last article on the subject of our South American experiences (published in these pages September 15, under heading *Where the Potato was Better than Gold*), we have traveled 1,400 miles of border country and across immense sugar, cattle, and wheat *estancias*. But that is no measure of the space we have covered. Rather should I say we have traveled nearly nine hundred years in time, from the long ago Inca past to modern civilization. I am writing this article in Buenos Aires, a city of two and a half million people, a city with the zip of Paris, San Francisco, or New York, only probably kept cleaner than any of them. Sitting here, surrounded by all the manifestations of modern life, it is hard to picture the country we have just left behind—so old and yet so real, so different and yet so admirable.

I told you last time that I wanted to visit Lake Titicaca. When I was a schoolboy I was fascinated by the thought of this great rippling body of water 12,466 feet above sea level. Yet when I came to its shores, I realized that I had never before grasped its great size nor the significance of the Peruvian-Bolivian altiplano. Get this picture: a lake like our Ontario lost on a vast plain, two and a half miles above sea level, over 300 miles wide and a thousand miles long. Keep your school-days' idea of Andean heights but superimpose them, here and there, on this vast altiplano. In a few years, when some of you are flivvering southward over the coming Pan-American Highway, this plain will mean much to you.

The international boundary line severs

Following the PLOW in the Land of the Incas



Arthur W. North, farmer, explorer, and builder of good will between nations. The view above is of Lake Titicaca 12,466 feet above sea level with the town of Guaqui in the foreground. Note especially the terraced fields on the hills to the left.

• • •

from Peru the southern half of Lake Titicaca, thus assuring to Bolivia the famed Islands of the Sun and Moon. For a time we were in quarters near the mole at the Peruvian end of the lake, with historic Cuzco 250 miles to the north of us. From there, my son Robert, myself, and a youthful Peruvian *moso* traveled southward, halting our pack burros one

day before a great stone archway beyond which lay war consumed Bolivia. No officials guarded the great archway, but there was a plenitude of travelers—men, women, children, pack donkeys, sheep, goats, hogs, all quietly minding their own business, going somewhere with a cargo. At times it was difficult to determine whether the women or the donkeys were the more heavily loaded.

From the shores of the lake to the ridges which rose above it and seemed to peer down at it, there extended a succession of highly tilled farms. Back and forth across these ridges, we could see small black oxen drawing crooked stick plows through the black soil which predominated. Other oxen stood up to their backs in the water of the lake, contentedly munching marsh grass and quite undisturbed by chance fishermen poling nearby their reed balsas. Above on the ridges, women or boys trailed the plows, breaking up each clod with an implement like a croquet mallet. Following the plow and these veritable "sodbusters," there was usually a boy seeding narrowly to barley. Often in the same field were others treading out grain, shelling lima beans, or making potatoes (Turn to page 23)

360,000 farm families will be represented by these co-operatives at their annual convention in Syracuse November 12, 13, 14.

BERRIEN COUNTY (MICH.) MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Benton Harbor, Mich.
CALIFORNIA MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Los Angeles, Calif.
CEDAR RAPIDS CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
CHALLENGE CREAM AND BUTTER ASSOCIATION, Los Angeles, Calif.
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY MILK PRODUCERS, Champaign, Ill.
COLORADO DAIRYMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE, INC., Denver, Colo.
CONNECTICUT MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Hartford, Conn.
CONSOLIDATED MILK PRODUCERS FOR SAN FRANCISCO, San Francisco, Calif.
CO-OPERATIVE PURE MILK ASSOCIATION, Cincinnati, Ohio.
COOS BAY MUTUAL CREAMERY CO., Marshfield, Oregon.
DAIRY AND POULTRY CO-OPERATIVES, INC., Chicago, Ill.
DAIRYMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SALES ASSOCIATION, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC., New York, N. Y.
DES MOINES CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, Des Moines, Iowa.
DUBUQUE CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, INC., Dubuque, Iowa.
EVANSVILLE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC., Evansville, Ind.
FALLS CITIES CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Louisville, Ky.
GEORGIA MILK PRODUCERS' CONFEDERATION, Atlanta, Ga.
ILLINOIS-IOWA MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Davenport, Iowa.
ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Peoria, Ill.
INDIANA DAIRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, Muncie, Ind.
INTERSTATE ASSOCIATED CREAMERIES, Portland, Oregon.
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
LAND O'LAKES CREAMERIES, INC., Minneapolis, Minn.
MCLEAN COUNTY MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Bloomington, Ill.
MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Washington, D. C.
MARYLAND STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Baltimore, Md.
MIAMI VALLEY CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Dayton, Ohio.
MICHIGAN MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Detroit, Mich.
MID-WEST PRODUCERS' CREAMERIES, INC., Indianapolis, Ind.
MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, San Diego, Calif.
MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION OF SUMMIT COUNTY AND VICINITY, Akron, Ohio.
MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS, Milwaukee, Wis.
NATIONAL CHEESE PRODUCERS' FEDERATION, Plymouth, Wis.
NEBRASKA-IOWA NON-STOCK CO-OPERATIVE MILK ASSN., Omaha, Nebr.
NEW ENGLAND MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Boston, Mass.
NORTHWESTERN (OHIO) CO-OPERATIVE SALES COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio.
O. K. CO-OPERATIVE MILK ASSOCIATION, Oklahoma City, Okla.
PURE MILK ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Illinois.
PURE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Kansas City, Mo.
RICHMOND CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Richmond, Va.
ST. JOSEPH, MO., MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, St. Joseph, Mo.
SANITARY MILK PRODUCERS, St. Louis, Mo.
SCIOTO VALLEY CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Columbus, Ohio.
SHELBY COUNTY MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Memphis, Tenn.
SOUTH TEXAS PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Houston, Texas.
STARK COUNTY MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Canton, Ohio.
TILLAMOOK COUNTY CREAMERY ASSOCIATION, Tillamook, Oregon.
TULSA MILK PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Tulsa, Okla.
TWIN CITY MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, St. Paul, Minn.
TWIN PORTS CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY ASSOCIATION, Superior, Wis.
UNITED DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Seattle, Wash.
VALLEY OF VIRGINIA CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Harrisonburg, Va.

Fighting YOUR BATTLES

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION, THE "RAINBOW DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE," WILL MEET IN SYRACUSE FOR ITS 18th ANNUAL CONVENTION NOVEMBER 12, 13, and 14.

WE live in an age of organization.

1. Labor Unions have their American Federation of Labor.
2. Business men have their National Chamber of Commerce.
3. Manufacturers have their National Manufacturers Association.
4. Bankers have their American Banking Association.
5. Milk Dealers have their International Milk Dealers Association.

As individuals we are at the mercy of organized industry. Only through our own organization can we hope to fight back and protect our interests and rights as dairy farmers.

The National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation represents the organized dairy farmers of the nation. In fighting for their interests it also fights for the good of all dairymen. It is frequently called the "Rainbow Division of Agriculture" because of the many battles it has won for the dairy industry as a whole. During the eighteen years of its existence the Federation has been in the forefront of every important legislative fight for the dairy industry. Many of these battles have concerned such questions as the tariff and unfair competition from imitation dairy products. Likewise it has also opposed other measures detrimental to dairy farmers.

The power of this Federation lies in its membership. It represents 360,000 dairy farm families united in dairy co-operative organizations spread through 43 states of the Union. The total annual business of its member associations is a quarter of a billion dollars. When it speaks it is with the authority and power of a nation-wide membership.

This membership includes such giants as Land O' Lakes Creamery, Inc., doing an annual business of \$29,000,000, the National Cheese Producers Federation with a volume of \$1,500,000, and the world's largest fluid milk co-operative, the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., with a volume of \$53,000,000.

We, the farmers of the Dairymen's League, are proud of our membership in this organization which has done so much for and offers so much to our industry.

We should all be happy to welcome the delegates of this great federation when they meet at their 18th annual convention in Syracuse November 12, 13 and 14. Remember all dairymen and co-operative groups are invited to attend public sessions on November 13th.

Published by

**THE MEMBERS OF THE
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Give Your Hens Fresh Air

By F. L. FAIRBANKS

POULTRY houses that are not properly and adequately ventilated are drafty, damp, foul-smelling and uncomfortable both winter and summer, and are a source of constant worry to you poultrymen, because with every change in weather or wind direction and velocity you must change the window or curtain adjustment. These conditions affect the health of the flock and consequently your income.

What can you as a poultryman do about this? You can build into your poultry house a ventilating system, largely with materials and labor which you already have on the farm.

What a Ventilating System Must Have

First. Every ventilating system **MUST** have BOTH outtakes and intakes: outtakes for the purpose of exhausting foul air, dust, odors, and excess moisture from the pen; intakes for purpose of supplying fresh air for the birds to breathe and to replace air exhausted through the outtake.

Second. Outtake must be so constructed and located that the wind acting on it from any direction will aid in exhausting the pen air and NOT retard the outward flow.

Third. Outtake must be so located that the temperature effect may be utilized to the utmost, that is, the outtake should be at the highest point of the ceiling of the pen so that the warmed air will rise and be carried off immediately.

Fourth. The intakes for the fresh

air should be well distributed along the walls of the house, placed near the floor and constructed so that air which enters the pen through them cannot blow on the birds.

Two Systems — Take Your Choice

There are two types of ventilating systems for poultry houses or, more correctly, there are two arrangements

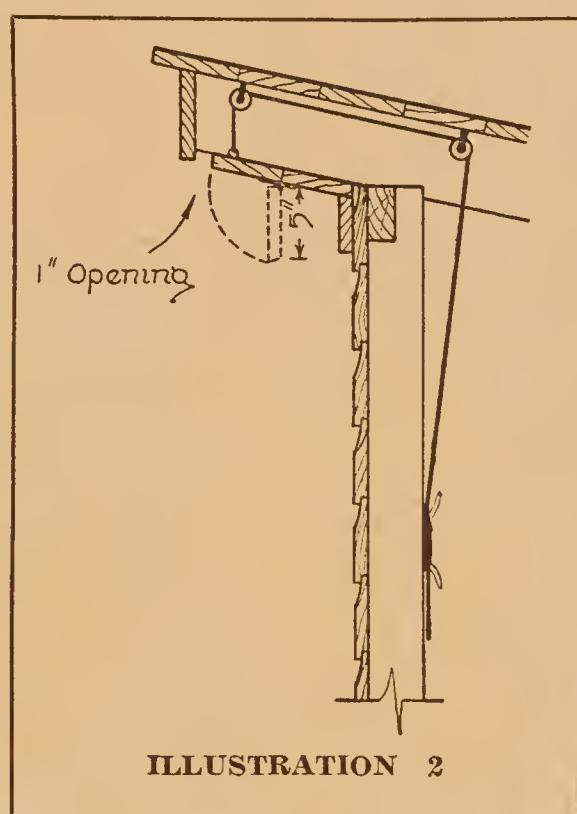


ILLUSTRATION 2

of apparatus commonly used in the ventilation of poultry houses.

1. Rafter Outtake and Set-Out-Curtain Intake system (see illustrations 1 and 2) is used in shed roof houses. The front rafter ventilator opening (the one inch slot at the front) is within a few inches of the very tip top of the roof. It would be better if this slot were at the very top or just back of it, but it would be expensive to build there, so a compromise is made. The slot is pushed as far forward and as near the top as is practical and a hinged door used to keep out the wind. In general this door should be closed during the fall, winter, and spring, and open during the summer.

The intake is made by changing the guides for the center curtain so that curtain is set out away from the front of the house ONE INCH. The curtain is used either way up or way down. When it is down you have the open front. When it is way up (see illustration No. 1) air enters the pen through vertical slot at bottom of curtain and between the curtain and frame and the wall of the house up over the sill and down into the pen. This is the whole system of outtake and intake. Keep the rafter ventilator closed in fall, winter and spring. Open it only in warm weather. Close center curtain (pull it all the way up) at night during winter and during windy, stormy, and cold weather.

2. Chimney or Warm Insulated Outtake Flue and Window Intake system (see illustrations 3 and 4) is used in multi-story houses, remodeled barns, and gable roof houses.

To utilize wind effect and temperature effect to the utmost, to exhaust

foul air and excess moisture from the pen, the part of the outtake from which the pen air escapes into the out-of-doors must be at or above the highest part of the roof to utilize the wind forces. The flue or chimney must be insulated to keep the pen air which enters the flue at ceiling of the pen warm all the way up to the top of the flue where it escapes into the atmosphere.

No outtake flue should be smaller than 16 inches by 16 inches no matter how small the pen. For large pens flue should have an area of about one square inch for two square feet of pen floor area and a separate flue or chimney for each floor of the house is necessary.

The intakes may be easily constructed at the bottom of windows by nailing a vertical baffle board on inside of casing at window-sill and raising window from one to one and a half inches (see illustration No. 4). The baffle board is used to deflect air upward, to blanket windows and to prevent incoming air from blowing on birds.

The window intakes should be numerous and well distributed about the walls of the pen and the total area of intakes should be the same as that of outtake flue or chimney.

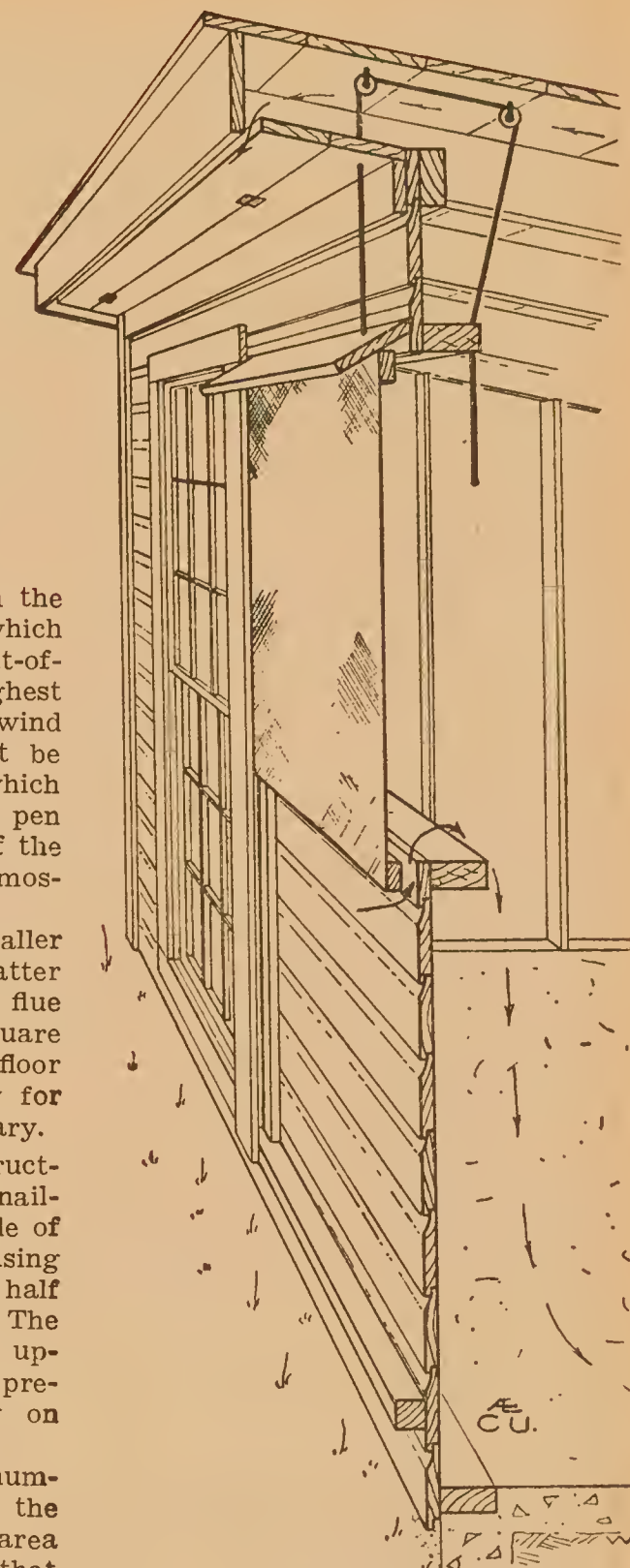


ILLUSTRATION 1

The Illustrations:

Illustration 1. Cornell shed-roof-house front-rafter outtake and set-out-curtain intake ventilating system. The rope shown in the picture is attached to the curtain frame so that it can be raised and lowered from the inside. It is also possible to open and close the hinged door from the inside by a rope, as shown in Illustration 2.

Illustration 2. The one inch slot should be at very front of roof with a hinged door to open in warm weather.

Illustration 3. The outtake flue or chimney extends from the ceiling of pen to a point two feet above highest point of roof. The flue is insulated to make it warm and each floor has a separate flue. Illustration 4 shows the intake.

Illustration 4. The window intake. The air comes in under the window, strikes the baffle board, and is directed upward away from the birds. See Illustration 3 for arrangement of outtake flues.

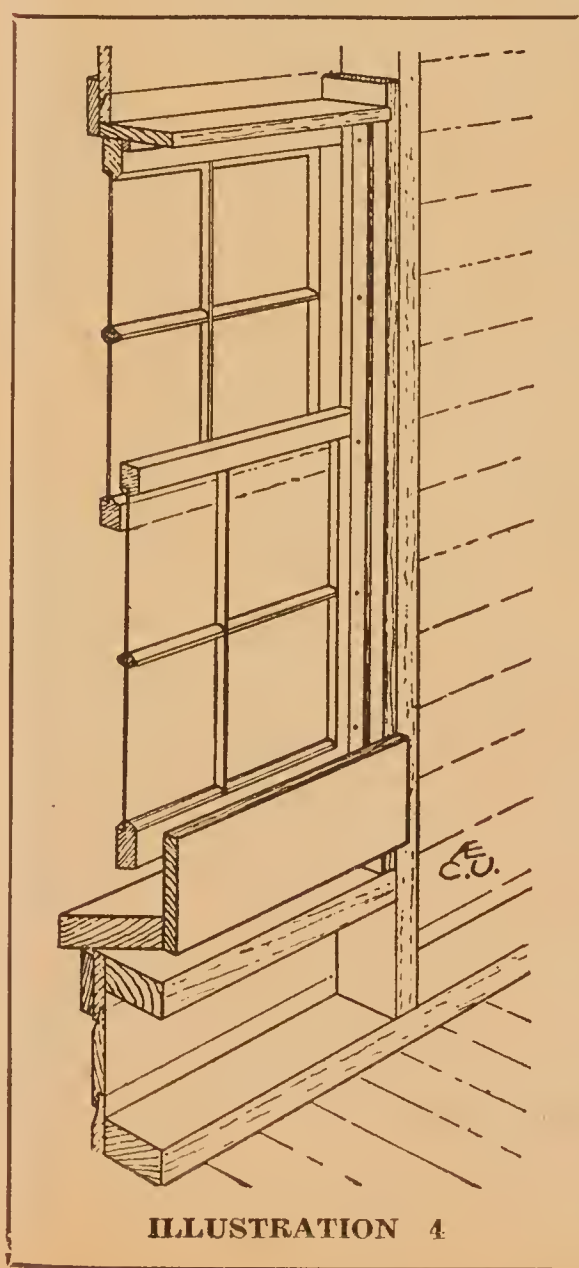


ILLUSTRATION 4

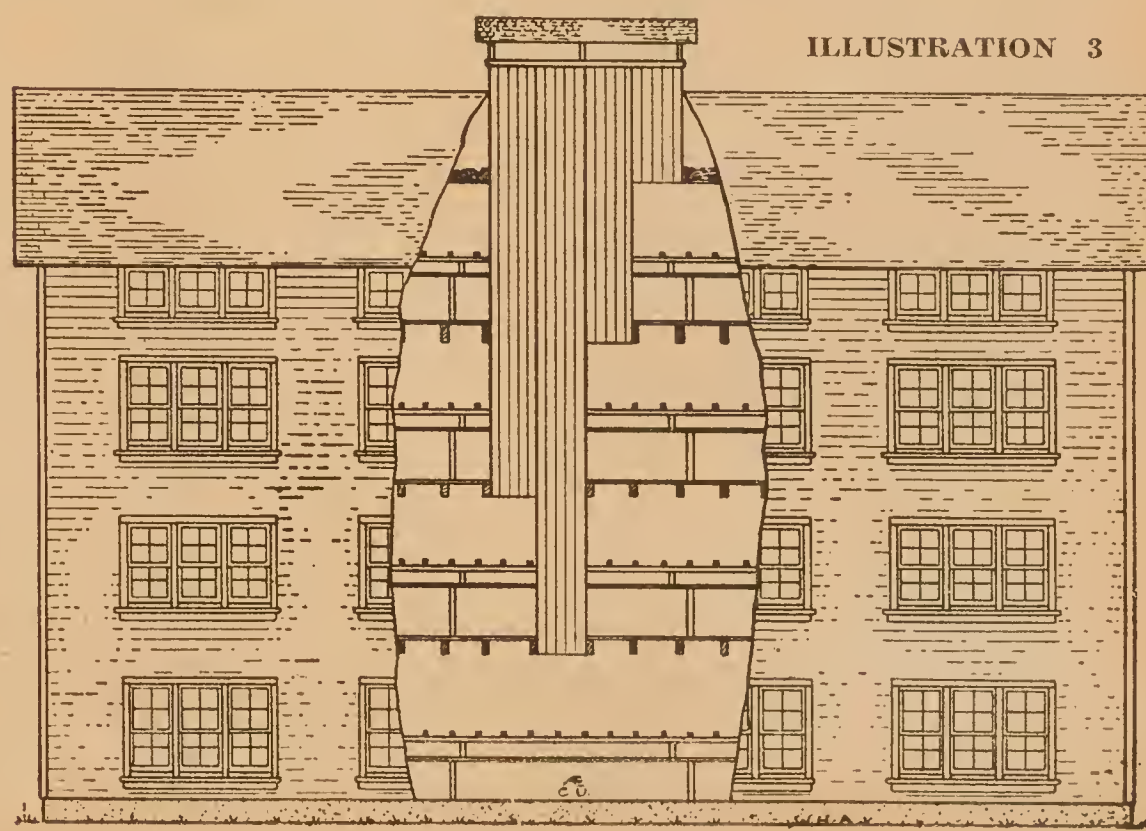


ILLUSTRATION 3

★ THE EDITORIAL PAGE ★

Gold Prices vs. Farm Products Prices

SENATOR ELMER THOMAS, of Oklahoma recently said: "Why, then, do we now have 12c to 14c cotton instead of 6c cotton as in February 1933? The value of gold has changed but slightly. The real value of cotton has changed little. But we **have** changed the amount of gold we call a dollar. **We have made more dollars — 35 instead of 20 —** out of each ounce of gold."

While the price of gold was being raised gradually from \$20 an ounce to \$35, there was a steady increase in the price of farm products. But when the United States returned to the gold standard at \$35.00 per ounce, then the prices of farm commodities stopped going upward.

Dr. F. A. Pearson, associated with Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell, says that commodity prices in the United States are just as effectively tied to gold at \$35 an ounce as they were before we abandoned the gold standard and when the price of gold was \$20.67 an ounce. "The United States," says Dr. Pearson, "was one of the last countries to leave the gold standard and one of the first to return to it. England was one of the first to abandon the gold standard and has not returned to it. She has been off the gold standard for about three years and apparently is loath to return to it until her flexible commodity prices come into adjustment with the inflexible wages, salaries and fixed costs. The United States has not profited as it should from England's experience."

The Argentina government abandoned the gold standard in 1929 and began to raise its price of gold 52 months before the United States. It raised the price of gold **far enough** — to about \$46 an ounce in our money — to offset the increased purchasing power or value of gold. Thereby Argentina evaded general unemployment, wholesale bankruptcies, and other evils of depression.

Newspapers have of late reported President Roosevelt as believing that something should be done to raise the price of gold higher in this country. He has power under the law to raise the price of gold from \$35, where it is now stuck, to \$41.34. The sooner he makes this adjustment the better it will be for every citizen.

What Taxes Do to Farm and Home Owner

IN a certain county in the Northeast, memorial exercises were recently held eulogizing a man who had been a public leader in that county for many years. Largely due to this man's influence, millions have been spent for public buildings, parks, and highways. Several great parkways stretch across the county, three and four lanes wide. Land was purchased rods wide each side of these roads, landscaped and planted to beautiful trees, shrubs, and flowers. One can ride for hours through a nature's fairyland in this county. Nothing anywhere equals these highways in beauty — **and in extravagance.**

Doubtless that public leader thought he was rendering his fellowmen a great service. There is no doubt as to his sincerity. But already there are thousands in that county who curse his memory bitterly. It has become almost impossible for people of moderate income to buy or maintain a home there. Those who believed that good citizenship includes owning a small home, and who put their belief into practice, have lived to see the savings of a lifetime lost. Property there will not sell for two-thirds of its assessed valuation, and politicians will not reduce the valuation because it would decrease

taxes, removing some of them from the government payroll.

Taxes in that county are as high as interest rates and amount in many cases to confiscation of property. If people who have a small salary are in such a plight, what about those who are still poorer, who work for slender wages, or are without any work? The answer is, their situation is deplorable. Such high taxes, of course, mean high rents. Poor people must live therefore in small dark flats. Their children never see the sunshine from their windows, living always by artificial light. Their small feet never run upon the ground.

One of our richest northeastern States has a debt of over \$500,000,000. Local governments in that State owe \$3,200,000,000, and the State's share of the federal debt is at least \$7,000,000,000 more. The total of these huge sums equal a mortgage of 35% on all the real property in that State — the property of small home owners in cities and the property of farmers, most of which is in the form of real estate.

There is no need of reminding you farmers of what high taxes are doing to you. You may not realize that city home and other real estate owners are up against the same problem. One of the chief troubles is that public officials have for years been trying to do the big and spectacular thing — big public buildings, big highways, and now big experiments — all of which bigness must be paid for in **big** taxes.

One of the ways to help farmers and city people alike, one of the ways to restore moderate prosperity, is to insist that this huge government spending, resulting in these terrible taxes, must end.

For More Central Markets

THE Menands Market, described in our last issue, is helping to solve some of the marketing difficulties of farmers in the whole Albany region. It proves that we were right in our work of years to get these central markets established throughout the Northeast.

Now we rise to ask what is the matter with the **Syracuse central market?** Syracuse is the logical place for a central market and work to get one there was started at the same time as was the one for Albany. Albany is going. Syracuse is not. There has been a lot of talk but no action. Politicians tried to hold up the Albany market but did not succeed. Are similar forces at work at Syracuse? A central market is also badly needed in one of the southern tier counties of New York. *American Agriculturist* will join with the farm organizations, the State College, officials at Albany, and farmers of the southern tier to get such a market established this winter.

And what about New England? A few of these great wholesale central markets located at right points throughout New England and New York will do more to bring farmers higher prices for their stuff and put farming on a better permanent financial basis than all the AAA regimentation activities put together.

Too Much Milk Supervision

LAST issue we called attention to need of paying dairymen more frequently for their milk. They are urged and often forced to pay cash for what they buy. What justice is there in forcing them to wait so long for payment for what they sell?

This time we emphasize another inefficiency and injustice to farmers in the milk business. Dairymen are pestered to death with dairy and barn inspectors, all of whom add much to the

cost of producing and selling milk and many of whom are unnecessary. It is also a sad fact that there are altogether too many milk rulings and regulations, some of which duplicate or conflict with one another and all of which add to the cost. Now, of course, no one objects to simple, necessary regulations. Nearly every farmer takes pride in helping to produce the best and cleanest milk in the world, but why burden the farmer and the consumer with the cost of several sets of inspectors, and why do so many different cities and interests feel called upon to have a different and often duplicating set of inspectors and regulations? Why is milk that is good enough for New York City not good enough also for Newark, New Jersey, or for Boston, Massachusetts, and vice versa?

If government really wants to help with this milk marketing problem, why do not city and state officials get together with dealers and simplify regulations, and above all make them uniform and reduce the number of high-salaried inspectors? ONE thorough inspection per year by a competent man is all that should be needed to represent **all** of the interests involved.

Milk marketing is not going to be helped by some big spectacular government cure-all. It can be helped by improving or removing a lot of small inefficiencies and injustices, such as the present unfair system of payment for milk and the inspecting and regulating service.

Fall Is a Good Time in Northeast

**"Buckwheat cakes and Indian batter
Make you fat and a little bit fatter."**

THE glorious fall days, of which we have had many during October, make one glad to be alive. We are just back from a long automobile trip through some of the northeastern farm country. All of the northern hills were ablaze with scarlet. The year's harvests are pretty well finished, silo filling is over, field corn stands in the shock, often surrounded by yellow pumpkins, potato digging and apple picking are under way, and we saw many farmers in the fields plowing for another harvest to come. Buckwheat, in particular, always is attractive at this time. In some sections, buckwheat farmers are frowned upon because it is claimed they never get started early enough in the spring to plant anything else. This is more or less unjust, but anyway buckwheat is a nice crop. One cannot look at the colorful fields of it at this time of year without a feeling of comfort and of plenty, knowing that it stands for lots of good pancakes on cold winter mornings to come.

The world has been going through a crisis that tries men's souls, and farmers in particular have had and are having their share of trouble. Yet one cannot ride through any large section of the farm country at a time like this and look at the American farm scene, and the American farmer at work, without a renewed faith that the present set-back is only temporary, and that the future will be all right.

Eastman's Chestnut

W. I. MYERS, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, tells a good one on himself apropos of public speakers who talk on and on and on. Governor Myers was for years a popular professor at Cornell, in the department of Agricultural Economics headed by Dr. George F. Warren. Governor Myers says that when lecturing to a class, he could stand it very well when the boys took out their watches and looked at them; but it really was the limit when they took them out, looked at them incredulously, and then shook them.

An old Shagbark hickory, one of the finest trees left in the Northeast, but the quality and size of nuts vary a lot. Help us to find and propagate the best varieties so that their number may increase in the land. See contest rules on this page. This tree is Kentucky variety which has large nuts.

A Visit With EDITOR ED

THIS time of year sets us to reminiscing about the fun we used to have going chestnutting. What a vacancy was left in the pleasant things of rural life when the chestnut tree disappeared! There seems little likelihood that it can ever be brought back, but of late years scientists have been looking for something to take its place and have found that it is possible to bud and graft hickory and black walnut trees so as greatly to increase the number of trees of good varieties. If this work prospers, we predict that in the next ten to twenty years it will be possible to have good nut trees on every farmstead.

You can help to restore nut trees to our northeastern farm country. Here's how:

The first essential is to discover and propagate best varieties of black walnuts and hickory nuts adapted to this region. Excellent ones are already well-known but the trouble is that most of them are not adapted to the short growing season and cool summers of the Northeast. In order to encourage the search for suitable varieties, *American Agriculturist* is cooperating with other institutions to find trees bearing the best black walnuts and hickory nuts in the northeastern states. Prizes, together with rules of the contest, are described elsewhere on this page.

Suitable trees bearing superior nuts are now growing on the farms and in the dooryards of the State. Thousands of you who read this have some favorite nut tree producing high quality nuts, but unless such trees are brought to the attention of those who can judge their merits and who have facilities to propagate them, they can never be of general use. At the present time there is little promise of a commercial nut industry in the northeastern States. Possibly this can be developed after suitable varieties have been found. Emphasis now, however, is on finding high grade nuts and encouraging their planting in order to add one more thing to the pleasure of rural life in this great Northeast. When shade trees are planted, why not put in nut trees of the better sort and thus have both the nuts and the shade? Eventually, it is the hope of Professor L. H. MacDaniels, of Cornell, and other interested parties to have all trees bearing poor nuts replaced by good grafted stock. Otherwise there will be few good nut trees left for our descendants, for they are rapidly disappearing for use for axe handles, furniture, firewood, or simply to clear the cultivated fields.

Much good work has already been done in selecting and propagating the better varieties of nut trees. The search for these better nut trees has been going on for some time and in the course of it many stories have arisen. Professor MacDaniels tells an interest-



Here are black walnuts on a young graft only three years old. How would you like to pick them? Better still, how would you like to eat them? For years, research scientists were unable to make any progress in grafting nut trees, but recently they have learned how with the result that there will be plenty of high quality nut trees throughout the Northeast before many years.



More and Better Nut Trees For the Northeast

Nut Search Prize Contest

AS an inducement to help find the best nut trees, *American Agriculturist* is cooperating with the Department of Pomology at Cornell, the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, and the Northern Nut Growers Association.

Cash Prizes

For the best seedling black walnut grown in New York or New England, a prize of \$10.00. Second prize, \$5.00; third prize, \$3.00; fourth prize, \$2.00; 5th to 10th prizes, a grafted black walnut tree or \$1.00 in cash.

For the best seedling hickory grown in New York or New England, a first prize of \$10.00; second \$5.00; third \$3.00; fourth \$2.00; fifth to tenth prizes, a grafted black walnut tree or \$1.00 in cash.

Rules of the Contest

In order to be eligible for a prize, the nuts must be distinctly better than the average run of walnuts or hickory nuts in cracking quality. It is a waste of time to send inferior or ordinary nuts.

Nuts may be entered from any wild or seedling tree growing in New York or New England. *Mark the tree* so that it may be identified with the sample. The whole purpose of the contest is to locate the trees bearing the best nuts. If specimens from several trees are sent, keep the different lots separate and give them numbers or other designation. The judges would also like to know something about the tree. How often does it bear crops? Do the nuts always fill? In what sort of a situation is the tree located?

Handling the Nuts

Gather the nuts when they are ripe, remove the shucks at once and dry for a week or ten days to prevent deterioration of the kernels. Do not crack the nuts. Pack 30 whole shucked nuts from each tree in a stout bag or box and ship by parcel post to The Department of Pomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The contest closes December 15, 1934.

The name and address of the sender should be plainly marked on the package or shipping tag so that the entry may be identified.

The prize winners are expected to furnish the judges, on request, with scions, or cuttings for propagation. Entries will be accepted only on this basis. A suitable box with postage prepaid will be sent by the judges at the proper time. Send no scions until they are called for. Winners are also expected to permit judges or their representatives to visit the tree.

Return of nuts. Any nuts from lots not receiving a prize and not needed by the judges in testing will be returned to the sender if the request for return, with return postage, is received before January 1, 1935.



Here is a Stabler walnut tree. Without a doubt, nut growing has commercial possibilities. First, however, we must find varieties of high quality which will do well here in the Northeast. But aside from any commercial prospects, how much these trees would add to better living on the farm, both from the standpoint of beauty and utility.

ing one of a very thin-shelled black walnut, shells of which were found on a dam in the Ohio River. Someone recognized the high quality of the nut and a long hunt for the parent tree followed. Newspapers took it up, and finally the search led to the headwaters of a tributary stream in Virginia, more than 500 miles from where the nutshells were picked up. Sad to relate, however, by the time the spot was found, the tree had been cut down and was forever lost.

What are the qualifications of a good nut tree? Cracking quality is important. Length of season is of course a primary consideration. Many varieties of hickory nuts and black walnuts will fill out their kernels in an especially long, hot season, but will fail to do so if the season is short. There is little use in planting such varieties in the Northeast. A good variety should produce plump kernels in at least four seasons out of five. The Shagbark hickory is thought by many to be better than any other. The hickory nut, to be worthy of propagation, should be above average size, contain plenty of meat, have a shell not so thick as to make cracking difficult, and its meat should crack out with a large proportion of halves.

Large size is important also in black walnuts. Meats should come out in quarters and should be bright in color with an agreeable flavor.

Only a few varieties of butternuts have been selected so far and almost none of these are worthy of propagation, as the meats are thin and extracted with difficulty. Although Shagbark hickory, black walnut, and butternut are the kinds most likely to be found in the Northeast, there are trees of the Japanese Butternut and of the Persian or English walnut growing in dooryards throughout the section. If these are superior seedling trees, they may be worthy of propagation. Emphasis, however, should be laid upon the known species mentioned above.

Here is a chance to do something to save America's nut heritage for posterity.

OUT ON A LIMB BY FRANK APP



What's Wrong with the Potato Market ?

DURING the past few weeks I have heard considerable comment concerning the influence of the chain store on potato prices. Some of this criticism has come from very responsible people who are in a position to observe the influence chain store buyers have on potato prices. *Any organization or individual that acquires more than usual power should be extremely careful in using it.* We recognize the efficiency of large corporations and attempt to regulate their privileges so they will not abuse their power. Socially and politically most of us do not approve of autocracy because it usually leads to abuse of power. At the same time we appreciate the fact that a democratic government is not so efficient. Nevertheless it provides the most satisfactory human relationship we have yet experienced.

The estimated production for potatoes of the eighteen surplus late potato states, is 256,000,000 bushels compared to 232,421,000 in 1933, and an average production 1927 to 1933 of 254,000,000. In other words the crop of potatoes from the late surplus potato producing states, is practically average for the past five years. *The number of carloads of potatoes shipped from these eighteen surplus producing states, up to October 1st of this year, was 21,021, and last year 24,622 for the same period.* From the other late crop states that do not produce more than their state needs, there were shipped 251 cars this year, compared to 528 last year. *Consequently we are shipping fewer potatoes this year than last. Our estimated production for the balance of the season is about the same as average.*

On October 5th Long Island potatoes were quoted in New York as follows: Green Mountains, 90c to \$1.00 a hundred weight compared to \$1.85 to \$2.50 a hundred weight last year the same time. Number 2's last year were bringing more than number 1s are this year. Maine was receiving, last year, \$1.75 to \$2.00 a hundred for Green Mountains, compared to 90 to 95c this year, Oct. 5.

At the same time the movement of potatoes is not so heavy as last season. The early group of states produced 30,271,000 bushels of potatoes in 1933 compared to 38,859,000 bushels in 1934, or almost 9 million more than last year. The intermediate group of states produced 8 million more than last year, consequently the early and intermediate potato states produced approximately 17 million more bushels of potatoes this year than were produced a year ago. This was too much for the market to absorb during the harvest season when these early potatoes were sold, but they are now pretty well consumed at a very low price, and it is time that the potato market should react to the smaller production of the late producing states.

I believe the garden has contributed somewhat to this smaller demand for potatoes. High potato prices in the Spring encouraged the gardener to plant his crop to furnish him sufficient for the first part of the season; to that extent the market is curtailed. Nevertheless that is not sufficient a factor to produce such a wide discrepancy of prices existing at the present time.

I notice the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation is now buying potatoes in some of the late producing states. I am heartily in accord with the idea of using surplus relief funds to purchase commodities when the prices are cheap, and also for the purpose of using so-called surplus crops. I believe the wise purchasing, for such a purpose, is not only economic in providing for relief, but also strengthens the business interests and should greatly stabilize farm prices.

If we compare the relative position of the potato market and the potato crop with that of apples, we find a vast difference. The number of cars of ap-



Gallia Beauty (one of the Red Romes) top worked on Winesap promises to yield large solid colored red apples. They are dropping their foliage early. The apples are subject to Brooks spot. The Winesap trees adjacent to the Gallia Beauty are heavily set. This appears the result of cross pollination.

ples shipped this season up to October 1st, was 13,400 compared to 9,957 a year ago, and yet the market this year is considerably better than a year ago. This is just the reverse of potatoes. This increased amount is coming from the Western apple states. This, in itself, would have a tendency to raise prices in the East as the Eastern crop is relatively light in many areas.

About two-thirds of all of the retail grocery business is conducted through chain stores. It is estimated that 30 per cent of all the retail business is done by the corporate chains and 35 per cent by voluntary chains. One of the large corporate chains buys through a subsidiary company which handles a large quantity of fruits and vegetables. These are handled for its own stores and they also serve as brok-

ers to sell to other chains or independent wholesalers. I am of the opinion that the chain store, which has such great buying power, can, if it so desires, be a tremendous influence in stabilizing prices and in handling large quantities of perishable crops when at their peak season, so as to avoid undue low prices. *I do not think, however, that this will come about unless farmers take the necessary action that will allow them to use their influence, and take advantage of their selling power obtained through group action and cooperation between groups. I consider it a short-sighted policy for any large retailer, such as the chain store,*

to attempt to buy farm commodities at prices lower than the market warrants, particularly since these stores depend upon farmers' consuming power, farmers' good-will, and on a good source of supply for the commodities they handle in their stores.

The proposed Northeastern Farm Conference will examine into the merchandising of farm commodities through the various channels now existing and, I hope, recommend the expansion of those they consider most beneficial to the grower. I am anxious that some means be found whereby the grower and the organized retailer can better coordinate the merchandising of farm commodities. *This will necessitate some means of assembling and controlling of shipments on the*

part of the growers. Nevertheless I believe we have had sufficient experience to indicate the methods whereby this may be done.

* * *

New Combinations of Fungicides and Insecticides Produce Striking Results

Last week our Agricultural College reported the results from various spraying materials on the experimental blocks at Glassboro. Some of the fruit was picked and put in baskets underneath the trees and some was left on the trees, thus making it possible to examine the condition of the fruit, its finish, the condition of the foliage and the bud set for next year. The blocks sprayed with a fungicide known as Kolofog, containing sulphur and a prepared clay, with nicotine added, were most free from codling moth injury. It appears that the nicotine is stabilized by this prepared clay which is part of the sulphur fungicide. This makes the nicotine a stomach poison. It can be used with lead arsenate for better control of codling moth.

We are gradually finding better ways and means of controlling both diseases and insects. Our next step must be to find a way to apply these materials so as not to injure the foliage, weaken the buds and russet the fruit. Some of the blocks of this demonstration were severely defoliated by the later applications of lead arsenate. The blocks having copper sulphate also showed considerable burning, probably because of the copper. This year some of us were much disappointed because one of the more recently developed copper fungicides caused considerable burning. This material was tested carefully in an experimental way and was supposed to be "fool-proof," but most of the growers experienced some burning.

I was talking today with a manufacturer who has fish oil soap, as a by-product of another industry, and he is trying to find a market for it. We used some of the material this year, as a sticker, with very satisfactory results, as did some of my friends. My manufacturer acquaintance tells me he just returned from Florida and finds that this fish oil soap serves as an excellent insecticide when used with sulphur on citrus fruit trees. He also claims that 1 part to 3200 will break the surface tension of weather so that 300 mesh flowers of sulphur will satisfactorily mix in the spray tank. I hope he is correct. We must find methods to decrease the cost of our spraying materials. This may be the way out.

* * *

Spray Residues

Our food administration people of the Philadelphia area are very active in carefully administering the law pertaining to lead arsenate residues. Quite a few of the growers of this state have found their fruit was above tolerance. Most of them are washing with considerable care. I just received today the report of residue on some of our apples. I find the sample of unwashed Winesaps contained .003 grains arsenic trioxide and .028 lead grains per pound of fruit. When washed the apples had but a trace of arsenic and .002 grains of lead per pound of fruit. The interesting thing of this report is the fact that there was much more lead than arsenic on the apples before they were washed and also afterwards. As expressed by the chemist, the lead should be in proportion to the arsenic in a ratio 2.09 to 1 if it washed off as readily as the arsenic. Apparently the lead is much more difficult to eliminate than the arsenic. It also appears to build up an accumulation much more rapidly than arsenic. Consequently washing must be done in such a way that good control is obtained of the lead residue.



To My Friends:

I HAVE TRAVELED widely over the United States and parts of Canada during the last six months. I have met and talked with thousands of business men and farmers. I have been in business for forty years and have seen many ups and downs. It is appalling to me to see the mental attitude of men today.

Recently I heard Rev. George H. Tolley tell a class of Washington University graduates how to check their ability to progress even in these changing days. Try these on yourself.

1. Are you climbing
high in Aspiration?
2. Are you building up a
Spiritual Power?
3. Are you Enthusiastic?

The following answers are mine, not the Minister's.

1. With minds so muddled with politics, economics, and social problems, we are too satisfied with things as they are. We are pleased that they are no worse. Now I summon you—yes, I order you of my farmer friends and your families—to shake loose from this damnable philosophy (because it is damning). Jump back into those fine aspirations you had when you left college or when you were doing your best work and no goal appeared out of reach. "He Died Climbing" is a glowing epitaph. To die standing still is shameful. I know you can mount higher. Then, in Heaven's name, do it. Climb!

2. Logs and kindling and paper and matches are right around you. But you, you must make the spark. Those of you who have passed through the shadows and climbed the peaks know there can be no substitute for this Spiritual flame that holds and guides and strengthens and lifts.

3. I'm always disturbed when I see people lacking enthusiasm. I'd never have survived in business with a wet blanket around me. Think of shouting for your cause in whispered tones! How did my friend Carl R. Gray, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, ever dare to throw his hat in the air and slap strangers on the back when his son carried the ball across the goal line for Old Nassau? What was it that possessed Gordon Philpott's great preacher father to yell himself hoarse and throw his arms around all the girls at a World Series game? Enthusiasm! Enthusiasm—it's a lost art today. Shame on you if you aren't filled with enthusiasm for your cause!

Out of these days men are coming—men virile and lusty and unafraid. Men who will dare to Climb. Men who will acquire Power. Men with no better sense than to shout their fool heads off as they climb to a higher goal while a hesitant crowd merely looks on.

I'd like to see more of you on this program. Climb—Build—Be Enthusiastic. What do you say?

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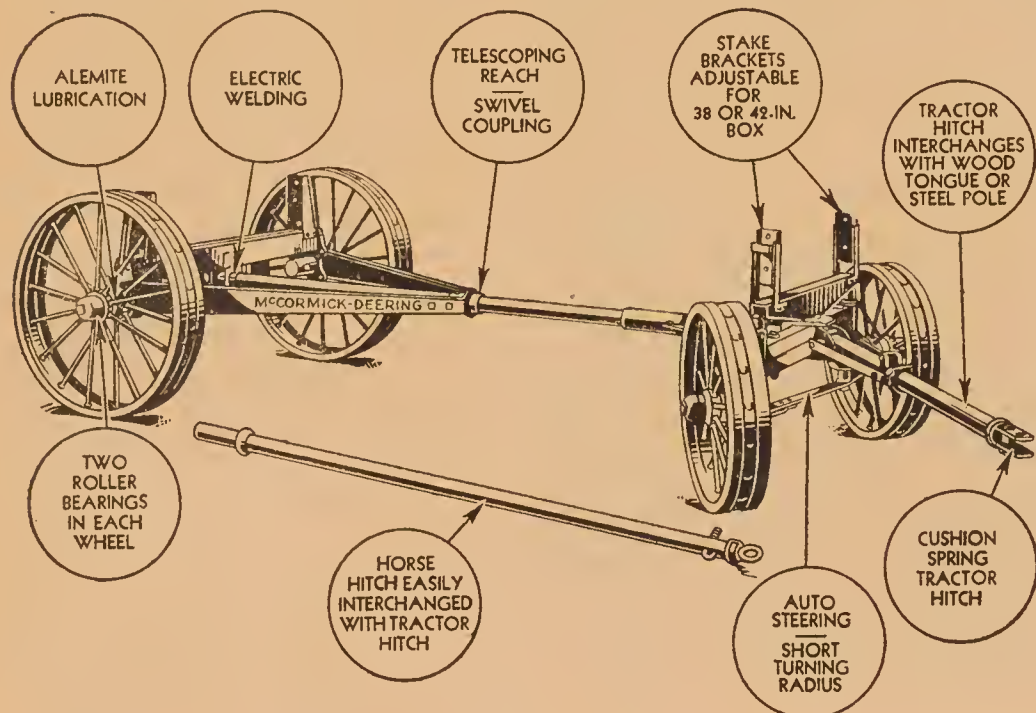
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Putting up a first-class pack of celery at a central packing plant in Wayne County, New York. If the Northeast is to hold its market in competition with produce from other sections, this good example must be copied by more growers.

Good Grading Will Hold Markets

By Paul Work

FEW people in the Northeast realize what a big game vegetable production is. When two bus-loads of students, taking a course in grading and handling vegetables, stopped at Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y. on a two-day tour,



Mort Adams, Assistant County Agent, had some facts all lined up for them. He told them that there are 8,000 to 10,000 acres of cultivated muck in that county alone and 15,000 acres not cultivated. These lands produced \$3,000,000 worth of vegetables, which is more than the value of the fruit of the county, which is the biggest fruit county in the state. Several counties are higher

than Wayne in vegetables but Wayne produces half of New York's celery. the packed product at the other. The stalks are stripped and placed on a woven wire belt that carries them through a wash chamber where they are pelted by spray from above and below. Then workers pick off the various sizes and pack them in a very neat, light, new type of 2/3 crate with framed ends and stitched veneer sides, decorated with colored slats. The count is marked and the brands, Queen Anne, Moonshyne, or Mariana, appear on attractive labels. A given brand is never sent to more than one dealer in a single market, so eliminating competition in selling the same goods. Record is kept of the crates brought in by a grower, the time required to handle his lot and the number of crates of each size packed out. These costs are charged directly to him. Returns and selling costs are handled in a single pool for the whole season.

Other evidences of the growth of central packing are to be found at the root-washing plants of many shipping-point dealers; the celery outfits of a concern which operates at Sanford, Florida, in the winter and in New York in the fall,—the development of the green wrap tomato business in the Hudson Valley and in Chautauqua County, N. Y.; and the operations of a grower like W. A. Langdon, north of the Adirondacks, who packs fifty acres each of carrots and cauliflower according to modified western methods.

The class took in farms where vegetables were being harvested, packing and shipping stations, canning factories, cold storage, roadside stands and the Rochester market. The party included hotel and home economics students interested in buying as well as "ag" students interested in growing and selling.

Compulsory Marks for Containers

The matter of legislation regarding the marking of containers of vegetables as to grade, content, name of producer, and place of origin will likely be up again this winter when the various state legislatures meet. Vegetable people had better be crystalizing their ideas, individually and through their organizations. Ohio as well as some other states have such laws and their experiences and reactions may well be considered. There is much to be said on both sides.

Amazing!

Lincoln, Neb.—Sauerkraut will make up a large part of the menu at Nebraska state institutions next winter. Henry Behrens of the state board of control says the state is buying cabbage for \$24 a ton. "It's good for people," he said.

Northeastern growers could spare a car or two at \$24.00 if this report from a daily newspaper is correct!

Central Packing on the Up-and-Up

The students visited several places where central packing of vegetables is in progress. These practices, which contribute to better marketing, received their first great impetus on the Pacific Coast, spread to the South, and are now being adopted in the shipping sections of the East. After a while the growers for local markets in the Northeast will discover that it is economical to bring vegetables to a central point, wash and sort them and put them up so that they will be as attractive as any shipped-in goods.

It is being done. The Sodus Cooperative Vegetable Growers Association is the sister of similar organizations at Wolcott and Marion, all under the management of Louis Marks. They have a fine well-planned plant, receiving celery at one end and turning out

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Sass and Applesass

Jig Saw Puzzle

The enclosed clippings from recent newspapers show graphically what some of this New Deal is doing to some people. A great deal of criticism has followed the events described in the clippings.—Mrs. M. R.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are the main facts in the clippings enclosed by our correspondent:

"Pork is a subject discussed wherever Franklin county farmers meet these days, the discussion concerning these three salient incidents:

"First, it was announced that Alex Badore, former town constable, was to receive \$1,250 from the government for not raising as many hogs, Mr. Badore adding the rather piquant comment that he hadn't intended to anyway because he had lost the village garbage removal contract.

"Second, from figures obtained at the welfare office it was learned by local farmers that 90,471 pounds of salt or smoked pork, more than 40½ tons, had been shipped into Franklin county by the federal government from outside and distributed as surplus food, killing the market for local pork to that extent.

"Third, came the story of Will Preston of Whippleville, father of a family of six, who was taxed although he keeps one brood sow, the government tax collector figuring his tax at something over \$8 with an exception of approximately \$3."

* * *

"Handsome Is As Handsome Does"

I heartily approve of your editorial in the New England edition regarding labeled exhibits at the recent Eastern States Exposition. I might say, also, that these cattle exhibits would be more enjoyable if the exhibitors in favorable weather allowed their charges to remain uncovered. Most any animal looks well if covered so that only a head shows. I think you do err when you speak of Floss Rag Apple Pontiac being the only well labeled exhibit for I saw High Pastures from Vermont with a splendid Jersey with her record plainly hung above her as well as those of some of her near relatives. We should always keep these records in mind for in these sort of times we are getting to be mindful of the old adage that "Handsome is as handsome does."

—G. H. R., Vermont.

* * *

Milk Dealer Resents Curiosity

The Milk Board tells me that they are sending an auditor down to investigate the Dairy. I hope the auditor will come to see me first as I want to talk with him. Since I wrote to you, the Dairy found out that I was circulating a petition among their patrons asking for an investigation, and they have informed me that my milk was not needed due to a flush of milk.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Milk Control Board has but six auditors in the field, but they promise a check-up at the earliest possible moment. What dairymen would believe that this producer's milk was rejected because of a "flush of milk" at this time of year? If this dealer is fair and square in his dealings, why should he object to a check-up by the Milk Board? Most milk dealers intend to be fair and observe Milk Board orders. A minority is causing a good deal of the trouble.

* * *

Pickers Prefer "Easy Pickings"

My husband and I like the American Agriculturist policy of no liquor advertising. We like the editorials. I wish they could be given wider publicity. We even like its semi-monthly appear-

ance. The weeks roll around so fast that it seems to come often enough.

We feel so strongly that this government paternalism is wrong. It doesn't take long for a certain type of person to lose his individual enterprise when he knows that someone will look after him.

We have a good apple crop this year. They are clean and larger and highly colored. We have paid \$2.50 per day for the extra help. Few of the old pickers came as they are getting that wage on relief work and would lose their jobs if they broke out to come here. Is it coming to the place where the majority will be employed by the government?

Too much rainfall has handicapped both apple and corn harvesting hereabout.

—Mrs. D. G. C., New York.

* * *

Hill Farm Defender

If I were going to buy a farm, it would be one of the good hill farms in Delaware County, and this is why: lower investment, lower taxes, longer growing season than the valleys in the same section, even temperatures, — it doesn't get so hot in the summer or so cold in the winter. The snow stays on better and a good covering of snow is of great benefit to the hay crop.

Owing to lower investment a man has a better chance to diversify his business, because he can milk what cows his help can handle and raise young cattle and a pair of colts from his farm team. Because of his low investment, good pastures and cheap hay, he can call them mostly profit, without much labor.—W. L. M.

* * *

Is Ice Cream Too Costly?

I could not help but meditate upon the article published by some farmer in regard to milk at ten cents a glass being served at the State Fair. If he thinks it was a "racket" he should investigate the sale of ice cream at the state and county fairs, and express his opinion upon that subject.

I understand that the farmers' milk going into the ice cream trade returns approximately eighty-five cents per cwt., which in my estimation is way below the cost of production and I believe, with the assistance of inspection by the New York State Dept. of Health, the returns could be materially increased so as to give the producer the same privilege of a decent living as the rest of the industry enjoys.—M. D. H.

* * *

Says More Liquor Consumed

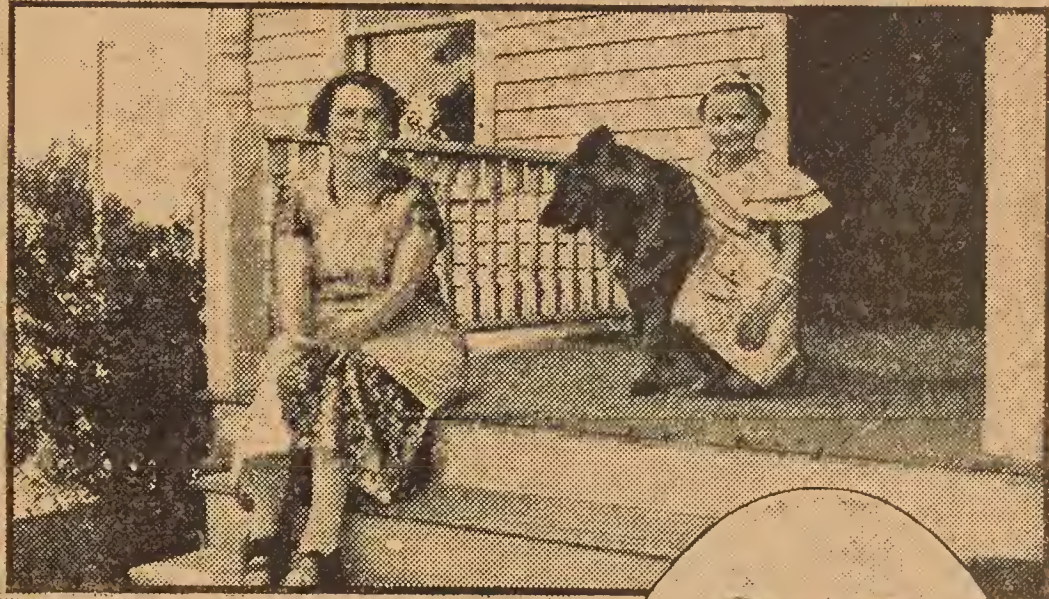
I have never been in New York but have been in Buffalo many times for a day to a week, both under license and under prohibition, also spent about a week in Omaha under prohibition, and in the small city of Hornell. I have seen much more of liquor in these cities under license than under prohibition.

During the last dozen years the Salvation Army has told us many times that in New York the conditions were greatly improved under prohibition even with the very indifferent officials we have had in charge of enforcement. They know conditions better than any ordinary citizen or business man can as they have the drunken men and the families of such men to look after.

As to local option, our place had not had a license in 75 years until a year ago. Saloons were in the two cities of our county only, but now they are at every hamlet or any crossroads where anyone thinks he can sell enough to make it pay.—E. A.

"Right now, of all times,
I'm grateful for the
NEW SUDSIER P AND G!"

SAYS MRS. ROY NELSON OF ELMWOOD, ILL.



Reading from left to right—Mrs. Roy Nelson, Pup (who wasn't keen on having his picture taken) and 8-year-old Marlyn Nelson. Marlyn was promoted to the 4th grade this year and all her school dresses—for 4 years—have been kept fresh and bright by safe P AND G!

1 1 1

Meet the pitcher and catcher of the Peoria County Farm Bureau baseball team. "When I see Dale and Burl's uniforms after a game I thank my lucky stars that P AND G soaks out the dirt," their mother says.



YOU remember last Spring, don't you? When the Middle West was in the grip of the worst drought in years? Well, that was when I called at the Nelson farm to talk about laundry soaps.

"Come up on the porch where it's shady," invited Mrs. Nelson. "Isn't this weather awful? I don't know when I've had such big dirty washes to do! The fields are so dusty that the men come home simply covered with dirt—the ground-in kind, too!"

"It's hard on you," I sympathized, "unless you have a good soap. What kind do you use?"

"Why P AND G White Naphtha, of course," exclaimed Mrs. Nelson, as if there weren't any question about it.

Was I pleased! Right then and there I settled myself in her comfortable hammock for a nice long chat.

"I'm using that new big bar of P AND G," Mrs. Nelson went on,

"and I think it's fine. Of course, I always liked the whiteness of P AND G—and the clean smell it gives to clothes. But this new P AND G seems to stay fresh and sudsy lots longer! And I appreciate the bigger cake because I'm using more soap nowadays."

Here blond, 8-year-old Marlyn started frolicking with Pup, and our talk switched over to keeping active little girls clean.

"I don't think P AND G fades prints the way home-made soaps are apt to," Mrs. Nelson told me. "P AND G holds the color in Marlyn's dresses until she's actually outgrown them!"

Yes, this new P AND G offers you unusual soap value. You get a BIGGER bar of fine white SUDSY soap for LESS money. Lay in a dozen cakes of P AND G today and see how fast it cuts grease from dishes and whitens hard-to-clean clothes.

HELEN NUFFORT

P AND G, the White Naphtha Soap



This milk advertisement is published by American Agriculturist free of charge in the interests of the dairy industry.

WANTED: your shoulder

The great, concerted movement to increase the consumption of fluid milk in New York State is gaining momentum . . . which will mean untold benefits to countless men, women and under-nourished children.

A million and more shoulders have been applied to push this unprecedented movement to a successful conclusion . . . to get milk, and the benefits to health that milk means, into every home in New York State.

The movement is fast under way. But we need continued support to keep it under way. Not only from producers, distributors, welfare and health groups, transportation and food-manufacturing companies and others . . . but from you, too!

We need your individual influence . . . and if you give it, we will have one of the most powerful factors we could have. For with the combined influence of men like yourself, this movement is bound to succeed.

What about it? Will you contribute your shoulder — to put to the wheel? All right! Then talk milk to your neighbors . . . explain what this movement to increase its fluid-consumption means to them . . . in both health and wealth. And get them to:

Drink more Milk: IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

THE STATE OF NEW YORK



Speak a Good Word for American Agriculturist when writing to advertisers. It helps us and helps you.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

Subscription Order Blank

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
Poughkeepsie, New York.

Please renew my subscription for years. I enclose \$.....

Name

Address

Renewal rates: 5 years \$3.00, 3 years \$2.00, 1 year \$1.00.

NORTHEASTERN SLANTS on NATIONAL NEWS

AAA Milk and Other Activities

Looks like more, rather than less. AAA activities in the milk business in the Northeast. Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been cooperating with the local milk industry in the New England milk shed, and recent check up shows milk producers and their organizations favorable to AAA license plan. In New York milk shed dairymen refused last spring to accept AAA proposal, which went much farther than the Boston license plan, and would have forced them to reduce milk production and to accept processing tax on dairy products.

On October 15th, U. S. Supreme Court refused to set aside a temporary injunction and permit the New York Milk Control Board to fix prices for milk going into New York markets from other states. If this decision stands, then Milk Board and industry must either agree with AAA for federal aid in the control of interstate milk traffic or permit cheap milk from other states to ruin New York milk market.

Slant: Dairymen in New York Milk Shed would welcome AAA cooperation, providing it is not dictatorial and does not include milk production control like that used on wheat, cotton, and other commodities.

AAA is helping to regulate, through milk marketing licensing, milk markets in 40 leading cities. Chester C. Davis, chief administrator of AAA, said on October 9th that prices to dairymen have increased 57c a hundred pounds, with 5c out for AAA market administrator expenses. The average increase in cost of milk to consumer, Mr. Davis said, has been about a cent a quart. Of the 30,000,000,000 pounds of whole milk sold in America, 20% is now controlled under Federal licenses.

Proper credit should be given to AAA for its work in the milk markets of America, and without doubt it *has* helped some, but it is absurd for the AAA to claim credit for *all* increase. Prices of milk have advanced just as much in New York milk shed as they have anywhere in America, and AAA has not been in that milk shed at all. How does Mr. Davis account for this? Moreover, much of increase in milk prices and in prices of other farm commodities has been due to dollar devaluation. On other hand, Federal government has been of assistance, through licensing plan, in Boston milk shed and no doubt can be in New York milk shed through helping to control interstate conditions and milk prices which it is not possible for milk boards of any single state to control.

May Have to Eat What We Can Get

Can you change what you eat without grumbling? AAA says that you may have to before spring, that there is plenty of certain kinds of foods but perhaps not enough of the ones you like. Drought and high temperatures reduced production of several foods below demand. Price increases of some foods during last three months are as follows: meat, 13.6%; dairy products, 4.3%; cereal products, 3.5%; canned fruits and vegetables, 1.5%.

Carry-over supplies of wheat will make a total of 783,000,000 bushels, which is ample. 1935 supplies of meat,

especially pork, will be the smallest in recent years — some 12% below average for last ten years. Some reduction in milk production is expected during winter and spring, resulting in decreased amounts of butter and cheese but with no decrease in supply of fluid milk.

Secretary Wallace's Book

Before he became a Cabinet Farm Secretary, Mr. Wallace was a farm editor. Therefore he ought to be a good writer, *and is*. His latest brain child is a book called *New Frontiers*. It is an interesting and well written defense of the AAA. Contends, and rightly, that the farmer was worse hit by the depression than anybody else. Contends, and wrongly, that AAA is leading farmer out of wilderness. Says, rightly, that agriculture's real need is to have tariff barriers lowered and foreign markets restored. Not being able to do this, he would subsidize American agriculture by government payments and reduce production. **Slant:** Already other cotton producing countries are increasing their cotton production to capture markets to which our former cotton exports went.

No one can read Mr. Wallace's book without being impressed with his sincere desire to aid American farmers, but his very sincerity makes him all the more dangerous in the great position of power which he holds — *if he is wrong, and there are thousands of farmers who believe he is wrong*.

Corn-Hog Questionnaire

Recently the AAA sent a questionnaire to farmers of central West, asking them to vote for or against continuation of corn-hog program, which provides that farmers who agree to retire a certain corn acreage and to limit hog production shall in return receive governmental benefit payments. Now it would seem natural to expect that farmers, being human, would vote "yes" for continuation of a plan designed to put more dollars in their pockets. It is surprising to note, therefore, that answers received up to October 9th showed 171,459 in favor of corn-hog program, *while 102,459 were against it*. Not much of a majority in favor.

What is there right about a program that works like this: In the Connecticut Valley there was some years ago a prosperous tobacco farm. No tobacco whatever was grown on that farm this year, *nor would any have been grown even if there had been no AAA*. Nevertheless, owners of that farm received \$4000 this year for the tobacco which they *didn't grow and didn't intend to grow*. At the same time, the farm was listed for sale for only \$10,000.

Monetary — Will Gold Go Higher?

Good news for farmers was President Roosevelt's recent statement that prices must go higher. Said did not set 1926 price level or that of any other year as goal; nor does he want prices to advance too rapidly or go too high.

If inflation goes hog-wild, government will control it by *increasing value* of dollar or by making credit facilities more difficult, or by other methods. Wild inflation has occurred other times in history because government did *not*

have its present powers of control. President said no excuse for price of wheat varying all the way from 36c a bushel to \$2.04 a bushel, or butter from 15c a pound to 72c a pound. Both extremes were wrong and should be controlled. Pointed out to newspapermen gains in prices and improvement in business conditions, and said he hoped sufficient gains in prices would continue through efforts of NRA, AAA, and other government activities. He made no definite statements about further devaluation of dollar, but it may be significant that he had luncheon with Dr. G. F. Warren, reflation expert of Cornell University, on October 11th, although Dr. Warren has been silent about his visit with President.

Price of gold has been increased from the time-honored statutory figure of \$20.67 an ounce to \$35.00. Practically every farm paper, every farm organization, and thousands of farmers worked for this devaluation of the dollar. The increase in the price of gold amounted to a gain of 69%. What effect did this have on the prices of other commodities? One index figure of 784 different raw materials, semi-finished goods, and manufactured articles shows an increase in prices of 28%. But the real purpose of devaluation, its supporters say, was not to raise *all* prices equally, but to raise particularly those prices which had fallen most — namely, prices of raw materials. The gain here was 43%; but farmers are especially interested in gain in prices of farm products, which was 64%, *or almost exactly the same percentage of increase as in the price of gold.* **Slant:** Is it any wonder then that farmers prick up their ears when the President states the price level must go higher, and that farmers, farm press, and farm organizations believe the way to do this is further to devalue dollar, and at least increase its price from \$35.00 an ounce, where it is now *stuck*, to legal limit of devaluation — \$41.34?

All government policies and acts are toward a higher price level. If this cannot be accomplished one way, it will be in several ways. Both agriculture and business should govern themselves accordingly.

What is needed is an adjustment to get prices of raw materials and prices of manufactured materials *on the same level.* Revaluation of the dollar was doing that. Then NRA and its codes, although wages were already high compared with basic commodities, caused fewer men to be hired at higher wages instead of more men at lower wages, therefore widening spread in prices between raw materials and manufactured products instead of lessening it.

Revaluation experts say big mistake was made when we went back on the gold standard. We should have waited until prices sought natural level.

While newspapers have minimized it, an important statement of the President was that when prices became adjusted, attempt will be made *to get a dollar whose purchasing power will not vary.* Without this the stage will be set for another boom, followed in time by another depression. History shows each boom bigger than previous ones, each slump worse. Better use brains to prevent them in the future.

Potato Growers vs. Chain Stores

Production of late crop potatoes this year is about the same as last and under ten-year average. Since purchasing power and general price level are above last year, farmers are asking why potato prices are so discouragingly low. Some are wondering if chain stores are somewhat responsible.

Aroostook County, Maine, largest potato growing section in world, has bumper potato crop. Farmers think that if they can hold the potatoes, prices will be higher. But storage facilities are scarce and high. One chain store has large cold storage facilities in Aroostook County. In former years it has rented this storage to farmers at reasonable prices. This year it is reported as refusing to rent. Instead is taking advantage of low potato price to buy large quantities, using its own local storage. Over in New York State, Aroostook County potatoes are being used in some chain stores as sales' leaders at a low price, while nearby New York growers are finding difficulty in getting market. **Slant:** Certainly is need of better understanding between chain store management and farmers and their organizations. Farm families are large buyers at chain stores. Will they continue to be if they feel chain stores are working against them?

The Year's Crops

Corn crop is reported smallest since 1894, wheat yield smallest since '93, but there is a large wheat carry-over. Oats are shortest since 1882, and rye since '74. Hay was a poor crop. Government survey shows that even with farm animals on a mere maintenance ration in drought areas, and less than normal ration in other areas, there will still be a 3,000,000 ton shortage of concentrates, and a 1,600,000 ton shortage of roughage.

State relief agencies in drought areas are purchasing feed with good intentions but bad effects, as government purchases tend to drive prices higher. Another bullish tendency for feed prices is that far western drought states, usually exporters of feed materials, will this year purchase from Ohio and Illinois feed supplies which normally would come to eastern dairymen. Same will be true of cotton seed meal. **Slant:** Feed situation is not as bad as government figures indicate. Resourcefulness of American farmer and actual amount of feed stuffs in the country are probably underestimated. Plentiful rains this fall have made a good deal of after-feed all over country, which has helped shorten feeding season. Nevertheless, higher feed prices will make it possible for only good herds and good flocks to get through winter without loss.

Labor Demands

Universal six-hour day and five-day week were voted unanimously at American Federation of Labor's annual meeting in October. **Slant:** Much of labor program adopted by AFL is sound and conservative, as for example its warning regarding increase in national debt. But activities of NRA and government pro-labor support have already resulted in an average increase of more than 25% in hourly wage rates. A further cut in working week from 40 to 30 hours with compensating increases of 33-1/3 more in hourly wage rates would mean further increase in expense of doing business, would cause hundreds of bankruptcies in industry and a further decline rather than an increase in volume of employment. 10,000,000 men are still unemployed in America. Many of these might now be working could farmers and other employers afford to pay high wages demanded. A thirty-hour week would also tend to put prices of raw materials and manufactured articles farther out of balance, and would keep more men on public relief rolls at taxpayers' expense.

12% to 15% CANE MOLASSES *makes an* IDEAL FEED



HAVE you ever noticed how cows respond to a dairy feed containing plenty of good quality cane molasses? They like it! And molasses is a great feed. In the dairy ration it has a *double* value. Besides providing a rich source of readily available energy, molasses has a palatability and conditioning effect that improves the entire ration. And, fortunately, at present prices cane molasses reduces feed costs. Recognizing these advantages, leading feed manufacturers have increased the molasses content of their most popular dairy feeds. Thrifty dairymen will use a grain mixture containing 12% to 15% cane molasses this winter.

Poultrymen, too, are learning the excellent feeding value and economy of cane molasses. 5% to 10% can be used to replace more expensive carbohydrate ingredients with excellent results. The best cane molasses is produced in the manufacture of *raw* sugar. It has a nut brown color and contains more than 50% total sugars.

Ask your local dealer for prices on dairy and poultry feeds containing cane molasses. He can also quote prices on highest quality cane molasses by the barrel, ton, or carload.

MOLASSES PRODUCTS CORPORATION • **NEW YORK**
Distributors of Top-Quality Cane Molasses

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

What Do You Say ?

IN the last issue of *American Agriculturist* we asked—In buying dairy cattle, which do you consider more important—heart girth of dairy wedge? Here are some of the answers:

John G. Culbertson of Glenview Farm at Dansville, New York, says:

"In my years of experience in buying dairy cattle, I have found that the heart girth is more important. In my opinion it is a better indication of a good constitution. However, I consider the combination of the two highly important as an indication of a good producer with good capacity. Try as much as possible to avoid a masculine type of head and neck."

Mr. Culbertson is a Holstein breeder.

* * *

G. D. Townsend of Pleasant Ridge Stock Farm at Interlaken, New York, says:

"Give me a well-sprung rib every time. Heart girth is most important as an indication of capacity which is necessary to a good constitution. We take quite a few sheep and swine to the shows. If our animals are lacking in heart girth we might better stay at home. The judges consider heart girth very important."

* * *

Mr. Bert Tefft of Greenwich, New York, has had over twenty years experience in constructive breeding. He has a large farm of 285 acres and keeps an average herd of about thirty-five purebred Guernseys. He says:

"Heart girth is very important. It indicates capacity. Capacity is necessary for a good constitution and hence a good producer. That does not mean that dairy wedge is unimportant. In my opinion a happy medium is the best answer to this problem."

* * *

Carl G. Robertson of Greenwich, New York, is a purebred Jersey breeder. He is a member of the D. H. I. A. and maintains an average herd of about twenty head. Recently the dam of the Jersey bull Mr. Robertson is advertising in these pages, presented her owner with twin calves—one heifer and one bull calf. He says:

"In buying dairy cattle, I believe heart girth to be the more important. However that does not mean to discard dairy wedge altogether. If an animal has good heart girth you will almost always find a good dairy wedge. Taking both into consideration you will get an animal with a good constitution and one that is a good producer."

All the answers that we have at the present time indicate that heart girth is more important than dairy wedge. Thus it seems that the article run in the August issue of *American Agriculturist* on heart girth or dairy wedge is pretty well substantiated by dairyman opinion.

* * *

Question for Next Time

Do you think that the cow is the best judge of pasture? Send your answer to A. A., Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

Watch This Space

In the next issue of *American Agriculturist* we expect some changes in the advertisements appearing in these pages. The changes will be listed in this space.

Mapledale Stock Farm

TEN HIGH PRODUCING HOLSTEIN COWS.
Young, Registered and Tested. Some Fresh. Others Nearby. Pontiac Korndyke Breeding. Some 12,000 lbs. cows. Prices on Request.

WILLIAM C. HUBBARD
Oswego, R. D. 7, New York

HALL FARM

Quality Fruits

and
Holstein Cattle

W. J. HALL & SON
Lockport, R. D. 1 New York

Lamaga Stock Farm

FOR SALE—Cows with C.T.A. Records.
Calves either sex. Sired by
Sir Walker Inka Homestead 14th 645112

KARL HARTSHORN & SON
Lebanon, New York.

Glenview Farm

For Sale—Purebred Holstein Calves.
Wanted—4 Young Purebred Holstein Cows.
Also 50 White Leghorn Pullets.

JOHN G. CULBERTSON
Dansville, R.D. 2, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Helen-Mary Farm Pure Bred Holsteins

H. W. & H. K. FLEISCHMAN
EAST AURORA R. F. D. 3 N. Y.

Yearling Holstein Bulls FOR SALE

Accredited and blood tested. From proven sire with 4 half sisters making 30,000-36,000 milk. Dams have 400-700 lb. fat Dairy Herd Improvement records.

KUTSCHBACH & SON
Sherburne, New York

River Meadow Farms Pure Bred Holsteins

1ST PRIZE HERD N. Y. STATE FAIR, 1934.
Bloodtested and Accredited. 10 Foundation Females.
Excellent Bull Ready for Service. Lowest Prices.
McLaury Bros., Portlandville, N. Y.

Heinaman's HOLSTEIN Dairy Farm

Registered and Certified Cattle.
Aged and Young Stock for sale.
R. 4, Bath,
Edward Heinaman, New York.

Hillview Stock Farm

Purebred Holstein Cattle
Accredited Herd — Established 1877
Proven Sire. King Ormsby Ideal 15th

CARL V. CLARKE ANDOVER, N. Y.

Clove Valley Stock Farm

herd contains over fifty grand daughters of Donsegis and King Posch Ormsby of Winterthur. The 12 nearest dams of the herd sire average 25,359 lbs. milk and 964 lbs. fat, 3.8%. Accredited 8 years.

Gordon Andrews LaGrangeville, New York.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY FARM

Holstein-Friesian
Approved-Accredited

One of the few herds in U. S. officially APPROVED as free from Bang's disease. The herd, average for the past year was 11,845 lb. testing 396.3 lb. butterfat. D.H.I.A. tested—milking twice a day. Herd consists of first calf heifers.

TWO YEARLING BULLS ATTRACTIVELY PRICED.
STEPHEN W. BLODGETT
Fishkill New York

State Champion's Son

Out of Lady Parthena Mercedes Jewel 1227740, with 765 lbs. fat in 305 days a junior four-year-old (state record) finishing year with 874.6 lbs. fat.

Sire, GOVERNOR MERCEDES 586228, our son of Governor Fobes from a dam with almost 900 lbs. fat.

Evenly marked, good individual. Priced to Sell.

Shawangunk Valley Stock Farm

B. H. DECKER, Manager,
Wallkill, New York.

KETCH BROS. FARM Holstein Friesian Cattle

Registered and T. B. Tested
Cows and Bull Calves for sale.
WILLIAM AND BURTON KETCH,
Cohocton, New York.

HOLSTEINS Registered - Accredited - Bloodtested

RECORDS KEPT FOR LAST 12 YEARS.
For last five years cows averaged nearly 14,000 lbs. of milk and over 450 lbs. of butterfat.

JAMES M. YOUNG
R 2 :: ANGELICA, N. Y.

Pine Tree Stock Farm

Holstein-Friesian and Guernsey Cattle
E. J. TURNER, Owner
Baldwinsville New York
GLENN ROOT - Manager

HOLSTEIN BULL

Ready for heavy service, born June 6, '33. Sired by Sir Paul Colantha Posch. Dam's record in 365 days. Butter 996.38 lbs., Milk 24359.20 lbs. Dam of Bull produced in 276 days 521.28 lb. butter with a 4.2% average test. Tuberculin and Bloodtested.

First check of \$125 takes him.
HARRY W. PETZOLD, Newark Valley, N. Y.

CALKIN'S HOMESTEAD FARM

Purebred Holstein-Friesian
Registered and T.B. tested.
Bull calves out of record dams.
ALSO COWS FOR SALE.
I. J. CALKINS, Avoca, New York.

SPRINGBROOK FARM

Registered Holstein Heifer Calves
2 to 10 months. Sire's dam 2 year records each above 20,000 lbs. milk, 950 lbs. butter.
Write for description and prices.

PAUL D. FISH, EAST FREETOWN, New York

Six 6-Months Old Purebred Holstein Heifer Calves

FOR SALE
\$100 Takes Them

C. J. POST
Hobart, R. D. 1, New York.

WESTSIDE STOCK FARM

Grandsons of Ormsby Sensation 45th for sale.
Also other farm produce such as cabbage, hay and straw.

John N. Howard & Son
Sherburne, New York

HOLSTEIN COWS FOR SALE

Due to fire I am offering entire herd 25 accredited purebred Holsteins, fall and spring freshening.

Blood lines,
Tidy Abbecker Prince and King Ormsby Ideal.
EARL CLARK
North Norwich, New York

Shelter Valley Farm

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Member Onondaga County D. H. I. A.
R. M. & J. H. STONE,
Marcellus, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

at LEE'S PILLAR POINT STOCK FARM

Registered and high-grade, accredited and blood-tested Holsteins.
2 to 7 yrs. old, to freshen in spring.
M. R. LEE & SONS Dexter, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD FARM

Purebred Holsteins
Robert C. Church
Baldwinsville, New York

Single Maple Stock Farm

PUREBRED HOLSTEINS ACCREDITED.
MAN O'WAR — HERD SIRE.
Bull Calf now for sale out of Single Maple Rose Ormsby. Winner of butter-fat content, Allegany County Fair.

L. H. JAMISON, Fillmore, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS — FOR SALE —

Sons and daughters from high producing dams. Herd-sire Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman H.B. No. 638469.
WRITE FOR FARMERS PRICES.
ROY E. RATHBURN, CINCINNATUS, New York

HOLSTEINS — Accredited, 140 head,

Males and females, all ages for sale. Sons of our 20,000 lb. grandson of K.P.O.P. or our son of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad, whose 3 nearest dams average over 1000 lb. butter, and females bred to these sires. Also hay and straw for sale.

E. P. SMITH Sherburne, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

It will be well worth
your while to
watch this
space.

KINGSFORD FARMS

W. J. Hall OSWEGO, N. Y.

Maple Lane Stock Farm

Dams average D.H.I. association 4530 fat, 12,000 milk. Seven registered Holstein calves from 6 to 10 months old.

George E. McGeoch
Cambridge, New York

12 HEAD FOR SALE

Cows sired by Grandson of Colanthe Johanna Lad. Sires dam has 753 lbs. Butter, 17500 lbs. milk as two year old. Accredited Herd.

W. S. TOZIER & SON
Johnsonburg, New York

Guernsey Cattle

Bulls and Heifer Calves For Sale
From Record Stock

R. C. OSTRANDER
Knowlesville, New York

MEADOW SPRINGS FARM

Pure Bred May Rose Guernseys, accredited herd. Offering a few cows, bred heifers, yearlings, and bull calves. Sired by Sons of Itchen Daisy's May King of Langwater (17349) and Langwater Holliston of Rockingham (67366). A few cars of alfalfa, clover, timothy hay and straw.

Howard Slayton Port Byron, N.Y.

RESERVATION GUERNSEYS

Herd founded in 1900 with the purchase of Duchess of Maple Row 11165. We invite the attention of progressive breeders who are looking for a herd sire or foundation animals to the merits of The Dutchess Family. Through 22 years of A.R. testing a number of class leaders and cup winners have been developed under normal herd conditions.

TABER & MIGNIN Castile, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Tarbell Farms Guernseys Will Increase Your Butterfat

We have for sale bulls from one month to serviceable age at Farmer prices, from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and negative to blood test.

TARBELL FARMS
Smithville Flats, New York

WYNDEMOOR
PURE BRED **Guernseys**
CAIRNS BROTHERS
South Kortright, N. Y.

Applecot Guernsey Farm
Registered Calves and Pure Blood Yearlings.
Production of herd 350 lbs. fat 1933.
Accredited herd No. 10182.

OSCAR BORDEN & SON,
Schaghticoke, R. D. 1, New York

GUERNSEYS
OVER TWENTY YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING
from some of the best blood lines in America.
Anything from baby calves to mature cows. Our producers are show cows; our show cows are producers.
Visitors Welcome.

BERT TEFFT & SON
R. F. D. 2 GREENWICH, N. Y.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS JERSEY FARM
Country Club Rd., R. 1, Glens Falls, N. Y.
REGISTERED JERSEYS
Herd State and Federal accredited. D.H.I.A. Records.
HAVE NEVER HAD A REACTOR.

CLAYTON THOMAS, GLENS FALLS, N. Y., R. 1

Crem O'Gold Farm
PUREBRED JERSEYS
Head Sires, Springers and
Young Calves, both sexes.
Roy L. Bielby & Son R3 Rome, N. Y.

Jersey Bull
Registered 2 year old, son of Knight Oxford Champion and Vaginta Dairy Maid, D.H.I.A. record in dairy, 337 lbs. fat taken 4 months after freshening.
ALSO CALVES.
CARL G. ROBERTSON
Greenwich, R. D. 5, N. Y.

Elmhurst Farm
Registered Jersey Calves, 6 Mo. Old
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Accredited and
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CATTLE

W. C. STEFFEN DISPERSAL SALE—45 Registered Holstein Cattle will sell at his auction, on his farm, located 1½ miles west of Horseneads, Chemung County, N. Y., 4 miles from Elmira, N. Y., Wednesday, October 31, 1934, at 12:30 P. M. Herd Under Federal Supervision—last test clean. Many times blood tested, can go into any state. A number of fresh and nearby springers. All milking animals have good C.T.A. records. Majority young, free from blemishes, and the herd sire rich in high fat blood, will sell with 24 of his daughters. Attend this sale where you will get high producing animals at reasonable prices. R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y. Col. George W. Baxter, auctioneer, Elmira, N. Y. Note—Smithome Farms will sell 35 Registered Holsteins, the day following, Nov. 1st, at Big Flats, only 5 miles from the above sale.

SMITHOME FARM SALE—35 Registered Holstein Cattle, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1934, at farm located on Route 17-B, 8 miles from Elmira, N. Y., and 1 mile from Big Flats, N. Y., at 1 P. M. Herd Fully Accredited, and all Negative to the blood test under State plan. Every animal raised on the farm, and all milking animals have C.T.A. records. Nearly every animal is from a dam with from 10,000 to 17,000-lb. of milk; and the sires are without exceptions from dams with from 16,500 to 19,000-lb. of milk on two time a day milking. Several bulls of rich breeding will sell. State indemnity claims accepted, and it will pay you to attend this sale. Send for catalog to owner, Maynard L. Smith, Elmira, N. Y., R.F.D. No. 1. R. Austin Backus, sales manager, Mexico, N. Y. Col. Geo. W. Baxter, auctioneer, Elmira, N. Y. Note—Attend W. C. Steffen sale, Oct. 31st, at Horseheads, only 5 miles from above sale.

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PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.
Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.
Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old. \$3.50 each.
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We are offering choice stock, grown on our own farm, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at bargain prices.
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CHESTER WHITE—\$3.25.
Add 25c if vaccination is desired.
Will ship C. O. D. if preferred.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass.
DEPENDABLE PIGS
Large type Chester-Yorkshire Crossed 6-8 weeks, \$2.50
Chester-Berkshire " 8-10 weeks, \$2.75
Short Nose Yorkshire " 10-12 weeks, \$3.00
Duroc-Poland " 12-14 weeks, \$3.50
Selected Boars for immediate service, \$10-\$12-\$15.
Younger boars for later service, from \$3.50 up through various ages. A few fancy Hampshire Boars at \$10. Add 35 cents each for double treatment, then I'll stand squarely behind them.
Breed your sows. Millions of pregnant sows are being destroyed. Think it over.
CHAS. DAVIS, c/o Old Battle Ground, Concord, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE
Top quality Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & O I C crossed. Two months old \$3.00 each—10% Discount on 6 pigs or more—C.O.D. on approval.
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What Dairymen Are Paying for Cows

WE have all heard the story about the man who was talking cow prices with a dealer. The dealer was in a pessimistic frame of mind. He told how plentiful cows were, how cheap they were selling, and how scarce hay was. Finally the dairyman was convinced. He said, "Hay may be scarce but I have a good crop. If cows are as cheap as you say they are, let me know as soon as you get five or six and I will buy them."

"Oh, well," replied the dealer, "that is a different story. I thought you wanted to sell!"

We have a peculiar situation in much of the Northeast this fall in that some areas, particularly Western and Northern New York State, had short hay crops. In other sections—Eastern New York, New Jersey, and New England—the crop was pretty good on good farms but poor on some old meadows and on land where the natural fertility is low. Also, in some areas, particularly in Delaware and Orange Counties in New York State, a rather intensive T. B. eradication program is going on, which makes a fairly heavy demand for cows in those areas. Taking all these things together, there is a heavy movement in cows this fall and quite a variation in prices.

If cows are scarce in one section and plentiful in another, the difference in prices between those sections should be the cost of getting the cows from where they are not wanted to where they are. As a matter of fact, prices vary more than that, depending on how little the dealer can give and how much he can get, tempered of course by how much the dairyman is willing or obliged to pay.

In order to check up on the situation, we asked a number of friends in all dairy sections of the Northeast to tell us the going price for cows in their neighborhoods. The table on this page gives the figures sent to us while below are a number of comments, referring in each case to the figures from that county.

NEW YORK

ERIE CO.: Dairymen who are short of roughage and are selling cows rather than buy shipped in hay are doing a good job of culling. 30% of such sales are to the livestock market at from \$15 to \$25 per head. Those sold for milk production range in price at \$25 to \$35. The Buffalo marketing area requires milk from fifty miles east and south.

CATTARAUGUS Co.: These prices depend on age and quality of cows. I think we will winter about 80% of our normal number of cows this winter.

ALLEGANY CO.: The prices I gave are for straight cows T. B. tested and registered cows blood tested. In this vicinity a very light hay crop has forced some to sell cows for what they would bring.

TOMPKINS CO.: (1) Have not seen or heard of any N. Y. buyers in this locality looking for cows. Would say the price would be from \$80-\$100 for good cows.
(2) Jerseys and Guernseys bring about \$10 more than Holsteins as this is a Grade A section.

SARATOGA CO.: I have been buying in this fall some new milkers—Holsteins. The prices given are on that breed. I find Guernseys scarce and very high.

FRANKLIN CO.: Feed will be somewhat short, but rains early in September improved pastures and the

asking price for cows went up. Many farmers are culling their herds and are disposing of old and blemished cows at a very low price "4 to 12 dollars."

OSWEGO CO.: Prices are my best guess. Not many cows bought and sold in this section just at present. Because of larger corn crop the fodder situation is better than expected. In the western part of Oswego Co., I do not hear of anyone talking of having to sell stock because of lack of fodder. Some may have to buy hay, but others nearby have hay to sell.

JEFFERSON CO.: Many cows are being taken on the T. B. test in this locality which is sending price up.

DELAWARE CO.: My neighbor just bought six first-calf Holstein heifers for which he paid \$67 apiece. They will be fresh about December. I also bought some Guernsey heifers about three weeks ago which cost me from \$60 to \$65 a head (grades). The best buy for anyone is heifers.

SCHOHARIE CO.: Some time ago I sold 2 Holstein cows that I could not get with calf for \$25 each. Recently sold 2 fine Holstein grades due within a month for \$75 each and a first calf heifer for \$50. They are asking a little more for Jersey and Guernsey cows.

Earlville, N. Y. Sale:

Have just returned from the 55th Earlville Sale, in which about 175 head of purebred Holsteins, in all varieties of flesh and condition were sold.

Both young and old were, I believe, averaging about \$100. The highest priced females when I left the sale, were \$210 or \$215 and \$275 for the bulls.

There were many good serviceable cows selling from \$100-\$140, with a decided premium being paid when they were able to give immediate returns. Splendid individuals in high condition were bringing satisfactory prices, while cows, in poor condition, or bordering the aged class (7 to 8 years) were being discounted even more, it would seem, than they should be.

Likely heifers either in milk or about to freshen were bringing \$100-\$175. Heifers not bred or but recently bred brought very little—\$40-\$100.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of excellent individuality. An animal must look the part of the story which goes with her.

NEW JERSEY

Cows very cheap in South Jersey. Beef cattle are bringing as much as milk cows—fat cattle—even old cows are on a par with grades.

Estimating the Weight of Cattle

Can you refer me to any information as to a means of estimating the weight of cattle by their girth?

We referred this question to the State College of Agriculture and Mr. Charles Crawford of the Department of Animal Husbandry replied that the table which we are publishing on this page and which is taken from the Handbook for Farmers and Dairymen, published by John Wiley & Sons, gives an approximate weight for animals according to their girth. In this table, the column headed "Store Cattle" is interpreted as meaning "Dairy Cattle" while the second column (medium fat) as referring to beef animals. These figures are, of course, only approximate. The weight of an animal 5' 1" in girth will be just half way between the weight of an animal 5' in girth and 5' 2" in girth.

Table for Estimating Live Weight of Cattle—(Whitcher).

Girth in Feet and inches	Store Cattle		Med. Fat	
	Fair Shape	Good Shape	Fair Shape	Good Shape
5 0	650	700	700	750
5 2	700	750	750	800
5 4	750	800	800	850
5 6	800	850	850	900
5 8	850	900	900	950
5 10	900	950	950	1000
6 0	950	1000	1000	1050
6 2	1050	1100	1100	1150
6 4	1150	1200	1200	1250
6 6	1250	1300	1300	1350
6 8	1350	1400	1400	1450
6 10	1450	1500	1500	1550
7 0	1550	1600	1600	1650
7 2	1650	1700	1700	1750
7 4	1750	1800	1800	1850
7 6	1850	1900	1900	1950

Woll, F. W.—Handbook for Farmers and Dairymen, 4th ed. Revised (1907)—John Wiley & Sons, New York, publishers.

COW PRICES

	Fresh pure-bred cows	Dry pure-bred cows	Fresh grade cows	Dry grade cows
Massachusetts	\$125	—	\$85-90	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Strafford County	\$70-90	\$40-60	\$20-40	\$10-30
Sullivan County	80-125	60-90	70-90	25-50
VERMONT	90-110	85-100	60-80	40-60
NEW JERSEY				
Middlesex County	\$150-175	\$100-125	\$100-115	\$75-90
Gloucester County	75-100	60-80	40-70	30-60
NEW YORK				
Erie County	75-90	65-75	45-60	30-45
Cattaraugus County	60-75	40-60	45-65	20-40
Allegany County	100-	50-	40-75	20-30
Yates County	100-	75-	60-75	50-
Tompkins County	75-90	40-50	60-80	25-35
Otsego County	90-110	75-90	50-65	25-40
(young 4-6 yr. olds, \$75)				
Saratoga County	100-120	70-90	75-90	20-45
Herkimer County	100-125	90-100	45-70	65-80
Franklin County	60-90	45-70	45-70	30-40
Oswego County	90-125	65-85	40-60	20-40
.....	70-75	—	40-50	—
Jefferson County	120-	85-	75-	50-
Delaware County	125-	125-	65-85	30-40
Schoharie County	—	—	75-(1st calf heifers) 50	25-



This group, owned by Cornell University, won first prize get of Sire at Syracuse. Pietje Ormsby Mercedes Ollie is the Sire.

Dry Cows Are Not Loafers

By K. J. SEULKE

MANY dairymen give little attention to the feeding and care of dairy cows during the dry period, looking upon this period as a loafing period and a time at which any sort of feed that will maintain body weight will suffice.

The dry cow is not a loafer. She is really doing three very important jobs at the same time, namely, maintaining her own body, developing her foetus or unborn calf, and storing up materials for the production of milk after calving. If the ration of the mother is lacking in such important ingredients as minerals, proteins or other food elements, the mother robs her own body to make up for deficiency and at the expense of her own body the developing calf is produced, leaving the cow's body deprived of these essentials. She may rob her body of minerals to the extent not only of injury to her teeth, but to the point where her bones are so robbed of calcium and phosphorus that they become brittle and easily broken.

She may rob her body of proteins to the extent that a considerable part of the following production period is required to replace these, and as a result she never reaches the level of production she would normally. The same is true of carbohydrates and fat although the recovery from lack of these ingredients seems much more rapid.

Requirements of A Dry Cow

Roughage: The roughage for a dry cow should consist for the most part of a good grade of mixed hay. By mixed hay is meant good, bright hay containing approximately half grasses and half legumes such as clover or alfalfa. Heavy feeding of leguminous hays only has not given as good results as feeding of mixed hay. Corn silage may be fed during the first month of the dry period, but best results will be attained when it is entirely eliminated from the ration of the dry cow during the month preceding calving. The effect of overfeeding ensilage is due particularly to lack of sufficient dry matter in the total feed intake and the detrimental effect of the acid it contains on the new born calf suckling the cow that is consuming quantities of ensilage. This latter difficulty is particularly pronounced when the silage is from the bottom of the silo and decidedly acid.

Protein: The protein ingredients in the cow's ration, other than what she obtains from the roughage should be of the cooling, laxative type and should furnish the cow with all the proteins she needs for maintenance and the development of the calf. As she cannot store protein to any great extent for future milk production the protein analysis of the grain part of the ration need not be as high as in a ration for a cow in milk. A ration with a protein content of from 12% to 14% at the outside is ideal.

Carbohydrates and Fat: The fattening portion of the dry cow's ration should be of a cooling nature and contrary to common practice should contain little corn. The more bulky, less heating sources of carbohydrates such as oats, wheat feeds, etc. are much more desirable as they are less likely to cause a feverish condition at calving time and as a result calving and udder troubles.

Recent experiments on the importance of fat in the ration on milk production (in milking cows) would seem to indicate that fat is necessary up to a certain point (6%) for maximum production. While there is no data available to prove that fat in the ration of a dry cow tends to increase production after calving, we do know that rations containing a fairly high per cent of fat do lay on soft fat on the dry cow that



These Holsteins took first in the Get of Sire class at the Eastern States Exposition this fall. Their sire is Ormsby Sensation 45th and they are owned by R. E. Eddy, Poultney, Vermont.

"milks off" and causes greater production than if a hard fat is put on during the dry period.

Minerals: Minerals in the dry cow ration are all important and have been much neglected in the past. Roughages low in minerals have been fed excessively and an insufficient amount of mineral has been supplied in the ration in spite of the fact that the requirements of the dry cow for the maintenance of her own body and the development of her unborn calf are great. This lack of sufficient minerals in the ration is probably not only the principal cause of weak calves, but of milk fever as well. Some purebred breeders in recent years have added various vitamin carriers to their dry cow rations, but often without improving the development of the calf at birth largely due to their ration being low in minerals.

Texture: The texture of the dry cow ration should be such that it provides greater bulk than in the ration of the milking cow. The dry cow does not consume as large an amount of feed as cows in milk and heavy rations that are hard to digest are often the cause of difficulty.

Palatability and Laxativeness: Dry cow rations should be palatable and laxative. Constipation, particularly in the later stages of gestation, is not only undesirable but dangerous and should be guarded against first of all in the nature of the ration, and, secondly, by supplying the cow with all the water she desires at all times. A very large percentage of the weight of the foetus is water and the cow needs a plentiful supply of water in order to keep the bowels open and the kidneys flushed out in order to carry off decomposition products as rapidly as possible.

Exercise: Exercise plays an important part not only in the health of the dry cow, but in the development and vigor of the calf she is carrying as well. Dairymen might well take a lesson, from their neighbors who keep sheep, on the value of exercise in a pregnant animal. While the result of lack of exercise in dry cows is not so disastrous as in ewes, still much of the trouble some dairymen have with weak calves is due to lack of exercise for the cows before the calves were born.

Results of Proper Feeding

Since ninety per cent of the ills that befall dairy cows, other than disease, occur at calving time or the first sixty days after calving and since a large part of these are traceable to the method of feeding during the dry period, this alone would indicate the necessity for greater thought on the part of the dairyman. Such difficulties as impaction, caked udders, retained placenta, inversion, weak calves, weak cows after calving, milk fever, etc., are in a large measure preventable through feeding.

When we add to this the fact that the year's production of the cow may be increased from ten to twenty five per cent by improvement of her care and

feeding when dry, there is little question as to the profitableness of proper feed and care at this time.

Silo Kills Weed Seeds

There is always a certain amount of weeds goes with the corn into the silo. Will the weed seeds grow when they get back on the ground again?

—A. L., New York.

It has been demonstrated that certain weed seeds can go through the digestive system of a cow and still germinate. However these same weeds cannot stand the heating and fermentation which takes place in a silo. Neither do the weeds do any harm to the cows.

Creolin for Cowpox

We have a cow with a breaking out on the teats. We think it is cowpox. How can it be treated? —A. S., New York.

Cowpox usually responds to the use of creolin, a 2 or 3 per cent solution, applied after milking. There are other conditions, however, which resemble it and that do not always respond promptly to treatment. If it is an ordinary case of pox the cows should have recovered by this time.

—Dr. D. H. Udall.

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FOR SALE: Cocker and Springer Spaniels, Beagles, Dogs and Pups, Red and Cross Fox Pups and Raccoons. MYRL H. PIERSON, GROTON, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Cocker Spaniel dogs and puppies. Registered, quality stock. Prices reasonable. V. S. KENYON, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

COON HOUNDS

Fox Hounds and Rabbit Hounds, broken, started and pups. Trial. PONY FARM, Himrod, N. Y.

SHEPHERDS: Collies. Trained cattle dogs and pups. Beauties \$2.50-\$6. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

COLLIES: Shep. \$4-\$6. Crossbred cow, farm, rat dogs \$2-\$4. MULLEN, TUCKERTON, N. J.

FERRETS

FERRETS: Females \$2.50, Males \$2.00, Pair \$4.00. Will ship C.O.D. GLENDALE FERRET CO., Wellington, Ohio.



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FROM Skeff's NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



THE apple price situation in New York State is showing many contrasts. While the undertone of the market has been firm, some good sales made and the outlook for improvement later, a number of lots have been shipped at low prices.

Some McIntosh and Wealthy apples have been shipped to New York for \$2.50 a bushel. A leading Wayne County grower got that figure for some of his stuff and sold the balance of probably 4,000 bushels of Macs for \$2. All was washed stock. Another large grower in the same county with a nice lot of the same variety, although some were hail-pecked, sold them for \$1.60 per 100 pounds, ciders out.

A large operator in Monroe County sold about 7,000 bushels of McIntosh for \$1.35. Reports from New England that Boston was absorbing most of the Macs is borne out by shipments from Niagara County to that city. Prices reported run \$1.65 to \$1.75 per bushel.

Some of the fruit bought upstate has been shipped to eastern storages. Buyers have been active, offering cash for good stuff at low prices. This indicates they expect to hold and make a clean-up. A number of seasoned observers say all signs are for price rises. A large conservative bank agreed to loan 50 cents per bushel on inspected No. 1 McIntosh. Production Credit Associations also are offering loans to store.

* * *

The Public Likes It

While Ernest R. Clark, Parma Corners grower, is far from convinced that consumers are likely to be poisoned by spray residue on fruit, he has listened for a year or more to all the arguments for and against installing fruit washing machines. He has a substantial cinder block packing house on the Ridge Road. Finally, this fall he installed a washer and outside placed a large sign reading: "Clean, Washed Apples—Come in and See The Washer in Operation."

"The washer cost plenty of money," he says, "but that sign means that the public will pay for it. My experience in selling fruit to city people is that they know what they want and respond to attractive fruit attractively packed."

In the packing house visitors see the whole process, from fruit being carried in, the washing and polishing, grading and packing. There is no doubt that the bright polished fruit is easier to sell. Gareth O. Clark, son of the owner, built the washer from Cornell specifications, making several improvements which lessen the chance of bruising.

* * *

Twenty-Six Washers Reported

H. S. Duncan, State Director of Farm Produce Inspection, says there are 26 washers in operation in the state this year, compared to about half a dozen last year. Practically all of the washers are located upstate. Cost of the operation runs from three to five cents per bushel. I have not heard of any washers along the Hudson.

Even after experience of the past two years with spray residue, there was some reluctance to install the machines this year. Early in the season it looked as if codling moth was light and spraying might be less later. However, heavy outbreak in late summer called for heavy spraying, increasing the danger of residue. Where this happened the washers are proving their usefulness.

There is one thing about washing I

have observed and checked with a number of men. That is: The time to wash is when the fruit is going into storage; not when it is coming out. Cold water will take off residue at picking time, but after the fruit has developed a waxy coat in storage the solution may need warm water to be most effective. Then, if chilled apples are given a warm bath what about the danger of scald?

* * *

Consumers' Milk Prices

Should prices to consumers of milk be raised? No, in the opinion of J. Merton Colby of Spencerport. Theoretically, he would stand to gain by price boosts, because he has 70 head of Guernsey cows. "But I think consumers are paying enough," he says. "In fact, I think they are paying all they can afford to pay. I am afraid that if prices were raised the result would be a drop in consumption."

For this reason he favors the campaign now under way to educate the public upon the value and health-giving qualities of pure milk.

Incidentally, Mr. Colby, who is a director of the Monroe County Farm Bureau, sees a tendency upon the part of the public to turn to Guernsey milk. "It is yellow and richer," he said. He admitted he might be prejudiced, but said he never had difficulty in disposing of the milk from his herd.

* * *

What Color Milk?

I went over to Churchville to see Delancey N. Boice, chairman of the county committee backing the state milk publicity drive. "The demand is for pure white milk," he said, "and that is why I keep Brown Swiss cattle." He has about 50 head.

Mr. Boice is a director and member of the executive committee of the National Brown Swiss Breeders' Association. I thought he might be prejudiced in their favor, so I asked him on what basis. "The Brown Swiss gives milk with a butterfat test in between Holsteins and Guernseys. You do not have to mix, as with Holstein milk, to bring it up to legal fat requirements. Aside from that, the Brown Swiss is the most economical cow to feed. You can rough them along and they will show the least decline in milk and fat."

* * *

Price Demonstration

The other day the Rotary Club at Livonia, Livingston County, had a milk observance. Arnold Davis, Rotarian and president of the Monroe-Livingston-Ontario-Wayne subdistrict of the Dairymen's League, was in charge. Ernest C. Strobeck of Macedon, league director, was the speaker.

Mr. Davis provided the food from his farm, "Ganundiu." He gave the production cost of the food as \$6.27, the farm selling price as \$6.20 and the retail price as \$10.73. In January, 1932, Mr. Davis provided food

for a club luncheon. At that time his cost of production was \$11.88; farm selling price, \$5.68, and the retail price, \$13.68. While the menus were not exactly the same, Mr. Davis gave the figures for the members to ponder over.

* * *

Milk Sunday Still Going

The little idea put forth by the *American Agriculturist* about Milk Sunday is still spreading. Every day or two an item comes about a Milk Sunday observance. Rev. William Eddy of Boonville invited all farm groups to join with him in such an observance at the Talcottville Methodist Episcopal Church last Sunday.

County Cake Baking Winners

The Grange-American *Agriculturist* cake baking contest in which more than 2,000 women have participated is to be concluded at the State Grange meeting at Niagara Falls early in December.

Reports have been received from 430 Subordinate Grange cake baking contests and the winners have since competed in county contests at the Pomona Grange meetings held in September. Names of the following county winners have been received to date:

COUNTY	WINNER	GRANGE
Albany	Mrs. Fred A. Halsted	Ravena
Allegany	Frances Childs	W. Clarksville
Broome	Mrs. W. S. Lawrence	Castle Creek
Cayuga	Alberta L. Huff	E. Venice
Chenango	Mrs. Fred S. Lottridge	North Norwich
Clinton	Jessie Humphrey	Clinton
Columbia	Mrs. Dora L. Walsh	Mellenville
Cortland	Mrs. A. R. Bean	McGrawville
Delaware	Mrs. G. R. Youngs	Maywood
Erie	Mrs. C. S. MacDougall	Griffins Mills
Essex	Mrs. Morton Peacock	Lake Placid
Franklin	Mrs. John A. Holland	Brushton
Fulton	Pauline Eschler	Mayfield
Genesee	Mrs. Frank Groth	East Pembroke
Herkimer	Mrs. Wade Johnson	E. Schuyler
Jefferson	Mrs. D. W. Norton	Depauville
Lewis	Mrs. R. D. Mumford	Lowville
Montgomery	Mrs. Florence E. Brookman	Otsquago
Oneida	Miss Jennie Day	Westmoreland
Ontario	Mrs. Elmer W. Dewey	Enterprise
Orange	Mrs. Frank Illenberg	Warwick
Orleans	Mrs. E. Howes	Knowlesville
Oswego	Mrs. Waldo Chaffee	Volney
Otsego	Mrs. Halloway	Worcester
Putnam		
Westchester	Mrs. Foster A. Garrison	Brewster
Rockland		
Rensselaer	Dr. Mildred P. Harter	Hoosick
St. Lawrence	Mrs. Merton F. Church	Silas Wright
Saratoga	Miss Helen Ketchum	Charlton
Schuyler	Mrs. E. M. Fox	Olive Branch
Seneca	Mrs. Frank Lambert	Fayette
Steuben	Miss Jennie Stowell	Lindley
Suffolk-Nassau	Marguerite Keck	Southside
Sullivan	Mrs. O. D. Cooley	Liberty
Washington	Miss Bernice D. Carlisle	Kingsbury
Wayne	Mrs. Alberta Barnes	No. Rose

County Chairmen of Service and Hospitality Committees under whose supervision county contests have been held are requested to send the name of their winner to *American Agriculturist* so that detailed instructions concerning entry in the State contest can be sent



Some pumpkin! Charles Perkins of Emery Hill, Wyoming County, grew it. Except that frost destroyed the vines it might have grown larger. Anyway, 87 pounds is a lot of pie material. Shown with it are Joyce Martin, left, and Dorothy Turmstrom, both of Pike.

to her. The following prizes will be awarded to State winners:

PRIZES

For State Winners:

\$25, first prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; \$10, second prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; \$5, third prize, awarded by *American Agriculturist*; 24½ pound sack of Pillsbury's Best and a package of Sno-Sheen Cake Four, awarded by Pillsbury Flour Mills to holders of the ten high scores; General Foods Cook Book, awarded by General Foods Corp. to holders of the ten high scores; 5 pound can of Cocomalt and 12 ounce can of Davis Baking Powder, awarded by R. B. Davis Company to holders of the ten high scores; Rogers Silver Service for four to winners with 10 highest scores, awarded by General Mills, Inc.; Imported lined table cloth with twelve napkins to winners of three highest scores and a cake and pie server to the seven contestants with the next highest scores, awarded by Hecker's Flour.

Since our last issue the following names of winners in Subordinate Grange cake contests have been received:

COUNTY	WINNER	GRANGE
Madison	Miss Grace Hudson	Erieville
Ulster	Mrs. William Barrett	Clintondale
Columbia	Alma D. George	Chatham
Delaware	Mrs. D. H. Davidson	So. Kortright
Greene	Miss Marion C. Zimmer	Climax
	Mrs. Marguerite Ruoff	Jewett
Madison	Mrs. Elizabeth N. Rowell	Lenox
	Mrs. Clifton Craine	Brookfield
	Elizabeth Pettet	Alderbrook
Niagara	Mrs. Fred C. Zimmerman	Newfane
Oneida	M. Alice Parsons	Roma
	Mrs. Thomas Clair	Knoxboro
	Mrs. Edna Rickmyer	Floyd
	Florence Seavey	Marcy
St. Lawrence	Mrs. Bernice Jones	Richville
	Mrs. Leander Chase	Kendrew
Sullivan	Mrs. W. H. Chardavoyne	Bloomington
Wayne	Mrs. Clarence Sampson	Palmyra
Columbia	Mrs. Alfred M. Walsh	Mellenville
Otsego	Mrs. Michael Zederick	Hinman
		Hollow
	Mrs. Alice Vunk	Wharton
		Valley
	Anna Waters	Laurens
Greene	Mrs. E. R. Bartoo	Loonenburg

Open Season for Farm Bureau Members

This is the hunting season, but what may be more important to most of you, it is also the season for renewing Farm Bureau memberships. Any organization that has come through the trying times of the last few years deserves your support. The best recommendation that anyone can possibly give is just this, that during the time when every person was attempting to cut expenses on every corner, the county Farm Bureaus, with very few exceptions, have continued to do business at the old stand.

The easiest thing when the canvasser comes around, is to say you do not have the money. Before you do that, stop and think a minute. This is no donation that you are being asked for. It is an investment that has paid you and will pay you first-class returns. Undoubtedly you will get a good many of the benefits whether you belong or not, but who wants to ride a free horse to death? Greet your neighbor canvasser with a smile and have a check all made out for him.

Poultry Short Courses

The egg-marketing school held at Cornell in September was attended by 70 poultrymen and market inspectors. The Cornell Poultry Winter Course will start the first week in November and continue for three months except for the holiday vacation of two weeks. A three-day course for the discussion of poultrymen's feeding problems is being held at Cornell in October. The fourth annual Cornell Incubation School will be held November 13, 14, 15, 16. The last day of the school is to be entirely given over to demonstrations and practice in sexing chicks. Further information about these courses and enrollment blanks can be obtained by dropping a postal card to the Poultry Dept., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Farm News

Lamb Feeders Hold Two-Day Meeting

THE 8th Annual Lamb Feeders' Banquet was held at the Barn, LeRoy, N. Y., October 18th. Over 300 were in attendance, coming from probably a radius of 100 miles, from as far south as Steuben County and Tompkins County and everything west of those counties. The principal speaker was Professor R. C. Ashby, who is in charge of livestock investigation at the University of Illinois. He spoke on Current Problems in Lamb Marketing. The other scheduled speaker was Burton Arnold of Bergen, N. Y., who gave a report of the Genesee County 4-H Lamb Feeding Club.

On each program was a special article on "Feeding Lambs Under 1934 Conditions," prepared by Professor F. B. Morrison, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture. In this article he discussed substitute roughage for hay and concentrate feeding at present prices of grain. Professor Morrison, who was present, was called on to answer questions on the feeding of lambs. There followed a very interesting and impromptu discussion.

There was also passed around at each plate the report of last year's lamb feeding experiments conducted at the New York State College of Agriculture by Professor Morrison and J. P. Willman.

Ram Sale

The next day, October 19th, there was held at the Fair Grounds, Caledonia, New York, the 4th Annual Caledonia Ram Sale, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. A total of 46 head of registered rams of the more important breeds were on exhibition. The rams were offered, not by auction sale, but by private arrangement, to the buyers. Approximately 100 men attended the sale and bought more rams this year than last, paying on an average \$1.00 more per head than a year ago. The average price per ram was \$18.10. The highest prices were for rams sold by Fred Van Vleet of Lodi, Moore Brothers

of Hall, W. S. Hutchings of Coldwater, and Gilbert Townsend of Townsend.

In connection with the sale a Market Lamb Show was held, of lambs sired by pure-bred rams sold at former Caledonia sales. The judge for this show was Dr. J. F. Roberts of Buffalo. The Ram Sale committee provided special premiums for the winners in this Market Lamb class. Raymond Simpson of Caledonia won first prize.

In addition to the sale and lamb show, the College of Agriculture, H. A. Willman in charge, set up a wool exhibit, a sheep drenching exhibit, and also ran off a contest in wool judging. The latter was designed to show the factors involved in determining value and quality of wool. The exhibit included fleeces sheared from different breeds and fleeces of the U. S. Department of Agriculture official grades of wool. Another purpose was to point out the importance of properly handling wool to get the best price for it.

In the wool judging contest, local merchants offered special inducements to winners. First prize was won by Fred Van Vleet of Lodi; second prize by Raymond Simpson of Caledonia, and third prize by John H. Whitney of Caledonia.

Nelson F. Smith, county agent of Mt. Morris, Livingston County, said the sale was a great improvement over former sales and the quality of the rams on exhibit was higher and indicates continued success and more interest in pure-bred sires on the part of New York flock owners in the western counties.

The rams in the show came from outstanding flock owners in western and central New York.

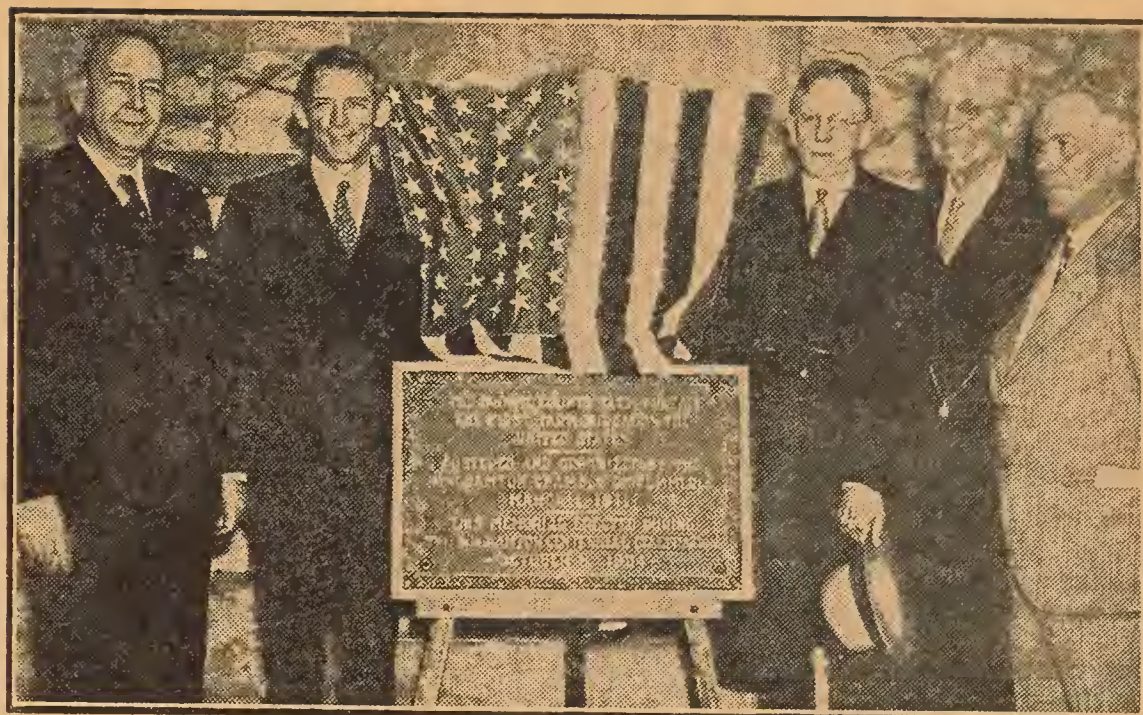
Market News for Dairymen

On October 1st, milk production in New York State was slightly below a year ago. Thirteen per cent more grain was being fed per cow and 20 per cent more grain per 100 pounds of milk produced. Feed prices were 22 per cent higher than last October and 52 per cent higher than October 1932. Southwestern and northern New York have serious hay shortages and hay prices are double what they were two years ago. Silos contain close to 20 per cent more silage than they did a year ago. Briefly these are dairy situation facts for New York.

Increases in consumption of fluid milk in the New York milk shed are reported. However big dealers report dropping off in the use of Class 1 milk, because of increasing violations of Milk Control Board rules. "Chiselers" are again raiding the fluid market. Dealers say those who obey the law are penalized by unfair competition from those who break the law. Supreme Court has ruled that Milk Control Board cannot fix price to be paid by New York State dealers to producers in other states. This will go a long way toward wrecking enforcement of the Control Board's orders.

Some have asked if New York's TB testing program will not create a shortage of milk. It is believed that we can take out all the reactors in New York State and still have enough cows to supply the demand for milk and incidentally get more for it. Large numbers are coming out of only two or three counties. When raising calves, remember that you will not have this replacement market by the time they are cows and raise only the best ones for your own dairy.

There is a move on foot to establish grades for New York State cheese, based on belief that several cents more per pound could be realized for milk made into cheese. Perhaps also we should pay more attention to getting top prices for New York State butter. Butter markets are strong and prices are advancing but too much of the strength is based on government buying for relief. Recent contract was awarded for nearly 5,000,000 pounds for Chicago delivery during five weeks ending October 27. Other favorable



The tablet in the center reads: "The Broome County Farm Bureau. The first Farm Bureau in the United States. Fostered and organized by the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, March 1, 1911. The memorial erected during the Binghamton Centennial Celebration October 8, 1934." Shown in the picture are, left to right, E. A. O'Neal, president of the A.F.B.F., Burns H. Gitchell, Edward S. Truesdell, I. T. Deyo, considered the founder of the first Farm Bureau, and John Barron, known by thousands of New York State dairymen as a pasture expert, who was the first county agent in the county.

facts are expectation of lower production (based on feed shortage) and October 1st cold storage holdings of 125,000,000 pounds—50,000,000 pounds less than a year ago but about the same as the 1929-33 average. Storage holdings increased 4,400,000 pounds during October, which was unusual. The American Creamery and Poultry Producers Review estimates that on October 13 storage holdings were 123,352,000 pounds. Consumers are spending more money for butter than a year ago; during August consumption was 6.2 per cent higher than August last year. For the country, milk production October

1st was 1 per cent larger than the same date a year ago.

Storage stocks of cheese are high. On October 1st they were 104,000,000 pounds compared with the five year average of 83,800,000. Prices have declined during the fall, when they usually increase. Favorable facts are that short feed crop indicates light production during winter and low meat supplies with high prices should increase cheese consumption. The reason for high storage holding is realized when we know that August production was 24 per cent bigger than last year.

New Apples Better Than Old

LAST summer I read with interest your editorial, "Old Apple Varieties Going." Being interested in the subject may I make some comments? Could the large sweet harvest apple, the name of which you cannot recall, be Sweet Bough? This variety is perhaps the first sweet apple to ripen but is rarely found commercially now.

Having been testing apple varieties at the Geneva Station for 20 years, I have come to know many of the common kinds rather well. I am familiar with the ones you mention which grew in the home orchard. As a boy I remember them all and today as I recall their flavor I am almost constrained to admit that they seemed to taste better than many varieties do now. But I am told that man's taste changes as he grows older so I know that those old kinds were not any better than are some of the newer sorts of the present time.

Old Varieties Superseded

Are many of those old kinds worth growing now? I doubt it. The reason why they have been dropped from cultivation is that they have been superseded by new sorts with superior characters which bring greater returns on the market. The old varieties have passed because they were slow in coming into bearing, unreliable croppers, tender or unhealthy, or because they bore fruit which lacked in attractiveness or in quality in competition with better kinds. I can see no reason for their return to general cultivation.

Fruit Tastes Change

All are agreed that national tastes in fruits change. At the present time McIntosh and Delicious types of apples are finding greatest favor with the consumer. Whether these kinds and their kin will still be in favor 10 years hence, I hesitate to hazard a guess. My opinion is, however, that apples of these types or of some equally high-quality type always will be in demand.

At Geneva we are endeavoring to breed a new set of apples which will

not only be pleasing to the eye but a delight to the palate as well. Up to now, the ones which we have introduced are chiefly seedlings of McIntosh and Delicious—both high-quality apples. Kinds like Early McIntosh, Melba and Lobo from Canada, Milton, Cortland, Macoun, and Kendall are representatives of the McIntosh type, while Orleans, Medina, and Newfane are types of Delicious. These are on trial and most of them are fruiting now in many apple districts in New York and adjacent states. We want to find out how they behave in regions other than that of their origin. A new variety will find favor just as soon as it is proved beyond doubt that the tree comes into bearing early, is hardy, healthy, and vigorous, and is able to produce annually, handsome, high-grade fruit of superior quality. A variety having a combination of such good characters is sure to become a commercial favorite. The culture of such fruits will bring profit to the grower and pleasure to the consumer.

Baldwins, Kings on Way Out

Baldwin and Tompkins King are going out. This past severe winter has hastened their passing more than any other single factor. Neither kind is hardy in extreme cold. Neither kind can compare in flavor or in appearance with any of a number of new varieties now being grown. We at the Station do no longer recommend the planting of Baldwins or Kings, even though their names must still be included in all fruit lists. But we do urge the planting of some of the new sorts which are now being introduced. Other Stations and fruit breeders have introduced new varieties, some of which probably will find favor in some fruit district for some particular purpose. It will be to the advantage of the progressive fruit grower to scan well the lists of new varieties and to choose for future planting those kinds which appear to have special merit. Only by so doing will the fruit industry be improved. There is now and there always will be a ready market for high-grade fruit.—George H. Howe.



Weather Forecast, 12:30 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:30 and 4:40 daily except Saturday; Emerson Markham, 12:55 daily except Saturday. (Eastern Standard Time).

Weather Forecast, 12:58 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:30 and 4:40 daily except Saturday. (Eastern Standard Time.)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29

12:35—"Believe It Or Not, Some Vegetables Are More Valuable When Diseased," Dr. C. E. F. Guterman.

12:45—"A Good Buy," Miss Laura Wing.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30

12:35—"Why Farmers Co-operate," E. S. Foster.

12:45—"The Value of School Nurse Service," Marie E. Sanderson.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31

12:35—"Light—the Producer."

12:45—"Countryside Talk," W. C. Smith.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1

12:35—"Boosting the Standard of Rural Living," J. D. King.

12:45—"Foods Under False Colors," Dr. A. H. Robertson.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2

12:35—"Hints for Herdsmen," Dr. L. J. Tompkins.

12:45—"If the Shoe Fits," Miss Estelle Jones.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Starting Clubwork Right," Massachusetts State 4-H Office.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5

12:35—"The Fruit and Vegetable Outlook," W. C. Hopper.

12:45—"In Hot Water," Miss Laura Wing.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6

12:35—"If Your Cows Could Order Dinner," J. A. McKee.

12:45—New York State Department of Education.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7

12:35—"Light—the Salesman."

12:45—"Countryside Talk," Jared van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8

12:35—"We Sink or Swim Together," L. H. Muckie.

12:45—"Salvaging 1,000,000 Tuberculosis Reactors," Dr. H. B. Leonard.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9

12:35—American Guernsey Cattle Club.

12:45—"Getting Next to Your Skin," Miss Estelle Jones.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10

12:30—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "How to Get on With People," Miss Martha Leighton.

Reviewing the Markets

MILK PRICES

Dairymen's League September Prices

Following are net pool prices cash plus certificates of 7 cents a hundred for 3.5 milk in the 210 mile zone:

In Class A volume plants	\$1.52
In Class B volume plants	1.50
In Class C volume plants	1.46
In non-volume plants	1.40

These prices are 11 cents below August and 11 cents below September a year ago.

Sheffield Milk Prices:

The net cash price to be paid the members of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., for Grade B milk testing 3.5% in the 201-210 mile zone is \$1.77 per hundred pounds for the month of September, 1934, subject to the established freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is 5½ cents a hundred pounds more than the price for August, 1934, 2½ cents less than for September, 1933, and 50 cents more than for September, 1932.

EGGS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says, "During the next three or four months influence of light supplies likely to maintain and possibly widen the margin of chicken and egg prices over those a year ago. Improvement in demand would improve this tendency." Light supplies are shown by the following figures. Receipts of eggs at four large cities during September were 616,000 cases, compared with 680,000 a year ago and a five-year average of 835,000. We have the habit of comparing production with a year ago. Looking ahead it is well to keep the five-year average figures in mind.

Storage holdings on October 1st were 6,803,000 cases compared with 7,466,000 a year ago and a five-year average of 7,338,000. While frozen eggs stored are considerably higher than last year, the total of the two is still below a year ago. The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that on Oct. 13 holdings were 6,075,000 cases.

Warm weather in September hurt consumption. It has improved during October. Receipts of fresh eggs at New York are running below last year and storage withdrawals are heavier than a year ago. Remember also that eggs of fancy quality are bringing a bigger premium than they did in either 1932 or 1933. Any poultryman can, with a little extra care, produce and ship eggs that will grade as fancy.

George Royce of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, figures that for the second week in October, it took

5.8 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed—.9 of a dozen more than it took to buy the same feed a year ago. Watch this figure. Eggs are not really high until this egg-feed ratio approaches normal.

The following graphs show the price changes the last few weeks. Study them.

New Jersey Egg Auctions

Flemington, October 16.—Number of cases sold, 527. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 49-51c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 37½-46½c; N. J. Grade A 47-50c; N. J. Grade A Med. 37¼-45¼c; Pullets 29½-38c; Pewees 26½-31c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade 42-43½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 34½-37¼c; Pullets 27½-32c; Pewees 29c; Ducks 39-41½c.

Vineland, October 15, 1934.—Number of cases sold, 486. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 46¼-47¼c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 33-40¼c; N. J. Grade A 44-45½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 34-39c; Producers Grade 39½-44c; Producers Grade Med. 34c; Pullets 27-34c; Pewees 26-28c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 45-46c; N. J. Grade A Med. 35-36½c; Pullets 28-28¾c; Pewees 25¼-27c; Ducks 33c.

Paterson, October 16, 1934.—Number of cases sold, 84. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 49-53¼c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 41½-45c; N. J. Grade A 50-53c; N. J. Grade A Med. 39¼-43½c; Creams 45-46½c; Creams, Med. 35¼-38¼c; Pullets 29½-36¼c; Cracks 28c; Pewees 24¼-27c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Fcy. 45¼c; N. J. Grade A 44½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 37½c; Pullets 30c.

New York Egg Auction Prices

	Po'keepsie Oct. 16.	Albany Oct. 16.	L. Island, Oct. 16.
N. Y. Fcy. Lge.	47-48½	42-44	50-54¼
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.	44-50	40-42	48-52½
N. Y. Fcy. Med.	39-43	36-38	40-46½
N. Y. Gr. A Med.	35-46	35-37	35½-40¼
Producers' Med.	27		
N. Y. Gr. A Pullet.	29-35½	25-30	27-35¼
N. Y. Gr. A Peewee.	23-27	23½-25	24-28¾
Brown Fcy. Lge.	42-46	40-42	46-48
Brown Gr. A Lge.			
Brown Fcy. Med.			34-35¼
Brown Gr. A Med.	34-43		
Brown Pullet			28½-29
Brown Peewee			24-25¼

SELL HAY LOCALLY

Latest quotations at New York are: for No. 2 timothy, \$22-25; No. 3, \$20-23; shipping, \$18-21; clover mixed, \$18-24; second cutting alfalfa, \$26-28; first cutting, \$23-24.

On page 19 of this issue you will find comments on farm conditions, including quite a few on hay prices. In some sections hay is bringing close to twice what it did a year ago. Those fortunate enough to have hay to sell should canvass local demand before shipping to New York City.

BEANS

The October 1 crop report estimates the New York State bean crop at 1,469,000 bushels, slightly bigger than last year's crop of 1,403,000 bushels. The final figure as to the actual crop harvested in New York will depend considerably on weather, as the crop is late. For the United States, the estimated crop is considerably below that of last year, being 15,728,000 bushels as compared to last year's crop of 20,467,000 bushels. Michigan, one of New York's principal competing states, has an estimated crop of 4,288,000 bushels. Last year they had 5,865,000 bushels.

At New York City quotations for beans on October 19th were as follows per 100 pounds: pea beans, \$3.65 to \$4.00; red kidneys, \$5.00 to \$5.50; white kidneys, \$4.75 to \$5.25; marrows, \$4.00 to \$4.85.

LIVESTOCK

The market for cull cows is of course influenced by the beef market. During September receipts of cattle at markets were 16 per cent larger than a year ago and 1 per cent above the five-year average. The supply of cattle for slaughter during the rest of the year, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be affected somewhat by government purchases and by the weather during the early winter. It will not be unusual if these heavy marketings of cows during the fall do

not increase prices for meat animals.

Hogs.—Following a sensational price advance in August, began a decline in September, and about the middle of October they were about \$1.25 per 100 pounds lower than the August peak, but about \$1.25 higher than on the same date last year.

The following are quotations at New York City on October 19:

Country dressed veal calves.—Prime, 13c; common to good, 9 to 12; small, 6 to 8. Arrivals are not being cleaned up very close.

Spring lambs.—\$2.50 to \$5 per head. Hot house, \$6 to \$8. The market is slow, being affected by liberal offerings of western lambs.

Live stock, per 100 pounds: veal calves, choice \$9 to \$9.25; lower grades, \$3 to \$8.50.

Lamb, choice, \$7 to \$7.25; lower grades, \$3.50 to \$6.75.

Bulls, heavy, \$3 to \$3.50; light to medium, \$2 to \$2.75.

Cows, heavy, \$3.25 to \$3.50; light to medium, \$1.25 to \$3.

Hogs, prime, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common to good, \$5 to \$6.

PRICES

Prices for New York State farm products on September 15th were just about what they were a year ago. Apples brought 145 per cent of pre-war compared with 129 a year ago, but higher prices somewhat offset by smaller crop. Eggs brought 110 per cent of pre-war compared with 92 a year ago, but poultrymen are paying much more for feed. At this writing the index for milk has not been figured but for August was 103 as compared with pre-war. Other farm prices above pre-war are wool, 114; lambs, 101; hay, 103; corn, 101; oats, 114; wheat, 103. The last three to many farmers mean increased expense rather than increased income.

The important thing to watch in prices is the purchasing power of farm products. Prices for things sold must increase faster than prices of things purchased if farm products are to recover their proper relationship to other prices. For the United States, index price of things bought by farmers went from 116 per cent of pre-war in September 1933 to 126 in 1934, an increase of 10 points. During the same time farm products went from 80 to 102, 22 points, thereby increasing purchasing power from 69 per cent of pre-war to 81 per cent of pre-war. In general northeastern farmers have fared better than the average for the whole country.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Special to American Agriculturist from Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

Produce Market Irregular

New Jersey sacked Cobblers ranged 75c-\$1 in the East, compared with 80c-\$1 the week before. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers and Round Whites declined 2 to 10 cents on carlot sales in Chicago. Western New York shipping points reported f.o.b. sales on onions at 62c-68c per 50 pounds. Midwestern White stock was firm at \$1.15-\$1.50 in New York and Pittsburgh. New York Danish type cabbage was \$1 lower at \$10-\$15 bulk per ton in city markets. Sweet potato prices declined further. Virginia Jersey type ranged \$1.50-\$2.35 per barrel in the large markets. Western New York shipping points reported lettuce lower at 60c-68c, compared with 75c-80c the week before and \$1.50 a year ago. New York Concord grapes held about steady at 38c-45c per 12-quart basket in the East.

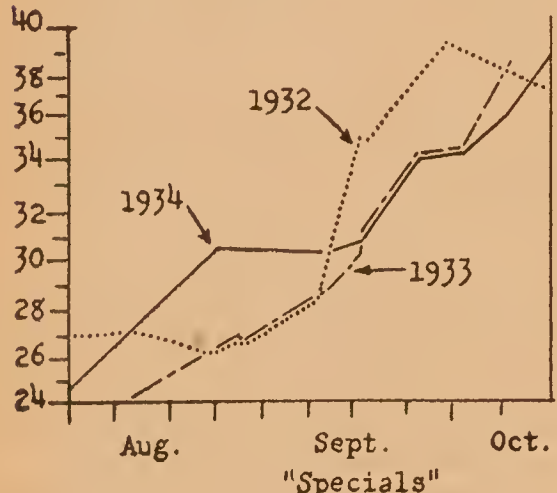
Apple Market Active

Carlot supplies of apples are still increasing but demand has been good and prices fully maintained on popular varieties. Supplies from northern producing sections near the large markets are mostly of only fair quality as yet but such stock is beginning to lessen in quantity and there has been slightly more interest in the better grades of carlot receipts. Dealers believe that demand for good apples will begin to improve within a few weeks. Prices for best grades and preferred varieties are mostly \$1 to \$1.50 a bushel in the

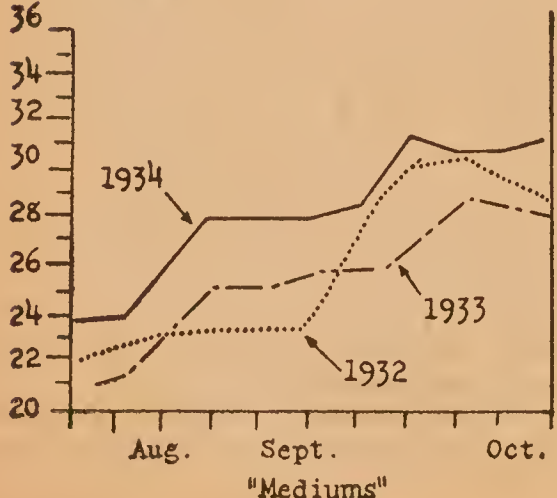
PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Oct. 20, 1934	Oct. 14, 1934	Oct. 21, 1933
BUTTER			
93 score	27½-28¼	26¼-27½	24½-25
92 score	27¼	26½	23½-24
88 to 91 score	24½-26¾	24-26	17½-23
Lower Grades	23½-24	23-23½	16½-17
CHEESE (N.Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy			13-13½
Fresh average run		18-20	12
Held, fancy	16½-20	17-17½	20-20½
Held average run			
EGGS			
White			
Best nearby open market offerings	35-45	35-44	34-40½
Commercial Standards	28-34	27-33	30-32
Mediums	28-34	27-33	25-30
Lightweights, Un'grades	25-27	24-26	27-29
Pullets	24-26	22½-25	21-23
Peewees	23	20-22	
Brown			
Best	29-38½	27½-34	25-37
Standards	27	26-26½	23-24
Duck			
N. Y. State	24-27	24-29	25-29
POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	16-17	14-15	14-16
Fowls, Leghorn	12-14	9-13	10-13
Chickens, colored	14-19	15-19	13-18
Chickens, Leghorn	16	12-14	13-14
Broilers, colored	19		
Broilers, Leghorn			
Pullets, colored	17-21	19-22	15-20
Pullets, Leghorn	14-16		
Old Roosters	14	12	12
Capons	22-25		25
Turkeys, hens	25		20
Turkeys, toms	20		15-18
Ducks, nearby	13	9-12	11-12
Geese, nearby	19	8	10
GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	.97½	1.00½	.82
Corn (Dec.)	.77	.76½	.43½
Oats (Dec.)	.50½	.51½	.33½
Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red.	1.11½	1.14½	.97½
Corn, No. 2, Yel.	.93	.91½	.56½
Oats, No. 2	.63½	.64½	.41½
FEEDS (At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept. of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	36.00	37.00	24.00
Sp'g Bran	25.00	23.50	16.50
H'd Bran	28.00	26.50	18.50
Standard Mids.	25.00	23.50	17.00
Soft W. Mids.	30.50	29.00	22.50
Flour Mids.	31.50	30.00	24.00
Red Dog	32.00	30.50	24.50
Dr. Brewer's Grains			19.00
Wh. Hominy	30.50	29.00	18.00
Yel. Hominy	31.00	29.50	18.00
Corn Meal	33.00	32.50	22.00
Gluten Feed	32.75	32.75	22.80
Gluten Meal	42.75	42.75	27.80
36% C. S. Meal	39.00	38.50	22.50
41% C. S. Meal	40.50	40.00	23.50
43% C. S. Meal	43.50	42.50	24.00
34% O. P. Lin Meal	38.00	37.00	34.50
Beet Pulp	31.00	31.00	22.00

Cents "Average Weekly Top Per Doz. Prices — N. Y. City"



Cents Per Doz. "Specials"



Northeastern Farm Conditions At a Glance

THE summary of farm conditions on this page comes from reports from men who have been traveling all over the Northeast and who therefore are in close touch with the situation. It is accurate, unprejudiced, and the information is as recent as can be obtained.

New England

Potatoes

In Aroostook County, Maine, growing conditions were ideal for potatoes. Speculative demand is greater than for several years, making a wide variation in prices. At this writing prices to farmers vary from 45 to 80 cents a barrel. *(Editor's slant: This comment was made before the October 1 crop report jumped the estimate.)* Potato track storage in some towns at a premium, storage owners asking as high as 25 cents a barrel. Probably storage scarcity "scare" unwarranted and as much of crop as should be housed will be housed.

In Massachusetts while the price of potatoes has not been high, neither has it been low. In most areas the crop has been good enough to make up the difference in price. *(Editor's slant: Report shows advantage of living near markets and cutting out the cost of transportation. Also much of the Massachusetts crop was sold before last slump in price.)*

Dairy

At Patten, Maine, a creamery was built and farmers find that a cash income during the summer is of considerable help. In the past tons of butter have been shipped into Aroostook County each year.

In eastern and central Maine farmers have been cutting anything that could be called hay, yet total crop is below average. Loose hay delivered sells at \$15 to \$17 a ton, as compared with normal price of \$8 to \$10. Unsettled milk markets in southwestern Maine and northern New Hampshire have kept dairymen in a bad frame of mind.

In Vermont milk prices during the summer were 50 cents or more above a year ago and increases are expected. Farmers are paying debts and not buying much. Hay in Franklin, Orleans, and Caledonia Counties is bringing \$18 to \$20 at the barn and will probably go to \$25 or \$30 by spring.

In Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts, dairy farmers about the last of September had ¾ cent per quart added to milk and a better deal on surplus. In central Massachusetts, although milk situation is better than in much of Connecticut, there is a lot of dissatisfaction.

Eastern Connecticut dairymen shipping to Providence have the same advantage as Rhode Island dairymen, but those sending milk to Hartford are in worse shape than since 1930. Many ratings have been cut 20 per cent, still there is a 40 to 60 per cent surplus. Many dairymen get as little as 3 cents a quart. They are feeding less grain and making less milk. *(Editor's slant: There will be milk marketing troubles so long as neighbors get widely different prices for milk of the same quality.)*

Poultry:

In Maine there is little change in the prices of poultry products but grain prices are much higher.

In Massachusetts poultry farmers are not feeling or talking very good because price of eggs does not equal advance in feed prices. Poultrymen are the only farmers in this area who feel discouraged. Poultrymen with special markets are getting along. Some whose practices are below average will go out

of the poultry business this winter. *(Editor's slant: A year from now poultrymen may have the advantage! The figures point that way.)*

Fruit:

In Maine the apple crop is very small but good returns from sweet corn and peas for canning have helped.

In Vermont the apple crop is about 20 per cent of last year. Wealthies are the only good crop. McIntosh just fair. Much of crop will be held for higher prices.

In central Massachusetts and Connecticut apple crop is about one-half of normal but price is enough better to make up for it. Apple growers are seeing more money than for three years.

In western Massachusetts apple yields are spotty. Some Baldwins. Think buyers will offer McIntosh prices.

General:

In Aroostook County farm real estate values are near normal. Not many willing to buy farms have money for equipment.

In southwestern Maine most farmers have more courage to go ahead. Local banks still try to keep away from farm business rather than to attract it.

In Vermont little local credit is being extended. Demand for farms extra good since August 1st. We are over the roughest part of the road.

In southern New England, market gardeners have had a fairly good season. *(Editor's slant: Another case of producing close to market.)* The outlook is better for all farming, except poultry, than it was a year ago. Taxes are the most serious question in minds of most farmers.

Connecticut valley onion growers realized a profit on both sets and seeds. Good farmers who are getting income can go to banks and borrow, something they could not do for the last two years. Tobacco growers harvested an average quality crop. There was practically 100 per cent sign up for crop reduction un-

der A. A. A. Gradual lowering of surplus stock should make better prices.

New York

Dairy:

The T. B. test on dairy cows has been moving along rapidly in southeastern New York. *(Editor's slant: New York should be a modified accredited area a year from now.)* Enough cows have been taken out to make shortage of feed improbable. Farmers are receiving more for milk than they did from 1931-33. Fewer complaints are heard, which may mean either satisfaction or a temporary calm.

In Onondaga and Oswego Counties, hay crop was but about 20 per cent short. There will not be the usual milk flow from afterfeed. Corn was unusually good, making up for hay shortage. Acreage of emergency hay crops bigger than ordinary.

Seneca, Cayuga and Steuben Counties had very little or no rain until recently. Hay crop was fair but second cutting of alfalfa light. Corn was a fair crop. First cutting of alfalfa sells around \$18.00 a ton, timothy and mixed hay, \$12 to \$15.

In Wyoming and adjacent counties, while dairymen kick about the price of milk, it is as good as other lines of farming. Most dairymen are not anxious to sell cows unless they are short of feed. Recently a dairyman sold 12 cows for \$28 each. Last year he had 266 loads of hay, this year about one-quarter of that. Many others are in the same fix.

Chautauqua and Cattaraugus County dairymen will sell about 5 per cent of cows because of hay shortage. Few will buy hay. Many will pull through on a good crop of corn and some on substitute hay crops. The dairyman's position is better than a year ago. Good dairymen are reducing debts, but owners of poor herds have tough going.

Fruit:

Around Rochester many farmers sold

apples, tree run, for \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundred, with ciders out. Wealthies, Greenings, Baldwins and McIntosh brought from 80 to 90 cents per bushel, packed, for 2¼ inch, and \$.90 to \$1.25 for 2½ inch. Cider apples are bringing 25c a hundred. Many orchardists were hit very hard by winter injury. *(Editor's slant: Before you set out apples again, study varieties and be sure your soil is suited for growing apples.)*

Along Lake Erie the grape crop is about one-half that of last year and prices start off at \$25 to \$30 a ton. Due to the N. R. A. code price of \$59.50 per thousand 12 quart baskets, few grape growers are using them. Stocks of grape juice are low, so juice factories are buying more than usual.

Cash Crops:

In the Rochester area, late rains improved cabbage crop, which is selling very cheap. Many potato growers are digging from 250 to 350 bushels an acre, with prices tending downwards. Onions are yielding well and bringing \$1.00 per 100. Acreage of canning factory tomatoes was heavy. Dry rot through the hot weather spoiled early crop. Late crop is heavy and of high quality. The pea crop was about a failure. The bean crop in western New York is light. About October 1st, one-third of the crop was harvested and one-third not yet ready to harvest. It is expected that weather damage will be high and the "pick" will be heavy. Bean prices are about double last year's. Potatoes and cabbage in that area improved wonderfully late in the season. Cabbage in Genesee County and vicinity was hurt by dry weather but has recovered some and yields will be fair and price low.

On Long Island the early potato crop was above average. Prices averaged about 70 cents per hundred for U. S. No. 1. The late potato crop is about 80 per cent of normal. Potato growers feel that there is some chance for slightly better prices for potatoes before the season is over. Vegetable growers sold for low prices all season and are discouraged. Warm weather helped the growth of cauliflower but hurt keeping quality, which lowered prices.

General:

In central New York, conditions are looking up and the spirit of farmers is better than it has been for the past two years. However there is still plenty of room for improvement.

Around Rochester there has been a continued improvement in the morale of farmers in spite of dry weather and winter killing of fruit trees. In general, farmers have cut expenses, expecting low prices. There is more demand for farms.

In Chautauqua County taxes are one of the heaviest burdens farmers have to bear. There is little or no evidence that taxes will be lighter during the next few years.

NEW JERSEY

In south Jersey the past season has been disappointing. Peaches were almost a complete failure and the apple crop was light and spotted, about 35 per cent of normal. Apple prices, however, are favorable.

The two important New Jersey crops are potatoes and canning factory tomatoes. The potato crop was bigger than last year and the price was about 50 per cent smaller. Tomato crop was irregular and growers are hoping for higher contract prices next year. Sweet potatoes yielded lower than last year but the price is slightly better. Dairymen are doing better than a year ago, partly as a result of the Milk Control Board.

Poultrymen, except those who have high producing flocks, are just about breaking even.

Some fertilizer companies announce next year's sales on a strictly cash basis.

The Latest Crop Estimate Figures

Potatoes—Good September weather jumped prospects for a bumper potato crop and carried prices downward. In the Northeast, yield prospects are 10 to 25 bushels per acre better than they were a month ago, increasing the prospects from 9 to 13 per cent more than the September 1st average and from 25 to 35 per cent higher than the crop harvested a year ago. In New Jersey the October 1st estimate was the same as September, 8,448,000 bushels. Here are the October 1st figures. Compare them with those given on page 5 of the September 29 issue.

	Five year average	Bushels 1933 crop	October 1, 1934 estimate
Maine	43,208,000	42,000,000	53,865,000
New York	25,386,000	24,600,000	28,840,000
8 Major Late Surplus.....	179,927,000	159,849,000	199,646,000
10 Minor Late Surplus.....	74,154,000	72,572,000	56,320,000
12 Other Late	37,197,000	29,316,000	34,040,000
7 Intermediate	41,366,000	28,345,000	33,526,000
11 Early States	32,912,000	30,271,000	38,859,000
Total United States	365,556,000	320,353,000	362,391,000

Apples—The October 1st U. S. commercial apple crop was estimated at 1 per cent higher than September. In New England the estimate jumped 3 per cent, all New England states except Maine and Connecticut showing some improvement. Prospects in principal eastern apple states outside of New England gained 6 per cent during September, indicating a crop 10 per cent less than last year and 31 per cent below the five-year average. Here are the commercial crop figures for important northeastern states:

	Five year average	Bushels 1933 crop	October 1, 1934 estimate
Maine	1,129,000	1,017,000	332,000
Massachusetts	1,808,000	2,490,000	1,178,000
N. E. Total	4,905,000	6,117,000	2,270,000
New York	11,689,000	9,600,000	7,800,000
New Jersey	2,188,000	2,145,000	1,620,000
U. S. Total	96,445,000	74,722,000	68,789,000

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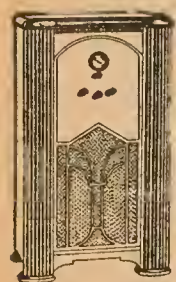
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NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

White Eggs or Brown

By J. C. HUTTAR

THERE are a few questions on chickens which have always caused great differences of opinion with a lot of people on each side. The oldest one is probably that classic, "Which came first, the hen or the egg?"

Another thoroughly discussed question is whether it pays best to produce white or brown shelled eggs. There are so many angles to this question that I hesitate to throw my hat into the ring. I might, however, be able to explain the market angle and do some good in that way. I don't think any producer can decide on the kind of hens to keep without taking the egg market angle very much into consideration.

In speaking loosely we often say that Boston prefers and will pay more money for brown eggs than white eggs and that the reverse is true in New York City. To quite a large extent that is true but not all the time. After all, the price for each color, other things being equal, is set by the comparison between supply and demand for each color. In other words, there is a distinct demand by a certain part of the population of each city for a definite color. There are also quite a lot of people who don't care which color they get.

Take, for instance, the past three weeks. Medium sized white eggs have not been plentiful here in New York and there has been a real keen demand for them. Even though prices have been quoted fairly high in relation to large eggs it has not been hard to sell those of fancy quality for one or two cents premium over the highest quoted prices on that grade. Medium sized brown eggs, on the other hand, have been much scarcer in the market receipts yet they are offered at prices 4 to 8 cents below medium whites, and a lot of them are unsold.

Price Comparisons

Generally speaking we have a higher price for white eggs in New York during eight or nine months and a little advantage at least on the large sized brown eggs during the other three or four.

Usually just after we pass the peak of prices in the late fall, around the first of December, the price on white eggs falls faster than that on browns and the latter go a little ahead. They generally hold this lead until the flush season of production begins in March or early April. From then on only some unusual condition would put brown eggs ahead of whites and then only temporarily. Probably the average difference in cents per dozen for the entire year would be two to three cents on fancy quality large eggs, five to six cents on lower quality large eggs and four to five cents on medium sized eggs. That's a real difference. It would take a lot of fine qualities on the part

of brown-egg-producing hens to overcome this.

Now, of course, if it's almost as handy to ship eggs to Boston and you get connected up with some reliable outlet there, the advantage must be almost as great in favor of brown eggs especially on the fancy qualities.

I've had a lot of letters from egg producers on this white vs. brown egg question and talked to lots of them too. The general feeling is that the preference is ridiculous and unreasonable. Generally speaking we all agree with that and say, you can't account for consumers' preferences. Haven't you all heard some one say, "I think a brown egg is much finer eating than a white egg and more nutritious because the hens that lay them are bigger and healthier?" Personally I don't know the difference. I buy eggs here in the market to take home to my own family and for no particular reason in the world I always took white eggs home. Now wife has quite a Scotch strain in her ancestry, so the other day I took home three dozen medium sized brown eggs. We've been eating them for three days and we all think they're fine.

But if anyone wants to take the trouble to dig into it, a fairly sensible reason can be found back of both the New York and



Let's keep Northeastern Markets for Northeastern Eggs by gathering three or four times a day and marketing twice a week.

Boston prejudices.

Go back about twenty or thirty years, before commercial egg farms had ceased to be novelties, and we find that the farm flock, with its mixture of breeds and its mixture of egg color, supplied most of our table eggs.

Gradually the R. I. Red and Plymouth Rock became more prominent and commercialized on New England farms, while White Leghorns became the money hens of the other commercial egg sections, such as the Pacific Coast, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Quality of Commercially Produced Eggs Recognized

It was not long before wholesalers, retailers, and consumers recognized the higher quality of the commercially produced eggs. Since the commercial farms which supplied the Boston market with most of its fine fresh eggs kept mostly brown egg producing hens and the henneries supplying New York kept white egg producers, the buyers, retailers, and consumers of Boston rightfully associated high quality with brown eggs and in New York with white eggs.

Only very recently do we find a definite trend toward commercial Leghorn farms in New England and commercial brown egg henneries in the rest of the Northeast. We can, however, already see a relaxing of this color prejudice but it will take another generation to make a big change.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Ideas Picked Up
By the Wayside

By L. E. WEAVER

DURING September I visited forty farms in one county and many other farms in other counties. I believe that I have never seen so many good pullets and so little trouble. Place after place that had range paralysis or other diseases last season seem to be free this year. Each man



L. E. Weaver

has his own explanation for the improvement. One has changed to a different mash this year; another started feeding hard grain at an early date; another has fed quantities of whole oats; some have chicks from a different place from last season; and some have switched to another breed entirely. And thus it goes. Whatever the change may have been that is the

thing that is getting the credit for growing better pullets.

I think that the ones that "take the cake" are those who tell me in all seriousness that the reason for their success is that they deliberately raised the pullets on the same range or that they didn't clean out the brooder house once all summer. They seem to think it is all poppycock, this idea that chicks need sanitary surroundings. Well, all I have to say is that I am still unconvinced. I have known of too many cases where a change to more sanitary conditions has been followed by more healthy pullets to let me take much stock in the filth treatment.

I have been trying to find an explanation that will fit all these cases. The weather might be one. We did have an unusually hot, and in most parts of the state, an unusually dry summer. Possibly that may have had something to do with the improvement. Then too we are told that in some places in other states range paralysis has run its course and disappeared in a few years. We certainly hope that is the case here. At any rate I feel sure that before banking too strongly on the new growing mash or the new method of feeding or the new source of chicks it will be well to repeat those tests another season or two.

* * *

Pullorum Testing

The time is at hand to do the annual job of getting the carriers of pullorum (white diarrhea) out of the flocks, while the breeders are out of production. More and more people seem to be using the whole-blood or short method of testing. The low cost and the single handling of the birds appeal strongly. I am trying to be neutral and look at the situation from a fair and unbiased angle yet I must say that I have my doubts about this method. I know of a small hatchery that uses this method to test every bird that supplies eggs for incubators. Certainly that is much better than to not do any testing at all. I visited several farms where chicks had been purchased from this hatchery last spring. Most of them had no trouble but several are not going back there for chicks next spring because they did have pullorum. Of course that does not prove anything

against the short test. There may have been some custom hatching and failure to properly disinfect after the hatches.

When I read a report like the following from the Massachusetts State College I wonder if the short method really does save any money for flock owners.

"A recent authentic report has been received that an eastern state, employing the tube agglutination test for pullorum eradication, substituted the whole blood test. Using the latter for two years on approximately 140,000 birds, it was found unsatisfactory in eliminating the infection. This state has re-adopted the tube agglutination test for routine testing.

"A field agent representing a commercial concern tested a Massachusetts flock of 197 birds with the whole blood test. Fifty-four birds were condemned as reactors. Two subsequent tests of the flock including the so-called reacting birds, by the department of Veterinary Science, Amherst, Mass., revealed that none of the birds were reactors by the tube agglutination test."

* * *

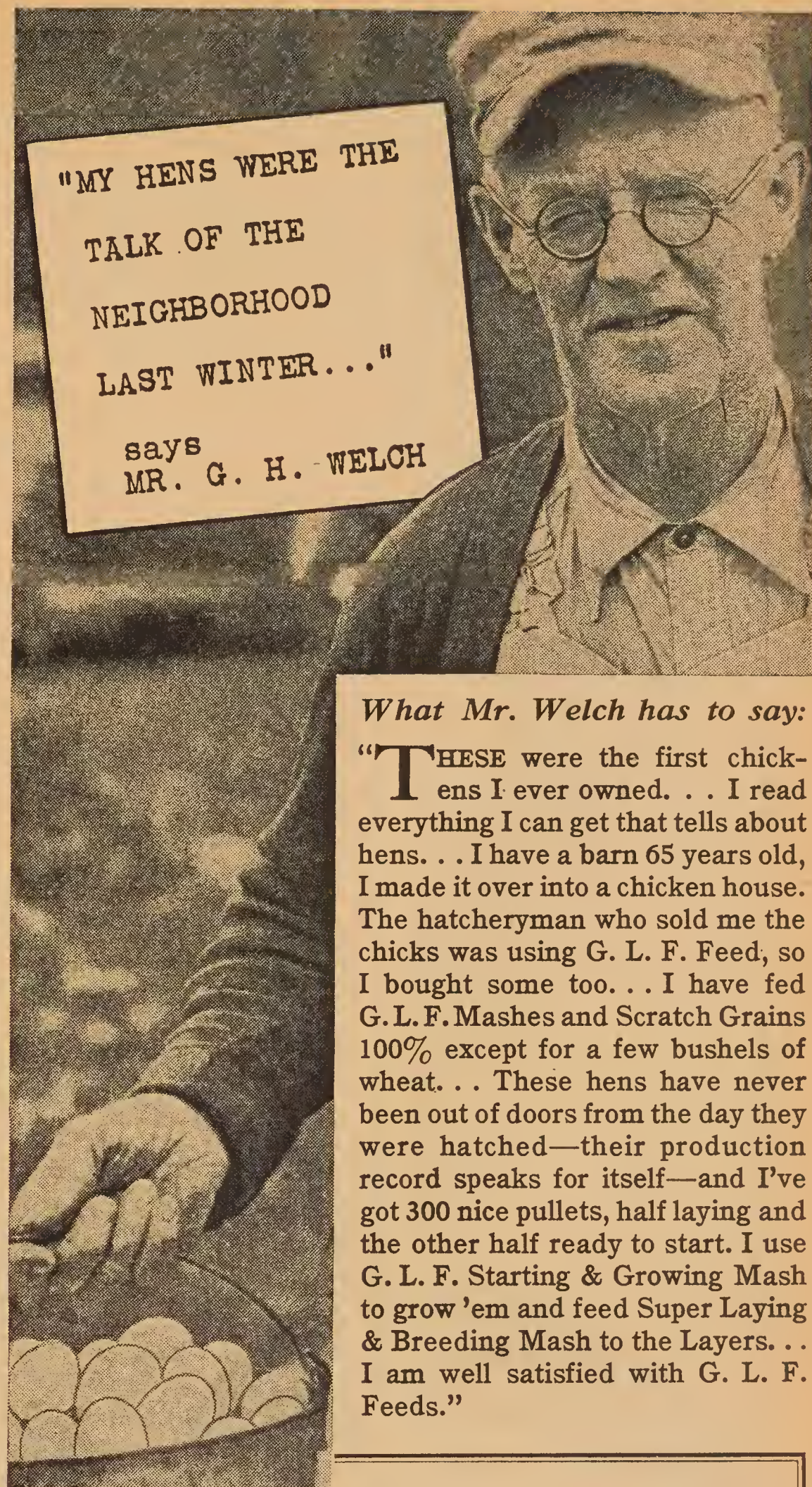
Fowl Pox

I have found fowl pox among the pullets on three farms this fall. Weaver Brothers farm is one of them. The pullets in this lot were vaccinated at about three months with regular fowl-pox vaccine. So far only three cases have shown up in six hundred pullets. Probably these are cases that failed to get a good take. Dr. Brunett advises us to revaccinate with pigeon-pox vaccine if conditions become at all serious, but he thinks that will not be necessary. Where pullets have not been vaccinated and pox has appeared, if the pullets are in laying condition or almost, we recommend immediate vaccination with pigeon-pox vaccine. This will produce immunity that will last at least through the winter and will not throw the pullets out of production. Dr. Brunett says that in using pigeon-pox six or seven feathers should be pulled before the vaccine is applied. For regular fowl-pox vaccine four or five are pulled.

* * *

Worms and Worm Treatments

We took eight ailing pullets to the Veterinary Laboratory and one of them had a number of large round worms. That is not a large percentage, but we are going to give the flock a treatment for worms. To handle the entire flock and put a tablet or capsule down the throat of each bird is quite a chore, and the handling does the pullet no good. I know that tobacco dust in the mash is an effective flock treatment, but it has its drawbacks. You have to work up to the full amount gradually and continue feeding it for quite a while, and it is a rather messy job to mix the dust into the mash. So we are going to give one of these newer nicotine treatments a trial. We will use a powder that contains a high concentration of nicotine but which has been treated to remove the taste and the odor. The claim is that a single feeding of this in a wet mash will rid the birds of the round worms and will not upset the birds in any way. The claim is also, that the worms will be killed, not merely expelled. I will report further if we succeed in finding out anything.



What Mr. Welch has to say:

"THESE were the first chickens I ever owned. . . I read everything I can get that tells about hens. . . I have a barn 65 years old, I made it over into a chicken house. The hatcheryman who sold me the chicks was using G. L. F. Feed, so I bought some too. . . I have fed G. L. F. Mash and Scratch Grains 100% except for a few bushels of wheat. . . These hens have never been out of doors from the day they were hatched—their production record speaks for itself—and I've got 300 nice pullets, half laying and the other half ready to start. I use G. L. F. Starting & Growing Mash to grow 'em and feed Super Laying & Breeding Mash to the Layers. . . I am well satisfied with G. L. F. Feeds."

Mr. Welch's production figures by months:

	PEN 1 April 11	PEN 2 May 23	PEN 3 June 20
Date Hatched	April 11	May 23	June 20
Average Pullets for year	132	110	112
September, 1933	1497	.....	.....
October	2587	.....	.....
November	3606	1806	639
December	3365	2309	3045
January, 1934	2356	1964	2814
February	2032	1652	1792
March	2061	1943	2002
April	2061	1756	1923
May	2592	1787	2036
June	2542	1916	2022
July	2299	1615	1418
August	1931	1348	1322
September . . . . .	.....	1085	983
	28,929	19,181	19,996

Total Eggs Laid, 68,106—Average Number of Layers, 354.
Average Production per Bird—192 Eggs.

KEEP production figures on your flock, too. Be sure to record mortality so you can figure out the average egg production at the end of the laying year. If you want a high average egg production like Mr. Welch, feed G. L. F. Open Formula Mash. They can do the same good job for you that they did for Mr. Welch. See your G. L. F. Agent.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

AN OPEN LETTER TO NEW YORK FARMERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 16, 1934

TO THE FARMERS OF NEW YORK STATE

This is the third time I have appealed for your suffrage. The first time was in 1922 when I was Health Commissioner of New York City. In that year I was elected to the high office of United States Senator. I was re-elected in 1928. In both campaigns I feel certain my election was due very materially to the favor of the farmers. It was during my service as Health Commissioner of New York City that I came to know and understand the dairy farmers and their problems. By just and cordial cooperation with the dairy farmers the Health Department of New York City, during my term as commissioner, increased the consumption of milk in the metropolis from a million and a half quarts daily to three million quarts a day. My record in that body I have always been alert to aid measures designed to protect the United States against the invasion of farm diseases, against dairy and other food substitutes, and against burdensome taxes on the farmer and the workingman.

I voted in favor of the restriction on Canadian Milk and Cream. The milk problem of New York State is not a one state problem. It affects other states, and New York, therefore, cannot solve this problem without Federal assistance. I believe that if we are to get anywhere with the milk situation we must do two things:

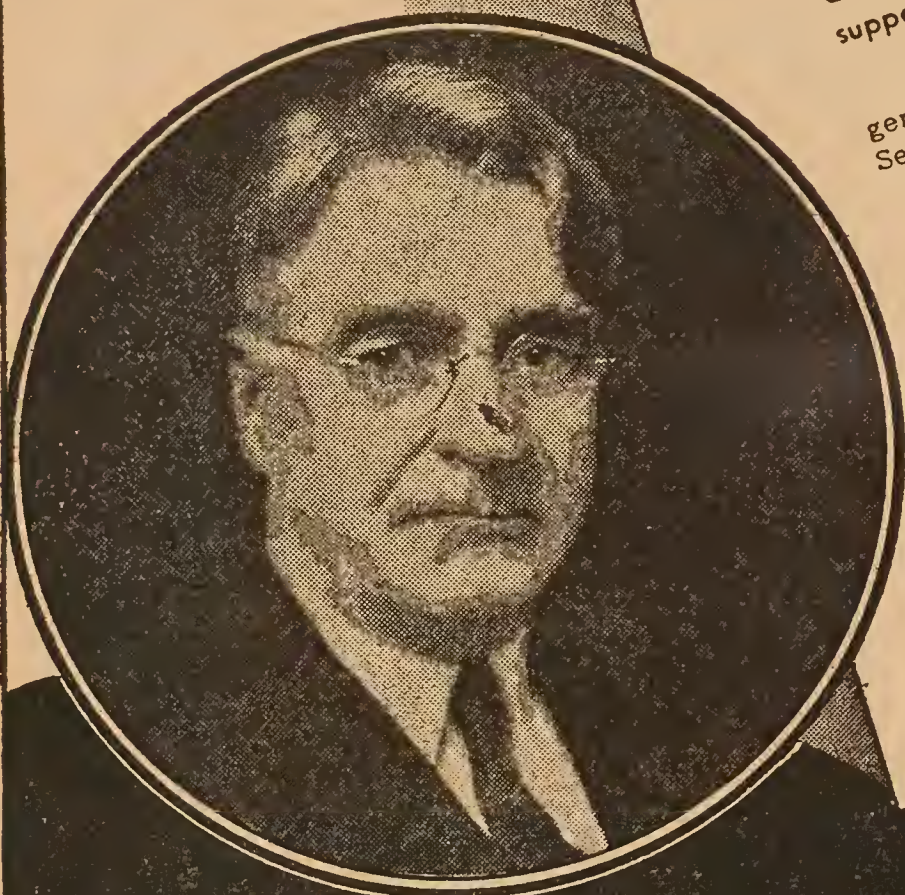
We must let the industry work out its own problem and permit it to govern itself. We must give the milk industry Federal assistance, and I pledge myself to support any sound plan worked out by the milk industry that has the approval of the distributor, the producer and the farm organizations. I will devote all my energies to support such a plan, so that all our citizens may be benefitted.

My deep interest in the fruit and vegetable growers and farmers generally can best be learned by a study of my record in the Senate. I invite everyone to look at my record.

We cannot have prosperity in the cities without prosperity on the farm, and, likewise, we cannot have prosperity on the farms unless we have prosperity in the cities.

I was born on a farm. I own and operate a farm. My immediate relatives are farmers. All these circumstances contribute to my intimate and sympathetic knowledge of farm conditions. I am for the farmer in everything having to do with his happiness and prosperity. I will appreciate your confidence and your votes.

Gratefully and cordially yours,
ROYAL S. COPELAND



RE-ELECT DR. ROYALS. COPELAND

UNITED STATES SENATOR

MR. and MRS. FARMER

KEEP YOUR FRIEND IN THE SENATE • VOTE FOR DR. COPELAND

This is paid for by a group of Public Spirited men and women, Democrats and Republicans, comprising The Citizen's Committee for Re-Election of Dr. Royal S. Copeland United States Senator

Following the Plow in the Land of the Incas

(Continued from Page 1)

into dehydrated *chuno*. Sheep, goats, pigs, and cows roamed the terraced sides of the mountains, and were invariably herded by a child.

On our way, we passed two or three villages with their open markets, or trading squares, where products and news are exchanged simultaneously. From Copacabano, our guide turned back with his burro leaving me to proceed astride a mule in the wake of Robert and a tireless Aymara Indian. Flat-faced, almond-eyed, oriental-looking chaps, these Aymarans, descendants of the Incas, still wearing the rounded ear-pads which became stylish among their forebears centuries ago when an Inca sovereign, after losing an ear in battle, donned such gear to conceal his disfigurement. Over our man's shoulders and up almost to his eyes was drawn the ever-present poncho. His breeches were nothing to brag of. His bare feet swished along in sandals.

We advanced upon a trail too narrow for vehicles. Long, long ago, it was old. The farmsteads continued alike as two peas, each one presenting its small neat stone and adobe clay sleeping-room, and two companion buildings, the three facing a mite of level ground inclusively. Invariably one of the two companion structures was a storehouse, the other a kitchen. Do not expect a woodshed. In that extreme elevation, fuel is limited as yet to faggots of straw and pasture weeds. Here and there trees are coming along, however, thanks to a farseeing German who introduced the eucalyptus into Peru some sixty years ago. One or two adjacent "handkerchief size" fields, walled in, belong in each farmstead picture. So, too, a girl or woman bringing from the spring an earthen jar of water.

Morning and evening down through the thin air come clear mellow notes as from some hidden skylark. A searching gaze reveals no feathered songster, but rather some music-loving child evoking sweet strains from native flute as he trudges along the heights after his bleating flock. It is all like Biblical days, this life. Every few miles there stands a diminutive chapel with belfry and cross, the latter emblazoned with the emblem of the Inca sun god.

We came to a rocky promontory where two silent boatmen appeared. We followed them into a long open boat which they propelled with hugh, crudely-made paddles. Half an hour later we arrived at a rugged island, which seemed to have no level land. A trail led abruptly upward from the shore to a series of wide terraces. The soil was in garden tilth. At our right rose an ancient vineclad stone structure. From carefully kept Inca records



A typical Aymara farmstead on the shores of Lake Titicaca. In the foreground a partially dug potato field. In the background, a terraced hill with handkerchief size fields.

here in 1054 their empire had its inception.

We followed now along terraces, many of them a thousand feet long and an hundred wide, plainly two or three original terraces worn down into single ones. We paused by a charming fountain whose three streams gushed out of an ancient carved stone retaining wall, rushing downward in a single channel past shaded steps to the lake below.

Presently we came to more and more terraces. At the further crest of the



Indians threshing grain — "a busy group of natives threshing barley, tossing high the mass for the sifting breeze to winnow out."

Below: "Back and forth we could see small black oxen drawing crooked sticks through the black soil. Women trailed the plows, breaking up each clod with an implement like a croquet mallet." All the photographs on this page were taken by Mr. North for use by American Agriculturist.



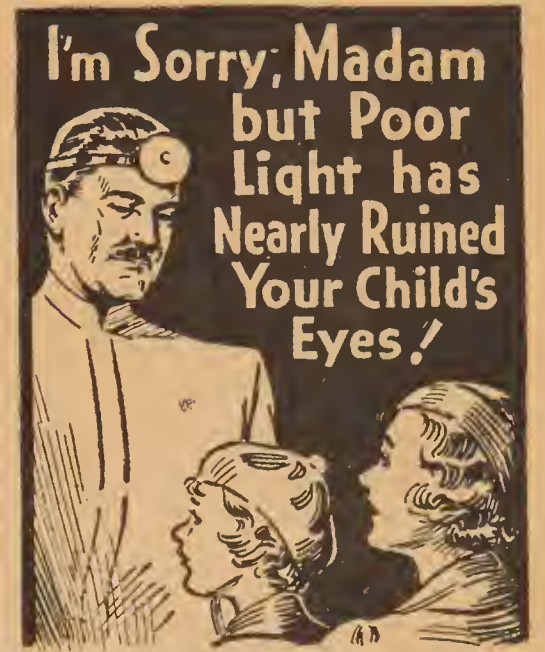
island we saw a church, several houses, and a busy group of natives, some threshing out barley and Lima beans—tossing high the mass for the sifting breeze to winnow out—others treading *chuno* or making adobe bricks in simple wooden frames. We had previously watched a man plaiting straw into rope and a woman weaving a poncho.

On that small rugged island, after 880 years of settlement, there are 1,500 inhabitants making a living and even prospering to the extent that we found them erecting new houses. Root and grain crops, legumes, abundance of live stock, fertilization, drainage—these are the visible elements of their success. Yes, and add the personal equation: from the woman with her never resting spinning bobbin to the four-year-old grandchild tending sheep, there is no let-up of activity. Neither are these Aymarans entirely preoccupied with the business of living, for among them community work with its rich sociability is constant.

To the southeast, between this island and the twenty thousand feet of staggering snowcapped heights which can be seen from it, is the great plain from which came the progenitors of these Aymarans, where may still be seen the ruins of Teuanaco, from which the Spaniards drew silver spikes letting down acres of ancient walls. Just recently our American Museum of Natural History has begun studying closely these remains, which according to German scientists existed before the Pyramids. Twelve thousand years before Christ is the date they give them.

The present day isolation of the Aymarans living on the island which we visited is apparent from the remark made to our guide by one of the older natives. He had asked us some questions, and seeing that we were unable to understand his language, said to our guide: "Your companions must come from very far off, even from beyond Younguyou, for surely everyone else in the world speaks Aymara." But even though these people have no conception of the outside world, and though their farming methods extend back 880 years, yet I left them with a feeling of envy of their complacency and of admiration for their system of small areas, absolute tilth, live-stock, legumes, and ceaseless activity.

A farmer in Lewiston, Maine has built a new barn, a very good one, and most of the wooden material he purchased from the government when the post office in the city of Lewiston was taken down to make room for a new one. It looks strange to see big glass-lighted doors, oak frames for windows and doors, hardwood staircase, and such like, in an ordinary barn. This farmer is Martin Delekto, who put in a concrete and brick foundation and has made an excellent barn.



SUCH a statement means but one thing—spectacles. Little unfortunate Mary, doomed thru no fault of her own, to be thus handicapped during all her future years. Millions of children, boys and girls in homes lighted with the old-style kerosene lamp face the same fate. Is your child or are your children, straining their eyes nightly studying under its reddish yellow eye-destroying glow? If so, lose no time in providing your home with an Aladdin Kerosene Mantle Lamp. Its light is pure white—next in quality to sunlight, abundant in quantity, and is the cheapest modern light known. Grown-ups too will find it a great comfort, and home beautifier. And remember, the cost of one pair of glasses is in most cases four times the cost of an Aladdin. Play safe.

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A Poor Lunch May Ruin Your Child's Digestion

IF the school lunch is to do for the child what it is intended to do, namely, to satisfy his appetite and to give him a balanced ration, it has to be considered as a part of the day's menu. If he has a good breakfast and a warm dinner with vegetables at night, then the lunch problem is simple. But if he races away to school without eating enough breakfast, and the family has its main meal at noon, with the very usual supper of bread and butter, sauce, and cookies or cake, his school lunch becomes hugely important.

It is never a matter of merely "filling up" the child. The starchy foods which often constitute so large a part of the school lunch will do that well enough. It is the "protective" foods which he must have if he is to grow up to the best advantage. Such foods are milk, cabbage and other green vegetables, tomatoes, eggs, and codliver oil, now considered a food and not a medicine. These are merely those which are absolutely necessary, the so-called minimum requirement. They give him the protection he needs against colds, rickets, and the various ills which arise from the lack of these very important foods.

Translated into terms of stuff raised on the farm which answers this need of the child for protective foods, it reads thus: a cup of milk at each meal for each child; tomatoes, canned or fresh every day; potatoes every day; a green or yellow vegetable every day, such as cabbage or carrots; codliver oil daily (not a farm product but necessary); butter every day; bread and cereal every day, at least one being from whole grain; eggs, one a day for each child; meat two or three times a week. A quart of milk a day for each child is, of course, a better guarantee of protection than a pint of milk. Also, he will probably welcome an orange or orange juice or other fruits as a change from tomatoes, and he no doubt would enjoy having some of his breads with nuts or raisins in them. These and other things help to make food more pleasing.

The job of putting up lunches is not an easy one, particularly since it comes at the busiest time of day. Therefore, here are a few hints on how to make it easier. A handy drawer in the kitchen table or cabinet might well be stocked with supplies which help most in the task. Paper napkins, two for each child, one to be put under the lunch when spread out; spoons, either waxed or metal; waxed paper envelopes for

What a School Lunch Needs

1. At least one hot dish, soup or cocoa, if it can possibly be managed.
2. Milk for each child, a pint, unless milk is used in the hot dish. In this case, a cupful for each child.
3. Fruits or vegetables, or both.
4. Sandwiches, some of which are made from the dark breads from whole grains.
5. Simple sweets, such as plain or sponge cakes, cookies, hard candies occasionally, dates or prunes, or perhaps simple puddings.

It Should Have

1. Something "filling."
2. Something crisp.
3. Something juicy.
4. Something sweet (to end the meal).

sandwiches; straws for drinking milk or fruit juice; a roll of waxed paper to be torn whatever length is needed; rubber bands; a ball of clean twine and paper bags—all help to make the job easy and quick. If there is no handy drawer, a covered cardboard box set on the pantry shelf could easily be transferred to the kitchen table when needed for making up lunches.

A lunch box for each child is a great convenience. The box should be scalded and aired daily to keep it sweet, and it is desirable to have holes in it for ventilation and to prevent foods from absorbing the odors of strongly flavored foods. Small glass jars with tops tight enough to prevent leaking and which fit into the lunch box neatly are very convenient for taking stewed or canned fruits or for simple puddings.

Milk, butter, cheese, eggs, a well-stocked shelf of jams and marmalades, plenty of canned fruits and pickles, salad dressing by the quart, a variety of breads and cookies—these are in the nature of staple supplies which should be on hand regularly. Fresh fruits in season, a variety of sandwich fillings and special treats of cakes, dessert or candy will require special attention.

Combinations for sandwich fillings are practically without limit.

1. Cheese spread. Use either cream cheese or a hard cheese moistened with ground. Mash with a fork, moisten with milk, cream, salad dressing, chopped pickle or olives. Cream cheese on one



Providing the kids the right kind of a lunch is a grave responsibility. Grandma didn't have much choice but there is really no excuse now for a poor unattractive lunch. Look at the choice, for example that you have with bread. Whole wheat, cracked wheat, and Boston brown bread provide variety and are always better than white bread alone.

half of the bread and jelly on the other half is a very popular combination.

2. Egg, hard-cooked or scrambled (firm but not tough). Salad dressing or melted butter mixed in helps the flavor.

3. Meats, sliced thinly, chopped, or ground. A little onion and celery ground with the meat make it more appetizing and healthful. Mix with salad dressing.

4. Bacon, crisp and broken fine, mixed with salad dressing or with egg and salad dressing. Thin slices of lean salt pork, freshened, rolled in meal and fried a light brown, may be broken fine and mixed with egg, olives or cream cheese. The pork is too fat to be used alone.

5. Nuts, chopped and mixed with olives, or chopped pickle and salad dressing.

6. Peanut butter, moistened with milk or thin cream. This also mixes well with the different chopped pickles.

7. Grated raw carrot, mixed with French dressing.

8. Shredded raw cabbage, with a bit of onion juice, mixed with salad dressing. Lettuce, parsley, watercress, spinach, or green peppers may be chopped and used raw.

9. Dried fruits, chopped, mixed with nuts or cottage cheese, and salad dressing. Raisins, dates, prunes (cooked), figs (cooked), are favorites. They may

be chopped and combined in any way one likes. A moistening of lemon juice adds flavor. Peanuts go well with the dried fruits.

10. Fish, fresh or canned, mashed to a paste and mixed with salad dressing. This sandwich should be covered closely with oiled paper to prevent the odor from permeating everything in the lunchbox.

SPECIAL SANDWICH BREADS

Banana Bread

1/2 cup butter	1 teaspoon soda
1 cup sugar	1 teaspoon baking powder
2 eggs	1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups flour	3 bananas
	1/2 cup broken nutmeats

Cream butter, blend in sugar, add beaten eggs. Then alternately add the dry ingredients sifted together and the bananas which have been mashed until they are a smooth paste. (This requires well-ripened bananas). Bake in a moderate oven. One cup of apple sauce may be substituted for the banana paste.

Nut Bread

4 cups flour	1 cup milk
6 teaspoons baking powder	2 eggs
1 teaspoon salt	1 cup sugar
1 cup broken nutmeats	2 tablespoons melted butter

Mix dry ingredients, beat eggs and add milk; mix, add floured nuts, let stand 20 minutes in buttered pans, then bake 1/2 hour. This makes two small loaves or 1 loaf and 9 muffins.



When you think of the cold, unattractive lunches many men have eaten, both at school and later at work, you do not wonder that so many have indigestion. The old-time pail was enough in itself to spoil any lunch. Here are some good lunch baskets. The one at the left has a tray at the top; the one in the middle has a partition to hold the thermos in place and comes with or without the bottle; the small one at the right has holes in the sides for ventilation.



Children love sweet stuff. It is good for them, peeps up the whole lunch, and isn't hard to provide. Fresh fruits whet the appetite, and, when not in season, a small jar of stewed fruit will taste good.



A pleasant way to IMPROVE THE TASTE OF MILK

*... and your children
will drink more of it!*

- Two tablespoonfuls of Karo in a glass of milk not only improves the taste of milk but *doubles its energy value.*

CHILDREN like the delicious flavor of Karo --- it appeals to their "sweet tooth".

Do you know why Karo is so good for children? Because each ounce of Karo contains 120 calories --- the energy-giving value of Karo is nearly twice that of eggs and lean beef, weight for weight.

What is good for children is also good for the entire family. Make Karo and pancakes a frequent breakfast habit.

Karo Syrups are essentially Dex- trins, Maltose and Dextrose - with a small percentage of Sucrose - added for flavor --- all recommended for ease of digestion and energy value.



The 'Accepted' Seal denotes that Karo and adver- tisements for it are acceptable to the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association.

**MADE FROM AMERICAN CORN
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HERE IS ANOTHER STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF THE *Little Big-Heart* TALES

Going to Mill

ONE of those picturesque features of farm country and life which have now almost wholly disappeared is the old grist mill.

At the old New England homestead where the writer lived when a boy, it was customary, throughout the fall when pigs were fattening, to go to mill once a week; and well do I remember the first time I was sent to mill alone, with six bushels of corn, piled up behind me in the farm wagon. It was the greatest responsibility which had fallen to me thus far during the entire thirteen years of my life.

This mill had two sets of millstones, one for wheat and rye, the other for corn. The miller, a Mr. Hanson, lived at a small red house beyond the mill. For his services he had what he could make from toll; and his farmer patrons had long been of the opinion that in the matter of toll Hanson would bear watching. The mill itself was a saddle-backed old structure which stood over the stream on the south side of a high dam.

When I reached the mill that morning I found that the miller was away from home. His daughter Mella, a girl of fourteen, came out with her little brother, Sammy, to tell me so.

"But if it is corn you've got, I can grind it for you," said Mella, "if you'll help me hoist the gate. Pa lets me grind corn. I can't grind wheat yet. Wheat has to be bolted."

I backed the wagon up to the mill door; and between us we rolled the bags into the mill. Mella then brought her two quart measure.

"It's two quarts toll to the bushel you know," she said to me. "These are two-bushel bags, so I must have two two-quart measurefuls out of every bag."

I untied the bags, and she proceeded to take out such heaped up measurefuls that I objected.

"You must strict them with a square," said I. "You're getting a good pint too much on every one."

"Seems to me you are pretty stingy," said Mella; but we found a piece of straight-edged board and leveled the measurefuls, then by our united efforts poured a bagful into the hopper of the corn stones and went to hoist the water gate.

The gate was in the flume outside, but a long lever extended from it through the side of the mill, so that the gate could be hoisted from within. We threw our weight on the lever and finally got it up so that the water poured down on the "under-shot" wheel be-

neath. Immediately the wheel began to turn and the other gear began to revolve, making a tremendous noise.

Mella now sat down on a chair to watch the millstones.

"Is it fine enough?" she asked me. "I can drop the stone a little, if you say so?" I thought it would be all right.

Another bagful was poured into the hopper and slowly ground out.

When the last bagful was nearly ground and the hopper empty, save for a quart or two, Mella ran to shut the gate and stop the mill.

But I objected. "That isn't fair," said I. "There's two quarts in the stones yet. I shall lose all that on top of toll."

"But we must shut down before the corn is all through the stones," cried Mella, "or they'll get to running fast and grind themselves. 'Twon't do to let them get to running fast, with no corn in."

"But don't be in such a hurry," I urged. "Wait till my grist is nearer out."

Mella waited a few moments, but was very uneasy about the stones, and soon after the last kernels of corn had disappeared from the hopper, she pulled the ash pin over the lever to let the gate fall. It was then discovered that from some cause the gate would not drop! Mella shook and rattled it; but the water still poured down on the wheel.

By this time the meal had run out of the millstones, and they revolved more rapidly. Panic fell on Mella; she ran outside and, climbing up the dam, looked into the flume, to see what was the matter with the gate.

"O dear!" she cried, "it's an old shingle bolt that's floated down the pond! It's got sucked in under the gate and holds it up! We must get the pike-pole quick!"

The pike-pole was in the mill. I fetched it; we tried to push, or pull, the block out. But it was wedged fast and the indraught of the water held it firmly in the aperture beneath the gate. It was impossible to reach it with anything save the pike-pole, for the water in the flume over it was five feet deep.

Meanwhile the old mill was "running amuck" inside! The water wheel was turning swiftly and the upper millstone was whirling like a buzz saw. After every few seconds we could hear it graze against the nether stone with an ugly sound; and then there would fly up a whiff of white dust.

Finding that we could not shut the gate, Mella rushed back into the mill again, in still greater excitement.

"The stone'll be spoilt!" she cried. "We must get them to grinding something."

Little Sammy burst forth crying loudly.

Mella bethought herself of the twelve quarts of toll which she had taken from my bags and brought it to the hopper. We threw it in, and it came through the stones into the meal-box at a great rate. It checked the speed, however, and we took breath.

Finally Mella thought of grinding chips from their wood yard and ran to get a basketful. While she was gone, I spied a pile of corn cobs at one end of the mill and hastily gathered up a half-bushel of them. They were old dry cobs and very hard. When Mella came back I was breaking up cobs and throwing them into the hopper.

"Not too fast!" she cautioned. "Only a few at a time till the speed goes down."

By throwing in a few cobs at a time, we reduced the speed of the stones gradually, then suddenly piling in a peck or more, slowed it down till it fairly came to a standstill—glutted with cobs.

The water wheel had stopped, although the water was still pouring down upon it. We left it in that condition. Mella, however, was much concerned for the millstones.

"What'll pa say when he gets back!" she exclaimed over and over again.

It was my first experience in milling and made a profound impression on my mind.

But I was not yet home with my grist! For on the way I was overtaken by two older boys who had been fishing in the mill brook, and who wanted to ride when we reached the top of the hill. They were not very good boys, but I could not easily refuse them, and they jumped in, making

up the horse, and we went down the first hill at such a pace, that the Wood boy and I had to hold on to the seat.

"You had better be careful," said I.

"You're not fit to drive a horse!" said the Wood boy.

These remarks angered Alfred; and out of bravado, I suppose, he again slapped the horse, and we went down the next hill at a still more rapid rate.

"If you are going to drive like that, just haul up and let me walk," remonstrated the Wood boy. But Alfred would not stop and gave the horse another slap with the reins; we started down the last hill before reaching a meadow, at an even smarter pace.

It is likely, however, that we might have got down without accident had not the road, like most country roads, been rather narrow. As we drew near the foot of the hill we espied a horse and wagon emerging around a turn amongst alder clumps and saw, too, that a woman was driving.

"Turn out!" Alfred shouted. But the woman seemed confused, not knowing apparently on which side to turn; she hesitated and stopped in the middle of the road.

Perceiving that we were in danger of a collision, the Wood boy snatched the reins and turned the horse sharply out into the alders and, the off hind wheel coming violently in contact with an old log, the bolt of the wagon broke. The forward wheels parted from the wagon body, and we were all pitched out into the brush in a heap together. The bags of meal came on top of us.

Alfred had his nose scratched; I sprained one of my thumbs; and we were all three shaken up smartly. The Wood boy, however, regained his feet in time to capture the horse, which was making off with the forward wheels.

The woman sat in her wagon and looked quite dazed by the spectacle of boys and bags tumbling over one another.

"Dear hearts," said she, "are you all killed!"

"Why didn't you turn out!" exclaimed Alfred.

"I know I ought to," said the woman humbly, "but you came down the hill so fast I thought your horse had run away, and I was that scared I didn't know what to do."

Alfred attributed all the blame to the Wood boy. "If you had let my reins alone," said he, "I'd have got by all right."

We contrived at length to patch up the wagon by tying the "rocker" of the wagon body to the forward axle with the rope halter. The boys helped me to reload the bags, then deserted me, and I proceeded slowly home.

The Old Squire came out as I drove in at the stable door and, seeing the

(Continued on Page 29)

By C. A. STEPHENS

three of us on the wagon seat. One of them, named Alfred Batchelder, then wanted to drive.

"You ain't strong enough to hold the horse down these long hills," he said to me and snatched the reins.

The other boy, whose name was Wood, also wanted to drive and declared that Alfred did not know how. Alfred kept hold of the reins, however.

"There's no use," said he, "in letting a horse lag and sag along down hill the way these farmers do around here. They are scared to death if a horse does more than walk down hill. I know how a horse ought to go."

In earnest of his opinion, he touched

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—HIGHLIGHTS of the Season's Styles



CHILD'S FROCK PATTERN NO. 3385 partakes of the French spirit which is always correct when it comes to small folks' wear. Furthermore, it is up to the minute in self-help ideas, which are emphasized by the child psychologists now. It has another appeal to the mother, because it lies out flat for ironing. Red and white plaided cotton made the original, with white collar and navy tie and buttons. Sizes are 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

TWO-PIECE DRESS PATTERN NO. 3400 hits the fashion nail right on the head, with its square-cut armholes, and its buttons in the back. The two-piece is also one of the season's style favorites, so altogether this number is brimful of style. The sketch shows a gray tweed mixture with emerald green velveteen collar and cuffs and green, square-shaped novelty buttons. Another blouse of plaided woolen in yellow, grey and white with yellow trim would lend variety to the outfit. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3346 has been designed to conceal and minimize overweight for the mature figure. Skirt panels, pointed treatment of the bodice, and a becoming V-neckline are all points in its favor. Dull-finished dark colors also add to the minimizing effect. Pattern sizes are 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires $3\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 2-inch ribbon for bow.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in stamps. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send 12 cents more if you want us to send you a copy of our new Fall Pattern book.

Do You Know That—

To cook link sausage, cover with cold water, bring to a boil. Pour off the water and cook the sausages until lightly browned, turning frequently. For sausage cakes cook rather slowly in a heavy pan, keeping the fat drain-

ed off. Bacon is best when started in a cool frying pan and cooked slowly until light brown. The fat should be drained off as it accumulates.

◆◆◆◆◆
DRINK MORE MILK
◆◆◆◆◆

W
HAT

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HASN'T
SAID:

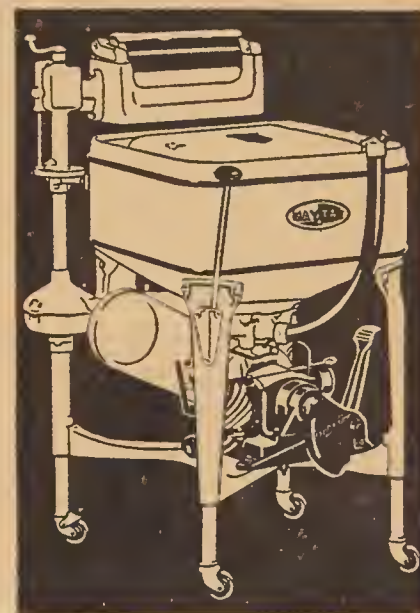


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ALBANY, NEW YORK

October 9, 1934

A. A. Associates, Inc.
Savings Bank Building
Ithaca, New York

Gentlemen: ATTENTION Mr. E. C. Weatherby

Naturally I am greatly pleased to learn that you are going to devote space in the American Agriculturist for a safety campaign to make the highways of this state safer for motorists and the general public.

At this time of the year, one of the dangers which beset motorists is that highways, in many instances, are covered with falling leaves and in times of light frost or rain make such highways slippery and an extra hazard for motoring. Skidding causes many accidents, quite a few of them fatal ones and if your message to your readers can be the medium of reducing such accidents in saving a single life, it will have been invaluable to the people of the state.

School is again open and days are getting shorter. Motorists should be careful when in proximity of schools and should be especially carefully in driving at night. Glaring headlights continue to cause many unnecessary accidents.

Appreciating the spirit of cooperation which prompts your campaign, I am

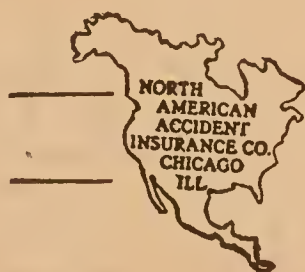
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PIONEER STORIES of CENTRAL NEW YORK

Adam and Old Bull
Travel to Philadelphia

By CARL E. LADD

FROM our first story you will remember that Adam Niver made a trip from his Tompkins County farm to Philadelphia every spring to make a payment on his mortgage. All through the year cash was accumulated in every possible way. Undoubtedly most of the wants of the family were met by the products of this truly subsistence type of farm—subsistence because of necessity. A few necessities which could not be produced on the farm were secured from merchants in the nearest village not by cash payments, but by barter. Cash was exceedingly difficult to obtain and yet cash must be had to make the payment on the mortgage. So for twelve months the family bartered for store goods and saved their cash for the annual trip to Philadelphia.

One spring, the time came for the trip, the money was in hand, the horse had been taken off the lighter winter feed when there was little work and had fed upon larger quantities of oats to prepare for the long journey. No doubt Adam had a substantial package of food to last him through several meals of his journey and save expense at the Inns.

The departure was of course an event; a six hundred mile horseback trip probably meant a month away from home. The family gathered in the farmyard to see Adam off. Old "Bull," the dog, was of course present to say his farewell also, as he had for two or three previous years. When Adam started down the road Bull insisted on going with him. Adam stopped and told the dog to go back. The dog stood until his master had ridden a few rods down the road, then again trotted after him. Again Adam stopped and ordered the dog to "go home." Again the dog stood still or turned back a few steps only to once more trot after the horse when Adam started forward. Finally, Adam, in disgust at Bull's obstinacy, rode back to the house and said to his sons, "You'll have to shut this dog in the barn until I get started. He doesn't seem to know enough to stay home." Perhaps Grandmother Niver was superstitious, even a little more so than most of us are today. Anyhow, she was worried by the actions of Bull and she was, of course, a bit worried for the safety of grandfather on the long, somewhat dangerous journey.

ON the impulse of the moment, grandmother said, "Adam, why don't you take Bull with you? He won't be any trouble and perhaps he may be of help. He has never acted like this before when you started out. Perhaps he senses that you may need help on this trip. I wish you would take him along."

Adam grumbled a little about it being all nonsense, but perhaps to satisfy grandmother, perhaps because he also was secretly disturbed, he called to Bull and they started on the journey together. So they traveled for several days, man, horse, and dog, through southern New York down into Pennsylvania, stopping at a local inn each night, and trotting on in the morning.

Down in Pennsylvania, perhaps a week's journey from home, there was a long stretch of country where inns were farther apart. One of these inns had a bad reputation because of the

bad characters that hung around it and because of certain rumors that travelers who were known to have money had never been seen again after having stopped there. Adam in his journeys had always planned his trips so that he would not need to stop at this place.

This time, however, the plans did not work out. A late start in the morning, delays on the road, and a slightly lame horse resulted in Adam arriving at the undesirable inn late in the afternoon. The distance to the next inn was considerable and Adam not naturally a timid man thought it best to stop here for the night.

He rode up to the inn, arranged with the landlord for a room, unsaddled and stabled his horse, and started into the inn, saddle bags over his arm and Bull walking beside him.

Several tough looking men were sitting in the general room. Bull growled low to himself and the hair on his back bristled. Adam spoke in a friendly way to the group of men. After speaking of the weather or some general topic one of the hangers-on asked, "Mister, is your dog ugly?" In telling the story afterwards, Adam said he could not tell why he answered as he did. He had no intention of saying the words and said them almost without thought. As a matter of fact, Old Bull was the kindest of dogs and had never bitten anyone. Adam, probably affected unconsciously by the bad reputation of the place, the evil character of the men, and the thought of the large sum of money in his pockets spoke quickly words which surprised him. "Ugly, I should say so, he would take a man by the throat as quick as a wink." He then ordered Bull to lay down beside him and be still.

SUPPER was eaten and Adam retired early. One thing pleased him. The stairs up to his room creaked terribly. No one could approach in the night without being heard. The bedroom door had no lock so Adam spread his coat on the floor against the door and ordered Bull to lay on the coat. Then partially undressing and placing his wallet in bed with him, he went to sleep.

It was after midnight, perhaps one o'clock, when Adam was awakened by a low growl from Bull. Immediately he was wide awake and of course apprehensive. Then came a creak on the stairs and another growl from Bull. Now, no sound for several minutes, then another stair creaked and Bull, standing by the door, began to growl louder. Adam got out of bed, pulled on his pants, and looked for a weapon. All he had was a large, heavy jack-knife which he opened and clasped tightly in his hand as he stood back of Bull. He was a peaceful farmer who had probably never been in a fight in his life. But that short, stocky, broad shouldered Dutch body had chopped a farm out of a forest and it would give a good account of itself in defending the money to make a payment on that farm even if it meant facing several tough characters with pistols.

Once more the stairs creaked, Bull growled louder, and now in a tone that could be heard throughout the inn and that would surely awaken any sleeper. The creaking stopped at the top stair, the growling continued louder and louder, then once more a creak but this

time on the lower stair with the visitors evidently retreating. Attacking a man who was supposed to be asleep in bed was one thing but facing a blood-thirsty dog and a wide awake, prepared man was quite another. It was too much for the state of their courage.

Adam didn't undress again. He laid down and waited for daylight. After an hour again the stairs creaked. Again Bull started to growl but the creaks did not continue and Bull subsided. Shortly after daybreak Adam gathered together his saddle bags and coat and descended the stairs with Bull at his side. No one was about except the landlord and his wife. After a quick breakfast, the horse was saddled and Adam rode on happy that his money was still in his pocket and he was still alive.

The remainder of the journey went as usual. Adam arrived safely in Philadelphia, made the payment on his farm, purchased a few small things for the family and started home. On the return journey he planned as usual to avoid the disreputable inn and made the trip without mishap.

The first night after arriving home the story of the trip had to be told to the whole family. When grandfather described the happenings at the inn, grandmother felt sure that it was only due to some instinct on the part of Old Bull that grandfather came back safely. Adam may have laughed outwardly at such an idea but at least he was genuinely glad that Bull had been with him on the trip.

An interesting part of the story is that Bull never again attempted to accompany Adam to Philadelphia although he lived to see the start of several more annual mortgage paying trips.

Going to Mill

(Continued from Page 26)

halter in so unusual a place, asked me what had happened.

Somewhat reluctantly I unfolded the long tale of my adventures.

"Well, well, my son, you have had a boy's own time of it, haven't you!" was all the comment which the old gentleman made.

We heard afterward that Hanson's millstones had to be "picked" over again before he could grind corn with them. But he said that Mella and I did the right thing, under the circumstances.

For Bad Cough,
Mix This Better
Remedy, at Home

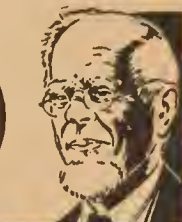
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Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water for a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, put it into a pint bottle, and fill up with your sugar syrup. The pint thus made gives you four times as much cough remedy for your money, yet it is far more effective than ready-made medicine. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and clears the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep.

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VICKS PLAN FOR BETTER CONTROL OF COLDS

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

IN the 1933 May 27th issue of the *American Agriculturist*, the price of gold, in dollars, was quoted for the first time in any regular publication in the United States. Since then hundreds of thousands of people have begun to appreciate how closely their economic welfare is related to the number of grains of gold in a dollar.

Today, the price of gold is quoted in every up-to-date daily paper. Each day, the gold value of all important currencies is flashed around the world. No longer is the price of gold the exclusive knowledge of international bankers and traders in foreign exchange. With this spread of information, there is coming about a better understanding of monetary matters and the whole science of prices than has ever existed before in

the history of the world. From this better understanding, humanity is sure, eventually, to benefit.

A New Service

The *American Agriculturist* now offers a new gold service. A service which I, personally, believe will be even more effective than the price of gold quotations in enabling men and women, generally, to appreciate the importance in their lives of an *honest dollar*; i. e., a dollar of more constant debt-paying power.

This new service will consist of periodically quoting the prices of agricultural products in terms of grains of gold. The first table of such quotations, so far as I know, that has ever been printed in any publication, appears on this page.

Significance of Quotation

The significance of the gold value quotations, I believe, is this: They reflect the exchange value of commodities for grains of gold. They show, therefore, whether the trend of values in gold is up or down. Study them and you will note that the grains of gold that farmers have been paid of late for their products are less than at any time in the past quarter of a century—sure proof of the steadily increasing value of the yellow metal.

In no other way, of which I am aware, is the necessity which existed for reducing the number of grains of gold in the dollar so convincingly brought out. Furthermore, I know of no other way half as accurate of determining how low the gold content of the dollar must eventually be reduced in order to restore and maintain the buying power that farm products must have as a matter of common sense national policy.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST GOLD VALUE QUOTATIONS

Data Secured from the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

	PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS						Grains of Gold in \$	GRAINS OF GOLD PAID PRODUCERS					
	Wheat Cents Per Bu.	Corn Cents Per Bu.	Cotton Cents Per Lb.	Hogs \$ Cwt.	Cattle \$ Cwt.	Copper Wholesale Cts. per Lb.		Bu. of Wheat	Bu. of Corn	Bale of Cotton	100 Lbs. of Hogs	100 Lbs. of Cattle	A Lb. of Copper
1910	98.2	62.4	14.1	8.16	4.81	18.0	23.22	22.80	14.49	1637.01	189.48	111.69	4.18
1911	86.5	57.2	12.7	6.29	4.47	16.6	23.22	20.09	13.28	1474.47	146.05	103.79	3.85
1912	90.2	70.1	10.6	6.71	5.11	21.3	23.22	20.94	16.28	1230.66	155.81	118.65	4.95
1913	79.2	61.8	12.0	7.49	5.90	21.2	23.22	18.39	14.35	1393.20	173.92	137.00	4.92
1914	86.2	72.7	10.6	7.57	6.24	18.8	23.22	20.02	16.88	1230.66	175.78	144.89	4.37
1915	112.9	72.4	8.9	6.59	6.01	22.5	23.22	26.22	16.81	1033.29	153.02	139.55	5.22
1916	117.3	75.7	13.5	8.20	6.48	35.9	23.22	27.24	17.58	1567.35	190.40	150.47	8.34
1917	201.2	141.4	21.5	13.59	8.14	39.1	23.22	46.72	32.83	2496.15	315.56	189.01	9.08
1918	203.7	150.4	29.5	15.92	9.45	33.8	23.22	47.30	34.92	3424.95	369.66	219.43	7.85
1919	214.7	156.6	29.6	16.23	9.72	28.5	23.22	49.85	36.36	3436.56	376.86	225.70	6.62
1920	224.1	144.2	32.1	13.02	8.47	28.4	23.22	52.04	33.48	3726.81	302.32	196.67	6.59
1921	119.0	57.8	12.3	7.84	5.53	20.4	23.22	27.63	13.42	1428.03	182.04	128.41	4.74
1922	113.2	58.5	18.9	8.40	5.43	20.3	23.22	23.96	13.58	2194.29	195.05	126.08	4.71
1923	98.9	80.1	26.7	7.13	5.59	22.2	23.22	22.96	18.60	3099.87	165.56	129.80	5.15
1924	110.5	91.2	27.6	7.48	5.60	19.6	23.22	25.66	21.18	3204.36	173.69	130.03	4.55
1925	151.0	99.9	22.1	11.00	6.25	21.2	23.22	35.06	23.20	2565.81	255.42	145.13	4.92
1926	135.1	69.9	15.1	11.80	6.46	21.6	23.22	31.37	16.23	1753.11	274.00	150.00	5.02
1927	120.5	78.8	15.9	9.68	7.24	20.8	23.22	27.98	18.30	1845.99	224.77	168.11	4.83
1928	113.4	89.1	18.6	8.75	9.14	22.5	23.22	26.33	20.69	2159.46	203.18	212.23	5.22
1929	102.7	87.6	17.7	9.44	9.22	27.1	23.22	23.85	20.34	2054.97	219.20	214.09	6.29
1930	80.9	78.0	12.4	8.82	7.56	22.2	23.22	18.78	18.11	1439.64	204.80	175.54	5.15
1931	48.8	49.8	7.6	5.89	5.38	18.0	23.22	11.33	11.56	882.36	136.77	124.92	4.18
1932	38.8	28.1	5.8	3.47	4.06	15.4	23.22	9.01	6.52	673.38	80.57	94.27	3.58
1933	58.1	36.5	8.1	3.52	3.57	15.4	18.74	10.89	6.84	758.97	65.96	66.90	2.89
1933													
Jan.	32.9	19.1	5.6	2.68	3.28	1.36	23.22	7.64	4.44	650.16	62.23	76.16	3.16
Feb.	32.3	19.4	5.5	2.94	3.31	13.6	23.22	7.50	4.50	638.55	68.27	76.86	3.16
Mar.	34.5	20.6	6.1	3.22	3.42	13.5	23.22	8.01	4.78	708.21	74.77	79.41	3.13
April	44.8	28.2	6.1	3.21	3.54	13.6	22.19	9.94	6.26	676.80	71.23	78.55	3.02
May	59.0	38.9	8.2	3.88	3.95	14.4	19.77	11.66	7.69	810.57	76.71	78.09	2.85
June	58.7	40.2	8.7	3.96	4.04	15.6	18.94	11.12	7.61	823.89	75.00	76.52	2.95
July	86.9	55.4	10.6	3.98	3.97	16.4	16.66	14.48	9.23	882.98	66.31	66.14	2.73
Aug.	74.7	48.8	8.8	3.79	3.79	17.0	16.95	12.66	8.27	745.80	64.24	64.24	2.88
Sept.	71.1	46.5	8.8	3.73	3.61	17.1	15.66	11.13	7.28	689.04	58.41	56.53	2.68
Oct.	63.6	38.8	9.0	4.17	3.50	17.1	15.65	9.95	6.07	704.25	65.26	54.78	2.38
Nov.	71.1	40.6	9.6	3.70	3.32	17.1	14.51	10.32	5.89	696.48	53.69	48.17	2.48
Dec.	67.3	42.0	9.6	2.92	3.12	15.4	14.85	9.99	6.24	712.80	43.36	46.33	2.29
1934													
Jan.	69.4	43.9	10.3	3.06	3.33	15.0	14.61	10.14	6.41	752.42	44.71	48.65	2.19
Feb.	72.0	45.6	11.7	3.87	3.67	15.0	13.71	9.87	6.25	802.04	53.06	50.32	2.06
Mar.	70.9	47.1	11.7	3.88	3.79	15.0	13.71	9.72	6.46	802.04	53.19	51.96	2.06
April	68.7	47.1	11.6	3.49	3.89	15.3	13.71	9.42	6.46	795.18	47.85	53.33	2.10
May	69.5	48.6	11.0	3.17	4.13	15.5	13.71	9.53	6.66	754.05	43.46	56.62	2.13
June	78.9	56.0	11.6	3.52	4.00	15.8	13.71	10.82	7.68	795.18	48.26	54.84	2.17
July	78.8	59.2	12.3	3.97	3.90	16.0	13.71	10.80	8.12	843.17	54.43	53.47	2.19
Aug.	89.6	72.7	13.1	4.61	3.71	16.0	13.71	12.28	9.97	898.01	63.20	50.86	2.19
Sept.	92.2	77.4	13.1	6.04	4.21	16.0	13.71	12.64	10.61	898.01	82.81	57.72	2.19

NOTE: Because since the Spring of 1933, when the United States left the gold standard, all prices have been affected by (1) abnormal weather, (2) by government policies for the restriction of production, and (3) by changes in the gold content of the dollar—the above FACTS are presented without interpretation. Study them, interpretations and additional quotations will follow.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE BUREAU



\$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and sentence of any person or persons who defraud an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); investment information; and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making.

A Candidate for the List

SEVERAL years ago, a number of letters arrived claiming misrepresentation by T. Degnan, an agent who was taking orders for made-to-order suits. These complaints indicated that Degnan was working or had worked for two different companies. At that time we were not able to locate him but we were notified by the State Police that they had received numerous complaints and that he had been arrested several times in connection with these activities. We commented on this in several issues of the *American Agriculturist*.

A few days ago, we were surprised when a subscriber wrote and complained against T. Degnan, employed by William Brothers Tailoring Corporation of Troy, New York. Our subscriber claimed misrepresentation. William Brothers point out that order blanks used state clearly that verbal agreements not in accordance with their printed literature will not be honored by them. They also state that they have not heard from T. Degnan for several weeks and that they have been informed that he is in Cleveland.

William Brothers Tailoring Corporation, so they report, is a member of the National Association of Direct Selling who exchange their experiences with salesmen of other companies and list all crooks, fakes, and unsatisfactory agents for mutual protection of the members. Apparently Mr. Degnan's name is not on that list.

Keep Your \$2.00

I am enclosing some papers which have been sent to me. What would you advise?

The papers enclosed in the above letter were printed forms. They ask for \$2.00 only, indicating that any further expenses and fees will be deducted when money from a big estate is divided among the heirs (supposedly including the receiver of the letter).

We advise our subscriber to keep his \$2.00. In our opinion no firm would print letters of this type unless they were sending them out in wholesale quantities. Two dollars each from a few thousand people would amount to no inconsiderable sum. In addition to this fact the number of estates looking for heirs is right near the zero mark.

Sign Your Letters, Please

We have a letter signed C. S. Draper, which is without an address. Will the subscriber get in touch with us and we will be very glad to answer.

Frequently subscribers take us to task for not answering their letters. The usual reasons for this unresponsiveness are that no address is given or the name is illegible.

It's a Contract

"About three weeks ago a salesman from the Standard Music Publishing Company of New York City came to see my husband. He showed him some music studying books and after some talk, including the statement that my husband's music teacher had recommended the books and that the Department of Education in Washington, D. C., was backing them, my husband signed the slip without reading it and gave the agent \$3.00, which was to be the first payment on the cost of the books which amounted to \$44.50.

"When the books came they were not like the samples the agent had shown and we received a letter stating that the account had been turned over to the University Society, Inc., of New York City. "My husband looked the books over

and then sent them back together with a letter stating that they were not what was ordered. Today he has received a letter stating that the company will not release him from his contract and that the books are held at his own risk."

Our subscriber did two things which were wrong. First, he signed an agreement without reading it. This agreement is a legally binding contract which cannot be cancelled, regardless of any change of opinion.

Second, he returned the books without authorization from the company. The returning of the books has no bearing on the agreement signed and the company is legally correct when they say they are holding the books at our subscriber's risk. If the wrong books were sent, they say, they are ready to correct the error.

We do not know whether our subscriber will be sued for this account if he fails to pay it. He is certain to receive a good many letters demanding payment and it is quite probable that the account is legally collectible if suit is brought. *Read before you sign!*

* * *

Commission Merchant Loses License

Charles H. Baldwin, Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Markets, announces that Silver Poultry & Egg Co., Inc., former commission merchants of 49 Thompson Ave., West Washington Market, New York City, have failed to make proper accounting for produce consigned to them to be sold on commission, and requests that any consignor creditors who have not been paid in full for all produce consigned to the above commission merchants for the period ending June 30, 1934, so advise the Department at once.

Forms for execution in presenting claims against the above commission merchants may be obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, State Office Building, Albany, N. Y., and same must be filed with the Commissioner before November 1, 1934.

* * *

Get His Car License Number

A subscriber of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, writes us that a representative of the "American Agriculturist" came to his place selling insurance. He paid him \$7.35 and never heard of him again. We asked for the receipt and found it was a regular receipt one can buy in any stationery store.

We wish to warn our subscribers to be on the look-out for such imposters. This man is not in our employ. Our representatives are glad to show credentials which will prove their right to represent us.

* * *

We Check New Advertisers

Recently an advertisement was submitted to us asking for agents to sell shirts from house to house. The copy appeared harmless but a careful check-up, which we always make on new advertisers, revealed that the concern had an unenviable record, in fact it was stated that they always shipped by express through fear of getting into trouble with the postal authorities, by using the U. S. Mail.

We are telling this story as evidence of the care which we take to be certain that all advertisements appearing in *American Agriculturist* are honest and reliable.

To those who are using Creamatine

If you are using Creamatine I wish you would do me a favor—I wish when you meet your neighbors at the creamery, or anywhere else, you would tell them your experience with Creamatine and how much it is increasing your milk check.

I tell them about the increases in percent of butterfat and volume of milk which others are getting but some of them don't believe me—they think I am just trying to sell them feed, but they will believe you for they will know you are simply trying to help them.

It is true I am anxious to sell feed, that is my business, and I want to succeed just as you want to make your dairy pay—but I learned from my father that the best way to make a feed business pay is to help our customers get more from using the feed.

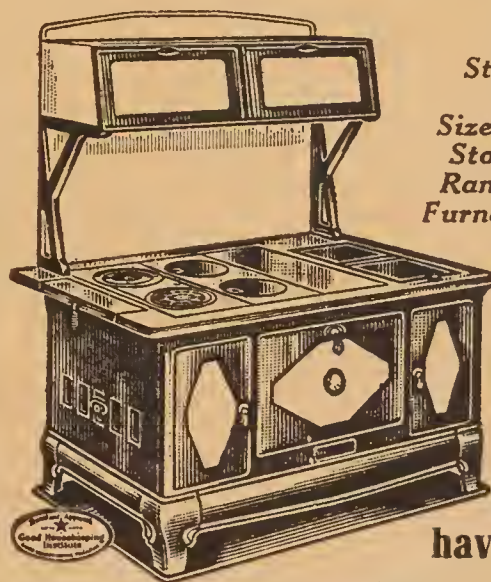
That's why I am so interested in seeing you make a profit in using Creamatine and why I wish you would do me the favor of telling your neighbors about it.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.

Waverly, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



200
Styles
and
Sizes of
Stoves,
Ranges,
Furnaces



850,000 Customers

have proved the economy of

FACTORY PRICES!

Approved by
Good Housekeeping
Institute.

Mail coupon now—get this exciting, colorful Free catalog, sparkling with over 175 illustrations—200 styles and sizes—174 Ranges, 12 Different Heaters, 22 Furnaces—the finest Catalog Kalamazoo ever printed. You'll see more bargains than in 20 Big Stores. Quality is the same that over 850,000 satisfied customers have trusted for 34 years.

What This Great Catalog Offers

1. Combination Gas, Coal and Wood Ranges; Coal and Wood Ranges; Circulating Heaters; Furnaces—both pipe and one-register type—all at FACTORY PRICES.
2. Cash or Easy Terms—Year to Pay—A New Money Saving Payment Plan.
3. 30 Days FREE Trial—360 Days Approval Test.
4. 24 Hour Shipment—Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
5. \$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee of Satisfaction.
6. 5 Year Parts Guarantee.
7. FREE Furnace Plans—FREE Service.

Read about the marvelous "Oven that Floats in Flame"—and other new features. Everybody will be talking about this FREE Catalog—clip coupon now.

Porcelain Enamel Heaters—both Walnut and Black. Also Wood-burning stoves. Make a double saving by ordering your furnace at the factory price. Install it yourself. Thousands do. It's easy. FREE plans.

Buy Your Stoves Direct From the Men Who Make Them

You don't have to pay more than the Factory Price. Come straight to the Factory. Mail coupon now.

THE KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.
801 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Warehouses: Utica, N.Y.; Akron, Ohio

FREE Catalog

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.
801 Rochester Avenue,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE Catalog.

Check articles in which you are interested.

Coal and Wood Ranges ☐ Heaters ☐

Combination Gas, Coal and Wood Ranges ☐ Oil Stoves ☐

Furnaces ☐

Name _____ (Please Print Name Plainly)

Address _____

City _____ State _____



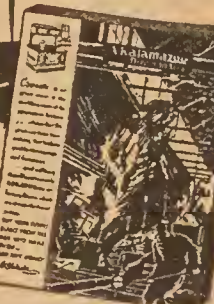
Porcelain Enamel Combination Gas, Coal and Wood Ranges



Porcelain Enamel Circulating Heaters



FREE furnace plans



Oil Stoves

Furnaces

Only DIGESTED Feed makes Milk...



IF YOU should buy a ton of dairy feed and found when you got it home that you had only 19 bags instead of 20, you would demand another 100 pound bag of feed from the seller. But if you buy your feed on price per ton without knowing the for-

mula or digestibility you might easily take home a ton of feed containing 100 pounds less digestible nutrients and know nothing about it. And since only digested feed makes milk, it's just as important to know the digestibility and cost per 100 pounds of diges-

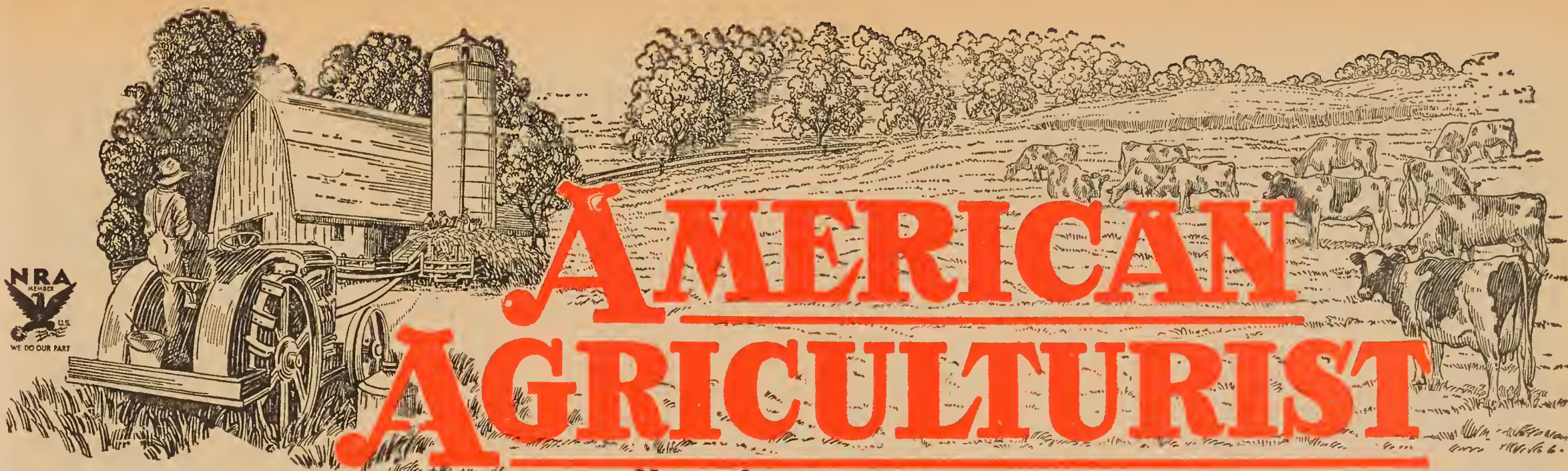
tible nutrients as the ton price of purchased feed.

The digestible nutrient content of each G. L. F. dairy feed is listed on the tag attached to each bag. You have a choice of ten open formula feeds ranging from 12% to 32% in protein. These feeds are built for feeding efficiency from a wide variety of fresh, palatable ingredients. And when you use G. L. F. 18% Legume Dairy, 20% Exchange Dairy, or 24% Milk-maker containing well above 1500 pounds of digestible nutrients per ton you can produce 100 pounds of milk with less feed. Figure it out yourself, or let your cows show you.

Experiments and Practice Unite on Superphosphate

MORE digestible nutrients, more protein and more minerals useful to farm animals can be raised at home when Superphosphate is spread with manure. This means that you can save money in both the amount and the price of the dairy ration which you buy. So the logical action for you to take is to get 300-400 pounds of Superphosphate for use with each ton of feed. Right now, G. L. F. Agent-Buyers and Service Stores are quoting new low prices on G. L. F. 16-20 Superphosphate for winter use, which will enable you to get the benefits of this valuable material at a cost of less than 1 cent per cow per day.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 per year

November 10, 1934

Published Every Other Week



Small? Yes, as measured by city standards, but well maintained and growing.

Where One Church Is Better than Three

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

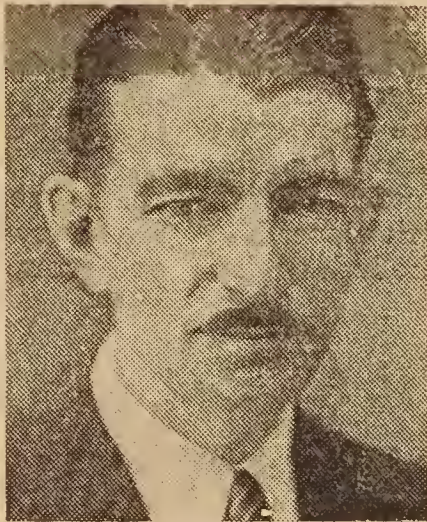
SOME weeks ago the Editor of the *American Agriculturist* wrote me a letter and his message ran practically like this: "I hear that there is a young preacher up at Hannibal in Oswego County who has done a rather notable job in federating some country churches that were about to die and has made them again active factors in the life of the community. I wish you would take time to go to Hannibal some week-end and see if what you find there has the making of a little story that may be of interest to *A. A.* readers."

So with this as a commission I left home after a fairly early breakfast one beautiful August Sunday and drove the hundred and fifty odd miles to church in Hannibal.

It was a delightful drive through the green countryside especially in the early hours before the swirling traffic of a midsummer Sunday took the road. On the better farms, cornfields were wonderfully green and lush and everywhere the oat shocks stood in orderly array. Most parts of the state have been just on the edge of drought all summer yet, save for a few unfortunate areas, this is far from a famine year. I wonder if the old northeast-

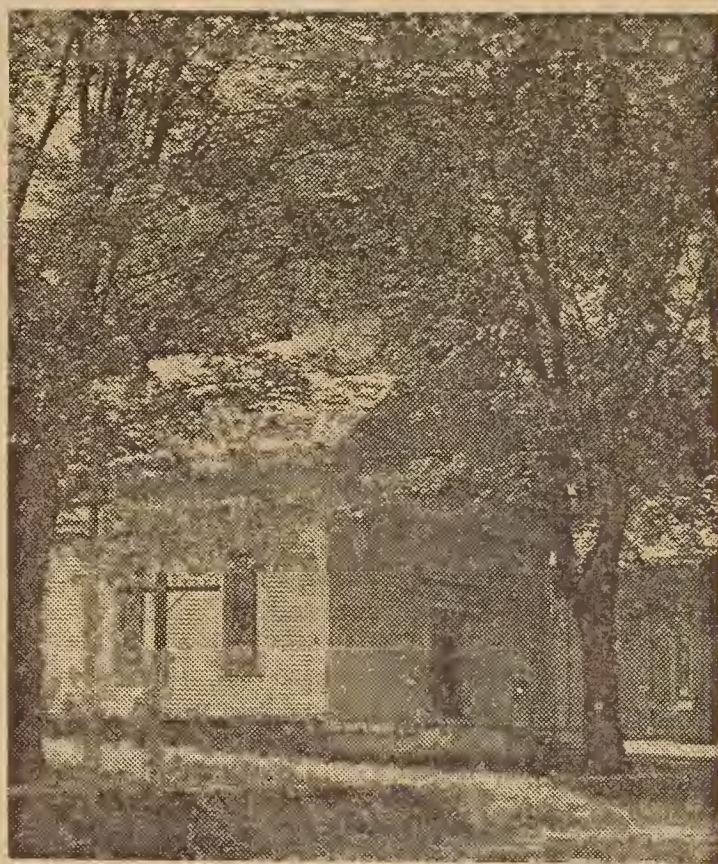
ern states ever had or ever will have any such drought conditions as we have heard of in the Cornbelt and beyond. I am sure that locally, neither in my own or my father's time, have we had anything approaching a general crop failure. Always there has been enough so that the folk and the cattle were fed.

Inasmuch as it was Sunday morning and I was on my way to church it was natural that I should meditate concerning many things. To me it is a source of thankfulness not un-mixed with pride that I was brought up in a home where the strictest standards of Puritanism prevailed and where forty years ago the Sabbath was kept with a rigor that I imagine must have been not greatly different from the fashion that prevailed in, say, Connecticut a century ago. If this habit gets into your system in your youth it is like malaria — it can never be entirely shaken off and left to myself I would perhaps still maintain the old habits but I have long ceased to expect that I can impose these same ideals on those who come after me.



F. W. MCDERMOTT

So it was that as I drove westerly in rather leisurely fashion I noted the Sabbath habits of the people. On the whole our central New York



One church serves where three struggled for existence.

farm people still "keep Sunday" so far as their usual vocation is concerned. On the muck soils around Rome I saw considerable work going on in the fields of lettuce, onions, and celery and in just one place the farmer was drawing in oats, a lean and scattering crop that promised not to detain him long.

As it drew toward ten o'clock I began to pass country churches with automobiles parked around them but I am afraid their number was not as great as at the roadside stands and the automobile service stations. You and I may as well frankly admit that this is not the Golden Age of the Church. Yet I am prepared to believe that the number of people in church is not necessarily an exact measure of the religious life of the community. I suppose it is possible for a man to go to church with great regularity and nevertheless be very far from loving or even decently liking his neighbor. There are other ways of accounting for the great number of people who filled the country churches in those half forgotten days. For one thing the open country was far more thickly populated than now. Another force was the compelling power of public opinion because in New England at least the man who did not (Continued on Page 23)

Benefits Gained *for the* Dairy Industry

The National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation has been instrumental in the passage or defeat of a large amount of federal legislation affecting the dairy farmers, as indicated by the following partial list:

Legislation Which the Federation Helped to Secure

Capper-Volstead Act in 1922.
Packers and Stock Yard's Act.
Federal Anti-Filled Milk Act.
Cooperative Marketing Act in 1926, for research, etc.
Federal Import Milk Act.
Emergency Agricultural Tariff Act of 1921.
Higher tariff duties on dairy products and vegetable oils, Tariff Act of 1922.
Creation of Bureau of Dairy Industry in the Department of Agriculture.
Larger federal appropriations for eradication of bovine tuberculosis.
Larger appropriations for federal research in agriculture, including dairying.
The Agricultural Marketing Act, setting up the Federal Farm Board, etc.
Higher and more correlated tariff duties on dairy products, Tariff Act of 1930.
Agricultural Foreign Service Act, trade promotion and research.
Oleomargarine Act.
Farm Credit Administration retaining loans and service features of Federal Farm Board.
Inclusion of milk and its products as a basic commodity and the inclusion of marketing agreements and licenses as a method of procedure in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.
Excise Tax on foreign fats and oils in the Revenue Act of 1934.
A large appropriation to eliminate bovine tuberculosis and to initiate programs for eradication of other bovine diseases, in an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Legislation Which the Federation Has Opposed and/or Helped To Prevent

Prevented dismantling of Bureau of Agricultural Economics and transfer of parts of the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce.
Prevented transfer of supervision of milk standards from Department of Agriculture to United States Public Health Service.
Repeatedly defeated attempts to liberalize federal oleomargarine laws.
Opposed excise taxes on bank checks.
Opposed attempts to lower appropriations and limit work of Federal Farm Board.
Defeated attempt to eliminate federal support of vocational education and opposed reduction in appropriations.
Opposed lowered appropriation for federal market news service.
Helped to defeat amendments to Agricultural Adjustment Act designed to give the Secretary licensing powers over all agriculture and agricultural industries.



Only the Power of Co-operation *could have gained these benefits*

ASK yourself this question—

WHAT WOULD BE THE CONDITION OF THE DAIRY FARMER TODAY WERE IT NOT FOR THE TREMENDOUS POWER OF CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT?

Look at the record of benefits gained for American dairy farmers by the combined efforts of the 360,000 farm families represented by the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.

Such progress is possible only when every member-cooperative recognizes and accepts its responsibility to the dairy industry. And this, in turn, is possible only when every farmer-member of these organizations recognizes that the prime objective must always be the GOOD OF THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY—that he must make PERSONAL SACRIFICES when such sacrifices are necessary for a healthier industry.

Therefore, the National Federation accepts for membership only those co-operative groups proved to be working for the good of the industry. It absolutely refuses to accept any organization which places its own selfish interests ahead of the industry's

good. No group is considered unless it can show a record of constructive leadership and accomplishments.

Hence it is only natural that these co-operatives have always been the leaders in movements designed to benefit the industry. A few of these benefits are listed at the left. Others will be discussed at the

18th Annual Convention
Syracuse, Nov. 12 - 14

From November 12 to 14 inclusive, Syracuse can almost be considered the General Headquarters of American dairy farmers. The delegates will represent 360,000 farm families in 43 states—53 co-operative groups doing an annual business of a quarter of a billion dollars. This is a large part of the dairy industry—so large a part that every battle won by the Federation is a victory for the American dairy farmer.

The sessions on November 13 are open to all dairymen and co-operative groups, who are cordially invited to attend.

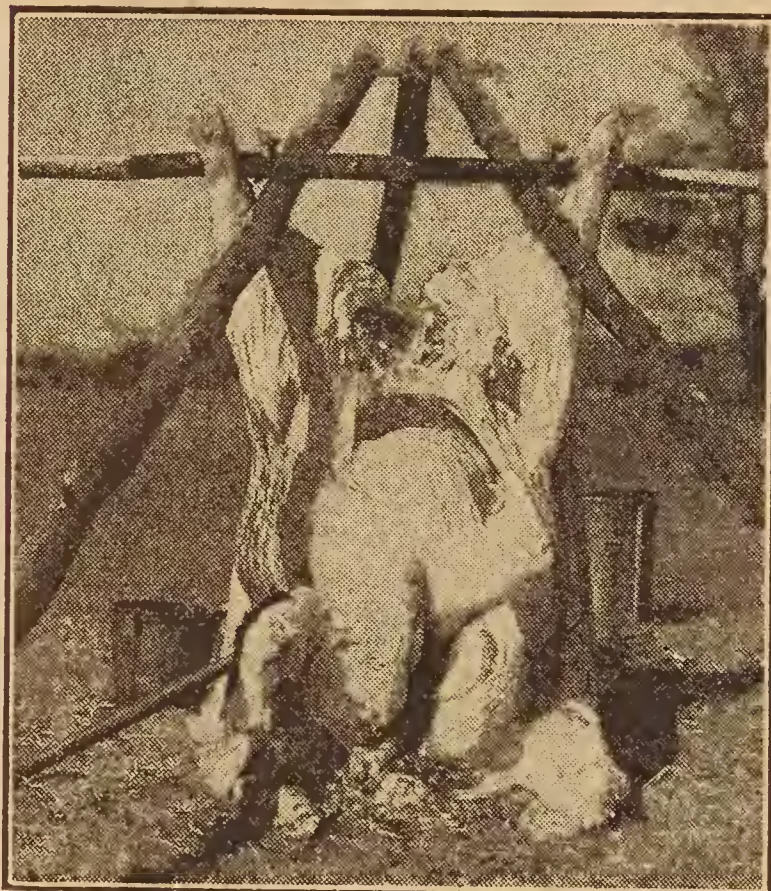
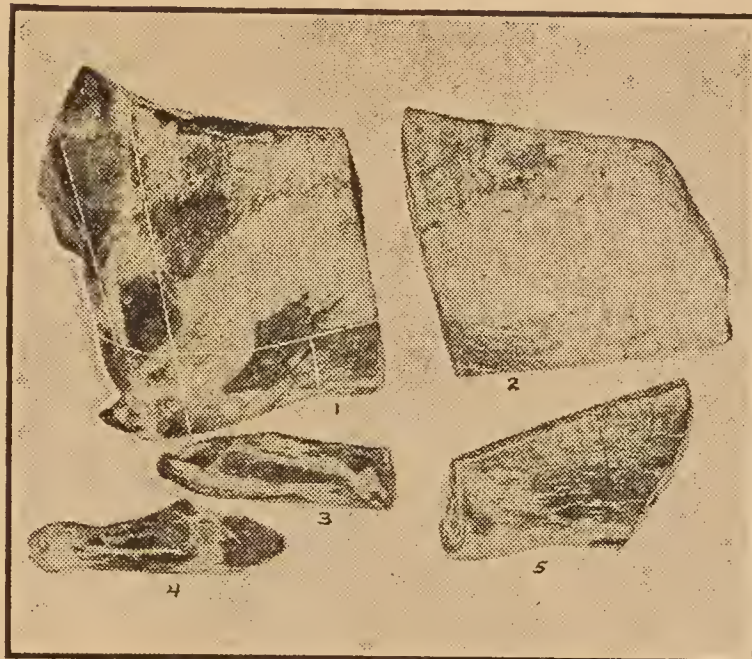
The members of the Dairymen's League are happy to welcome the visiting dairymen and group representatives to Syracuse.

Published by

THE MEMBERS OF THE
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

PAID IN FULL..... One Board Bill

By R. B. HINMAN



The men in the corner above are preparing to kill the animal. A moderate blow on this spot with a heavy hammer or an axe will stun the animal. The illustration in the center, above, shows how to cut the fore quarter. The part labeled 1, is the chuck; 2, "prime" rib; 3, brisket, frequently boned and corned; 4, shank; 5, plate. First separate 2 and 5 from 1 and 3 by cutting between the fifth and six ribs; then make the other cuts as shown. At the right, above is the rear quarter. The section labeled 1, is the sirloin and porterhouse; 2, rump for boning and rolling; 3, flank; 4, round with sirloin tip still attached. First take off the piece marked 3, then remove the loin from the rump and round.

The photograph at the left shows a good substantial home-made tripod. The skin has been removed except from the shoulders; the pelvic bone is severed and the carcass has been cut down the median line.

HAY is short in many dairy sections, milk consumption is still running behind production, and retail prices of meat are climbing. Why not go the old proverb one better and kill three birds with one stone by making beef of one of your boarder cows? Remember that the meat will not equal, in quality, that from an animal raised for beef. But why sell your boarder cow to the butcher for little or nothing and then buy back a piece of the same cow at retail prices?

If you have never killed a beef, it is time you did. If you have a neighbor who has, get him to help you for part of the meat. If he also lacks experience but wants it, sit down together, read this page, then tack it up on the barn door where you can refer to it at a moment's notice, and lead out the victim.

Provide the animal with plenty of water but no food for 24 hours before killing. An animal that is excited or full of food bleeds poorly and the meat will not keep properly. After the animal has been stunned, force the head back and the forelegs toward the belly, and open a cut in the hide about a foot long from the brisket forward. Then with the back of the knife toward the brisket and the tip pointing toward the top of the shoulder, make two cuts, one on each side of and exposing the windpipe. Stick the knife, edge forward, into the incision, then reverse it, and cut backward to the breast bone, severing the jugular and carotid arteries. If the windpipe is not cut or the chest cavity penetrated, good bleeding will result. Properly handled and stunned, the heart continues for some time to pump blood from the body.

Skin the head first. Avoid straight, pointed knives for skinning; it is easy to damage a hide enough to pay for several knives. Dur-

ing the process put the animal on its back with a pritch on each side as a brace. Cut off the head at the first joint of the neck and remove the tongue. After the legs are skinned, cut off the forelegs just where the knee begins to enlarge and the hind legs just below the hock.

As soon as the hide has been removed from the legs and sides, saw the breast bone through. Make a cut just back of the breastbone and open the carcass back to the pelvic arch. Then after a gambrel has been put between the hock and the large tendon at the back, the carcass is gradually raised and the hide is skinned from the rump toward the shoulders. In this way the meat is always kept clean. The skin around the rectum is loosened, to let it and the small intestines fall over the stomach, if you are planning to begin sawing the whole length of the carcass through the backbone.

Pull the paunch down and let it fall into a container. Hoist the carcass slightly; remove the liver and cut the gall bladder from it. It is well to cut out the diaphragm (the sheet which divides the stomach and intestines from the heart and lungs) but to leave the muscles around the sides of this membrane attached to the walls of the carcass. The heart is now taken out and thoroughly washed. It may be removed attached to the lungs and gullet and then cut free, the lungs being carefully examined for symptoms of disease. The remainder of the back is now skinned down, the back is split through the vertebrae and the two sides are wiped clean and left to cool.

Dispose of the paunch and intestines at once, by spreading the contents on a field to be plowed under and burning or burying the organs themselves. The intestinal fat can be washed and placed in a bucket of cool water until ready to try out for soap. Save all lean trimmings for subsequent use in ground beef.

Here is one good way to cut up a beef: back of the 13th rib, cut through about midway between the backbone and the flank. Then cut both ways until severed. Usually the forequarters are put on a table rib side down and the hindquarters with the inside up and cut about as shown in the illustrations on this page.

Of course a beef makes too much fresh meat for one family. The answer is to can or corn part of it or get your neighbors to form a "beef ring", each to butcher an animal as needed. It saves expense and gives you a good excuse to visit your neighbors and talk about crops and the weather. By the way, suggest to the wife that she will find directions for canning meat in the household department of this issue.



The job completed. Congratulations! The carcass is clean and ready for cooling. In the household department are directions for canning and corning.

★ THE EDITORIAL PAGE ★

Honest Money Has Made Other Nations Prosperous

"How can we get a dollar of more stable purchasing power and debt-paying value? How can we establish an honest dollar, a dollar that will prevent the violent declines in values that bring us financial disaster, business collapse, and always give birth to the kind of radicalism that threatens our institutions?"

"Over half the world, the prosperous half, already has solved the problem. Argentina has such a peso. The great British Empire now has such a pound . . .

"The plan is not theory. It has been tried, tested, proven, and it is working even as I am speaking.

"Gold with which we measure value, itself *varies* in value. To keep our money of constant average debt-paying and buying power, we must have a dollar in which the weight of gold is varied with the rise and fall of the value of gold."—FRANK E. GANNETT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is to be highly commended for his courage in opposing bankers and others by insisting on changing the weight of gold in the dollar. He increased the price of an ounce of gold from \$20.67, where it had been stuck for the past hundred years, to \$35.00, where it has been stuck for several months. While the price of gold was going up, prices of raw materials, particularly farm products, went up equally fast. When the price of gold stopped at \$35.00 an ounce, the price of farm products stopped or went backwards.

Under the President's leadership, Congress gave him the optional power to continue to raise the price of gold to \$41.34 an ounce. He is under pressure from some so-called economists and rich men to keep the country on the gold standard at \$35.00. The President should therefore be encouraged by all farmers and their organizations immediately to advance the price of gold to the legal limit. This legal limit of \$41.34 an ounce is none too high. Japan leads the world in industrial expansion. Her gold is worth \$55.00 an ounce. Gold is at \$50.00 an ounce in Brazil, which is now having an industrial boom. In prosperous Argentina, gold is \$45.00 an ounce. In Australia, Denmark, and New Zealand, all enjoying good times, gold is worth approximately \$42 an ounce. Of course, the real goal is to get a stable dollar which will always have the same purchasing power.

Northeast Should Make Better Cheese

WHY is it not possible for farmers of the Northeast to get good butter and cheese made from milk produced in this section, instead of having to buy these products made from milk produced by farmers in the Central West? Wisconsin cheese is advertised as the "best cheese." It is pretty good, but there is no reason in the world why cheese made in northeastern states should not bring the premium prices that Wisconsin cheese does. ***It should be possible to make better cheese in the New York and New England milk shed than anywhere else in America, because we have the best milk here.*** Much of the milk which goes into cheese in the East has to meet the high standards for fluid milk. It is made into cheese only when it cannot be sold in fluid form. The trouble then with our cheese is not the farmer but the cheesemaker. Farmers and their organizations ought to bring pressure on cheese manufacturers to make a cheese in the Northeast that is second to none.

Don't think that this problem is not important. We hear emphasis all the time being put on the price of fluid milk, but do you realize that half of our milk is never sold in fluid form, but is manufactured instead? We do not pay enough attention to marketing *all* of our dairy products.

Yet they make up a large part of the dairy income, and would bring in more income if they were better manufactured and better sold.

There is no one great cure-all for the ruinous prices which farmers receive for milk, but there are several of the smaller marketing problems which can be corrected and to which no one seems to give very much thought. Cheese, better made and sold, is one of them. More frequent payments for milk is another, and less inspection and regulation would also help to reduce costs of production.

Nearby Markets for Nearby Producers

J. C. HUTTAR, one of *American Agriculturist's* poultry editors, says that there is a growing, organized resentment against eastern egg laws because they do not allow enough midwestern and western eggs in our top grades.

"We will," says Mr. Huttar, "have to keep our producers posted and keep working through our strongest organizations in the Northeast to support our state agricultural administrations in keeping the standards of these laws up to where they are now."

Mr. Huttar is right, only he does not go far enough. We need better egg grading laws. New Jersey has a new grading law which already has greatly helped nearby producers, because it makes it difficult for chain stores to sell western eggs in the top grades. The majority of other northeastern states do not have as good egg grading laws as New Jersey, and such legislation should be obtained at the earliest date.

The poultry industry is growing in the Northeast, because it is the logical place for it to grow near these great markets. The only way, however, that we can keep these markets for nearby eggs is to produce eggs only of the highest quality and then protect them from the competition of poor eggs.

For Less Tax Exemptions

THE city of New York, followed by some other cities and counties, is placing millions of dollars of property formerly exempt from all taxation on the assessment rolls to be taxed in the future. Good work! Recently we were looking over the assessment rolls of a large city and it seemed as if at least every fifth piece of property was marked "exempt."

Exemptions are one of the greatest curses of the tax system. ***All property should be taxed.*** It is impossible to play any favorites with exemptions without going too far and playing too many, with the result that rank injustices are done to the regular taxpayer.

New Cabbages

FOR years, research scientists have been trying to find a cabbage that would not make the whole house smell to high heaven when it was cooked. Professor C. H. Myers, of the Plant Science Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, thinks he has found a variety of cabbage that at least approaches this ideal. It is called the Savoy. It has a small head weighing around 4 or 5 pounds and is very crinkly. We took a head home, cooked it, and there was surprisingly little odor. Professor Myers thinks, also, that it is a little more easily digested when cooked than other varieties.

The manner of cooking cabbage, however, has much more to do with its digestibility than does the variety. The ancient Greeks, thousands of years ago, knew that cabbage should not be cooked longer than twenty minutes. Some of the ancient beliefs about cabbage are interesting.

It was known that raw cabbage was one of the healthiest foods and they believed that cabbage cooked in the right manner was the best medicine for a man to sober up on the morning after the night before.

We were thinking as we walked through Professor Myer's cabbage patch, containing 12 distinct varieties with some 250 different selections, of the unknown frontiers now being explored by research scientists. Sometimes you hear people say that the frontiers are all gone, and that there is nothing new left in the world for adventuring youth to discover. Of course, frontiers of a kind are gone, but the great intriguing, romantic frontiers of knowledge have not even been approached. Our children's children will dwell in a world as different from ours as ours is from that of our fathers. They will have new and better things to eat and to wear. They will live in houses that are the last word in comfort, and they will have communication and transportation facilities that will help to bring the world into one great neighborhood and its people, we hope, to a better understanding of one another's problems.

Maine Christmas Tree Business Threatened

IT is unfortunate that the Department of Agriculture has seen fit to extend the Gypsy Moth quarantine area to include Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. This may ruin a several million dollar Xmas tree business which means much to the farm people of northern New England, especially during these hard times.

Of the 10,000,000 trees cut annually for Christmas, 4,000,000 (or nearly half of them) come from Maine, mostly from Washington and Aroostook counties. Markets for these trees are mostly outside of New England.

Farm people naturally want to cooperate with the government to control the spread of pests and diseases which affect trees, plants, or animals; but there is a growing feeling that some of the restrictions and some of the quarantines have few results except the causing of loss and inconvenience.

Getting Rich Quick in Farming

A FARMER friend of ours who has paid for his farm and saved something besides, reminiscing with us the other day, said that all his life he had heard tales of other farmers who were always putting over some big deal by which they made a lot of money.

"Now, it's funny," said our friend, "but I have never been able to do anything big and spectacular. Don't believe that money in farming is often made that way. But I have always kept pegging away. Always tried to have a little of something to sell. ***And I have always tried to spend less than I took in.***"

Which, think you, is right? This common-sense business philosophy of our friend, or the modern doctrine that we can spend our way out of the depression?

Eastman's Chestnut

A WESTERN newspaper recently carried an advertisement promising to send, on receipt of \$1.00, a sure cure for slobbering horses. A farmer who sent in his \$1.00 got a little printed recipe back, which read as follows:

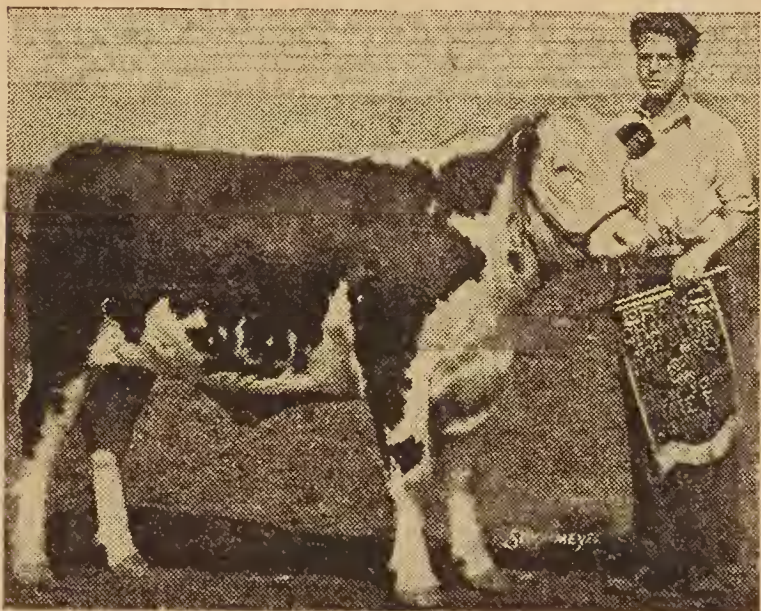
To cure your horse of slobbering, teach him to spit.

A PAGE for Young Farm People

IN SPEAKING to a large audience of young people recently, the governor of a great state said: "Most of you young folks think that one of the great achievements of life is to be Governor of your State, or President of the United States; but let me tell you that I would rather be right where you are today, with most of your life and all the glorious possibilities of the future ahead of you, than be my age and Governor of this State."

Maybe you don't appreciate it, but in your youth and health and present day opportunities, you have something which gold cannot buy and that for which any older person, however high his position may be, would trade so quickly that it would make your head swim.

Youth has always been one of life's prized possessions and it is more so today than ever before, because never in the world's history have the possibilities of the future beckoned the young folks as they do now. This is especially true for



Is he proud! He has a right to be. His name in case you do not know is Edmund Knapp, and he lives at West Falls, N. Y. The animal is Ranger, and won the Grand Championship 4-H Baby Beef prize, at the New York State Fair.

rural young people. Time was when it was extremely difficult for a young person on a farm to get an education, to go anywhere, to have any fun. Today you have all the opportunities of city young people without some of their disadvantages. Thanks to modern means of transportation, you go everywhere and have educational advantages never dreamed of by young people even of 50 years ago.

Best of all, perhaps, are the opportunities made by your rural juvenile organizations—the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Juvenile Granges, the Young Farmers Clubs, and the 4-H Clubs. Not one of these organizations was in existence in rural districts when I was a boy, and I don't feel so terribly old either! Today, all young country people can take part in one or more of these organizations. Read the newspapers or the publications of your organizations and see what they are doing for young folks. Think of that great meeting of Young Farmers Clubs at Kansas City in October, to which boys who had achieved in their own communities were privileged to travel away across the country to meet with boys from almost every other state who had made similar achievements. Think what it meant to those 58 boys



Meet Gilbert Sperling, of Webster, N. Y. Probably you already know him. In any case do not get in a debate with him, for he has been proving that he can hold his own in any argument. At the New York State Fair, at Syracuse, Gilbert won the right to represent the Young Farmers Clubs at the Eastern

States Exposition, at Springfield. His subject was "Land Utilization." Successful again at Springfield, he was sent to Kansas City, on October 22nd, to represent the Eastern States. There he took part in the speaking contest for Future Farmers of America, an organization made up of high school students in vocational agriculture. Competing with young men from all over the nation, Gilbert won second place, thereby hanging up a record for any of you to shoot at! Gilbert is now a freshman in the College of Agriculture, at Cornell. His next speaking hurdle is the Eastman Stage Contest which will be held during Farmers' Week. Gilbert has the right idea that knowledge is not too valuable unless one can express himself either orally or in writing.

from 33 states who were awarded the American Farmer degree at this national convention. Every one of them won the award by following a program of diversified farming and by having earned at least \$500 during his four years in high school studying vocational agriculture.

Think of similar opportunities for achievement and travel to the national convention of the 4-H Clubs. Think of the opportunity that you rural boys and girls have to take products which you have grown, or animals which you have raised, to the local and state fairs. Consider the prizes, the blue ribbons, which you walk away with! I repeat: No opportunity of this kind ex-



Here are two Grand Champions in their different classes: First, Miss Marilea P. Morse, of Worcester, Mass., representing the highest type of America's young womanhood; and, second, her 4-H Jersey heifer, Croiseries Nobility, which won its first prize as a Jersey yearling at the Eastern States Exposition.



Here is a whole family of prize winners: Robert, Kenneth, and Margaret Hatch, of Granby, Mass., with their champion Calf Club herd at the Eastern States Exposition.

isted in the rural districts as short a time ago as 30 or 40 years.

I have always had the greatest faith in the young people of the farms, in young people anywhere for that matter. It makes me mad to hear some old-timer get up in meeting and complain about how you are all going to the dogs, and how much better young folk used to be. What nonsense! Young people of today are better than they ever were, and you will succeed where we older people have fallen down.

All of us of *American Agriculturist* have always been enthusiastic supporters of rural young peoples' organizations, and we have a tremendous faith that you will pick up the torch that we of the older generation are now stumbling along with and carry it to new and higher levels of civilization. Because of this faith, this belief in you and in your organizations, we are starting this new young peoples' department in *American Agriculturist*. We want you to feel that this is your page and we want your help, your suggestions, in making it interesting, making it boost the things that you want to do. Our plans are not fully developed because we want you to help develop them. Our thought is to devote some of the page to the most interesting things that your organizations—the Scouts, the Young Farmers Clubs, the Juvenile Granges, and the 4-H Clubs—are doing. When some of you make a fine achievement, or when your local organization does something outstanding, we want to know about it, and we would like personal pictures of you who make these achievements, either as individuals or as groups. Although rural young people belong to one or more of these organizations, this page will not be devoted entirely to your organizations and their doings. We want to invite any of you who are not members to write us freely and to think of and use this page as your own.

Young people today have tremendous problems. Often you do not know what to do about them. Parents, teachers, and your organizations' leaders, are of course helpful. Maybe we can help too. Write us about your troubles, your problems, your aims and aspirations.

All right then—here is a page which goes every issue into 160,000 farm homes of the Northeast. Young people of the farms, this is your page! Read it and tell us what you want here.

Editor Ed



OUT ON A LIMB BY FRANK APP

It's Un-American

LAST week while on my way to New York I accidentally met a friend who is an insecticide manufacturer. On asking him how he was getting along he replied that he felt pretty good until he read my article in the *American Agriculturist*, pertaining to the proposed price regulation on arsenicals. I was pleased to get his viewpoint because I consider him a fine business man and citizen. In the discussion that followed he said frankly, "I think the matter of price fixing is un-American. I do not expect to see a minimum price set on insecticides." Coming from one of the industry I thought this was a fine expression and I believe it represents the ideals of the best minds in industry. Of the large number of codes that have been placed in operation, the majority do not contain price fixing. I question whether the NRA is organized in such a way that it can approach the matter of minimum prices in an equitable manner.

Three groups are interested in prices of industry: first, the business group—or that sometimes known as capital; second, the labor group employed to produce the article; and third, the consumers who buy the product. If capital or business groups alone set a minimum price they are not likely to give sufficient consideration to the consumer. When labor alone sets its minimum price they may not give sufficient consideration to either capital or consumer, whereas if the consumer should fix the price he probably would not give sufficient consideration to the other two groups. It is quite evident, therefore, that the matter of price fixing is extremely complicated. The past experience of price fixing, in most cases, has not been favorable. On the other hand, it is possible that with this changing world in which industry has concentrated such great control in relatively few units and labor controls wages through organized unions, an industry such as agriculture will need a means of organizing so as to enhance its power to equal these other two groups. This balancing of power is very essential for the welfare of industry, labor and agriculture. Industry has attempted, with considerable degree of success, to maintain high prices by producing less. Labor has succeeded with considerable degree of success, in maintaining high wages by furnishing less labor, whereas the farmer has continued to produce almost as much at low prices as he produced at higher prices. It is this lack of balance between these three groups that has helped bring the depression and is prolonging the time for recovery.

The organization of large units for merchandising such as the chain store, or the organization of large units for manufacturing such as the United States Steel Company, or the organization of large units for communication such as the American Telephone Company, furnishes us with efficient production and service, but they place a vast amount of power in the control of a few men. This power should be balanced by the organization of other groups with whom they do business. If that is not possible then it must be done through Federal authority such as that which our Interstate Commerce Commission has for transportation. It is difficult, however, to obtain the proper control through governmental regulation. The most effective balance and control is maintained when the seller and buyer are equally well organized.

* * *

Quality of Eastern Apples Maintains a Firm Market

Eastern apples are competing much more favorably with boxed apples in prices this year than heretofore. The cool season has been ideal for coloring eastern fruit. There is less damage



Harvesting spinach sprayed one week before harvest. The yellow color has changed to a green, healthy condition.

from worms and scab than most seasons. The percentage of number one and fancy fruit is much higher than most years. This has reacted favorably to our market. I expect to see the cold storage holding of eastern fruit heavier than the production forecast would indicate.

The exports up to October 13th were just a little higher for boxed apples than last year. The exports of barrels, on the other hand, were less than half of last year and the lightest of any in the past four years. This is to be expected, however, because of the inability of some of the European countries to buy, also because England has a pretty good fruit crop of its own this year. Nevertheless the proportion of apples exported at higher prices than last year is quite encouraging.

* * *

What is Good Cider?

Apple juice made from apples of several different varieties so as to provide a high enough sugar content, sufficient tannic acid, and a bouquet aroma from unfermented volatile acids, is good cider. Such a product can successfully compete with orange juice, grapefruit juice, pineapple juice, and similar fruit products highly relished as a morning stimulant or a good refreshing drink any time throughout the day. I am just in receipt of a letter from the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, University of Bristol, in which they describe the process followed in obtaining the proper blend of apples to make good cider.

During the last few years the marketing regulations of England have be-

come more strict as to the grading and sale of fruit, so they have had a large quantity that they formerly used for cooking purposes that they are now utilizing for cider. Up until that time the cider made and used in England was obtained from definite cider apples grown in the west of England. These apples differed from culinary and dessert varieties by having a high sugar and tannic acid content. In order to use the cull fruit from their culinary and dessert apples, they are bringing into eastern England from the west coast and from France, cider apples to mix with these culls. The English have learned the art of making cider.

I believe we in time will do equally as well.

Most of our apple varieties, properly blended, clarified and processed, make an excellent drink that is equal, I believe, to other fruit juices so commonly used at the breakfast table. We must, however, refrain from the practice of picking up all the apples left in the orchard and using them for cider. I have seen much cider made from apples partly decayed, wormy and scabby. Good fruit juice can be made only from sound, clean apples of the proper varieties, blended in the right proportion.

* * *

Spraying Yellow Spinach Brings Back Color

Extremes of weather bring about abnormal conditions with new difficulties to be encountered and met. The cool wet season along the Atlantic Coast has greatly reduced the spinach crop and turned a large portion of it yellow. Consequently many fields will not be harvested at all because the market will not accept yellow spinach.

The cause of the yellowing of spinach may be disease or blight. It may result from lack of plant food or nitrogen, or we think it may be the result of using too much lime. Heavy liming, which most growers practice to raise spinach, reduces the solubility of manganese to such an extent that there may not be sufficient available for the proper functioning of the spinach plant. We found on our fields, wherever the soil Ph was 6.5 or above, our spinach was yellow, whereas on those spots where the soil showed a smaller lime content it had remained green. Those fields were nitrated regularly through-

out the season and they also had a heavy application of mixed fertilizer.

Our experiment station has found that in many cases spraying the spinach with manganese sulphate at the rate of 1 pound to 125 gallons of water would bring back the color in about a week's time, if the trouble was due to lack of manganese. Instead of using manganese we sprayed our fields with magnesium. We have been using a high calcium lime for a number of years. Heavy applications of fertilizer with heavy rainfall will cause the leaching of magnesium from the soil. Three days following the application of the spray of magnesium sulphate the spinach started to green up in color. This week we have been harvesting these fields that were too yellow to harvest last week, under any condition. We used 2½ pounds of magnesium sulphate to 100 gallons of water. We are also applying on some of the remaining fields, manganese as well as magnesium, to ascertain whether it will have any influence.

Dr. Hensler, pathologist of our Experiment Station, tells me he has had much success in using manganese where spinach yellows and where the lime content of the soil is shown to be higher than 6.5 Ph. He says he has also found in some cases that it did not seem to have any influence even though there was both plenty of nitrate as well as the manganese spray applied. I am wondering whether it is not likely that we may have a magnesium deficiency as well as a manganese deficiency in some of our truck soils. We used to think it would be almost impossible to apply too much lime for spinach. However, all nature is conservative and wants to keep a balanced house.

We found the blight resistant spinach planted in the same field between Bloomsdale Long Standing Savoy, and receiving the same amount of lime and fertilizers, did not become yellow. This is a more hardy strain and possibly could stand greater extremes of plant food than the Bloomsdale Long Standing Savoy. An examination of the yellow spinach on most of the fields has shown that it is not blight or disease, consequently it must be some nutritional disorder.

* * *

High-Lights of the Season

Eastern apples are competing much drought, heat and cold, brought with them in some areas heavy production; in others, crop failure. In some areas fewer insects, in others more; in some more troubles from disease and in others less. It probably has influenced fruit growing more than almost any other type of agriculture, because these extremes have in some cases destroyed a large portion of the peach and apple orchards through freezing. For the individual so affected, it is a serious matter. In some cases it may represent the greater portion of his life savings that has been tied up in trees. For the industry as a whole it is also significant because it will permanently reduce the amount of fruit in bearing, both peaches and apples. Every grower should be alert to understand what this is likely to do to markets in the next five or ten years.

The unseasonable weather brought with it a train of low prices for vegetables. This is not true for all, but for a large proportion. The returns for potatoes are highly disappointing and it is questionable whether the market will strengthen greatly, because of the exceedingly heavy production of Maine, which will also carry over until late next season and have a definite bearing on early potato prices for 1935. Potato growers will have some serious thinking to do in preparation for the 1935 crop.

NO MATTER WHAT RATION YOU ARE USING—

FEED LAYENA CHECKERS AT NOON!

WHY DO you give your hens a noon feeding? You do it to get into their crops as much feed as possible for keeping up body weight and production. That's exactly what the new Layena Checkers will give you—much easier and more efficiently than wet mash feeding or any other method.

Layena Checkers are compressed mash loaded with fleshing ingredients, proteins and vitamins. They pour just like scratch feed.

The hens pick them up quickly and fill their crops in a few minutes' time. Then they drink heartily. The compression of those Checkers is released by the water and you have a double cropful of feed in each bird.

To keep your pullets in the best of condition and highest sustained production, *we recommend a daily feeding of Layena Checkers starting three weeks after the birds go in.*

No more fuss and bother with wet mash. No more wet feed left in hoppers to get moldy and be wasted.

Just feed Layena Checkers at noon *with whatever ration you are now using.* Three quarts of Checkers per 100 birds is all it takes. You'll

put way more feed into them in far less time and you'll do a better and more profitable feeding job, too. Get Layena Checkers from your nearest Purina dealer.

BEST FOR EVENING FEED

You'll find, too, that Layena Checkers are the best night feed for your layers. In ten minutes' time the birds can eat as much Layena in the compressed Checker form as they would eat of dry mash in two hours! This insures the hens going to roost with plenty of feed in their crops.

For more eggs and better eggs give your pullets Layena Mash during the day and Layena Checkers at night just before they go to roost.

**PURINA
MILLS
BUFFALO
N. Y.**



**I
DARE
YOU!**

TO MY FRIENDS:

I SAW a World Series game. It was a thriller. The Detroit Tigers with Schoolboy Rowe had won the American League Pennant. The fighting St. Louis Cardinals with the Dean Brothers nosed out the New York Giants. There were 40,000 of us, tense with excitement, as the teams went through their practice before the game. Schoolboy Rowe, 22, with 215 pounds of heft scattered over six-feet-four-inches of height, looked like a mountain when he warmed up. Paul Dean, certainly misnamed "Daffy," of the Cardinals, tall, rangy, long-armed, with a country stride, ambled to the field for his preliminary work. It was a battle of giants.

Jerome ("Dizzy") Dean, 23, the older, continually coached Brother Paul, 21.

"When you get in trouble, kid," Dizzy told him, "fog 'em through or plow 'em through, and that's all you need."

Paul had plenty of trouble, all right. It was fog and plow, fog and plow, as Paul's fast ball or breaking curve sang past flashing bats that struck in vain. Grantland Rice says it wasn't so much an exhibition of skillful pitching as it was a combination of raw stuff and red heart—the old natural product that no finesse can meet. Young Paul knew he couldn't walk back to the bench and to Dizzy without a victory. It was one of those things that couldn't happen. He couldn't sell the Deans short; he couldn't sell his Oklahoma country home short. Then Grantland Rice adds:

"You can say that the Tigers couldn't hit in a pinch, or you can say that, in a pinch, young Dean had too much stuff. I'll trail with the Dean side."

■ ■ ■ ■

THEN came the seventh and final game. That country boy, old "Diz" himself, was on the mound for the Cardinals. He r'ared up and plowed 'em through. He ripped off the Tigers' stripes, sent them scoreless to their dug-out, and won the World Series.

■ ■ ■ ■

LET ME TELL you another story about country baseball. Up at our American Youth Foundation Camp this summer there came four Kentucky sixteen-year-old Vo-ag boys from different country High Schools. Every one, big and little, must play in our tribal sports. One of these Kentucky lads was in the deciding baseball game between the Crowfeet and the Navajos. It was the eleventh inning. The score was tied. There were two outs. No one on base. Little Bill, no bigger than a minute, came to bat.

"Put in a pinch hitter. That little shrimp can't bat," said the Chief. "Nothing doing," said the Director. "Every boy must play in this Leadership Camp."

Little Bill picked up his bat and cracked out a scratch single, his swift feet beating the throw to first. He stole both second and third, sliding under the basemen in a cloud of dust. A hit brought him home and the game was won. Little Bill, the "shrimp," the country boy, was the hero. "Do you play baseball at school?" "We don't do nothing else but," was Little Bill's reply.

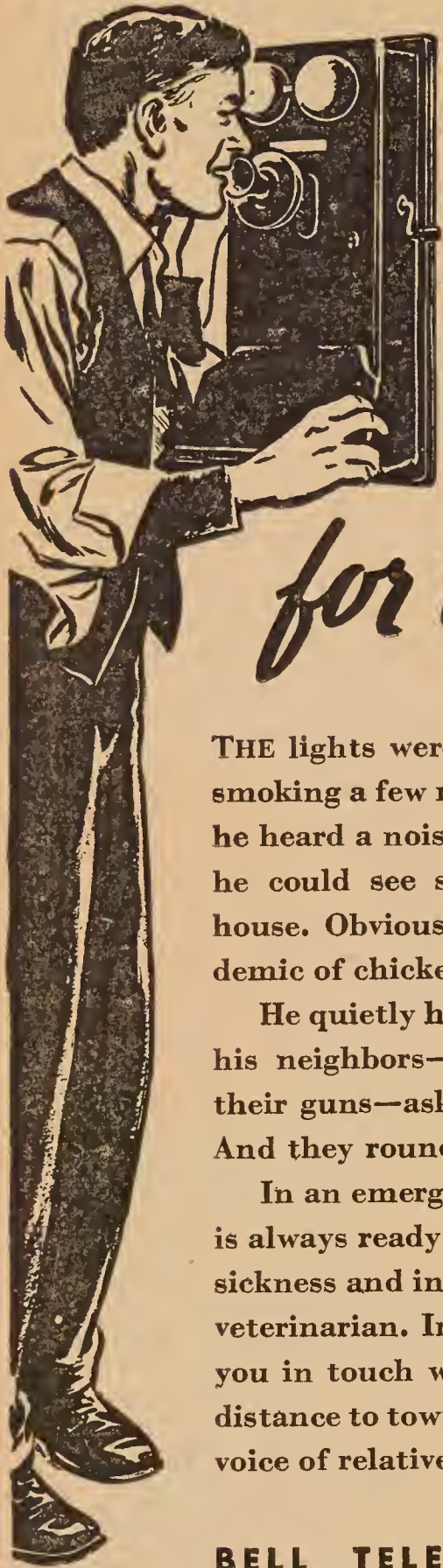
■ ■ ■ ■

OKLAHOMA DEANS, Arkansas Schoolboy Rowes, and Kentucky Little Bills—products of the farm. Some day I'm going to write about other country boys, those who have become famous lawyers, doctors, educators, business men, preachers, missionaries. Milk and butter and eggs and calves and pigs are products from the farm, but, after all, the choicest farm product is that boy or girl of yours. All of which causes me to ask one deep, searching question:

Are you consciously developing your own boy for some place in life? Your BIG farm job is to send out of your home a boy clean and honest, with those sturdy fibres of character which will make him an honor among his fellowmen. Develop your best farm product, is my plea. I Dare You to do it.

WM. H. DANFORTH,
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

"Come over and bring your shot gun ready for business!"



THE lights were out and an Illinois farmer sat smoking a few minutes before going to bed. Then he heard a noise out back. Through the window, he could see shadows moving by the chicken house. Obviously his time had come in an epidemic of chicken thieving.

He quietly hurried to the telephone and called his neighbors—asked them to come over with their guns—asked one to get the deputy sheriff. And they rounded up that gang then and there.

In an emergency like this one, your telephone is always ready to bring the aid of a neighbor. In sickness and in accident it summons doctor and veterinarian. In daily business activities it keeps you in touch with the market and shortens the distance to town. And it often brings the welcome voice of relative or friend.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



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55 Dewey Ave., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

United States Rubber Company

We are living in a machine age but the making of good boots still depends largely upon handicraft. Grandsons of the original "U. S." boot-makers are today making "U. S." boots.



The idea that any cow that is not black and white has a high butterfat test is wrong. Every breed of cows has its good points and no practice that is unfair to any breed is sound. Would the problem of more butterfat be solved by grading by fat content and charging accordingly?

Both Sides of the Milk Standardization Problem

ON page sixteen of the current issue of *American Agriculturist* is an article entitled "A Northeasterner Discusses Milk Standardization."

If it seems necessary to standardize milk, is it not fair to standardize both for fat and for solids not fat?

In a note, the Editor says, "If dealers and consumers want more butterfat in milk let them pay living prices for it." Dealers and consumers not only want more fat in milk, but also want more solids not fat. Certainly if consumers are paying for additional fat in milk, whether the farmers are being paid for it or not is another question.

I regret very much that New York State officials have seen fit to authorize standardization on the butterfat basis without reference to solids not fat. It is a great injustice to the consumer in that it is giving him a product which may be high in fat content but low in solids not fat. It is also a greater injustice to the man who sells milk from yellow cows.—L. W. M.

Test of Crossbreds Not Always High

The article which appeared on page 16 of the *American Agriculturist*, issue of October 13th, accurately describes the situation which a large number of farmers are facing in Sussex County, New Jersey, as well as in the entire northeastern market at the present time, due to the fact that distributors are demanding from the farmers milk testing much higher than Holsteins produce. In many cases the so-called cross-bred "yellow" cow will not meet this demand of high test. Some of these crossbreds that we have had on test ran as low in butterfat as 2.6 per cent, milking around 30 pounds per day.

Referring to the "yellow" cow, we trust that it is generally understood that this does not designate any one yellow breed, but designates a cross of some or all breeds, resulting in colors of yellow, red, brown, brindle and white.

We believe that milk standardization is not practical or desirable from a health standpoint, as it is going to affect the natural wholesome value of the product. But we do believe that legalized standardization with a separator would be the most economical and sanitary method for the farmer to meet this emergency.

Anyone who knows anything about the cost of producing milk, knows that it costs much more to produce high-testing milk. Yet only two or three creameries in the county, at present, have voluntarily offered to pay a higher differential for higher testing milk, which would help pay the extra cost of production.

Antagonism among owners of differ-

ent breeds should be avoided. The situation as it is at present is harmful to all breeds, because farmers are keeping three or four different breeds, thinking that they will raise their butterfat test, but they are not keeping a bull for each breed. Therefore, there will be a large number of crossbreds of all breeds. Those interested in different breeds and various breed associations should cooperate and work together in these matters to save the efforts of life-time breeding in all breeds.

—H. S., New Jersey.

* * *

Grade Milk by Fat

To my way of thinking, one of the leading causes for the unsatisfactory prices of milk, is the fact that the big distributors, in order to compete one with the other, are constantly demanding higher test milk, but are unwilling to pay a proper price differential for this fat increase so demanded. It is my belief that the only standard which health authorities should set up for milk is cleanliness, and then require that the package or bottle be labeled with minimum fat and solids-not-fat content.

I say let pure milk that is produced under clean conditions from healthy cows be sold at the price at which it can be produced. In other words let milk be sold testing even as low as 3% or 3.3%, labeled as such; the consumer to pay more for 3.7% milk; still more for 4% milk, 4½% and 5%. It is my contention that there are hundreds of families who would buy thousands of quarts of good clean 3% to 3.3% milk labeled as such and sold at a price at which it can be produced, health authorities insisting on sanitation alone. Consumers who want and are willing to pay for 3.7, 4, 4.5 and 5 per cent milk, can have such milk, properly labeled, at a price in line with cost of production.

—V. S. C., New Hampshire.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is true that milk with a high butterfat test also is high in other solids. But what housewife in New York City can go to the store and buy milk according to butterfat test or by the name of the breed of cows producing it?

In many smaller cities a special market has been developed for Guernsey milk or Jersey milk at a special price.

But, right or wrong, the emphasis in New York City is on butterfat test. We repeat — If the public wants more butterfat, let it pay the dairyman for it. A good cow, regardless of breed, is a thing of beauty, and the editors of *American Agriculturist* favor no particular breed. But is it fair and sound to force Holstein breeders to add high-testing cows to their herds? The inevitable end of this practice is cross breeding.

Sass and Applesass

Five Generations on One Farm

In the autumn of 1802 David Morton and Polly Snow arrived at Eaton, Madison County, (then Log City) on their wedding journey. They brought provisions for the winter and grains for sowing, and bought the farm now owned by C. E. Morton. Here they erected a log house and lived in it until 1817 when they erected the first frame house a short distance back from the present homestead.

Through these days of hardship, 8 children were born. Of these, 4 boys reached maturity. Of these boys, Alfred moved to Pennsylvania, Hiram to Steuben County, George to Ohio, and Seth remained on the old homestead.

In 1845 Seth Morton married Maria Allen of Locke, New York. In 1848 they built the present farm house, where they became the parents of 5 children, 4 boys and 1 girl. Charles, the next to the youngest son, stayed on the farm and in 1880 married Minnie Leach of Eaton. They had 4 children,—3 boys, Earle, Allen, and Elmer, and one girl, Jennie. Two of these children are now living. Earle, the eldest, lives on the old homestead, and Elmer is now living in Ithaca.

A much-prized antique is an old-fashioned churn which my grandfather brought with him from Massachusetts in 1802.—E. S. M.

* * *

Pay for Milk More Often

I want to thank you for your editorial on a two weeks pay period for farmers' milk. Let's have more articles on this needed convenience. Under its new ownership your paper has much of interest to farmers. We thank you for championing the cause of farm folk.

—E. D. R., Pennsylvania.

* * *

Never Enough Sweet Corn

In the spring your article "Getting pleasure from growing sweetcorn" attracted my attention. I also noted what others had to say about getting corn early. I am now wondering just how many of these "early birds" really got their fill of sweet corn? Frankly I must admit I did not, and my corn started July 29 and we had our last mess on October 1. We have had corn continuously for over two months.

This, of course, has been accomplished by a series of plantings about 10 days apart. Our altitude is quite high, about 2000 feet, so we did not get started as soon as some but have finished at least somewhere near the end of our growing season. Another planting would have lasted a little longer.

—E. N. R.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We had corn during the same period by one planting of several varieties maturing at different times.

* * *

Too Much Persuasion

As you probably know, the unions in New York City are getting quite light-headed. The NRA gave them recognition and they have set out to cash in on it.

I am a fruit grower, but as the trees are young yet I cannot make a living from the farm, so have for the past four years been doing trucking to the market. In the fall I peddle to stores, also through the winter, and have built up a business that keeps me off the "dole" but doesn't pay dividends.

I signed the NRA trucking code because I wanted to continue to truck for hire whenever business turned up, not

as a steady thing. Now the chauffeurs' union in New York City says that I must join the union, though I own my own truck, operate it exclusively myself, and carry my own fruit. I pick up enough fruit from members of my family to make paying loads. They say they will stop me from unloading in the New York Market.

—H. B.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The situation explained in this letter is just one more reason why we feel that labor unions are going too far. So far as we have been able to learn, joining this labor union by farmers does just one thing. It lets them unload their stuff without hindrance. Why do commission men let this labor union force farmers to join? The direct answer is that they are afraid that their workers will strike if they let stuff be unloaded from a non-union truck. Then, of course, it does not make any direct difference with them. They just pass the cost along to the consumer. It is a tough situation and one that needs to be corrected. It increases the cost of food to the consumer without, so far as we have been able to learn, giving any benefits at all to farmers who are forced to join.

* * *

We Will Be There

I want to tell you how fine I think the *American Agriculturist* is. It has become the strong agricultural paper of the East. You are gathering solid farmers of the northeastern states behind you. Keep the good work up, you will be needed in the next few years.

—W. R. C., New York.

* * *

More Than a Quart a Day

I have only recently become a subscriber to the A. A. For the past ten years I have been a milk tester in the Cow Testing Association of New York State and was a regular reader of your paper in the homes of the members of my Association. Last spring I associated myself with three of my brothers in a farming enterprise and I missed the A. A. so much that I subscribed for it recently.

There are six in our family at the present time, Mother and a hired girl besides my three brothers and myself who are all bachelors. We use eight quarts of milk per day and four lbs. of butter a week.—H. L. S., New York.

* * *

A Considerate Hen

I wish to tell you how a hen I own is trying to help through the hard times.

Yesterday my S. C. R. I. Red laid a soft-shelled twin egg, one sack containing the yolk and the other all the white. I think she believes in separating her eggs so that it won't take so much time away from the garden to do it yourself while making cake.

The hen is two years old. She was hatched on Schuyler Ormsby Farm. The egg was found by Myrelle, our 12-year-old girl.

—Mrs. F. G., New York.

* * *

Publicity for Milk

We want to thank you so much for the posters that you sent us to advertise our milk bar with. I am sure that without your posters our milk bar would not have been the success it was.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The posters referred to were some that were prepared by us to use at the New York State Fair. They and the advice on them "Drink More Milk" was quite prominent at Syracuse. We had some of them left which were used in several towns to advertise milk at community festivals.



IT'S BETTER
TO BUY THE BEST

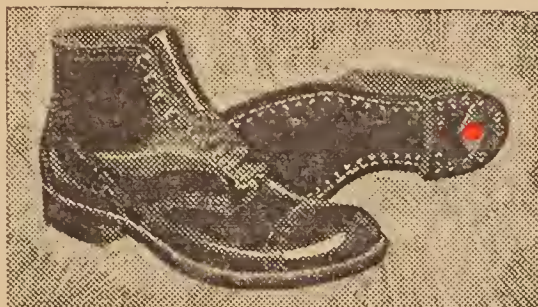
TRADE
MARK

LOOK FOR THE RED BALL MARK OF BETTER FOOTWEAR

Since so much of your health and happiness depends upon perfect foot comfort, surely it is far more satisfactory and economical to buy the very best footwear you can get for the money. For many years millions of people have solved this important problem by selecting Ball-Band. They have found that when they buy boots, shoes, arctics, gaiters, rubbers or any other type of footwear bearing the Red Ball trade-mark, they always get full value in fit, comfort, style and long wear. Decide now to outfit your entire family with Ball-Band. See the Ball-Band dealer near you. He will gladly show you the new styles, the new Ball-Band features—and help you select exactly what you need.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
482 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana

BALL-BAND

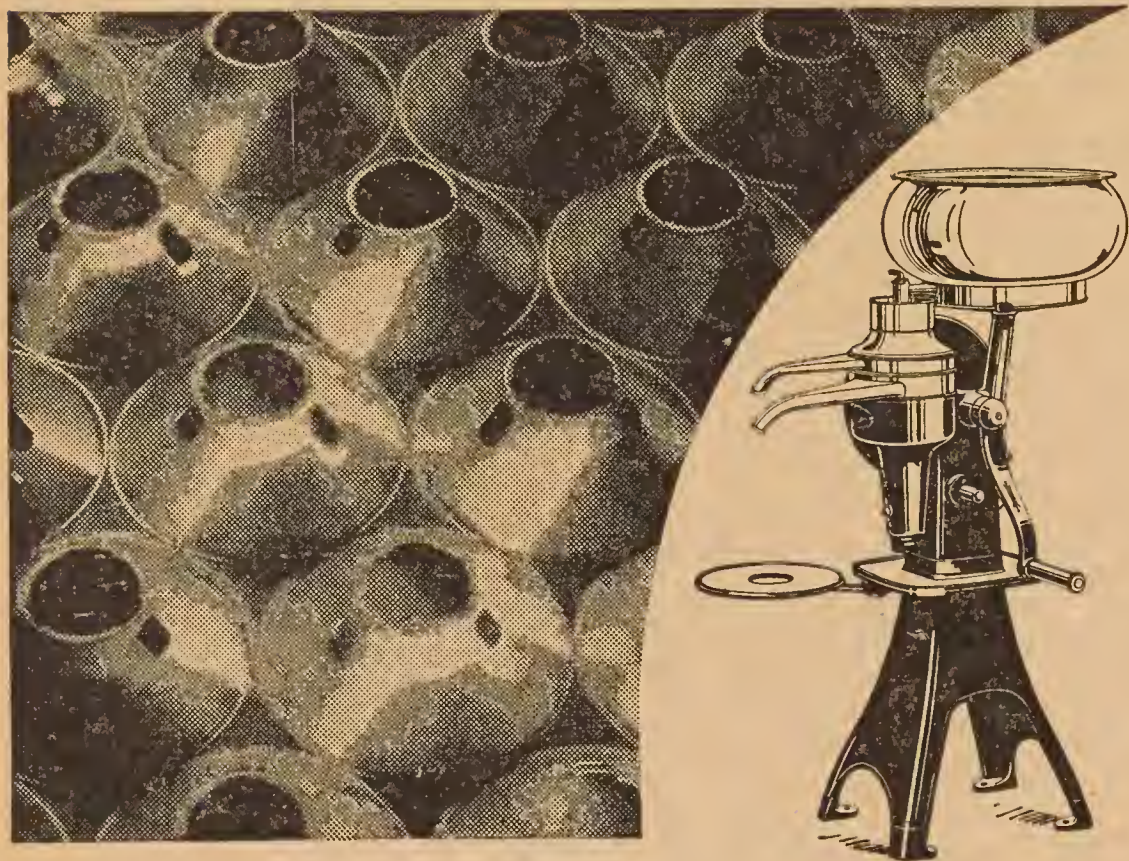


Ball-Band meets the footwear needs of the entire family. For men and boys there is a wide variety of Boots, Rubbers and Leather Shoes for work on the farm and in industry; and for wear in town. For sportsmen there is specially designed Footwear for all seasons of the

year. Boys will like the wide variety of fast Canvas Sport Shoes and snappy Athletic Socks to wear with them. For women and girls there are trim, comfortable Arctics and the smartest of Gaiters; satin-finish, feather-weight Ariel Rubbers; and Canvas Shoes for tennis and gym.

McCORMICK-DEERING

The Only Cream Separator with Stainless Steel Discs with Electrically Welded Stainless Steel Spacers



Stainless Steel Discs—an important improvement in cream separators—another triumph for McCormick-Deering. This improved machine brings to your milk room the same positive assurance of cleanliness, sanitation, and safety that you demand of kitchen equipment.

Stainless Steel Discs are absolutely *rustproof*. They are made of tough, strong, closely grained metal that will stay the same for years. The bowl in a McCormick-Deering will stay in balance much longer than in a separator with ordinary tinned carbon-steel discs. Call on the McCormick-Deering dealer for a demonstration.

Also ask the dealer about the McCormick-Deering Milker.

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(Incorporated)

Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa.; and at 92 other points in the United States.

EVERY FARM SHOULD HAVE ONE

A good clipping machine for cows, horses, mules

Clip cows right now for more milk, clean milk, better milk. Hand-power machine, \$12.50. Stewart electric Clipmaster with powerful motor inside the handle. Fast—easy-to-use. 20 ft. cord and plug. Only \$15. At your dealer's or send \$1. Pay balance on arrival. Send for free Stewart catalog of clipping and shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 664 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill. 45 Years Making Quality Products.



STEWART
ELECTRIC
CLIPMASTER
With Universal Motor

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN AND AYRSHIRE SPRINGERS

Hutchins & Leggett, Malone, N. Y.

STOCKERS and FEEDERS

direct from range and Kansas City market at lowest market prices. Freight Prepaid to your station in carlots. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: 17 years same customers. FRANK M. RUSH, 403-405 Livestock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

COWS AND HEIFERS—Fresh and nearby springers. WM. CASEY, BURKE, N. Y. Franklin County. Phone 51F3 Malone.

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

A. A. Associates

10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ANDIS Electric ANIMAL CLIPPER

Take advantage of this amazingly low price NOW—before prices go up. Operates from car battery (6 volt); farm lighting plant (32 volt) or high-line (110 or 220 volt). Powerful, air-cooled motor dust sealed. Unbreakable. No shafts or stands. CLIPS 700 COWS MONTHLY ON Brook-Hill Farms. Used exclusively by Walker-Gordon, Sheffield, Keystone and other leading dairy farms, Army Posts, Breeders, Polo and Hunt Clubs everywhere. 10 DAYS TRIAL — Money-Back Guarantee. Order from your dealer or send only \$1—pay postman balance. Specify voltage wanted. ANDIS CLIPPER CO., Dept. A 12-L, Racine, Wis.

The New "JAY BEE" Grinder

Makes Feeds Go 25% to 40% Farther

Stops waste. Makes highly nutritious, palatable feeds. Grinds every grain-roughage grown. "JAY BEE" FEED MASTER, all-steel swing-hammer mill. Quick changing screens. Operates with any farm tractor. Over 18000 "JAY BEE" mills in use. World's Standard for Capacity, Economy, Durability. "JAY BEE" PORTABLE. Big money-maker for farm-to-farm grinding. Mount on any 1½ ton truck. Write for feeding facts, low prices, terms, etc. J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 51 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

Make Steady Income selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and Auto Owners on credit. Free selling outfit. If \$35.00 to \$60.00 weekly interests you, write quickly. SOLAR PRODUCTS COMPANY, Dept. 204 Cleveland, Ohio.

Remember — Used Parts For Auto — Trucks, Tractors. We sell Cheap. Write, Wire. ELMWOOD AUTO WRECKING CO., Galesburg, Ill.

Taking the Gamble Out of Breeding By Wm. Stempfle

FOR generations livestock men have said "breeding is a gamble." In order that it may be something more than a game of chance, and to remove some of the risk of breeding cattle, Steuben County dairymen have organized a Better Bull campaign. It happened in this way:

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors in the new year it was proposed that the dairy program be strengthened. To find out what dairy farmers wanted, and what were the most important problems, a representative group of dairymen and breeders were invited to a conference held in the farm bureau office on January 19.

One by one the various problems of the industry were listed and discussed, and it was finally agreed by the fifty men present that a program which would improve the quality of our dairy cattle, would produce the largest immediate return and would be of the most lasting benefit. Thus the Better Bull campaign came into being.

Dairying is the basis of the agriculture of Steuben County. It provides an income of upwards of four million dollars a year. Some fifteen hundred farmers have fifteen or more head of dairy cattle. The dairy industry provides a living for more families than any other business.

Much of our land is better suited to dairying than other types of farming. There are 366 square miles of permanent pasture, for the most part rough land that can be used for no other purpose. The most of the cultivated land is best used for the production of grain and hay and these crops are marketed to advantage only when fed to dairy cows.

Dairymen Request Service

The opinion of the group that met on the 19th of January, 1934, has been confirmed by the rank and file of the dairymen. Three hundred twenty-five have requested the service and are enrolled as cooperators in the program. This large group is cooperating to take some of the chance out of dairy cattle breeding and to work together to increase profits. They appreciate that the bull in service in their herds may be their best friend or worst enemy. They realize that the sire of the heifers raised in their herds, more than any other factor, will determine their future income.

These alert dairymen will try to prevent the experience of one of our good breeders who several years ago told me that the last bull used in his herd lowered the butterfat test by five and six points, destroyed years of constructive breeding and careful selection. That bull cost his owner several thousand dollars.

Bigger Dairy Profits

To summarize the objectives of our program I would state first that we hope to create an appreciation of the importance of well bred bulls. This is being done by giving publicity to sound principles of livestock breeding.

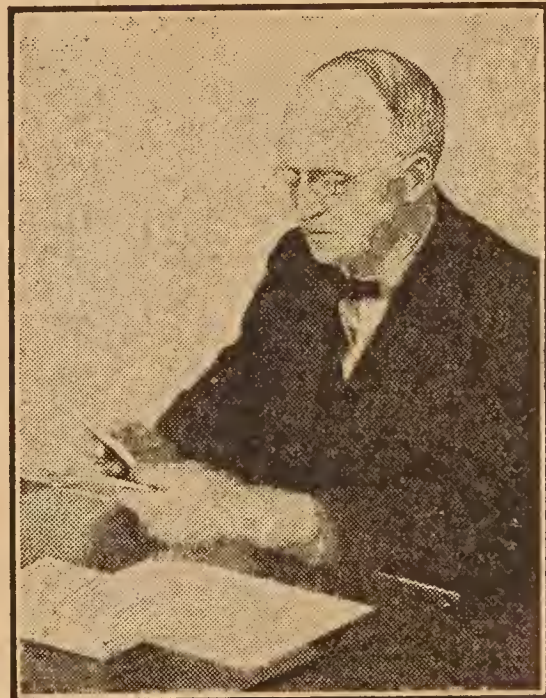
An important part of the program is the keeping of production records. Only in that way can dairymen check the performance of the herd sire. With these records it is possible to compare the production of daughters and dams and in that way determine the value of the bull.

If five or more daughters of a bull produce better than their dams, the bull is considered to be a proven sire. Until recently every bull proven in Steuben County had been slaughtered before his value was known. The first living proven sire is King Japonica Pie-terje, owned by Edward Heinaman of

Bath. A picture of this bull appeared on page 3 of the Oct. 13, *American Agriculturist*. The cows to which this bull was bred averaged 12,250 lbs. of milk and 412 lbs. of fat. King maintained this good production and gave to his daughters the ability to produce 850 lbs. of milk and 28 lbs. of butterfat more than their dams.

Safe Bull Handling

Another objective of this program is to keep good bulls in service. The common practice is to buy young bulls, because of the safety and convenience. But it is impossible to know the true value of a young bull. The risk and



A. W. Norris, chairman of the Steuben County, New York, dairy council.

chance of dairy cattle breeding is to be reduced only by the use of bulls that have proven their ability to transmit high production. And proven bulls must of necessity be mature bulls.

In order that the big fellows can be handled with safety and convenience we are encouraging the construction of safety bull pens and exercise yards. The first of these was constructed on the farm of Judge E. C. Smith of Addison. Plans for this simple construction have been furnished to nearly a hundred dairymen, at their request. The pens are inexpensive to build, have proven to be entirely practical and we expect that they will soon become a common fixture on Steuben County dairy farms.

To help farmers to find good bulls we maintain in the farm bureau office a list of bulls offered for sale in the best herds of the dairy herd improvement associations of the state. For the most part these herds have been on test for a considerable number of years and there is a record of performance of the immediate ancestry of the bulls.

Recently we have organized a bull exchange. This is an effort to find new homes for mature, well-bred bulls which can no longer be used in their present location. Usually the owner prefers to let these bulls out for a year or two until there has been time to test his daughters. Bulls of this description have excellent chances to become proven sires.

Committee Directs Program

This important work is being carried on by a committee of which A. W. Norris of Kanona is chairman, assisted by Francis Foster of Wheeler; Geo. Fisher and Homer Jones of Fremont; Burton Ketch of Wallace; Harlo Atherton of Canisteo and Clair Bennett of Howard.

The Better Bull program aims to increase dairy profits, and to eliminate the risks of dairy cattle breeding, through the use of well bred bulls. This program, we feel, means much to the present and future prosperity of the dairy industry of Steuben County.



ALL SET *to start* *the Winter's Feeding RIGHT*



**25% Protein
Guaranteed**

**MADE FROM
AMERICAN CORN
WHICH IS
PURCHASED
FOR CASH**

This feeder is taking home from his dealer's the basis of a winter grain ration that will carry his cows through until pasture time in good production and good health.

Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed is the ideal protein ingredient to supplement home-grown grains and such carbohydrate feeds as bran, midds and hominy. A simple, low-cost and highly efficient ration can be made up of these ingredients, including Buffalo as 30 to 40% of the whole. New York Milk Shed dairymen have fed such mixtures safely and profitably for more than a generation.

Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed has the important qualities which count in actual milk production.

1. A high content of CORN GLUTEN and CORN SOLUBLES

Corn Solubles are one of the important milk-producing parts of gluten feed. They combine a high percentage of digestible protein (40 to 50%) with the organic phosphorous compounds which make this protein available for milk production.

2. The RIGHT BULK and CONSISTENCY for dairy feeding

Gluten Feed is not fed straight but as a part of a mixture of other feeds. Such a mixture — in fact all good dairy rations — have a consistency which is slightly bulky rather than heavy. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed has this same consistency and therefore does not tend to make the ration too heavy or too bulky.

Whether you mix your own ration or feed a ready-mixed brand, be sure it contains

BUFFALO *the standard* **CORN GLUTEN FEED**

Corn Products Sales Co. N. Y. & Chicago

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

What Do You Say?

More Discussion on Heart Girth or Dairy Wedge.

ROY L. BIELBY & SON at Rome, New York, breeders of purebred Jerseys, say:

"We are taught that the beautiful, symmetrical dairy animal must have the characteristic dairy wedge, especially a lack of any so-called beefiness over the shoulders. But have we not put too much emphasis on this in breeding? For where you find this so-called dairy wedge developed to a fine degree, you will most always find it at a sacrifice to the development of heart girth or a strong constitution in the dairy animal. For what else does a strong heart girth mean but a strong constitution?"

"This subject was never demonstrated more clearly than in the case of our cow, Etista's Golden Fern III, with an official record of 1,009 lbs. fat and 18,908 lbs. milk in 365 days. She has been criticized most severely by Jersey judges as being too beefy and being especially heavy over the shoulder. But what a heart girth! Her record gives you some idea of what her capacity for feed must be.

"She never could win in the large show ring. But when judged, as all dairy animals ought to be judged, for a fair degree of smoothness and type and the ability to produce, she was hard to beat. We mention her because it has been our experience that the most profitable and productive cows are those with the strong heart girth, even though some are woefully lacking in the so-called dairy wedge. It is true that a combination of the two is a goal to work toward, but let us not sacrifice the thing that puts the bread and butter in the dairyman's mouth in order to develop the more symmetrical and beautiful dairy animal."

* * *

Wm. J. Brew, breeder of Dual-Purpose Shorthorns at Bergen, New York, says:

"It is perfectly feminine to be wedge-shaped. I do not believe any cow can be a good producer that is not considerably wider over the hips and loins than at the shoulders. They should be nearly straight on the under-line from brisket to navel and a good udder to complete the wedge. I believe that the chest can be quite full and wide so that they toe straight ahead or a trifle in, so that does not allow for much brisket or a lot of leather in front. Believe that they can have both heart girth and dairy wedge. A cow with a good strong back usually has heart girth. If she is a producer, she will have the wedge, but if the wedge runs the other way, she is of little value. Three-fifths of the cow should be back of the fifth rib. A great many dairy cows at our show have disgraceful rumps and crooked legs. They usually have weak backs to go with the legs.

"I will say it is most important to have the dairy wedge, but they can have heart girth as well and have both by allowing for the girth in width and not so deep in front. The depth in front is masculine."

Advertise at Farmers' Prices

Our "waiting list" is growing.

The next three-month advertising period begins Jan. 1st. If you are a subscriber you can advertise anything you wish, except baby chicks providing it is farm produce and is produced principally on your own farm. Many of the applicants intend to advertise seed in the next period. Send in your application now to insure a space in these pages.

Watch This Space

The following have changed their advertisements in this issue:

Elmhurst Farm, Wm. McWhorter, Argyle, N. Y.
Honey Hill Farm, Emil W. Gutekunst, Golden, N. Y.
Mapledale Stock Farm, Wm. C. Hubbard, Fulton, N. Y.
W. J. Hall, Oswego, N. Y.
Carl G. Robertson, Greenwich, N. Y.
Shelter Valley Farm, R. M. & J. H. Stone, Marcellus, N. Y.
James A. Young, Angelica, N. Y.
Wyndemoor, Cairns Bros., South Kortright, N. Y.
Gordon Andrews, LaGrangeville, N. Y.
Oscar Borden & Son's, Schaghticoke, N. Y.

Mapledale Stock Farm

TEN HIGH PRODUCING HOLSTEIN COWS. Young, Registered and Tested. Some Fresh. Others Nearby. Pontiac Korndyke Breeding. Some 12,000 lbs. cows. Prices on Request.

WILLIAM C. HUBBARD
Fulton, R. D. 7, New York

HALL FARM

Quality Fruits
and
Holstein Cattle

W. J. HALL & SON
Lockport, R. D. 1, New York

Lamaga Stock Farm

FOR SALE—Cows with C.T.A. Records. Calves either sex. Sired by Sir Walker Inka Homestead 14th 645112

KARL HARTSHORN & SON
Lebanon, New York.

Glenview Farm

For Sale—Purebred Holstein Calves. Wanted—4 Young Purebred Holstein Cows. Also 50 White Leghorn Pullets.

JOHN G. CULBERTSON
Dansville, R.D. 2, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Helen-Mary Farm

Pure Bred Holsteins

H. W. & H. K. FLEISCHMAN
EAST AURORA R. F. D. 3 N. Y.

Yearling Holstein Bulls FOR SALE

Accredited and blood tested. From proven sire with 4 half sisters making 30,000-36,000 milk. Dams have 400-700 lb. fat Dairy Herd Improvement records.

KUTSCHBACH & SON
Sherburne, New York

River Meadow Farms

Pure Bred Holsteins

1ST PRIZE HERD N. Y. STATE FAIR, 1934. Bloodtested and Accredited, 10 Foundation Females. Excellent Bull Ready for Service. Lowest Prices.
McLaury Bros., Portlandville, N. Y.

Heinaman's HOLSTEIN Dairy Farm

Registered and Certified Cattle.

Aged and Young Stock for sale.

Edward Heinaman, R. 4, Bath, New York.

Hillview Stock Farm

Purebred Holstein Cattle

Accredited Herd—Established 1877
Proven Sire. King Ormsby Ideal 15th

CARL V. CLARKE ANDOVER, N. Y.

Clove Valley Stock Farm

HOLSTEINS

YEARLING BULL AND FEW FEMALES FOR SALE. Also Knickerbocker Strain Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Wonderful Color and Good Production.

Gordon Andrews LaGrangeville, New York.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY FARM

Holstein-Friesian

Approved-Accredited

One of the few herds in U. S. officially APPROVED as free from Bang's disease. The herd average for the past year was 11,845 lb. testing 396.3 lb. butterfat. D.H.I.A. tested—milking twice a day. Herd consists of first calf heifers.

TWO YEARLING BULLS ATTRACTIVELY PRICED.

STEPHEN W. BLODGETT
Fishkill, New York

State Champion's Son

Out of Lady Parthena Mercedes Jewel 1227740, with 765 lbs. fat in 305 days a junior four-year-old (state record) finishing year with 874.6 lbs. fat.

Sire, GOVERNOR MERCEDES 586228, our son of Governor Fobes from a dam with almost 900 lbs. fat.

Evenly marked, good individual. Priced to Sell.

Shawangunk Valley Stock Farm

B. H. DECKER, Manager,
Wallkill, New York.

KETCH BROS. FARM Holstein Friesian Cattle

Registered and T. B. Tested

Cows and Bull Calves for sale.

WILLIAM AND BURTON KETCH,
Cohocton, New York.

Allegany-Steuben Holstein Club Sale Nov. 14th - Hornell, N. Y.

2 cows with C.T.A. records. 2 young bulls, sired by King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 27th and from dams with outstanding records. One of which is 21,040 lbs. milk and 835 lbs. butter.

JAMES A. YOUNG, Angelica, N. Y.

Pine Tree Stock Farm

Holstein-Friesian and Guernsey Cattle

E. J. TURNER, Owner
Baldwinsville, New York
GLENN ROOT - Manager

HOLSTEIN BULL

Ready for heavy service, born June 6, '33. Sired by Sir Paul Colantha Posch. Dam's record in 365 days. Butter 996.38 lbs., Milk 24359.20 lbs. Dam of Bull produced in 276 days 521.28 lb. butter with a 4.2% average test. Tuberculin and Bloodtested.

First check of \$125 takes him.

HARRY W. PETZOLD, Newark Valley, N. Y.

CALKIN'S HOMESTEAD FARM

Purebred Holstein-Friesian

Registered and T.B. tested.

Bull calves out of record dams.

ALSO COWS FOR SALE.

I. J. CALKINS, Avoca, New York.

SPRINGBROOK FARM

Registered Holstein Heifer Calves

2 to 10 months. Sire's dam 2 year records each above 20,000 lbs. milk, 950 lbs. butter. Write for description and prices.

PAUL D. FISH, EAST FREETOWN, New York

Six 6-Months Old Purebred Holstein Heifer Calves

FOR SALE

== \$100 Takes Them ==

C. J. POST

Hobart, R. D. 1, New York.

WESTSIDE STOCK FARM

Grandsons of Ormsby Sensation 45th for sale. Also other farm produce such as cabbage, hay and straw.

John N. Howard & Son
Sherburne, New York

HOLSTEIN COWS FOR SALE

Due to fire I am offering entire herd 25 accredited purebred Holsteins, fall and spring freshening.

Blood lines,

Tidy Abbecker Prince and King Ormsby Ideal.

EARL CLARK

North Norwich, New York

Shelter Valley Farm

Our Holstein herd headed the State in D.H.I.A. records in March, April, May.

Excellent young bulls from some of our cows—13,000 lbs., 19,000 lbs. of milk in 365 days.

R. M. & J. H. STONE Marcellus, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

at LEE'S PILLAR POINT STOCK FARM

Registered and high-grade, accredited and blood-tested Holsteins.

2 to 7 yrs. old, to freshen in spring.

M. R. LEE & SONS Dexter, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD FARM

Purebred Holsteins

Robert C. Church
Baldwinsville, New York

Single Maple Stock Farm

PUREBRED HOLSTEINS ACCREDITED.

MAN O'WAR—HERD SIRE.

Bull Calf now for sale out of Single Maple Rose Ormsby. Winner of butter-fat content, Allegany County Fair.

L. H. JAMISON, Fillmore, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

—FOR SALE—

Sons and daughters from high producing dams. Herd-sire Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman H.B. No. 638469.

WRITE FOR FARMERS' PRICES.

ROY E. RATHBURN, CINCINNATUS, New York

HOLSTEINS

—Accredited, 140 head, Males and females, all ages for sale. Sons of our 20,000 lb. grandson of K.P.O.P. or our son of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad, whose 3 nearest dams average over 1000 lb. butter, and females bred to these sires. Also hay and straw for sale.

E. P. SMITH Sherburne, N. Y.

Your Opportunity

We are cramped for room to house our stock this winter and will sell some bred heifers, some yearling heifers, and some heifer calves mostly sired by our 1000 lb. sire PIETERTJE ORMSBY SEGIS PROSPECT 528350.

If you have lost your herd through the BLOOD TEST or T. B. TEST consider starting over with a young pure bred HOLSTEIN HERD. Our herd negative to the BLOOD TEST and nine years accredited for TUBERCULOSIS.

Willard J. Hall

KINGSFORD FARMS OSWEGO = NEW YORK

Maple Lane Stock Farm

Dams average D.H.I. association 4530 fat, 12,000 milk. Seven registered Holstein calves from 6 to 10 months old.

George E. McGeoch

Cambridge, New York

12 HEAD FOR SALE

Cows sired by Grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad. Sires dam has 753 lbs. Butter, 17500 lbs. milk as two year old. Accredited Herd.

W. S. TOZIER & SON

Johnsonburg, New York

Guernsey Cattle

Bulls and Heifer Calves For Sale

From Record Stock

R. C. OSTRANDER
Knowlesville, New York

MEADOW SPRINGS FARM

Pure Bred May Rose Guernseys, accredited herd. Offering a few cows, bred heifers, yearlings, and bull calves. Sired by Sons of Itchen Daisy's May King of Langwater (17349) and Langwater Holliston of Rockingham (67366). A few ears of alfalfa, clover, timothy hay and straw.

Howard Slayton Port Byron, N. Y.

RESERVATION GUERNSEYS

Herd founded in 1900 with the purchase of Duchess of Maple Row 11165. We invite the attention of progressive breeders who are looking for a herdsire or foundation animals to the merits of The Duchess Family. Through 22 years of A.I. testing a number of class leaders and cup winners have been developed under normal herd conditions.

TABER & MIGNIN Castile, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Tarbell Farms Guernseys Will Increase Your Butterfat

We have for sale bulls from one month to serviceable age at Farmer prices, from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and negative to blood test.

TARBELL FARMS
Smithville Flats, New York

Wyndemoor Farm

Pure Bred GUERNSEY BULL CALVES
from one month to serviceable age. Grandsons of LANGWATER VALOR and FLORHAM LADDIE out of high producing dams.
CAIRNS BROS. South Kortright, N. Y.

Applecot Guernsey Farm

Use a proven Sire and improve your Herd.
Wyebrook Glorious of Arrow Farm 138348.
Proven by

OSCAR BORDEN & SON'S
Schaghticoke, R. D. 1, New York

GUERNSEYS

OVER TWENTY YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING from some of the best blood lines in America. Anything from baby calves to mature cows. Our producers are show cows; our show cows are producers. Visitors Welcome.

BERT TEFFT & SON
R. F. D. 2 GREENWICH, N. Y.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS JERSEY FARM

Country Club Rd., R. 1, Glens Falls, N. Y.
REGISTERED JERSEYS
Herd State and Federal accredited. D.H.I.A. Records.
HAVE NEVER HAD A REACTOR.

CLAYTON THOMAS, GLENS FALLS, N. Y., R. 1

Crem O'Gold Farm

PUREBRED JERSEYS
Head Sires, Springers and Young Calves, both sexes.

Roy L. Bielby & Son R 3 Rome, N. Y.

Jersey Bull

Registered 2 year old, son of Knight Oxford Champion and Vaginta Dairy Maid. D.H.I.A. record in dairy. 337 lbs. fat taken 4 months after freshening. First check of \$100 takes him. Also Calves.

CARL G. ROBERTSON
Greenwich, R. D. 5, N. Y.

ELMHURST

BULL CALVES 6 MONTHS FOR SALE.
From one of the strongest Sybil herds in the State. From cows bred for production. Double Grandsons of Sybil's Gamboe. The only imported Medal of Merit Jersey bull. Great Grandsons of the wonderful cow Bagot's Crocus.

WM. McWHORTER Argyle, N. Y.

Spring Dale Farm

PUREBRED JERSEYS
Attractive Prices. Write

HENRY S. NICHOLS, R. D., ARCADE, N. Y.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

LETO BLOOD
Will sell a few cows freshening this fall, also yearling bull and bull calves.

SYLVANVIEW FARM
J. M. COCHRANE, BATH, N. Y.

ELMWOOD FARM

HOME OF GRAND CHAMPION AYRSHIRE COW.
NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1934.
BULL AND HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

J. HENRY STEWART, BATH, R. 2, New York

BUTTER BOWL FARM

OFFERS FOR SALE
EIGHT PURE BRED
Accredited and Blood Tested COWS

from two years to eight years of age. Also 18 months' old bull sired by son of DALGIG SPECULATION. Will also contract some heifer calves.
L. B. COVERT, Mgr. SENNETT, N. Y.

Registered AYRSHIRE Accredited

Heifer and Bull calves from high producing dams. Sired by Alta Crest Golden Light, a prize winning bull, and son of National Champion Bull, and Glen Foerd Trimmer, son of Penshurst Rising Star, the greatest living sire of the breed, with nearly 100 tested daughters.
SEND FOR SALE LIST.

Gould-Dale Farm, South Kortright, New York

BROOK PINE FARM

Pure bred Ayrshire bull and heifer calves for sale.
Sired by a son of Man O'War.

C. C. GOULD, Hobart, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

Purebred, Accredited Herd, Blood tested and approved. Certificate No. 37.
Fresh cows and heifers always available.

Bartlett Homestead Farm
C. H. BARTLETT Bath, New York

Sand Hill Farm

APPROVED AND ACCREDITED
AYRSHIRE HERD NO. 204530.
Herd Test Records complete for eight years.
PEDIGREED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

I. D. KARR Almond, N. Y.

Justamere Farm

Purebred Ayrshires
Accredited Herd. Foundation Stock For Sale.

F. M. ALVORD
Friendship, New York

Village Farm Ayrshires

Oldest prize winning herd in the State.
Established 1869.

Well bred bulls for sale.

KENT & ELLERY BARNEY, Millford, N. Y.

Purebred Ayrshires

FOR SALE—One bull calf backed by 14,500 lb. dam and best blood lines. Also heifer calves and one yearling bull at farmers' prices.

F. S. HOLLOWELL
Penn Yan, New York.

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Young Stock produced on the Farm out of Prize Winner type ancestors. Prices are within reason.

BLACK CREEK FARM

WM. BREW & SONS, Bergen, (Genesee County), New York

Briarcliff Aberdeen Angus

Fulfill all the requirements of a most discriminating Beef Market. Herds of Breeding cattle and Fat Steers annually annex the highest premiums offered at the Nation's Strongest Shows. Correspondence cheerfully answered as to management and care and sale offerings in foundation herds.

BRIARCLIFF FARMS, Inc.
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., New York.

T. B. TESTED COWS

FOR SALE—Choice T. B. Tested Dairy Cows. Fresh Cows and Springers. Pair Fancy Devon Oxen. No Stockyard Shipments.

W. R. PORTEUS
Portlandville, New York.

Cedar Brook Dairy

We are offering some exceptional animals from a herd with consistent high C.T.A. and herd test records. T.B. and Blood tested. Write us your needs. Watch this space for announcements.

R. Y. DeWOLFE, ONEIDA, New York

GANUNDIU FARM

TRAINED HUNTER HORSES
5 AND 6 YEARS OLD. GOOD JUMPERS.
HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

ARNOLD E. DAVIS
Livonia, New York

CHERRY AVE. STOCK FARM

Registered Percheron Horses
Stallions and Mares of Lact and Carnot Breeding. Ages from weanlings to 10 years old. Also work horses and matched teams.

HARMON B. GRAY LIMA, New York

Walnut Grove Farm

Colt sired by 2 year-old Guy James. Has been 2:11. Dam is Elath Stout by Elcanto. Marked 2:17 as a two year-old and 2:10 as a three year-old early in the season.

MILTON C. GILLIS
R1 :: GREENWICH, N. Y.

Ayridale Farm

PUREBRED DORSETS, HAMPSHIRE and SUFFOLK SHEEP

Clarence Bennett & Son
Valley Falls, No. 1, New York

PLEASANT RIDGE STOCK FARM

G. D. and B. S. Townsend, Owners

Right in line with the best bunch of rams, ewes offered. Rambouillets — Dorsets — Southdowns — Cheviots — Shropshires and Suffolks.
FARMERS' PRICES.

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For Sale . . .

100 Pure Bred

Hampshiredown

Ewes

FRED L. PORTER

Crown Point New York

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

Better Built Pullets—Heavy Duty Males
Superior Egg Quality

EGG AND APPLE FARM
JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Trumansburg Box A New York

QUALITY LEGHORNS

AT REASONABLE PRICES

Write Us Your Wants

The Hobart Poultry Farm
Walter S. Rich
Hobart, Delaware County, N. Y.

IF YOU'RE A GOOD POULTRYMAN

match your own efforts by buying good stock. We are selling the best R.O.P. and New York State Certified cockerels we ever raised. Also booking orders for 1935 Certified chicks. 10,000 more chicks sold in 1934 than ever before and over 80% of them to old customers. Write for prices. Code No. 3565.

RICH POULTRY FARM
WALLACE H. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.
Member N. Y. State Official Poultry Breeders.

PINNACLE FARM

Certified and Selected Seed Potatoes

4 PUREBRED JERSEY HEIFERS. FARMERS PRICES. BALED STRAW.

H. J. EVANS, GEORGETOWN, NEW YORK

BRYNKIR FARM

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
For Sale — Choice, Certified Pioneer Smooth Rural Seed Potatoes. Excellent Free Storage Until Planting Time. Write for prices.

HUGH G. HUMPHREYS
New Hartford, New York

THE COYE TURKEY FARM

1400 fancy dressed milk fed turkeys raised in confinement. Prices right. Place orders early for holiday birds.

CLAYTON W. COYE, Proprietor, Smyrna, N. Y.

THYGESEN BROS. FARM

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Toms and Hen turkeys for breeding and market purposes.

THYGESEN BROS. COSSAYUNA, Box 11, N. Y.

FOR SALE COCKER SPANIELS

DOGS AND PUPPIES.
Registered, quality stock.
Prices reasonable.

V. S. KENYON, Marcellus, N. Y.

DOGS

FOR SALE—Farm raised puppies eligible to register. Smooth and wire haired fox terriers. Boston terriers, Scottish terriers, cocker spaniels, chow chows and English Shepherds.

Indian Trail Stock Farm

F. J. Champlin, R.D. 3, Jefferson, N. Y.

We Grow and Pack Quality Vegetables

HENRY G. MARQUART & SON
Orchard Park New York

BROKAW HOMESTEAD

6000 BUSHELS CHOICE APPLES
Mostly McIntosh and Spys.
CHOICE ALFALFA HAY
Car loads or truck lots.

MINOR C. BROKAW

Interlaken, R. 1., New York

SHEEP — PIGS — POTATOES

— WOOL BATS —

KNAPP BROS.

West Falls, New York

For Sale

20 Tons Timothy Mixed and Clover Hay. Also 10 Tons Oat Straw. Several 100 Bu. Oats and Barley. Extra Good Seed. Farmers' Prices. Also Alfalfa Barley for Seed

Frank Carter R. D. 1, MARATHON, N. Y.

Homestead Farms

Offer Good Quality

BALED HAY

Harrison J. Wilcox & Son Smyrna, New York.

Honey Hill Farm

QUALITY HONEY

ALSO BLACK AUSTRALORP COCKERELS \$3 & \$5.

EMIL W. GUTEKUNST
Colden, New York

Maple Knoll Farm

Strained **HONEY** Fine Mixed Quality

One 5 pound can 75c, plus postage

FRED DuBOIS
R. D. 1, New Paltz, N. Y.

FOR SALE . . .

SMOOTH RURAL CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Also 12 Tons Excellent Hay, Baled, and 2 Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves, 10 months old, from outstanding dams and sires.
FOR DETAILS WRITE

Dr. H. G. PADGET
Tully, New York

Only CANE MOLASSES HAS THESE Feeding Advantages

1. Palatability—Among the feeds that stock like best, cane molasses is in a class by itself. It adds palatability to the entire ration, aiding in the use of less palatable roughage and feed ingredients.
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3. Tonic effect—The mild laxative action of cane molasses and stimulation of appetite make cane molasses especially valued for winter feeding.
4. Reduces feeding costs—This winter good cane molasses is your cheapest feed. Fed in moderate amounts it is worth as much and even more, pound for pound, than dent corn for cattle, horses, dairy cows, and sheep.

Ask your dealer for prices or write to:

MOLASSES PRODUCTS CORPORATION
122 East 42nd Street, New York
WORLD'S LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS OF FEEDING MOLASSES

SWINE

PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.

Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old, \$3.50 each.

WALTER LUX

388 SALEM STREET, WOBURN, MASS. TEL. 0086

PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each.

8 to 10 wks. old @ \$2.75 each.

C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL,

Russell Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

We are offering choice stock, grown on our own farm, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at bargain prices.

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSS, OR
BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSS.

8 to 9 weeks old—\$2.75.

CHESTER WHITE—\$3.25.

Add 25c if vaccination is desired.

Will ship C. O. D. if preferred.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass.

DEPENDABLE PIGS

Large type Chester-Yorkshire Crossed 6-8 weeks, \$2.50
Chester-Berkshire " 8-10 weeks, \$2.75
Short Nose Yorkshire " 10-12 weeks, \$3.00
Duroc-Poland " 12-14 weeks, \$3.50

Selected Boars for immediate service, \$10-\$12-\$15.
Younger boars for later service, from \$3.50 up through various ages. A few fancy Hampshire Boars at \$10.
Add 35 cents each for double treatment, then I'll stand squarely behind them.

Breed your sows. Millions of pregnant sows are being destroyed. Think it over.
CHAS. DAVIS, c/o Old Battle Ground, Concord, Mass.

HORSES

FARM WORK MARES AND GELDINGS FOR SALE, heavy drafters, farm chunks and cheap horses. Belgian stallions. **FRED CHANDLER,** Chariton, Iowa.

FERRETS

FERRETS—Females \$2.50, Males \$2.00, Pair \$4.00. Will ship C.O.D. **GLENDAL FERRET CO.,** Wellington, Ohio.

DR. NAYLOR Dependable Veterinary PRODUCTS



Medicated TEAT DILATORS

A SAFE and dependable treatment for—Spider Teat, Scab Teats, Cut and Bruised Teats, Obstructions.
DR. NAYLOR Dilators are medicated and are saturated with the medicated ointment in which they are packed. Fit either large or small teats. Easy to insert and stay in the teat.

THE ONLY SOFT SURFACE DILATORS
They perform three distinct functions:—
1. Carry the medication INTO teat canal to seat of the trouble.
2. Absorb inflammatory exudates and carry them OUT of teat canal.
3. Keep teat canal OPEN in its natural shape while tissues heal.

Sterilized—Packed in Medicated Ointment
Trial Package (18 Dilators) 50c
Regular Package (48 Dilators) \$1.00

UDDER BALM Soothing, Healing ointment for Udder and Teats. Possesses the same softening, absorbing properties as the ointment in which Dr. Naylor Dilators are packed. 50c

UDDER LINIMENT A penetrating liquid application for the relief of Swelling, Inflammation, Congestion. May be applied hot. Is very penetrating, Quick in action. \$1.00

CLERALAC For the treatment of Thick Milk, Stringy Milk, Bloody Milk. Cleralac is in powder form and may be given on the grain. Its action is to "clear the milk." . . . 65c

WOUND PAINT For Sores, Galls, Ulcers, Wire Cuts, Rope Burns, Eczema, Cow Pox and for removing Warts from cows teats. Wound Paint softens, removes soreness. Promotes clean, rapid healing. . . . 50c

LINITE A powerful penetrating antiseptic and reducing agent for Canker, Hoof Rot, Thrush, Cuts, Calks, Lameness, Barn Itch and many other stubborn conditions. . . . \$1.00

Your dealer can supply Dr. Naylor Products. Do not accept imitations.

H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y.

NORTHEASTERN SLANTS on NATIONAL NEWS

Hard Times Best Times for Radicals

STANDARD, conservative Iowa has a Communist party with a ticket up for this election. Agricultural unrest raises a rural following for radical leadership. Workers for the party talk militant revolution along roadside fences to farmers. Party Secretary, Jim Porter, and candidate for governor, Ira Meade, are under indictment for criminal syndicalism (attempting to overthrow government).

SLANT: Gravest danger of hard times is not temporary troubles, however severe, but risk of losing permanent institutions which are the growth of generations. Low price of potatoes is bad but temporary. *Communism or dictatorship through regimentation is worse and permanent.*

Paying Peter To Feed Paul

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Federal Relief Administrator, reports government has spent \$264,000,000 buying and distributing farm surpluses for relief. "The very simple purpose of this work," says Mr. Hopkins, "is the taking of agricultural commodities from places where they disturb farm markets and putting them where the unemployed can eat them."

Cattle purchases to the extent of \$127,000,000 have been made, mostly in drought areas; and \$137,000,000 has been paid to industries to purchase, process, and transport food stuffs and other commodities. This money is being spent in addition to relief allotments to states, which average about \$142,000,000 per month.

Chain Store, Labor Union Fight It Out

AMERICAN Federation of Labor is attempting to unionize completely employees of chain stores, starting the last week in October with the 300 stores and 2,200 employees of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company in Cleveland. In spite of protests of A. & P. Company employees, Union persisted, threatening strike. Result, A. & P. closed doors of its Cleveland stores, started moving its vast warehouse supplies elsewhere. When rioters damaged property it is alleged Cleveland officials and police, sympathetic with unions, failed to protect stores. Unions claim they are only giving employees right to organize. A. & P. charges campaign of intimidation to force every employee into Union.

WASHINGTON TO BLAME? Some 400 of the 2,200 employees issued statement saying tactics of American Federation of Labor and indifference of police were responsible for closing stores. "Many of us employees do not wish to join Union." Cleveland Chamber of Commerce supported A. & P., assailing activities of organized labor, placing blame for labor unrest on Washington. "Violence and disorder," says Chamber of Commerce statement, "and interruption of food supplies are supported by

Section 7-A of National Recovery Act. We regard action of A. & P. in closing its doors as logical and inevitable outcome of treatment Company received from labor union leaders and public officials."

So grave was difficulty that it threatened to spread to general strike of hundreds of thousands of employees of chain stores throughout United States, but government officials intervened, compromise was reached, and Cleveland stores reopened. As government mediators are pro-labor, Unions secured another foothold in American industrial life. Few days later unions started same tactics on Butler Chain.

SLANT: Increased cost of labor will raise retail prices of supplies farm families buy, without increasing prices of what farmers sell. Farmers would look with tolerance on workers receiving more money, which would increase buying power of consumers, but many farmers fear growing power of labor unions. Best answer is for farmers to organize also.

The great A. & P. Company has an interesting history. Starting with a few delivery carts and selling only a few staples like tea and coffee from farmhouse to farmhouse, the business has grown to be one of the largest of its kind in the world, with 16,000 stores scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific and 90,000 employees.

Next Year's Business Prospects

LEADING business men think that business first six months of next year will be about same as first six months of 1934, but that the last half of next year, when farmers will have another crop to sell, will be much better.

Government is placing less reliance on itself, more on private enterprise, is again encouraging competition, asking business to have faith to invest, to go ahead, promising more government "hands-off" policy.

Government is becoming scared of mounting relief costs. Fifteen million people were on relief in August, 1933; eighteen million in August, 1934. Officials are coming to believe only way to get people off relief is more encouragement to business to go ahead.

President "Agin" Bonus

"THERE will be no immediate bonus payments to veterans." So spoke the President, dedicating new Veterans' Hospital, October 19th. Stated soldiers are better off than many and that other relief must come first. Annual Convention of American Legion, a few days later, voted for immediate payment of bonus. Thus issue is joined.

Many Congressional members are pledged for bonus payment but best observers say Congress cannot pass it over President's veto.

SLANT: Bonus payments are wartime obligation of government to soldiers. They are a just debt. Many soldiers and their families are not better off than others, and it is as right to help these soldiers as it is to spend for some other government relief projects. *But bonus payments are not due*

for ten years. Immediate payment of this two and a half billion dollar debt on top of all other government spending would banish all hope of balancing budget, greatly increase taxation, and further slow up business recovery.

President Roosevelt To Bankers

IN ADDRESS to American Bankers Association, on October 24th, President Roosevelt emphasized some fundamentals:

First: Banking must be eventually returned to bankers, with careful federal supervision and regulation. Emergency credit by government agencies must gradually come to an end.

Second: Recovery of business, not the reform nor establishment of new government principles and machinery, is government's main job.

Third: Big bill for unemployment relief must be steadily lessened by more business activity, in order to avoid more burdensome taxation.

Fourth: "It is the spirit of American institutions that wealth should come as the reward of hard labor of mind and hand." Thus President upheld private capital and gain system in opposition to socialism.

Absent from President's talk was any scolding. Recognized bankers were not all to blame for hard times. Said he had upheld banks in their crisis, asked them now to uphold and have faith in American people.

President's conciliatory, friendly address was well received by bankers, who conceded that destitute and unemployed must be cared for and admitted that date could not be set yet for balancing federal budget.

Says Resources Wasted

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Federal Relief Administrator, states that 12 rural industrial communities housing from 150 to 700 families each are to be constructed immediately with relief funds in different sections of the country. Some of this construction is already under way. People from the cities are to be located in these communities, where it is expected that they will get a part of their living from the land, and secure the rest of their maintenance from work in nearby manufacturing.

SLANT: Decentralization of over populated cities is good. It is right also to put people in position to keep expenses down and to help themselves instead of helping them directly. It may be all right to teach city people to get a little of their living from a garden but any attempt to make farmers of them will and should fail. **There are enough farmers now.**

World Growing Smaller

GREAT BRITAIN'S sons maintained their historic record for high adventure and achievement when Scott and Black won the 11,323 miles England-to-Australia air race. Time, 66½ hrs. Average speed per hour, 170 miles. First prize, \$50,000. Dutch flyers, Parmentier and Moll, won second place, while third money was taken by Americans Turner and Panghorn. Such gallant efforts bring nearer the time when everyone will fly. That time is near now. Early this fall Frank E. Gannett, of *American Agriculturist*, and Jerome D. Barnum, of Syracuse Post-Standard, traveled by air from United States to Argentine in just 5 days. Same trip

took old-time fast sailing vessels 80 days. Fortnight ago, Frank Gannett and H. E. Babcock made hurried trip from Ithaca to New York—250 miles—in just an hour and thirty-five minutes.

This writer spent a recent Sunday with his family, drove a car 50 miles to Syracuse, boarded plane at 7 p. m., and was in Springfield, Massachusetts, hotel at 9 p. m. Distance 250 miles. Same journey took pioneers more than two weeks of tremendous toil to accomplish.

On October 25th, Union Pacific Streamline train ran from the Pacific to Atlantic coast, over 3,000 miles, in 57 hours, lowering all previous train records by 14½ hours. On one stretch this train made over 100 miles an hour.

AAA Happenings

MILK TROUBLES: One Federal court recently ruled against State Milk Board fixing prices on milk produced *outside* its state. Now, another Federal court (in Iowa) says AAA cannot cover sales made entirely *within* a state.

SLANT: Seems like AAA and State Milk Boards must either get together on milk marketing problems in milk sheds covering more than one state, or else both milk boards and AAA should get out altogether and let dairymen settle their own problems.

* * *

AAA SET-BACK: Final vote by farmers on AAA corn-hog referendum disappointed Secretary Wallace and other AAA officials. Fewer than 50% of eligible farmers voted. Only 500,000 out of 1,200,000 contract signers replied to the questionnaire, and over one-third of those who had received the benefits voted against continuing the scheme. But it takes more than that to discourage an AAA enthusiastic theorist. **Program will be continued just the same.**

* * *

MORE REGIMENTATION: Worse yet is one-contract per farm proposition, which would sign up farmer in single contract for every one of basic commodities named in Agricultural Adjustment Act.

SLANT: If proposition goes through, it will be most permanent step yet taken to regiment American farmers.

* * *

CART OR HORSE? Speaking at International Institute of Agriculture, in session at Rome, Italy, on October 24th, Assistant-Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell predicted world would adopt new system of international commerce, between extremes of free trade on one side and high protective tariffs on other. Dr. Tugwell made a strong play for international cooperation in regulation of international trade as a means of lifting it out of stagnation into which it has fallen.

Secretary Wallace, Dr. Tugwell's chief, has often said *America must choose* between two courses—either lift barriers to foreign trade or else pursue a policy of strict nationalism which will lead to decreased production of all export commodities. In other words, if we cannot export cotton we must slash production down to domestic needs.

SLANT: Secretary Wallace is right in theory, but got cart before horse when he inaugurated national policy cutting down our agricultural production and exports, thereby allowing other countries to get markets we formerly had. Cotton growing countries, for example, are delighted when AAA forces farmers to reduce cotton production. Why not see first what can be done with international policy of better trade relations, depending on policy of nationalism only as last resort?



DOUBLE PROFIT WITH Creamatine

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Right now I want to admit that I have been telling you only part of the facts about Creamatine.

I have been telling you of how it increases the butterfat in milk but another big thing about it is that it increases the amount of milk too.

Now, naturally, you will wonder how much more milk Creamatine will produce and I must tell you that I don't know. We have reports of what it has done for others; more butterfat, more milk, foremilking and siphoning made unnecessary—but all herds do not respond alike, as so much depends on the cows, their condition and the kind of feed they have been having.

There is only one way to find out how much more profit you can make and that is to let your cows give the answer. The cows are not prejudiced in favor of any feed—they will tell you the absolute truth and if you will feed them Creamatine as directed for ninety days the chances are ten to one they will show you the double profit—More butterfat and More milk—and yes, by golly, I almost forgot to mention another benefit. Unless your cows are in perfect condition you will probably see an improvement for Creamatine doesn't "take it out of the cows"—it builds them up.

I might go on and say more but these are facts, boiled down. If you want to give your cows a chance to make you more money, you can't do better than begin feeding Creamatine right now. If your dealer doesn't have it yet, let me know and I will arrange it for you. But maybe you want to see records of results of others. You just write me, and I'll be glad to send you something worth reading.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.

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Recommended for

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We can also furnish canvas and other types of belting made endless in any lengths. Cut lengths laced free.

ASK YOUR DEALER or WRITE US

DELLINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Dept. AA

LANCASTER, PA.

State of New York
Department of Agriculture
and Markets

Notice is hereby given that on November 14, 1934, commencing at 1:30 P. M., a public hearing will be held by the undersigned Commissioner on the first floor of the State Office Building, Albany, New York, to consider:

1. The establishment of grades for cheddar cheese;
 2. The establishment of grades for washed curd cheese;
 3. Regulations relative to inspection, markings, packing, etc.;
- pursuant to Subdivision 4 of Section 24 of the Agriculture and Markets Law.

CHARLES H. BALDWIN,
Commissioner of Agriculture
and Markets.
Dated: Albany, New York,
October 24, 1934.

FARMERS
WANTED

to qualify for steady Government Jobs: Commence \$105 - \$175 month. Common education. Valuable information Free. Write INSTRUCTION BUREAU, 395 St. Louis, Mo.

YARNS For Rugs and Hand-Knitting at bargain prices. Samples and Knitting directions FREE. Bartlett Yarn Mills, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

100 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES PRINTED postpaid 30c. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

AGED PEOPLE AND INVALIDS. Beautiful place. GREER HOME, ELLICOTTVILLE, N. Y.

FROM Skeff's NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



It's Granger Gannett Now!

FRANK E. GANNETT, one of the publishers of the *American Agriculturist* and publisher of The Gannett Newspapers, is a brother Granger. He and Mrs. Gannett were initiated into Pittsford Grange the other night. Mr. Gannett's home is in the town of Pittsford near Rochester. Members of Pittsford Grange decided that he ought to be a Granger in name, as well as in spirit. As is well known, he has been one of the most active champions of rural interests and expressed himself as delighted with the opportunity to join the great farm fraternity.

* * *

Visit Some Potato Growers

With potatoes at give-away prices, I wondered what good word growers had to offer. With the estimated crop in the country only nine per cent higher than last year and a shortage of some other food crops, some of them will store. Some others hope the President will give them a break by raising the price of gold. But several with whom I talked were optimistic on another point: they had learned how to get a much larger percentage of Number 1 potatoes.

It is all a matter of seed treatment, fertilizing and preparation of the land. Until about three years ago L. F. Dunn and his son, Robert, of Scottsville found most of their spuds rough. They just couldn't get the "smooth" tubers that make top grade.

They turned under sweet clover to provide humus, they fertilized with nitrate of soda, and they treated seed with yellow oxide of mercury. "Now we avoid nitrates and treat seed with hot formaldehyde," said Robert. There were few throwouts, and these mostly due to growth cracks. They have a 30,000-bushel crop.

Easier to Sell

Pondering over what Dunn had told me, I drove over to see another big grower, Chauncey M. Van Voorhis of Henrietta. He already had harvested 12,700 bushels and was watching them run through the grader.

"Yes, we have changed our ways," he said. "We used to set up here and treat seed with corrosive sublimate for growers all around here. It cost me a lot of money. Then the Farm Bureau came along with an about-face. It told us that the seed treatment controlled rhizoctonia, but not scab. They said that next to hot formaldehyde no treatment at all was preferred. We quit treating our seed and are getting better yields. Potatoes are cheap, but even when people buy them cheap they are particular. So if we get more good potatoes, we are that much better off."

I continued on over to Pittsford. William and John Feltz were laying tile to drain a field. Having quit the milk business, they are going to crop it. "Sure," they agreed, "we have been getting good crops of smooth potatoes since we quit the yellow oxide treatment." They said that formerly 50 to 60 per cent of their yields were too rough to grade.

"Depression has improved potatoes," commented Ralph Palmef, assistant manager of the Monroe County Farm Bureau. He explained that it caused growers to quit using nitrates and, in some cases, seed treatment.

Formerly it was the practice to sweeten the land for a grass crop with nitrates, Palmer said. Farm Bureau demonstrations showed that use of sulphate to acidify the land produced better spuds.

The remaining problem is wire worms, but experience indicates that early plowing controls them. Research by Dr. G. F. MacLeod and other Cornell men influenced them to recommend that sod be turned under before the beetles begin laying eggs, usually about the middle of May. Van Voorhis has been doing that for years. In the three years the Dunns have been doing it they have secured control. As the worms live over three to five years, they hope in another year or two to practically eliminate them.

Special Care for Chips

I discovered there is quite a specialized business of supplying potatoes for manufacturers of potato chips. The latter want clean, white potatoes that have not been chilled.

The Dunns will store their best potatoes from earliest plowed fields for the chip trade. Until they are hauled they will be kept in a warm storage, with temperature of about 70 degrees. They are never taken from a cool storage or hauled when the weather is below 32. Cold potatoes have too much sugar for making good chips.

Specializing in potatoes for chips is good business, Mr. Dunn said, because the chip men pay good prices.

Potatoes, Cabbage Held

With no improvement in the price of potatoes, many growers are holding. Many of them hope that after the sea-

sonal rush of harvest time shipments will slacken and prices will stiffen. Cabbage prices are distressingly low. Some farmers are talking of feeding it to their cows. But cabbage is not very good feed and even around \$5 a ton most growers admit it would be expensive.

* * *

Federation to Elect

Unusual interest centers in the annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau Federation at Syracuse, Nov. 8 and 9. A president must be elected to succeed the late Charles R. White, who was serving his eighth term. George Lamb of Hubbardsville, first vice-president, was named by the directors to fill the unexpired term. He is also president of the Bank for Co-operatives for the Springfield district. Poultrymen will have a meeting the day before the federation convention opens.

* * *

Van Rensselaer Scholarship

Home Bureau members are working overtime to complete the Martha Van Rensselaer Scholarship Fund before their state federation meeting opens in Syracuse Nov. 7. The scholarship will honor the late co-director of the State College of Home Economics at Cornell, the woman who started the home extension work in the state, and one of the active supporters of Home Bureau activities.

* * *

In Memory of C. R. White

The memory of Charles R. White, who died August 28, will be perpetuated in a monument of imperishable stone and bronze and in a scholarship fund for students at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

Working quietly since the death of the late president of the State Farm Bureau Federation, a group of his friends has organized the Charles R. White Memorial Committee. On every side it was felt that some lasting tribute should be made to the man who did so much to advance the interests of agriculture. Farm men and women were consulted, members of his family were approached, all with a desire to ascertain what would have been most pleasing to the leader.

There was no division of sentiment on the scholarship idea. Mr. White has earnestly sought to give farm boys and girls a chance to study to fit themselves for leadership. The scholarship will be for undergraduates specializing in economics, with special reference to the influence of monetary policies on agriculture. It will be recalled that Mr. White was one of the pioneers who publicized the monetary studies of Dr. George F. Warren.

A huge, rough boulder from the hills near his farm at Ionia, Ontario County, will be placed in his home community. On it will be a tablet bearing a tribute to the man.

Why Not More Eggs for Relief?

In view of the fact that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is buying liberal quantities of butter, cheese, and other foodstuffs this season for distribution among unemployed and needy persons, the question is being raised by egg producers and distributors why no eggs are being purchased for similar use.

After no little agitation last winter, the government finally bought about four hundred thousand cases of eggs, for which around two and one-half million dollars were expended. These eggs were distributed among the needy all over the country, and it is said that many school children of parents who are out of work are pleading for an occasional egg to be included in their lunches now that they again require more substantial food. Relief agencies are also reported to be anxious to see some eggs made available in localities where supplies are being dispensed to families unable to provide for themselves.

Recently a report was current that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration would probably arrange to pur-

chase a million cases of eggs during the fall and winter. But nobody seems to know when buying will begin. Egg producers and distributors lack the necessary organization to press for action as appears to be the case with producers and processors of other foodstuffs. It is well known that ample supplies of good eggs are to be had in various market centers. Prices are still reasonable, but fresh eggs are expected to advance because of lighter production as winter approaches. U. S. Department of Agriculture reports a shortage of feed in most producing areas, and this factor may result in a decided drop in egg supplies shortly. In this event, prices on fresh and storage stocks will almost certainly go higher, thus costing the government more money to buy a given quantity of eggs later on than if purchased now.

Poultry and egg producers who are interested in this matter can help to secure early action on government egg buying by appealing to their State Emergency Administrators and also by direct petition to FERA headquarters at Washington.

Big Holstein Sale at Hornell

Fifty or more head of P. B. Holstein cattle will be sold at public auction in a sale sponsored by the Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders Association to be held at Hornell, November 15.

For a month or more a committee of prominent breeders have canvassed the best Holstein herds of that region and selected the choice animals that will go through the auction ring on November 15. The offering includes young cows just fresh or due and a number of well bred bulls.

The Allegany-Steuben Holstein Club points with pride to the fact that this



James A. Young, Angelica, New York, prominent Holstein breeder of Western New York and secretary of the Allegany-Steuben Holstein Club.

is the 28th consecutive annual sale, a record to be attained by no other consignment sale in the U. S. A.

Farmers who are in the market to buy P. B. cattle of real quality, that are bred for good production, and stock that is sound in health, are extended a cordial invitation to be at the ring-side when the auction begins at 12:30 sharp Thursday, November 15.

Catalogues and other information will be sent interested parties upon request to the farm bureau office at Bath.

All who wish are invited to contribute. No amount will be too small. It is desired to have thousands of small contributions. Names of donors may be made public, but not amounts as it is desired that small contributors shall be equally recognized with those who may wish to give larger sums.

J. Lewis Salisbury of Phelps, president of the New York State Horticultural Society, is chairman of the committee. Webster J. Birdsall of Albany, director of the State Bureau of Markets is vice-chairman; E. Victor Underwood of Ithaca, secretary of the Co-operative G. L. F. Exchange, is treasurer, and Earl A. Flansburgh of Ithaca, county agent leader at the State College of Agriculture, is secretary.

The spirit of the committee is typified by the statement of one of its members, Rev. Fred E. Dean of Greece, State Grange chaplain, who said he would work for the cause "to the limit of my time and strength." *American Agriculturist* is represented on the committee by three members of its staff, Frank E. Gannett, chairman of the board; Jared Van Wagenen, president of the State Agricultural Society; and L. B. Skeffington, contributing editor.

Other members are: Dr. U. P. Hedrick, director of the State Experiment Station at Geneva; Herbert P. King of Trumansburg, director of the Farm Bureau Federation; Rodney W. Pease, Ontario County agricultural agent; Frank Plinston of Springville, director of the State Poultry Breeders' Association; Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association; Mrs. George M. Tyler, president of the State Federation of Home Bureaus; A. G. Waldo of Canastota, president of the State Vegetable Growers' Association; Don B. Ward of Syracuse, chief sod-buster of the County Agricultural Agents' Association, and Ralph H. Wheeler, assistant treasurer of Cornell University.

—Skeff.

The Farm News

More County Cake Contest Winners

THE state-wide Grange-American Agriculturist cake baking contest will be held at the State Grange on December 11th at Niagara Falls. Here is a further list of county winners. Others were printed in the October 27th issue.

COUNTY	WINNER	GRANGE
Chautauqua	Mrs. Alberta Dennison	Kennedy
Greene	Mrs. Therza Avery	Greene Valley
Madison	Mrs. Elsie Hookridge	Morrisville
Monroe	Mrs. Irving R. Short	Chili
Onondaga	Mrs. George Hatch	Skaneateles
Schenectady	Mrs. Frank Beyer	Scotch Church
Schoharie	Mrs. Jennie Hastings	Ramona
Tioga	Mrs. Fred Andrews	Flemingville
Tompkins	Mrs. P. A. McAllister	Forest City

Cakes to be entered in the contest should be taken or mailed to Mrs. Earl B. Clark at the Hotel Niagara, Niagara Falls, so they will get there not later than December 11. Definite instructions are being sent out to all county winners.

We have score cards from 2,046 grange members who competed in subordinate grange contests. Actually the number is considerably larger because a good many who competed did not return score cards.

Chain of Markets Needed

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets says that the state should participate in the establishment of a chain of regional and local markets to make the \$1,052,000,000 highway transportation system fully effective in distributing food supplies. A report just issued by the Department says that farm to market roads cannot be fully useful without regional markets so located that all farmers may find a ready market for their products within a reasonable trucking distance. Natural regional market centers of the state are New York, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Newburgh, and the Elmira-Binghamton district.

"Since regional markets serve such a wide territory, the cities cannot be expected to assume the full responsibility for their creation, maintenance and operation. This burden should be carried, at least partially, by the state or market authorities set up in each region."

A total of \$10,500,000 was spent at Buffalo on two city markets and two terminal markets, with the result that two city markets and one of the terminal markets are practically out of business. The money which was thus wasted would have built six regional markets and sixteen secondary markets, covering the entire state.

Warning is sounded that unless a state policy including financing and a certain amount of supervision is established, other sections may witness the development of situations similar to Buffalo.

Bureau Campaigns Start

In most counties Farm Bureau membership campaigns are off to a good start. In spite of low prices for farm produce, workers report that results to date are up to or better than averages at the same time last year.

Home Bureau Federation to Hold Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus will come two weeks later than usual this year. The dates are November 21, 22 and 23; the place is Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York.

Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, well known writer for women's magazines and lecturer on civic affairs, will speak at the conference.

Other well known speakers will be Mrs. Charles Sewell, Dr. Flora Ross, Dr. Ruby Green Smith, Dr. Carl E. Ladd, Mr. L. R. Simons, and Mr. George Lamb.

Mrs. Martha Eddy will be the guest speaker at the joint banquet held by the Farm and Home Bureau Federations.

Other features of interest to members will be reports of work done by County, District, and State Home Bureaus.

Winners of various contests run by the Federation and cooperating agencies during the past year will receive their awards at the meeting.

The Buckwheat Honey Pool

At the fall meeting of the Finger Lakes Honey Producers' Association, the buckwheat honey pool was organized for this season's work. This pool is the only one known of in the state and has been running for three years. It has been able to sell all or most of the buckwheat honey produced in that region. In order to get some of it off the American market, the pool has exported some each year, for the purpose of holding the domestic price up to a fairer level.

The beekeeping management of the pool is represented by a committee consisting of Archie Cogshall of Ithaca, chairman; N. L. Stevens and H. L. Gable. Carlton D. Howard of Ovid, N. Y., is secretary of this association.

This group has not yet attempted selling light-colored honeys via the pool, as colors and flavors vary so much.

Mr. Cogshall, who keeps about 700 colonies, says that for two years or more honey has been produced at a loss. "One crop sold for less than 2 cents after deducting the cost of containers," he says.

Dr. E. L. Phillips of Cornell was the main speaker at the Finger Lakes Producers' meeting.

Coming Vegetable Meetings

The New York State Vegetable Growers Association is to hold its 25th annual meeting at the Hotel Ten Eyck in Albany January 15 and 16, 1935. Now is the time to save some fine vegetables for the show which will be staged at that time. Write L. H. Gasper, Geneva, for a premium list.

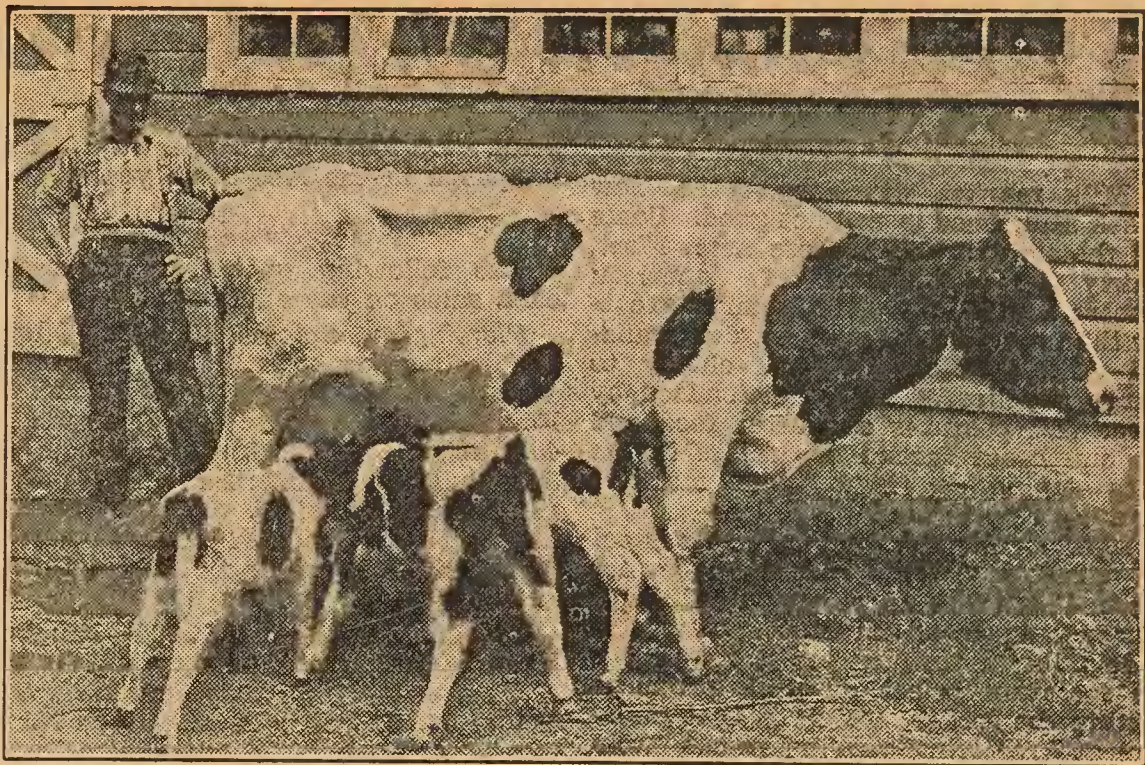
The Vegetable Growers Association of America is to meet at Hartford, Connecticut, next summer. Growers are already making plans, with John Christensen taking the lead.

Teeth in New Seed Laws

New seed laws, effective in New York State on December 1st, will go farther in protecting farmers and gardeners against poor seeds. Each year at the Geneva Experiment Station different groups of seeds collected in the official seed inspection are selected for testing in the field. This past season, all of the samples of beets, corn, lettuce, onions, oats and turnips collected in the open market by state seed inspectors showed that in the case of vegetable seeds 6 to 8 per cent were dead, while some others were misnamed or were mixed varieties. With oats, a number which were sold for Swedish Select or for the Swedish type, proved to be of uncertain type or a mixture. Some corn samples were misnamed. New changes in the seed law should help protect against such irregularities.

TB Cows On the Run

TB in dairy cows will soon mostly be a thing of the past. Many of the great dairy states are now on an accredited basis. New York will be by the end of next summer. Emergency funds are speeding up the work in eliminating TB cattle from the herds of the Nation. In New York approximately 100,000 reactor cows will have been removed during the six months period ending January 1, 1935. New York State legislature made a special appropriation for state indemnity payments and it is expected that additional funds will be provided for carrying on this work. New York has more cattle with TB



No birth control here. This cow and triplets are owned by John Schoonmaker of Accord, Ulster County, N. Y. She is a purebred Holstein, born in April 1928. A year ago in September she had twin calves, while these triplets were born on August 17th—five calves in eleven months. Her cow testing association record a year ago was 11,592 pounds of milk and 394 pounds of fat.

than any other state, and California is second.

Farm Products, Not Dollars, Buy Things

E. S. Foster, secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, speaking at Chenango County Farm Bureau meeting recently, said, "Farmers actually pay mortgages, retire debts, meet their taxes, clothe and educate their children, and store up money for old age with commodities and not dollars. The purchasing power of the farmer is measured by cans of milk, bushels of potatoes, barrels of apples, tons of cabbage and other like commodities. The farm does not grow dollars. It grows commodities which exchange for dollars, the number of which may vary widely from generation to generation. The exchange ratio existing between commodities and dollars determines the payment of debts and taxes, the retirement of mortgages, in fact the whole standard of living of the farm family. Purchasing power of farmers and the consumers can only be restored by the Honest Dollar program, the next step of which is to raise the price of gold to \$41.34 per ounce, the maximum permitted by law. When commodities reach the 1926 level of purchasing power, they should be stabilized at that level by means of the 'Commodity Dollar.'"

Exports of Farm Crops Increasing

Exports of agricultural products from the United States are on the increase. The value of such exports during the year ending June 30, 1934 was \$787,000,000 as compared with \$590,000,000 during the preceding year. This indicates that our exports are likely to return to normal at the end of the depression and that, therefore, no policy of nationalism, involving forced reduction of crops and allowing other countries to get our export trade, should be permitted.

Coming Events

November

- 8 Advisory Council Meeting of the New York State Holstein Association—Hotel Martin, Utica, New York.
- 8-10 Agricultural Conference for Northeastern States, New York City.
- 12 G. L. F. Exchange, Annual Meeting, Strand Theater, Ithaca.
- 12-14 National Milk Producers Meeting—Syracuse, N. Y.
- 12-17 National Grange Meeting—Hartford, Conn.
- 13-15 Poultry Incubation School—Department of Poultry Husbandry—New York State College of Agriculture.
- 15-17 National Association of Marketing Officials, New York City.
- 19-21 Convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Uni-

versities—Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

- 21-23 Joint meeting of the N. Y. S. Federation of Home Bureaus and the N. Y. S. Farm Bureau Federation, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York.
- 24 State 4-H Poultry Judging Contest—Poultry Building, New York State College of Agriculture.

December

- 1-8 National 4-H Club Congress, in connection with the International Livestock Show, Chicago.
- 3-7 County Agent Training School for Better Bull Campaigns, New York State College of Agriculture.
- 4-14 Economics Conferences: Dec. 4 and 5, at White Plains; 6 and 7, at Binghamton; 11 and 12, at Buffalo; 13 and 14, at Syracuse and Schenectady. Held for county agents, specialists and executive committeemen.
- 10-11 State sale of 4-H Club lambs—Stockyards, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 10-12 American Farm Bureau Federation, Nashville, Tennessee.
- 11-14 State Grange Meeting at Niagara Falls, New York.
- 17-21 Fruit and Vegetable Schools for county agents—Dec. 17, pomology; 18, fruit (insects and diseases); 19, potatoes (insects, diseases and culture); 20, vegetables (insects and diseases); 21, general problems.

January

- 5 National 4-H Poultry Contest—Boston, Mass.
- 15-16 State Vegetable Growers Meeting, Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany.
- 16-18 State Horticultural Meeting—Exposition Grounds, Rochester.
- 30-31 to

Feb. 1 State Horticultural Meeting—State Armory, Kingston.

Sheep News

The total number of lambs fed for market this year will be smaller than last year or any other recent year. So says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. However there are big changes in various sections. Shipments of feeder lambs into the states east of the Mississippi were nearly two and a half times those of a year ago. Consequently the number fed in western states will be considerably smaller.

On December 10 and 11, there will be a 4-H Club Show and Sale of fat lambs at the Buffalo Stock Yard. There will be lambs from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, in addition to those of New York State. A year ago Catherine Sheldon of Oneonta showed the champion pen of lambs, while the champion car lot was made up of lambs from Otsego and Ontario Counties.

4-H club members who are enrolled before May 1st are eligible to compete.

Reviewing the Markets

MILK MARKETS

Milk market situation in the New York Milk Shed is still not good. Some of the unfavorable factors are: First, fairly large holdings of American cheese (about 8,000,000 pounds greater than a year ago); second, demoralized fluid milk market due chiefly to large supplies of fluid milk caused by good fall pastures and after feed and to cut-throat tactics of dealers in the city trying to hold their markets against competition.

Milk Board has largely lost control of situation. Court decisions do not permit Board to fix prices on milk produced outside of the State. This outside milk in turn makes it impossible to maintain prices on milk produced within the State. Result is that farmers are receiving varying prices, from 60 cents a hundred pounds upwards, with the general average ruinously low.

Another unfavorable factor is the recent increase of 18.3% in the consumption of Oleomargarine.

Some favorable factors in the dairy situation are reduction in production following putting cows up for winter. Concentrates and roughage are high, which will surely result in some lowered production.

Consumption of butter and cheese is improving rapidly, and cold storage butter is 48,000,000 pounds less than a year ago. Even with the 8,000,000 pounds increase in storage cheese, the two products in milk equivalent are about 20% less than last year. It is difficult to get figures on consumption of fluid milk, but it is almost certain that this has improved also. New York State's great advertising campaign for fluid milk is sure to bring results. While only \$500,000 of actual cash is being spent for advertising, the co-operation in free publicity for milk, which has resulted from the campaign, amounts to many millions of dollars.

Buying power of the consumer is slowly but gradually increasing, and as it does market for milk and its products will increase.

EGG MARKET VERY DULL

Egg prices on fresh white eggs have advanced a little too fast during the last few weeks and we appear to be ready for our annual Fall set-back. It's uncanny how regularly this thing occurs.

In 1931: On September 9th the top price on Nearby White Specials was 37c. About four weeks later on October 4th it was 48c. An advance of 11c per dozen. This proved too much although it held at 48c until October 22nd. In the next five days the price dropped 6c and then went up to a peak of 50c in the third week of November.

In 1932: On September 7th, "Specials" were 28½c and on September 24th they were 39c where they held until October 3rd. The next day they dropped 1c and stayed down for 17 days. Then they went up to a peak of 45c the third week in November.

In 1933: On September 6th, "Specials" had a top price of 28c. On October 3rd they were 38c, and stayed there for a week. Then they dropped back 1½c and finally reached a peak of 42½c the second week in November.

In 1934: On September 13th, the top price on Specials was 31c. On October 24th it was 43½c and at this writing (November 1st) it is still there.

The demand for large white fancy eggs has almost dropped completely out. Egg consumption continues pretty good, but it's mostly storage eggs. Our receipts are also heavier due to heavier shipments from Western refrigerators.

I don't see any advantage in dropping market prices a cent or two at this time, as I don't think that it would help retail consumption the least bit. We just have to wait for demand to catch up with falling fresh receipts then we'll probably go on to the new

peak. At least that's the way it has happened in the last three years.

New Jersey Egg Auctions

The following quotations represent cash sales on the auctions:

Flemington, October 30, 1934—Number of cases sold, 568. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 48½-52¼c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 36½-44¼c; N. J. Grade A 43¼-48½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 30-39c; Pullets 25½-32c; Pewees 20½-26c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 37-41¼c; N. J. Grade A Med. 31-34½c; Pullets 24-25½c; Pewees 23¼c; Ducks 41-42c.

Vineland, October 29, 1934—Number of cases sold, 528. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 45½-47c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 32-41½c; N. J. Grade A 42-45½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 32½-39½c; Producers Grade 40-42¼c; Producers Grade Med. 32½-32¾c; Pullets 27½-32¼c; Pewees 26½-28½c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 37-44½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 34-37½c; Pullets 27½-30c; Pewees 25½c; Ducks 30½-35½c.

Paterson, October 30, 1934—Number of cases sold, 123. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 49-55c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 35¾-40c; N. J. Grade A 43½-50c; N. J. Grade A Med. 33½-40½c; Creams, 47¼-49¼c; Creams, Med. 34¼-36c; Pullets 28½-33¾c; Cracks 28c; Pewees 25½-28c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Fcy. 47¾c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 38-38¼c.

Hightstown, October 25 and 29, 1934—Number of cases sold, 156 (two sales). Quotations as of October 29. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 47½-50c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 32½-37c; Grade A 42-46¾c; N. J. Grade A Med. 33½-42c; Pullets 26½-30½c; Pewees 26-26½c; tints 35-43c; cracks 29½c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Fcy. 41¾-43c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 35-37¾c.

New York Egg Auction Prices

	Po'keepsie Oct. 26	Albany, Oct. 30	L. Island, Oct. 30
N. Y. Fcy. Lge.	49-53	46-48½	46½-52
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.	47-53	44½-48	46½-48
N. Y. Fcy. Med.	41-44	36-39	34-40
N. Y. Gr. A Med.	37-44	34½-38	34-37
N. Y. Gr. A Pullet.	28-35	30-34	26-33
N. Y. Gr. A Pewee.	26-32	27-29	23-24¼
Brown Gr. A Lge.	44-48	42-44	47-50
Brown Br. A Med.	36-45		35-36½
Brown Pullet			28

PRODUCE MARKET NOTES

Potato Market Dull

Dullness and a rather weak price position continued in the potato market at the beginning of November. The only sign of strength was a five cent advance in western baking stock at Chicago and also slight gains at Idaho shipping points. Prices were steady in northern Maine in the Upper Lakes region and in Nebraska but western New York reported about 5c lower. Prices in city markets are fairly well maintained at a general jobbing range of 75c to \$1 per 100 pounds in the east and middle west. Some Pennsylvania and New Jersey stock sells below 75c in Philadelphia and other markets.

Sweet potatoes sell at steady prices at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per barrel in Eastern Shore producing sections and \$1.50 to \$2 in eastern city markets. New Jersey stock was quoted from \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel and miscellaneous Maryland and Delaware receipts at 60c to \$1. Shipments are decreasing and are somewhat lighter than for corresponding time last year. Over one-third of all carlots are from the Eastern Shore section. Some dealers expect the market to hold steady to firm and possibly show a slight increase in later months.

Stronger Onion Markets

The onion market has been showing considerable strength during the past month after a period of nearly two months of dull, steady conditions. Shipments have been rather liberal but dealers seem to consider good stock to be in limited supply in producing sections. The rise began at country shipping points and was still in progress at the beginning of November. Some lots sold as high as \$1 per 50 pounds in the Rochester district. Western Michigan quoted 85 to 90c and poorer stock sold at 80 to 85c at Indiana ship-

ping points. Prices are a little higher in the east than in the middle west. They advanced about 10c in New York and Philadelphia early in the month. White onions advanced about 20c in New York and Chicago and were firm in most other markets. The onion price level is now moderately higher than that of November last year.

Celery prices have slanted upward the past few weeks. The price level was very low at the start. The eastern crop is light and demand often increases with cooler weather and the beginning of the season of buying for the holiday markets. Cold storage stock sold in the Rochester district at \$1.20 per crate compared with \$1 in late October. Eastern cities also quoted higher price levels at \$1 to \$1.60.

Cabbage markets continue dull and inactive with no recovery as yet from the lowest prices of the season. Bulk stock is selling in western New York at \$4 to \$6 per ton and in Wisconsin at \$6 to \$7. Eastern city markets still quote \$10 to \$14.

Apple Prices Firm

Apples are reported in moderate to liberal supply and rather slow demand in most city markets but the supply, especially that of good eastern fruit, is limited this season and some varieties tend higher. Eastern McIntosh is up to \$2 or more a bushel in New York and other markets. Winesaps at \$1.45 in the Shenandoah Valley sell a little higher than the same variety, boxed pack, in the Pacific Northwest. Greenings bring mostly \$1.25 to \$1.35 in city markets and in eastern and mid-western producing sections. Winesaps bring \$1.25 in western Michigan and \$1.45 in Virginia producing sections. Baldwins sell close to the price level of Greenings in most markets. Eastern Yorks sell at 90c to \$1.20 in the large markets. Midwestern apple markets are about steady. Average advance on eastern apples at New York was about 10c a bushel during October and the average was also 20c above the October price of a year ago.

Supplies of cranberries have been moderate and demand rather limited.

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Nov. 3, 1934	Oct. 27, 1934	Nov. 4, 1933
BUTTER			
93 score	29¼-30	28¼-29	24¼-25
92 score	29	28	24
88 to 91 score	26-28½	25¼-27½	19½-23
Lower Grades	25-25½	24½-25	17½-18½

CHEESE (N.Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy			13 -
Fresh average run			12 -
Held, fancy	16½-20	16½-20	20½-21½
Held average run			

EGGS			
White			
Best nearby open market offerings*	37-47½	37-47½	35-42½
Commercial Standards	30-35	30-35	30-34
Mediums	30-34	30-34	25-30
Lightweights, Un'grades	27-28	27-28	21-29
Pullets	26-27	26 -	21-22
Pewees	23 -	23 -	18-20

Brown			
Best	30-42½	30-40	28-38
Standards		28 -	25-26
Duck			
N. Y. State	27-32	27-30	25-29
*Includes premiums			

POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	(Same as Oct. 27.)	(Market too disturbed to warrant quotations.)	(No quotations available)
Fowls, Leghorn			
Chickens, colored			
Chickens, Leghorn			
Broilers, colored			
Broilers, Leghorn			
Pullets, colored			
Pullets, Leghorn			
Old Roosters			
Capons			
Turkeys, hens			
Turkeys, toms			
Ducks, nearby			
Geese, nearby			

GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	.98¾	.96½	.97¼
Corn (Dec.)	.77¾	.74¾	.47
Oats (Dec.)	.50¾	.49¾	

Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red.	1.12¾	1.09¾	1.01
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.93¾	.90¼	.62¼
Oats, No. 2	.63	.62¾	.43¾

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	35.50	35.00	24.50
Sp'g Bran	24.50	24.50	17.00
H'd Bran	27.00	26.50	19.00
Standard Mids.	24.50	24.50	18.00
Soft W. Mids.	30.50	30.00	23.50
Flour Mids.	31.50	31.50	25.50
Red Dog	32.00	32.00	22.00
Dr. Brewers' Grains	31.50	30.00	19.00
Wh. Hominy	31.50	31.00	19.00
Yel. Hominy	31.50	31.50	23.50
Corn Meal	33.00	32.75	22.80
Gluten Feed	43.00	42.75	28.30
36% C. S. Meal	41.00	40.50	23.50
41% C. S. Meal	42.00	41.50	24.50
43% C. S. Meal	45.50	45.00	25.25
34% O. P. Lin Meal	37.00	37.50	31.00
Beet Pulp	31.00	31.00	22.00

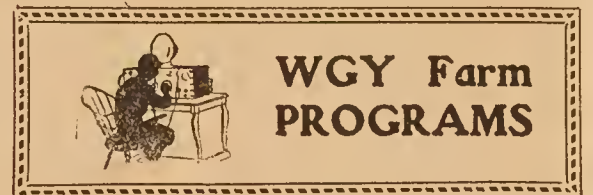
Prices were about steady at \$2.25 to \$2.85 per quarter barrel for the early varieties and \$2.75 to \$3 for the larger, later kind.

BEANS

Quotations on beans November 1 at New York were as follows, per 100 pounds: Pea beans, \$3.60 to \$3.85; red kidneys, \$4.85 to \$5.35; white kidneys, \$4.75 to \$5.25; limas, regular, \$6.40 to \$6.75; limas, baby, \$4.60 to \$5; marrows, \$4 to \$4.50.

HAY

Latest quotations for hay per ton on the New York market are: No. 2 timothy, \$22 to \$25; No. 3 timothy, \$20 to \$23; shipping, \$18 to \$21; clover mixed, \$18 to \$22; alfalfa, second cutting, \$28 to \$29.



Weather Forecast, 12:58 daily; New York City Produce Market Report, 12:30 and 4:40 daily except Saturday. (Eastern Standard Time.)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12
12:35—"Cow Stables that Have Atmosphere," Prof. Goodman.
12:45—"Dietetics and Vitamins," Miss Laura Wing.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13
12:35—"Talking Turkey," H. L. Claus.
12:45—"New York State Department of Education."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14
12:35—"Lights and Shades."
12:45—"Country Side Talk," "Quotations That Have Lived," E. R. Eastman.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15
12:35—"The Shortest Road to Market," J. H. Putnam.
12:45—"Milk Matters," K. F. Fee.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16
12:35—"Turning Inside Parasites Out," Dr. Donald W. Baker.
12:45—"Counting the Cost of Covers," Mrs. Harriet J. Haynes.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17
12:30—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "The Heart H. and You," Chenango County, N. Y., 4-H Clubs.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19
12:35—"The Open Air Manure Shed," Prof. H. B. Hartwig.
12:45—"The Flowers That Bloom in the Winter," Miss Laura Wing.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20
12:35—"Pulling Money Out of the Air," F. R. Smith.
12:45—"New York State Department of Education."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21
12:35—"Electricity in Rural Society."
12:45—"Country Side Talk," "Country Fare," Ray E. Pollard.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22
12:35—"Apples of Flavor," E. G. Brougham.
12:45—"Suits That Don't Fit a Farmer," H. S. Manley.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23
12:35—"Holstein-Friesian Association of America."
12:45—"The Thanksgiving Party," Miss Marjorie Luca.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24
12:30—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "The Heart H. and You Club," Ulster County 4-H Clubs.

12-COW GRADE "A" DAIRY, POULTRY FARM.
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V. S. KENYON, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

Three Sweet Corn Successes

By Paul Work

SWEET CORN has hit bottom prices pretty regularly on our markets the past few years. Plenty of it has sold at 15, 12, 10 cents and even less per dozen. It is not hard to grow and much of it is handled with little care and attention either in production or selling.

Not often nowadays does a marketer find buyers scrambling for his goods. Warding off the howling mob would be a welcome tribulation to most of us. By the way, that is how a sweet corn variety won its name, "Howling Mob."

Frank Knowlton has had the experience on Buffalo market—no—not every time, but often enough to make him feel good about it. The reason was that he grew a good crop, sorted out culls and seconds and wormy ears and made a good job of his selling and service. He sold his No. 2's at around 6 cents a dozen but he got 22 cents for his first grade when others were getting 15 cents at the peak of the season.

Even if 30% of the ears went into the second grade there was still a neat margin of about 15% over the unsorted price of 15c and 40% seconds would show a little gain to cover the extra cost of handling and sorting.

If a quality article brings no more than the average of the market, it is worth something to be cleaned out early so one can go home and pull a weed or two before tomorrow's load has to be gotten ready.

Feeding the Restaurants

There are now some people in New York City who know what good sweet corn is and who are willing to pay a premium for it. That goodly company is increasing and the fact is reflected in the gradual change in demand from the huge white ears of Long Island Beauty and the like to the smaller but tastier yellow varieties.

N. M. Davies of Rockland County and his wife have developed an unusual system of catering to the select restaurant and roadside trade. They grow some fifteen acres of sweet corn and they pick it early in the morning. In sorting, two inspections are made and only strictly first class ears are passed. Then a car or little truck starts rolling for Manhattan and by 10:30 or 11:00 the luscious ears are delivered to high class restaurants that are expecting them for noon lunch. The price is set at the beginning of the season, usually a bit lower than the earliest

marketings but much higher than the seasonal average.

Other lots are delivered to roadside stands in the vicinity that are catering to high class trade. Incidentally, not all dealer stands are "gyp and junk" affairs. Some of the stands are stops on bus lines and the passengers unload and munch a delicious ear of hot sweet



Golden Cross (2) is a popular F1 hybrid inbred sweet corn of great merit. The other row of ears (1) is from one of the better bred, open pollinated stocks. A difference like this is important when we strive for trade that wants only good ears.

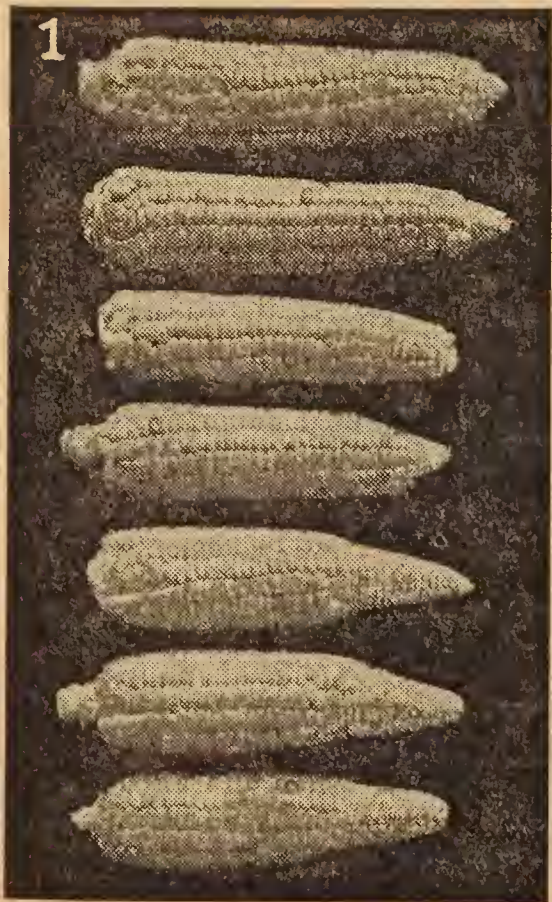
corn instead of a hot dog. Often it is eaten less than two hours after it is picked.

A Roadside Does It

When customers ask George Marks, a good roadside gardener in Monroe County, where his produce is grown, he just takes them around to the back of the stand and lets them look from a hundred foot bluff down to the lowlands where the straight green rows contrast with the dark fertile soil.

When the season is on, sweet corn comes up that bank every hour or so and buyers see the man bringing it from stalk to counter. Sometimes they wait a few minutes till the freshest lot arrives. Mr. Marks is very careful to discard every wormy ear and the nubbins stay in the field. He realizes a good premium over ordinary prices. Occasionally some one objects and goes elsewhere—and then comes back. Once a person has set teeth in sweet corn that is not over an hour or so from the stalk, he knows the difference. That difference is well supported; experiments show that 24 hours at 85° F will cost no less than half the sugar that was there to begin with.

Mr. Davies is partial to Golden Cross, which seems to be the best of the new F1 hybrid inbreds, and which was widely used for market purposes last season. They have been prominent for canneries for several years. When poor ears have to be discarded, the best of planting stock is essential to avoid throwing out 25 or 50%. Our illustration emphasizes the difference between Golden Cross and one of the better of the open-pollinated stocks. Golden Cross has shown very heavy yield of marketable ears in two years comparative trials at Cornell and the ears are much more uniformly shaped and filled.



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NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Market Knowledge Worth Money

By J. C. HUTTAR

A NEIGHBOR of mine spent a weekend at his uncle's farm a short time ago. His uncle is a hard working, successful up-state New York dirt farmer. While "settin'" in the living room one evening my neighbor noticed a copy of the *American Agriculturist* and made a remark to his uncle that his next door neighbor wrote egg marketing articles for that paper. Taking the paper he opened it to my discussion on better handling of eggs on the farm and showed it to the uncle. The latter looked at it disdainfully and said, "Huh, what does a New York city guy know about handling eggs on the farm?"

That's a fair question and brings up the whole question of how much we ought to know. As a matter of fact, I have had a little practical experience and have probably been on about 5,000 farms here in the Northeast, and I can't help but feel that the average receiver and distributor of eggs doesn't know enough about the production and farm problem in handling market eggs. Neither does the average farmer know enough about the egg requirements and the handling problems of city dealers. This general misunderstanding certainly doesn't encourage closer cooperation and slows up progress in egg marketing.

Premium Quotations

As a sample of some gross misunderstandings we might take the so-called "Premium" egg price quotations.

About ten years ago a group of egg producers banded together and used their combined volume as bargaining power to convince a number of New York receivers that they ought to pay them an agreed premium over the so-called top quotation on "Nearby" eggs. They succeeded in doing this by agreeing among themselves and with the dealers to handle their eggs carefully and to sort them accurately for size and color.

This led to the establishment of what is loosely called the Jersey Premium on large white eggs. The original agreement has been amended and others made, and the premium is now as high as four cents a dozen over the top quotation on Nearby and Midwestern Specials. This premium is by no means limited to New Jersey producers, as I know of organizations as far west as Michigan getting it. Today practically all fine quality and well graded eggs are selling for some premium over Specials ranging from two to five cents at wholesale.

It is, of course, perfectly proper that eggs of fine quality should bring more money. The fallacy in this situation is that these finer eggs depend on the supply of and demand for a lower

grade to determine what the producer shall get for them.

Specials, as traded in here in New York, is the highest grade established by the N. Y. Mercantile Exchange. Unfortunately the standards for this grade permit of a wide interpretation of quality and sorting with the result that really fine eggs are rarely ever offered as Specials.

The supply and demand for Specials and Premium Marks do not go together at all times, no more than the supply and demand for Specials and Standards always coincide or keep the same relation to each other. This is shown by the fact that, with the supply and demand of each grade determining the value of each separately, during the first half of March this year, Specials sold for 1 cent more than Standards, while during this month the spread in price has been from 5 to 7 cents.

Price-Fixing

The present practice in making returns on Premium Marks on the basis of the price of Specials really amounts to arbitrary price-fixing. Like most price-fixing ideas, it is not fair either to producer or dealer at all times. What better proof of this is needed than the prices brought by Fanev

Large eggs on all the egg auctions in this territory? Prices range from 3 to 10 cents above the highest premium prices here in the city. And yet the average producer who gets any premium for his large eggs thinks he's getting a "darn" fine price. It's not fair to the producer of Specials either, because this quotation is often depressed by the sales of low grade Specials at prices under current market quotations.

The Remedy

It's a step in the right direction to recognize a problem and size it up fairly, but it's the correction of this situation that will do the poultrymen the most good.

I suggested the study of the whole price quoting system of New York to the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council. As a result the Marketing Committee of the Council will probably take it up. I may be "haywire" on this subject, but I don't think so. I personally feel that the Nearby poultryman producing fancy eggs is losing quite a bit of money each year by the present system and for two reasons:

1. When eggs are not selling freely low grade Specials are used to depress the market on both Premium Marks and Specials.
2. When the demand for Fancy eggs is keener than for Specials, and it is much more often this way than the reverse, the price of Premium Marks is quoted too low.

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The winning pen at the Central New York Test. Pen is owned by Kerr Chickeries, Frenchtown, New Jersey.

Lessons Learned from Laying Tests

By L. E. WEAVER

FOR the second year in succession the birds at the two up-state New York Laying Tests have broken the records of the previous year. Such things do not just happen; there are reasons. Last year about this time I wrote a



L. E. Weaver

summary of the 1933 results. Recently, I asked Mr. Ogle, who is the superintendent of both contests, to give me the high points of the 1934 tests. At first he wanted to talk of something else—the pullets which have been entered for the 1935 tests, and are already off to a great start.

The outstanding thing about the new lot of pullets, according to Mr. Ogle, is the uniformity and splendid appearance of the birds from the northeastern states as contrasted with those from other parts of the country. This same thing has been true in other years.

A Misconception

It is often said that the pullets in the laying tests are a carefully selected lot, and therefore, do not give a true picture of what the same methods, feed and care would do on an ordinary farm. That is only partially true. Of course every one tries to pick his very best birds to send to the tests. Actually that is an exceedingly difficult thing to do, especially if the pullets are not trap-nested. I have had men tell me at different times that their pullets were making better records at home than at the contests. This is not strange. I mention it here, to show that the samples entered at the Tests probably do represent very accurately the quality of the birds on the owner's farm. I believe, therefore, that what has been accomplished at the laying tests can be duplicated on any good commercial farm.

What are the Results?

The records show some very interesting facts regarding the mortality in the pullet pens. I am going to leave this topic for a later issue; it deserves more space and more consideration. Let us here look over some of the other facts brought out and discuss them briefly.

The White Leghorn breed showed up very well in both tests. In the Western New York Test the ten high pens were all Leghorns. In the Central Test all were Leghorns but one. The exception was a Barred Rock pen. The winning

pen at the Central Test was from the Kerr Chickeries, Frenchtown, New Jersey with a score of 2703.5 points for the ten birds. At the Western Test, a pen of White Leghorns owned by W. A. Siedel, of San Antonio, Texas placed first with a score of 2871.6. This does not mean that the other breeds made poor showings. Not at all. The average production was 212 and 220 eggs for all birds in the Central and Western Tests respectively. The average by breeds was: Leghorn, 223 eggs; Rhode Island Reds, 212; Barred Rocks, 210; Brown Leghorns, 162; White Plymouth Rocks, 158.

Food Consumption

The figures on food consumption give some valuable pointers on the relationship between the amount of feed consumed and the number of eggs laid.

In the first test, three years ago, the White Leghorns consumed 85 pounds of feed to the bird. In the second year they ate 90 pounds per bird, and in the year just closed 101 pounds per bird. This resulted in egg production of 202 eggs the first year, 217 the second year, and 223 the third year. With Rhode Island Reds the figures were a little different. They ate 104 pounds of feed the first year, and averaged 203 eggs each. They dropped to 96 pounds of feed per bird in the second year, but increased production to 211, probably a better lot of pullets. The third year they jumped food consumption to 108 pounds, and production also jumped to 212. Similar relationships are shown by the Barred Rocks and White Rocks.

The lesson that I get from this set of figures is that when we can get a good bunch of birds together, and then can get them to eat enough food, we are going to get the eggs. In contrast with these figures, the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell found that the total food consumed per bird on 29 commercial farms last year was 85 pounds.

Keeping Up Body Weight

It is often pointed out that if birds fail to eat enough feed they will lose weight and eventually stop laying. In this connection it is interesting to see what has happened to the birds at both tests. During the first year the Leghorns gained about three quarters of a pound each. During the second and third years the gain was a pound each. With the heavier breeds the gain was a little more than a pound each. It becomes very evident that it is entirely possible to have the birds laying at a high rate over a long period and gaining in weight at the same time. I believe that the ability to do this is a mark of high constitutional vigor.



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Northeast to Have Three Important Meetings

A MEETING which, in spite of its somewhat staggering title—The Agricultural Conference for Northeastern States—but tremendously important to northeastern agriculture, will be held in New York City November 8 to 10. The purpose of it was pretty well stated by Dr. J. C. Kendall of the New Hampshire Extension Service, when he said, "It is hoped that one of the results of the conference will be to bring to light ways in which northeastern farmers may obtain further assistance from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, providing there are any problems on which such assistance may be helpful."

We might add that many who attend have in mind some definite principles which they will insist must be observed in any cooperation between the Northeast and the AAA. These principles have been laid down following an immense amount of discussion and are intended to protect northeastern agriculture.

Safeguarding Northeastern Farmers

Northeastern farmers will know that their rights will be championed when they look at some who are on the program. George Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, will preside at the opening session on November 8. Among the speakers are George F. Warren, whose ideas about gold have the backing of the majority of the northeastern farmers; E. H. Thompson, president of the Springfield Land Bank; Allen Manchester of Connecticut; and H. E. Babcock, president of the G.L.F. Holding Corp. Secretary Wallace is scheduled to present

the AAA point of view on the evening of Nov. 8, speaking on "The National Agricultural Program in Relation to Northeastern Farmers and Consumers."

Here is about the line-up. On the morning of Thursday, Nov. 8, there will be discussions of prices, credit, cooperative buying, and land use. In the afternoon dairy problems will take the center of the stage and there will be plenty said about ways and means of better cooperation between the states and the federal government in solving dairy marketing problems. For example, the Supreme Court recently refused to set aside an injunction which prohibits the New York Milk Control Board from revoking the license of a dealer who bought milk outside of New York State at less than New York prices. A recent court decision also says that the AAA cannot require licenses of dealers who do not ship inter-state. Therefore some cooperation between state and federal departments is necessary to handle the problem.

Feed High—Eggs Lagging

On Friday morning poultrymen will consider the effect of codes and feed prices on the poultry industry and there should be plenty to say on that point. Also under discussion will be the problems of grading poultry and eggs. If you have been following our poultry department, you know many poultrymen feel that recent federal grades have favored western egg producers at the expense of the Northeast. In the afternoon fruits, vegetables and potatoes will be in the limelight. Last winter many potato growers in Maine predicted that should potatoes be cheap

this fall, there would be a big demand to have potatoes declared a basic farm product and therefore subject to AAA control. Does the Northeast want it? We think not, if this means acreage reduction with probable loss of markets to more distant areas.

The final session Saturday morning will be given over to committee reports, which it is expected will provide the basis of an agricultural program which will come close to what the Northeast needs and wants.

* * *

Milk Cooperatives Head Toward Syracuse

While it may not be quite so closely linked up with farmers' problems, nevertheless the annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation is an important, nation-wide meeting. It will be held at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, November 12 to 14.

In the Northeast the following organizations are members: Connecticut Milk Producers Association of Hartford; New England Milk Producers Association of Boston; Dairymen's League of New York; the Interstate Milk Producers Association of Philadelphia; and the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association of Pittsburgh.

Rebuild Purchasing Power

The program sounds interesting and we expect that a good many dairymen who are within driving distance will attend some of the sessions. For example, one talk Monday afternoon is called "How Can We Achieve Pre-war Purchasing Power Parity in the Fluid Milk and Cream Market?" In plain English, that means, how can we get milk prices that will let us buy as much with 100 pounds as we could before the war? A lot of people would like to see

the answer to that question. R. C. Mitchell, president of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association, will preside at a public session of particular interest to women in the Central High School Auditorium Monday afternoon.

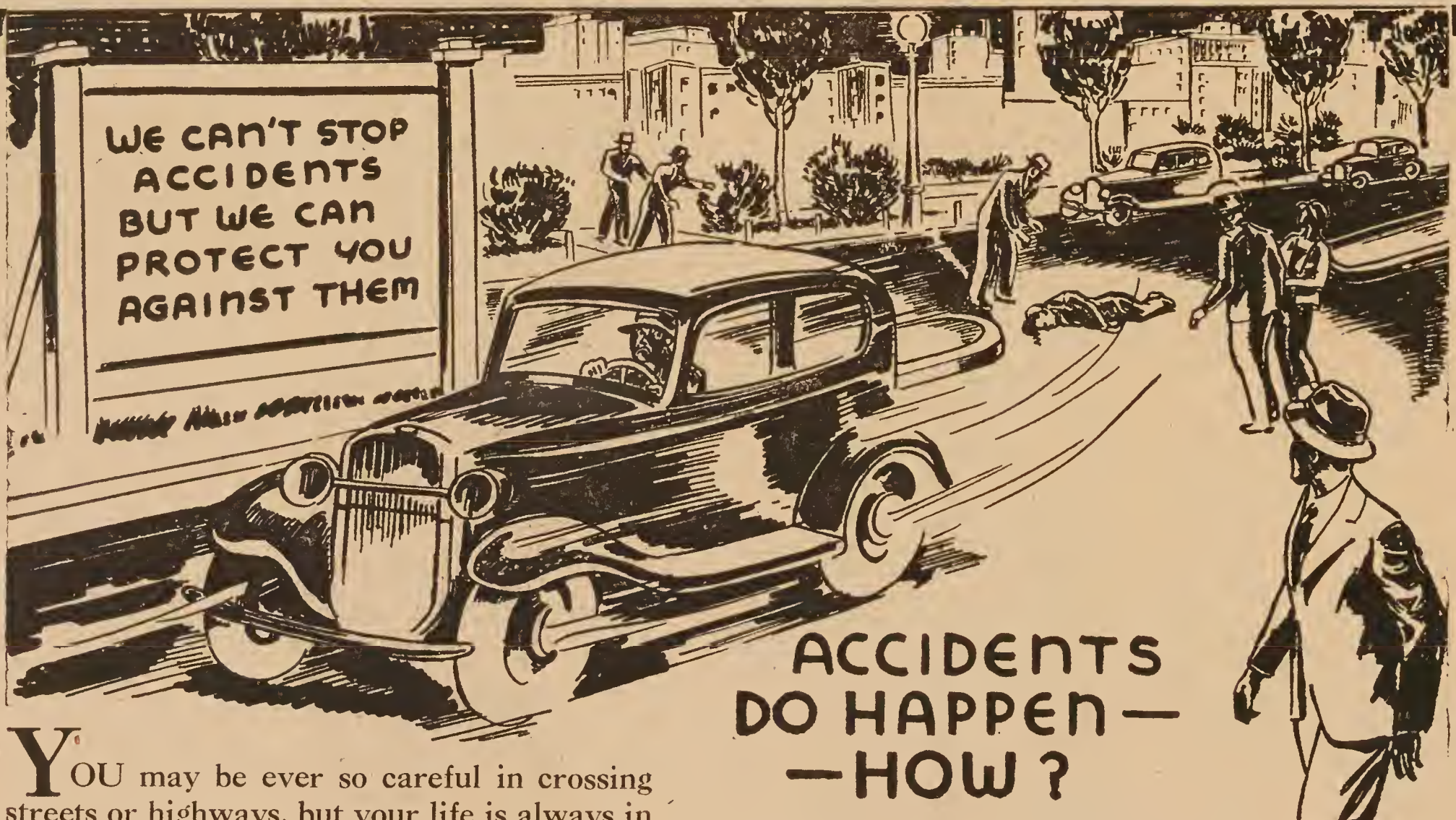
The Northeast has its representatives on the speaking program—Fred Sexauer and Ed. Eastman, while Dr. Carl Ladd is toastmaster at the banquet Tuesday evening.

* * *

Connecticut Out to "Bust" Record

The Northeast is favored with big farm meetings this fall and one of the most important of them is the annual National Grange Session at Hartford November 14 to 22. One of the big ambitions of those who are making the plans is to "bust" the record for numbers taking the Seventh Degree made several years ago at Rochester. They are figuring for 15,000 and we hope they make it. The Seventh Degree will be given Friday, November 16, in the Memorial Auditorium at Hartford.

The grange, organized in 1868, is now spread through 32 states with a membership of over 800,000 in 8,000 subordinate granges. Masters of northeastern state granges are as follows: Connecticut, Frank H. Peet, Kent; Maine, H. B. Crawford, Houlton; Massachusetts, Samuel T. Brightman, Fairhaven; New Hampshire, Arthur W. McDaniel, East Barrington; New Jersey, David H. Agans, Three Bridges; New York, Fred J. Freestone, Interlaken; Pennsylvania, J. A. Boak, New Castle; Rhode Island, Arthur A. Sherman, Portsmouth; Vermont, A. W. Lawrence, Springfield. The resolutions adopted at the National Grange are uniformly sensible and sound. We are planning to report briefly on those adopted at Hartford.



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Where One Church Is Better Than Three

(Continued from
Page 1)

go to church felt himself outside the pale of community esteem not to say respectability. Then again in those days people went to church not necessarily to "worship in spirit and in truth," for the sanctuary was also a meeting place for social purposes and for the interchange of gossip and news.

The old time preacher did not have to contend against the radio and the automobile and the movies. Also I suppose that seventy-five years ago the preacher by virtue of his office or profession enjoyed a certain prestige such as is no longer his. Time was when he was very likely the only man in the community who made any pretense to book-learning whereas today it is probable that there are members of his flock quite as well educated as he, and possibly rather better qualified to speak in terms of daily life. No, I am unwilling to believe that the decline in church attendance is necessarily a measure of the ethical and spiritual life of the community.

So musing on these things I came in due time to Hannibal just a bit late for the preliminaries but in time for most of the service.

Hannibal is a well-dressed village officially declared to have 420 inhabitants—probably a few less than it numbered a generation ago. I take it that it has long been a community of rather high standards because, unless it be just now, liquor has not been openly sold in the village for very many years—longer in fact than most people can remember. A little village green with a town pump gives it an attractive air. It is—or was—a trading center for a considerable region of well-to-do countryside, but of late years with good roads and automobiles trade finds it very easy to flow off to Fulton or Oswego or even Syracuse. I am inclined to be pessimistic as to the economic future of our small villages. Nobody is to blame. They are simply caught in the grip of the forces of this changing world.

I submit that it must have been denominational rather than religious zeal that insisted on building three Protestant churches—Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist in a community of four hundred people, even if account be taken of the outlying farm folk. The first two were founded within a year of each other about one hundred and fifteen years ago. Methodism appeared on the scene at a considerably later date. It is a testimonial to the genuine religious zeal of the community and to its spirit of sacrifice that all three churches built large and substantial edifices. Then four miles to the west is Sterling, a hamlet rather than a village, and here were three churches of the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist persuasions. Such was the setting of the stage. Six churches were struggling for an existence in a field where there was room for only one or perhaps two and with no excuse for more. No one of them was quite ready formally to yield up the ghost but as someone said to me, "they were dead standing up." Everyone knew that something ought to be done about the situation but no one ventured to suggest any definite plan.

Some ten years ago by happy fortune there came to this community with its fine traditions and slowly dying churches a zealous, enthusiastic young preacher, one F. W. McDermott. He had been born of a line of preachers, had grown up in Wisconsin, had been educated in Franklin College, Indiana. I feel sure that he must have

been a man of vision because in his early pastorate it seemed to him that the best service he could possibly do the communities in his care was to bring about a federation or merger of these struggling churches and pool their numbers and resources in a common effort to do the things which should be the work of the church in the world.

I do not think I understand the situation well enough to tell precisely how this "consummation devoutly to be wished" was brought about and if I did it would make too long a story. The simple facts stated in a sentence are these: At Sterling the two churches, Baptist and Presbyterian, were united—perhaps federated is the better word—thus making essentially two churches where surely there had never been room for three. At Hannibal, the larger town and the center



"Here in a piece of dense woodland has been made a forest auditorium. For miles around . . . people know of and come to this vesper service."

of the parish, the Baptists and Presbyterians decided to go forward under one banner. People with whom I talked told me that the Methodists would have also enlisted in the new crusade had it not been for the very emphatic and uncompromising opposition of the Bishop, who is a power to be reckoned with in their organization. However, I am glad to say the ultimate outcome has been very fortunate because several people assured me that there was the warmest regard and cooperation between the Methodist and the Federated Church and if we can have this perhaps it does not greatly matter whether or not there is formal denominational unity. In Hannibal the Presbyterian Church has been taken over for the preaching and Sunday School work while the Baptist edifice has been made the parish house devoted to the educational and social activities of the parish.

Now if this little story of church federation in a rural community has any point of interest it centers around the personality of the Preacher and the work which he is doing among his people. Fortunately I arrived in time to hear his sermon. I am glad to say that his manner is not that of a fiery prophet thundering forth the dictates of the Lord. Rather he is a quiet-mannered gentleman in the first prime of life who leans over the pulpit and quietly—almost conversationally—talks to his people regarding human relations and the good way of life. Certainly he hedges himself with none of the aloofness and dignity which was the traditional heritage of the old New England parson. To his parishioners and towns folk he is "Mac", and I notice that he addresses them by their first names with perfect ease. I found that at five o'clock on Monday morning, he and a Sunday school class of young men were to start on an Adirondack hike which was to include an ascent of Mount Marcy. This speaks of a sort of warm human relationship which might have scandalized a preacher of

other times but which surely fits well with the man who is supposed to guide the moral thinking of his community. It is a common observation among those who know, that half of the usefulness of a minister depends upon his having the right sort of a wife, and surely this Preacher has a very gracious and lovely lady.

I suppose it is true that at his best the Minister is a teacher and guide and—even among Protestants—sometimes a Confessor for his people. On Sunday just after we sat down to dinner the Preacher was called from the table for a conference with a man—a conference that lasted for a good part of the normal dinner period. When he finally returned to his interrupted meal, he told me that it was the old, old story of somebody in trouble who as a sort of last resort had turned to the church. He had given such comfort and counsel as he might, which perhaps was worth very little as he was called in altogether too late. I could not but remember the witty observation to the effect that with "very many people religion is like a life-preserver, only put

on in moments of extreme danger and then likely as not hindsided before." None the less, I think it was a rather fine tribute to the Preacher that in his extremity a man outside of the church came to him for comfort and counsel.

It is impossible within the limits of this article to attempt to discuss all of the activities of this far flung "Larger Parish." Probably the most prominent, although not necessarily the most important, is the big vesper service held in a grove each Sunday afternoon during July and August. Some years ago the town of Hannibal purchased a few acres of land just outside the village for a community park and here in a piece of dense woodland has been made a forest auditorium. It is an ideal spot for an outdoor audience and each Sunday afternoon in midsummer there is a meeting addressed usually by ministers—many of them of almost nation wide reputation—and now and then by a layman. The audiences have been large ranging from a minimum of say four hundred to a thousand or more people. For miles around—from as far as Oswego and Syracuse and even Rochester—people know of and come to the Hannibal Vesper Service.

Now just a few thoughts in conclusion and I am done. Our forefathers, the men who laid the foundations of the Republic, had come not so long before from Europe where there was a state church and where religion was definitely a function of Government, with churches maintained and preachers paid essentially on the same basis of tithes and taxes as our public school system. To them this seemed a great evil—a part of the old autocracy which they had renounced. So they saw to it that there was written into the Constitution of the United States and of each individual State a provision that should forever forbid any direct connection between Government and the Church. I think that down in our hearts we feel that they were wise and right. So it is that while the strong

(Continued on Page 28)

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Do You ... Catch Cold Easily ?

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HOCKETT

THE PERSON who first called a cold a "cold" labored under the same delusion that many people still do today, that is, that a cold is something which we get from being cold. If this were true, the inhabitants of cold countries would have the highest percentage of colds. In reality, the common cold is practically unknown in the Arctic Circle, and our own compatriots seem to be immune while in that region. Peary's men were free from colds, even when at the Pole itself, but as soon as some of them returned to civilization they "caught cold."

It is true that a chill often results in a cold, or something worse. This is because unequal chilling of the body, sudden cooling after exercise, wearing

does. Since 90,000,000 of them are caught from someone else, it is obvious that it is important to learn how to keep from catching other persons' colds and how to keep from passing on our own. Here are certain rules which, if followed regularly, are effective in preventing colds:

First, get plenty of rest, eight or nine hours of sleep every night. Fatigue lets down the bars.

Second, get plenty of fresh air, both day and night. Always sleep with windows open.

Third, don't overheat your house in winter. More colds develop in homes where the air is dry and overheated than in houses which are underheated. It is a good plan to keep a pan of water on the stove, or radiators, as the evaporation of this water helps to keep the air moist and healthful.

Fourth, exercise out of doors. This toughens the skin, makes it less sensi-

day; a pint of milk a day for adults and a quart of milk a day for children; plenty of water, at least 8 glasses a day; plenty of citrus fruit and tomato juice; only moderate amounts of pie, cake, and rich puddings; a teaspoon of codliver oil each day, or in capsule or tablet form if you can't take it straight.

Vitamin A is the best insurance against colds. This is why codliver oil is so valuable in this climate where winter sun is weak. During the hot days of summer, when we get direct sunlight, it is important to get your share of sunshine every day. This stores up Vitamin A in your system and this plus codliver oil in winter in-

Catch that sneeze!
Protect the other
fellow.



Plenty of orange juice helps dilute poisons from colds.

HOW TO FIGHT A COLD

The following was given to us by a prominent physician. Medical Society rules make it necessary not to publish his name.

1. *To favor elimination* — Generous dose of castor oil or 4 table-spoons each of milk of magnesia and water, adding 8 to 12 drops of lemon juice. If necessary a daily enema.
2. *To dilute toxins* — Abundance of water. Fruit juices—orange juice and grapefruit juice for 24 hours.
3. *To maintain body resistance* — (a) Rest in bed; (b) Fresh air (well ventilated room); (c) Nutritious, easily digested foods in small quantities, taken frequently.
4. *To alkalinize system* — One teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a glass of water three times a day for five days.
5. *To relieve head congestion* — One or two drops of 15% argyrol in each eye every 4 hours.
6. *To lubricate nose* — Insert vaseline or boric acid ointment in nostrils.
7. *To gargle throat* — One small teaspoonful of salt to a glass of water; or peroxide of hydrogen, 1 part to 4 parts of water.
8. *To relieve coughing* — Mustard paste to chest (1 part of mustard to 4 parts of flour); mix with tepid water and place between two cloths; apply after vaselining chest. Leave on for 20 minutes.
9. *To keep body warm* — Hot water bag at feet.
10. *To diminish temperature* — Alcohol sponge.
11. *To conserve energy* — Stay in bed for two days after temperature subsides.

of wet shoes and wet clothing, etc., lower our resistance and allow the cold germ to get hold of us. When you stop to think of how many people in the world have a cold at any one time, it is easy to see that their combined coughing and sneezing keeps the air fairly well supplied with bacteria. It is almost impossible to go anywhere—to church, to a party, to a movie—without running into some one with a cold. The truth is that the common cold is a very slick customer. Being a sociable fellow, he enjoys a crowd and is always delighted to make a new acquaintance, or to meet an old one. If we are in a run down condition when we meet him, we become the next victim; and so strong is he that he often gets the best of even a healthy person in the pink of condition.

We are all so used to colds that when we get one, we are apt to say, "Oh, it's just a cold," and neglect to do anything about it until we find ourselves with a serious sinus infection, an infection of the middle ear which may lead to mastoiditis, pneumonia, or any of the other dreaded complications which may result from neglect. In addition to these, the common cold may be the means of lighting up an old tuberculous process of the lungs.

Even if we avoid these serious results, it is well to recognize that the lightest of colds causes loss of time from work as well as bodily discomfort and suffering. It is said that the United States has 100,000,000 colds a year, and that these colds cause double the loss of time which tuberculosis

tive to cold, and improves the circulation.

Fifth, wear light, warm clothing. Don't overload the body with heavy underwear in winter, unless your house is not well heated. Too heavy clothing in the house is apt to overheat the body and to result in a chill when you step out. It is better to dress lightly and put on a heavy coat for outdoors.

Last, and perhaps most important, eat properly. A cold-resistance diet includes an abundance of simply prepared vegetables and fruits, two for each day; whole grain breads and cereals; a daily serving of meat; an egg a

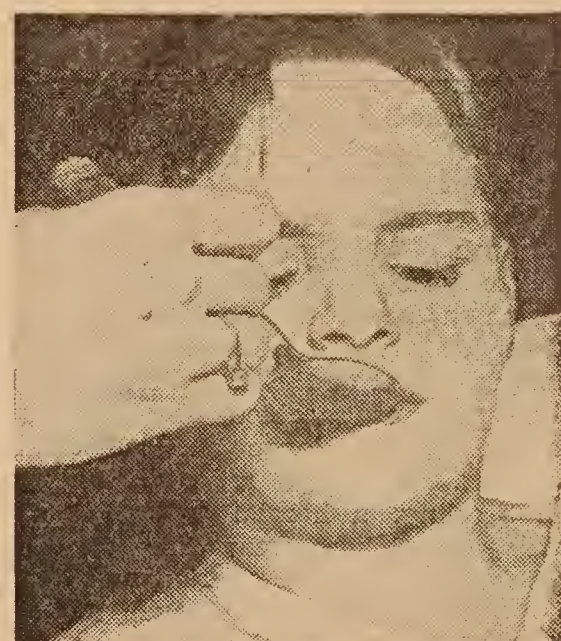
creases your fighting force against colds. There are also several foods rich in Vitamin A, — whole milk, butter, eggs, and colored vegetables, especially green ones.

If you follow these rules, you will have good resistance. But just the same don't be careless when you meet a friend who has a cold. Don't shake hands with him, — he may just have been using his handkerchief. Don't stand talking with him close enough to get his breath, particularly if he is in the coughing and sneezing stage. If you're the one who has the cold, protect other people. Use your handker-

chief when coughing or sneezing. Wash your hands if possible every time you use your handkerchief. Above all, stay home if you can do so. This not only checks your cold but saves other people from contact with it. We all know those friends who arrive at our house with red noses and say, "I have a terrible cold but I wanted to see you so much I couldn't resist coming." It is better to show one's affection by staying home in such a case.

Elsewhere on this page are a doctor's rules for care of a cold. Needless to say, if you find yourself with a bad cold, you should consult your physician.

PHOTOS BY
EWING GALLOWAY



It's better to take cod liver oil to prevent colds than castor oil to cure them.

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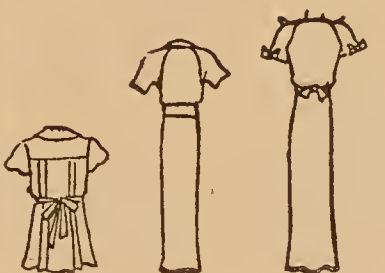
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2775



3399



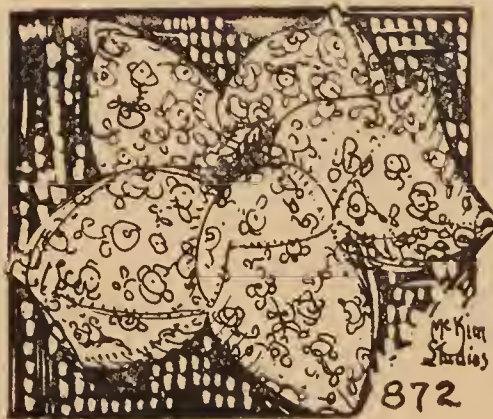
3410

GIRL'S DRESS PATTERN NO. 2775 has the sweet simplicity of childhood, with its front panel a continuation of the yoke itself, and the universally becoming round collar. The original was made in nautical-blue wool jersey, with detachable white pique collar and cuffs trimmed in toning blue braid and buttons. Plaided gingham with white trim is another possible combination. Sizes are 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

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**GROVE'S LAXATIVE
BROMO
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HERE IS ANOTHER STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF THE *Little Big-Heart TALES*

When Theodora Lost the Cap Box

THERE are now good hopes that the State of Maine will soon include the old black bear in the list of its fauna protected by law, as other wild animals are protected; at present there is a price on his head. The bear is a dangerous wild beast, some may say, but that is largely a thing of the past. The bear is now one of the shyest creatures in the woods of New England; it flees at the first scent or sound of man and never turns to fight unless cornered or to defend its young.

Bears are peculiar animals, and, though much has been written of them, we still have a great deal to learn concerning their habits and mode of life. How long does a bear live? No naturalist can tell you whether it is fifteen, twenty, thirty or even forty years. Of course bears die of old age, yet woodsmen assure me that the bones of a bear that has died from natural causes are never found in the forest. Whither do aged bears betake themselves when they are about to pass from these scenes of earth? One theory is that very old, feeble bears, after retiring to hibernate in their dens, fall asleep and never wake from their long winter naps. Their remains are therefore sepulchered out of all sight and knowledge of the world. Something rather mysterious too is connected with the first two months of a bear cub's life. Ordinarily young bears are never seen abroad till late in the spring or early summer. Naturalists hold, however, that they are born during the later weeks of winter while the mother bear is still hibernating in her den, and that they are nourished there seven or eight weeks, presumably while the mother is yet asleep or half asleep. Certain it is that bear cubs are very small at birth, weighing no more than two pounds—an unusually tiny beginning for an animal that at adult age attains a weight of two or three hundred.

At our old farm in Maine we naturally saw and heard a great deal about bears. Only once, however, did we discover bear cubs abroad as early as April, and this in the case of a bear that had been drowned out of its winter den toward the end of a long rain-storm, which had flooded the swamp along a stream where the den was situated.

The rain had carried off most of the snow, and the old Squire's flock of fifty-five sheep had made for the upland pasture, glad to get out on the bare, fresh earth again after be-

ing shut up at the barn throughout the winter. That week of vernal warmth, however, proved but transitory. Cold, raw weather came on. Five or six inches of soft snow fell during the following night. The sheep had failed to return, and next morning the Old Squire sent Cousin Ellen and me to look up the flock and drive them to the barn. Cousin Addison would probably have gone with me instead of Ellen, but he had to drive to mill that morning with a load of corn to be ground; and Halstead, who was always a late sleeper, was not yet out of bed.

The snow made bad walking, but Ellen and I hastened up across the fields and ascended to the pasture, expecting to come immediately upon the sheep; but we looked about for some time before we finally discovered them huddled together in a scattering growth of spruce at the far lower end of the cleared land. At first we supposed they were all standing pressed closely together. Scarcely a lamb was visible; all of them—thirty or more—were out of sight in the middle of the flock, with a head peeping out here and there. Nor was there any of the bleating usually heard when sheep are called. All stood there in silence. The snow on the ground about them too had been trodden down hard.

"They act scared!" Ellen exclaimed as soon as we came near. "Something has frightened them."

Thereupon we began looking about, our first thought being of roguish dogs or of "lucivees." Beyond the clump of spruces where the sheep stood the ground fell off over ledges and rocks down to a swamp of cedars and firs along the stream, which was now much swelled from the freshet. For some moments we stood there on the ledges, looking down on the scene of the inundation, listening to the roar of falls at a distance farther up stream. Then a much nearer sound came to our ears,—the sloshing of water in the camp immediately below where we stood,—and, scanning the thickets more sharply, we detected a little stir of the green fir boughs and caught a glimpse of something very black there.

"I believe that's a bear!" Ellen whispered, clutching my arm. "Oh, maybe it has killed a sheep or a lamb! What shall we do?"

"You watch and see where he goes," I whispered. "I'll run home and fetch the gun and get the Old Squire to come."

"No, no!" Ellen objected. "You watch and I'll go," and she set off running before I could even remonstrate.

Left to watch a bear, I stood there on the ledges for some time with eyes bent on the thickets below, where occasional glimpses of a black hide were visible. Suddenly the animal emerged plainly in view—so suddenly that I was on the verge of flight and drew back out of sight behind a bush. It was certainly a bear, one that looked very large in the eyes of a boy of thirteen; for this, I may add here, was either the second or the third year we young folks were at the old Squire's place.

The bear did not charge up the ledge, however, as I had half-expected it might, but advanced a few steps along the border of the thickets, scuffing its feet in the light snow; then it turned back and disappeared, only to emerge again after a few moments, and this time I saw that it had something in its mouth—something that made queer, faint, squalling noises. For an instant I thought it must be a lamb that the bear had not yet killed. The tiny thing was not black, but looked to be of a yellowish hue. It squirmed slightly, and the bear, holding its head much higher than a bear usually does, shuffled along the edge of the swamp for fifty yards perhaps; then after scuffing again, as if to brush away the snow, it laid its small mouthful down and retraced its steps to the place where it had first come in sight, and again disappeared.

What could the little object be? It lay there and wriggled on the

ing her eyes about as if fearful of enemies not far away. Probably she had caught the scent of mankind and was disturbed, although I did not believe she had seen me.

The sheep too had smelled or caught sight of the bear. Suddenly the flock started running across the pasture in the direction of the farm buildings, the lambs still much out of sight among the sheep. At first I was minded to follow them, but concluded to remain at my post and watch till help came.

Meanwhile the bear had gone back to the swamp again, and before long she brought out a third cub. All three of the small creatures were nestling on the ground, making a considerable whining. I thought the bear licked them at times with her tongue, but could not distinguish all that went on. Evidently the old beast was uneasy, for she kept turning this way and that. It must have scented me, for a bear's sense of smell is marvelously acute. Plainly the old creature was at a loss what to do with her young and helpless family. Soon she gathered one of the cubs in her mouth again and marched off for as much as a hundred yards along the border of the swamp, when again she scuffed the snow and, laying the cub down there, came hastening back for another.

She had just taken away the last cub when I heard voices and saw, not the Old Squire and Ellen, but what seemed our whole family—Halstead running ahead, Ellen nearly keeping pace with him, Theodora a little way behind her, and still farther in the rear Grandmother Ruth, toiling forward with Addison's gun over her shoulder. Farther still in the rear Addison had come in sight, also running; he had got back from the mill just as the others were starting, but had to stop to unhitch the horses. The Old Squire, who was one of the selectmen of the town that year, had been called away to see what was to be done about a bridge that had been carried off during the freshet. Gram had come, not because she was keen on hunting bears, but because she was afraid to trust the gun to Halstead.

They approached, almost out of breath, exclaiming, "Where is that bear? Has he gone?" And then they all saw the bear moving off.

Addison came up while I was explaining what I had seen. He seized the gun and bade me show him the bear. "Keep back, keep back, all of you!" he said to Gram and the girls; then he started in the direction I had indicated.

We all stole after him down the
(Continued on Opposite Page)

By C. A. STEPHENS

snowy ground. I could plainly hear its cries of discomfort, but I could now see that it was not a lamb; it was more like a very small pig, not larger indeed than a month-old kitten. I remembered that I had often seen a cat carry its kitten in much the same careful way, and then I guessed that this was a little bear cub that its mother had rescued from the flood water in the swamp.

As I crouched there the bear appeared for a third time, and she carried in her mouth another cub, which she hastened to deposit beside the first one. For several moments she stood with her head held low over the cubs, apparently listening, cast-

TO MAKE A GOOD CUP OF COFFEE

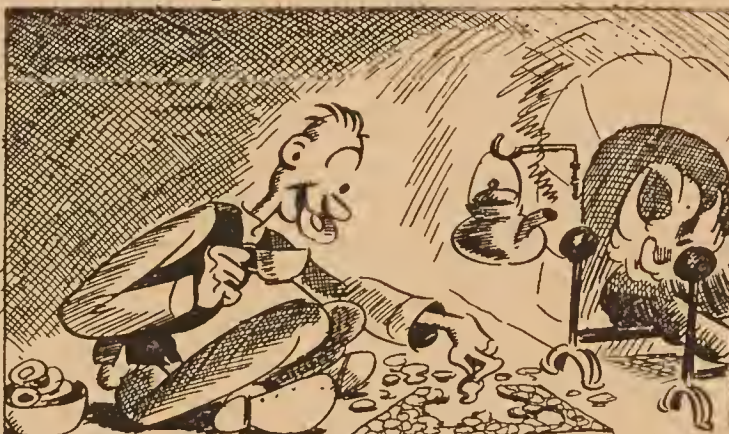
First you must have a good quality and well blended coffee. No amount of fancy handling will make a choicedrink out of poor coffee.

Use one tablespoonful of coffee to each cup of water. Bring the water to a boil, pour it over the coffee and let it stand at the boiling point a few moments.

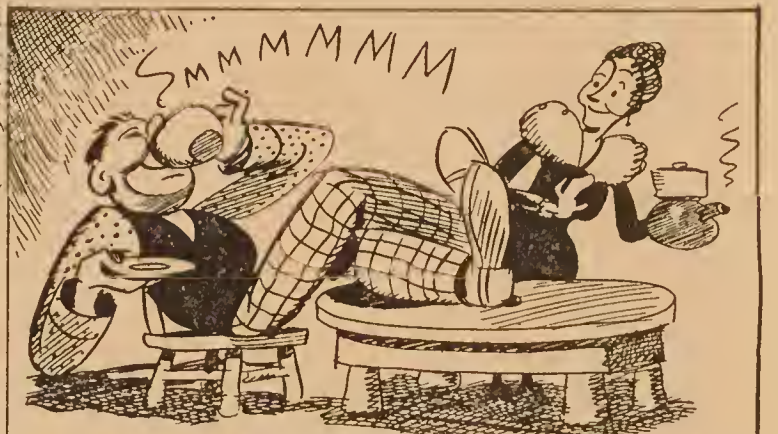
The drip method really gets the best out of any coffee. According to experts it makes the finest drink it is possible to make from coffee (Remember, boiling spoils coffee)



"I LEAVE YOU FOREVER" SAID ADDISON HOKE, HE LOVED HER, THAT WASN'T THE QUESTION, THE COFFEE SHE BOUGHT AT 12¢ A POKE GAVE ADDIE ACUTE INDIGESTION.



OMAR KHAYYAM WAS A WISE OLD CUSS BUT I WOULD CHANGE HIS VERSES THUS: "A JIG SAW PUZZLE BY THE BLAZING LOG, SUGAR DOUGHNUTS, STEAMING COFFEE,—HOT DOG!"



"HOME WAS JUST A PLACE TO HANG MY HAT" THE FELLOW SAID, A PLACE WHERE I COULD GO AT NIGHT AND REST MY WEARY HEAD, BUT SINCE SEMANTHY GOT THAT NEW DRIP COFFEE POT O'OURS HOME'S A PLACE TO GO AND SIP AWAY THE HAPPY HOURS

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



neighbor, his supply of seed should be enough for both of us, I'll plant my fields from his surplus. It sure will be a kindly deed of neighbor to supply my seed, he'll feel right good to think he is of some use to his friends, gee whiz, just think how friendly it will be to let him be of help to me!

MY NEIGHBOR says there sure is need of savin' plenty of corn for seed, he's got a lot hung up to dry, he doesn't want to be caught shy of seed to plant his fields in spring, and so he works away, by jing, a-tyin' up his corn with twine, so it hangs up there in a line, with ears apart so they can dry, he says his carefulness is why he always has a first-class stand of corn a-growin' on his land. He likes his corn to germinate, so he don't sit around and wait till it has frozen on the stalk, he says its safer far to walk a-down the rows and pick each ear before the freezing days appear.

I s'pose my neighbor's plan is right, but I won't work from morn till night, a-bein' nurse-maid to my seed. If it's so tender it must need as much attention paid as that, why I'll just put on my old hat and spend the day a-huntin' quail, next spring if my seed corn should fail to grow I'll borrow what I need from

shelving ledges and had not gone far when the bear was sighted shuffling along the border of the thickets with a cub in her mouth. She had heard or scented us and kept turning half around. We saw the wriggling little object in her mouth quite plainly. Reaching the place where the two other cubs had been left, she stopped, faced about and looked uneasily in our direction for several moments, then hastened on, leaving the two cubs still there. This time she did not go far, however, but, coming to a large rock, laid the cub down hastily and rushed back to get the others. That maneuver she repeated two or three times, moving the cubs one at a time in her mouth. Clearly the poor old creature was in great trouble.

Meanwhile Addison had paused to put a heavier charge in the gun; then he went back to fetch the powder horn and pouch of shot and bullets from Grandmother Ruth and Ellen. He hastily drew out the light charge that was in the gun and started to reload with ball; for the guns of that day were all of the percussion-cap type, being first loaded with loose powder, wads and shot or bullets and discharged by means of little brass caps containing fulminate, which was placed on a hollow nipple and fired by a stroke of the hammer. At our place the Old Squire's invariable rule for us boys was never to fetch a capped gun into the house or carry it about capped; the cap was to be affixed only after game was sighted. At that time percussion caps were purchased in little brass boxes, fifty in a box.

When Ellen had run home to give the alarm and get the gun the cap box had been forgotten. Halstead had gone to get the powder horn and bullets from Addison's room upstairs, but had neglected to fetch the caps, which were on a shelf near the head of the bed. This omission was discovered after they had come halfway up the fields on their way to me. Theodora then sped back to get the caps, had found them and, putting the box in her pocket, had run after the others.

"Give me those caps quick!" Addison exclaimed, and Ellen, who was standing by with the powder horn and bullet pouch, ran to call Theodora, who stood a few steps away on the ledges, watching the bear carry her cubs.

Theodora descended rather slowly and absently put her hand into her pocket.

"Hurry, Doad!" Addison cried impatiently.

Theodore felt in her pocket. "Why, Ad," she cried, "I'm afraid I've lost it!"

"Lost it? Look! Look again!" we all exclaimed at once.

She appeared to search carefully. "It isn't in my pocket," she declared. "I must have dropped it."

Indignation then burst forth. Addison said things uncomplimentary to her mental powers. So did Halstead, and perhaps I did too. It was a very exasperating thing to have happen at such a crisis.

"Hurry along back as you came!" Addison urged her. "Follow your tracks if you can; you may find where you dropped it!"

In fact we all started hurriedly back with eyes bent on the trail across the pasture. I think we searched for an hour or more, going eventually clear back to the house. It was a vain quest.

Nothing was found of the caps, and the worst of it was we had but that single box. Addison hitched up and drove to the general store at the Corners, where he bought another box of caps. Later in the day he and I with Halstead went to the pasture again and attempted to follow the bear's tracks; but the late snow was already melting fast, and on coming to dryer ground above the swamp we lost the trail altogether and gave up the hunt.

Theodora remained silent and appeared so contrite for her carelessness that none of us had the heart to say much more to her about it; and as time passed the episode was largely forgotten.

Then one Sunday morning five years later as Theodora was about to set off for Dakota to teach the school for Indian girls she looked around and said, "I'm not going to leave home and perhaps never return"—for a journey to Dakota seemed a terribly long one in those days—"without confessing what I did with the cap box that time we went out to shoot a bear. I dropped it purposely in a crevice of the ledges up there. That old mother bear was so brave and was trying so hard to save her cubs I couldn't stand it to see her shot."

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How to CAN and CURE BEEF and PORK

Why sell cull cows for little or nothing and then buy beef by the piece at good high retail prices? This question is asked on page 3 of this issue, where directions are given for butchering beef on the farm. On that page also is a promise of brief directions for taking care of the meat in the home to the best advantage. Here they are, and, for good measure, some suggestions about taking care of pork.

TO CAN MEAT

To Prepare

1. Use only meat that is in perfect condition.
2. Bleed well and let all animal heat escape before canning. 24 hours are needed for this purpose.
3. Wipe meat with clean damp cloths; do not soak meat in water, as it draws out juices and makes meat stringy.
4. Cut meat into convenient size for packing.
5. Sear quickly in broiler or hot oven, if brown flavor is desired. Do not cover meat with bread crumbs, flour, or egg, as this delays heat penetration. Do not attempt to pre-cook the meat by this searing process, as the only object is to seal the juices in. It is not necessary to sear, however, as meat packed raw develops its own flavors during processing.

To Pack

1. Pack loosely into clean, hot jars. Arrange pieces to allow thorough heat penetration.
2. Allow 2 level teaspoons salt per quart jar of meat.
3. Add no water, as the salt draws out meat juices which add flavor. If water is added, the meat is good only for stews and soups. If meat is seared, some of the pan gravy may be poured into the jar. Season *after* packing into the jar.
4. Small bones add to flavor, besides helping the heat to penetrate.

To Process

1. Partly seal and process one hour at 15 pounds pressure, or for 3 hours in the hot water bath. Count time after pressure reaches 15 pounds or after water is boiling vigorously in bath. Keep water one inch over the tops of the jars through the entire period in the bath.
2. Remove from canner and seal immediately.

To Store

1. Store in a dry, cool place.
2. Thoroughly *reheat* all canned meats before using.

CORNED BEEF

1. Use only fresh, untainted beef; the choicer the cut, the better will be the resulting meat from the pickle. Plate, flank, shoulder, cross ribs, chuck and rump are usually used for corning.
2. Cut in pieces of convenient size.
3. To each 100 pounds of meat allow 8 pounds of salt, 4 pounds of sugar, 2½ ounces of baking soda, and three ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve these in 4 gallons of boiling water, allow to cool, and pour over the meat. Add more water if needed to cover, but

mix thoroughly. Weight down with a clean block or stone. If brine shows signs of fermentation in warm weather, draw off, boil, strain through a cloth, cool and pour back on the meat.

4. Keep in a dark, cool place. Meat should be ready for use at the end of thirty days. Beef tongues pickled in this mixture are ready to use at the end of two weeks.

PORK SAUSAGE

1. Use clean, fresh pork scraps, 3 parts of lean to one of fat.
2. Season each six pounds with 1½ ounces of fine salt, ½ ounce of black pepper (ground), and ½ ounce (or less) of ground sage, then run through the grinder.
3. If to be used soon, it may be packed into jars loose. If to be kept, it may be packed into small cloth bags and smoked for a short time. If to be kept until summer, it may be cooked, packed into a jar, and covered with hot fat.

SUGAR CURE for HAMS, BACONS, and TONGUES

1. Thoroughly cool the meat, and cut into suitable pieces, removing ragged edges.
2. Pack heavier pieces at the bottom of the barrel or earthen jar; hams and shoulders first, then lighter hams

and shoulders, then bacons and tongues at the top.

3. Allow for every 100 pounds of meat, 10 pounds of salt, 2½ pounds of brown sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpeter. Rub these together thoroughly, making sure that the saltpeter is finely powdered. Dissolve the whole by stirring it into 4 gallons of boiling water. Cool brine thoroughly, pour over the meat. Add more water and mix thoroughly if the brine does not cover the meat. Meat must stay under the brine all the time, or it will decompose. If brine begins to ferment, draw it off, boil, cool, and pour back on the meat.
4. Take out the small pieces after three or four weeks, wash in warm water, and smoke in the smokehouse. Light hams and shoulders may be removed from pickle in six to eight weeks, the larger ones at the end of eighth to tenth week. They too should be washed in warm water, and smoked in the smokehouse.

Brine Salt Pork

1. To each 100 pounds of cooled meat allow 10 pounds salt and 2 ounces of saltpeter. Mix these, dissolve in boiling water, and add enough water to cover the meat.
2. Pack meat in a barrel, weight with a block, cover with the brine which has been thoroughly cooled.
3. Leave in the brine and take out as needed. Fat backs are usually the pieces cured in this way, but any part of the animal will cure also.

Where One Church is Better Than Three

(Continued from Page 23)

hand of the State sees to it that the school and the public health service and the courts are nourished and sustained by public funds the Church must stand or fall absolutely of its own initiative. We sometimes feel that the Church lives but at a poor dying rate but I venture the assertion that if the sustaining hand of the State were withdrawn from our rural schools, many of them would fail to maintain an existence. I ardently believe that the church—some church—is absolutely indispensable to the well being of any rural community but that does not alter the unfortunate fact that in by-gone years a mistaken denominational zeal led to the founding of altogether too many churches. There is today even less excuse for many churches than in the past. Some of them must pass out of the picture either by death or by union with others. I feel enthusiastically sure that in very many cases federation under the leadership of a man of vision is the way out. Surely it is no time for thumping the denominational tom-toms. Pulpiters no longer engage in windy battles concerning pre-millennial or post-millennial coming, or setting forth their con-

ception of the philosophical abstractions of the Trinity. It is a long time since I have seen an intelligent man who was really interested in dogma but I am glad to believe that there are still a great number of folk who are interested in the right way of life and who recognize the supreme importance of some sort of a living church in the world. I believe that in this Hannibal community, Mr. McDermott has set up a rather noteworthy religious laboratory.

Soft Soap

A reader from Oneida, New York, sends a request unsigned asking if any subscriber knows how to make old-fashioned soft soap. We will be glad to hear from anyone who has this information.

We want to take this opportunity to emphasize the necessity of signing all letters. Most of our correspondence is answered by mail and it is impossible for us to handle anonymous requests for information by answering the question on the Service Bureau Page. Most unsigned mail is thrown in the waste basket.

Some Experience in Wintering Bees

"I TELL the boys I can knock the bottom board off a hive of bees and hang it in a tree and it would winter successfully, if it has plenty of food stores and enough ventilation," said S. D. House of Camillus before the fall meeting of the Cortland County Beekeepers' Association held recently near Homer, New York. After a lifetime of keen observation and eight years of close study of the habits of bees, Mr. House has evolved a method of wintering bees that is revolutionary but apparently sound, and certainly economical.

"They have been saying for some years, 'Wait till we get a really cold winter and House and his theories will get a whipping,' he said. 'Yet last winter the thermometer went from 35 to 50 degrees below zero, and we had 160 days without a bee flight, when we had thought 120 days was the limit, and I had only 4 to 6 per cent loss of bees in 1000 colonies, as compared to a loss of 25 to 100 per cent over the state.'"

These figures are reliable and carry a message of hope to the beekeepers of the state, as present honey prices are too low, as Mr. House pointed out, to permit the expense of winter packing in many cases. "I have piles of packing cases rotting away unused," said the speaker, "for even without the expense of buying the materials the labor item is considerable in packing bees for winter according to approved methods."

Mr. House explained the need of adhering to nature in housing bees as well as in other methods of handling. He began by omitting packing in three or four apiaries in different locations and found his winter losses were less than in those given protection in cellars or by packing. These experiments were preceded by observing the colonies owned by certain farmers who were too busy to give much attention to preparation for winter, and discovering that such colonies, when food stores were plentiful, usually wintered 100 per cent. About 20 years ago, while out driving on a Sunday, he found a huge swarm of bees hanging in a pear tree. The farmer's wife, on being told of the swarm, said they did not care about them. In the end he bought the farmer's entire apiary, excepting one swarm. While there he noticed an old beehive thrown up into some berry bushes. It was open on every corner, home-made, with warped sides. The top was askew, the bottom board was off, yet it had a huge colony of bees

in it. He secured that, too, with much difficulty.

"I did set the hive right side up and give it a bottom board. But aside from this, I did nothing to this colony for seven years but to put on empty supers and take them off full of honey — four or five tiers high every summer. It always wintered perfectly, because it had ventilation enough so there was never any moisture in the hive, and it also had plentiful food supplies."

Based on his study of this hive, he began the system that he uses today almost exclusively — wintering in the open, in a 1½ story single-walled hive. The upper story is full of honey and the lower one full of bees and honey. As the cold gets intense and it becomes impossible for the bees to reach out sidewise for food, they can always move upward where there is food. Near the top of the bottom hive he bores a 7/8 inch augur hole, to permit excess moisture to escape. "Bees cannot stand moisture. Honey takes on moisture very readily. The bees' intestines become gorged and without a normal cleansing flight, dysentery sets in and the family is wiped out. Moldy combs and dead bees in the hive usually mean too much moisture," he said.

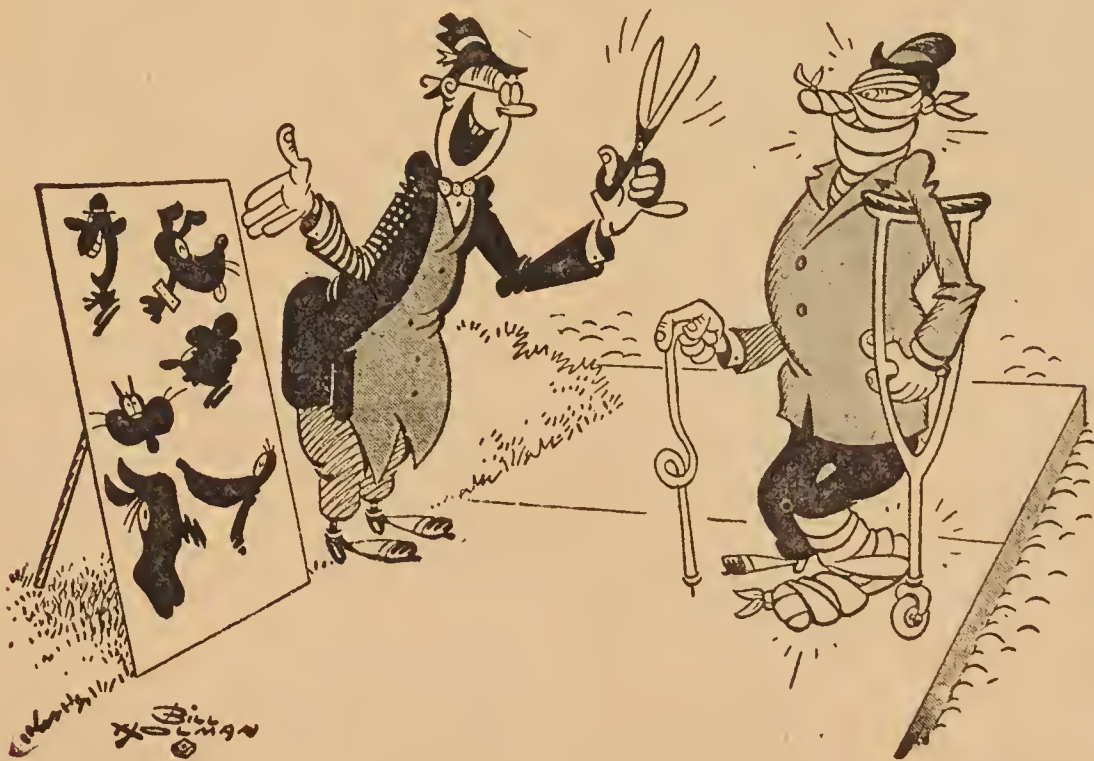
"Individual bees do not go up into the upper story for food," he explained. "They move up in a body." He sets his hives on the ground on a little litter, so they get some warmth from the ground. The entrances are left wide open across the entire bottom until about April 1, with quarter inch wire screen used on this opening and over the augur hole to exclude mice. A sheltered location is important, he believes.

The only time packing helps is in the spring when the bees break the cluster and begin brood rearing. "Then we contract the entrances very closely to conserve heat."

Mr. House reported the experiences of a former employee of his who has about 400 colonies near Ottawa, Canada. He tried out Mr. House's method on half of his bees, wintering the other half in a cellar, and found those left out of doors came through much better. "No colony of bees will starve to death or freeze to death if we adhere to nature," said this veteran of 64 years of beekeeping.

The entire loss of bees over the state last winter was 50 per cent or more, it is estimated, meaning a loss in this year's honey flow of five million pounds. This indicates the importance of right wintering methods.

—M. G. Feint



"Cut your silhouette, mister?"—JUDGE.

Improved NEW meat curing salt



SMOKE SALT

Packed in 10 lb. cans, enough to cure 100 lbs. of meat. Sterling Quality Seasoning for Sausage, comes in 10 ounce cans, enough for 30 lbs. of delicious sausage.

HERE is more than mere convenience — more than help to get rid of trouble and fire hazards in curing meat on the farm. This improved new meat curing salt was prepared to give every farmer a smoke salt high in quality to preserve meat safely, correct and uniform in blend to give delicious flavor.

The formula for Sterling Quality Sugar Curing Smoke Salt was developed by the International Salt Research Laboratory — foremost research authority in the salt industry. It combines long study and experiment, the best advice of meat curing experts, and practical experience in actual farm use.

For preserving quality it is made of the highest grade of International evaporated salt, steam-sterilized for purity by the International vacuum refining process. For fine color, tender and delicious flavor in home cured meats it is correctly blended with saltpeter, brown sugar, spices and concentrated smoke refined from dry hard wood.

This is but one of many International products, for profitable use on the farm. As the largest producer of salt in the world International produces every type and kind of salt used on the farm or in the farm home. Experience has shown that farmers can make more money from salt, at less cost, than almost anything else bought for profit. International has prepared a book in which a great deal of valuable information is given about the use of salt in every department of the farm.

One complete section of this book — The Farmers' Salt Book — gives a detailed explanation of the correct method of butchering and meat curing on the farm. It is illustrated by photographs that show every important step as done by an experienced practical farmer, to get the most meat of the highest quality. This book is full of information every farmer should have. It is free. Write for it.



STOCK FEED SALT

A farm magazine reports that one breeder saved 213 pounds of grain per pound of salt fed to his stock. International produces all correct types of farm salt.



TABLE SALT

Sterling Quality Salt for all home use is packed in this convenient 5c carton with metal pouring spout on the side. It is free running and steam-sterilized for purity.

FREE BOOK

Fill in, sign and mail the coupon below for a free copy of The Farmers' Salt Book, and a free sample of Sterling Quality Seasoning for Sausage.



INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., Inc.

Dept. AA 1134, SCRANTON, PA.

Please send me a free sample of International Sausage Seasoning and a copy of "The Farmers' Salt Book."

Name _____

Street or R. F. D. No. _____

City or Town _____ State _____

My Dealer is _____

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

YEARS ago I worked under one of the most orderly and systematic men I have ever known. He taught me a lot about how to work, how to use little devices which have served me well ever since.

He was Maurice Burritt, now a member of the New York State Public Service Commission. One of the useful things he taught me was to write out my plans; to put down on paper: (1) things in which I believed; (2) the work I intended to do.

Farm Prices Must Rise

Fundamental to all that I believe along economic lines is the conviction that before we will have normal business in this country, we must have higher prices for basic commodities; or else we must greatly reduce our debts, our taxes, and scores of fixed costs like freight rates, utility rates, prices set by monopolies, distribution costs, and, principally, wages per hour paid certain classes of labor.

Now I do not believe that, short of a revolution, the latter adjustment,—that we reduce debts and bring down fixed costs—can be accomplished. The Hoover administration tried such a policy and our people threw it out on its ear.

As a country, we will do well if we can keep our fixed costs from going higher. The N.R.A., though its price fixing agreements are now breaking down, arbitrarily raised many prices including some wages which had declined little or none since 1929. This phase of N.R.A. activity was a great mistake.

Since we cannot reduce our fixed costs, the only alternative is to bring back the value of our basic commodities into more normal relationship with our debts and fixed costs. This can be accomplished by bringing back our dollar to a more normal relationship with gold. We made a start at this and got some results—largely cancelled by the N.R.A., to be sure. For months now, however, we have done nothing. Personally, I cannot go along with a *do nothing* policy. Accordingly, I set down below the objectives for which I am going to work this winter. I put these objectives down in writing as I do all objectives for which I work, so I won't be diverted from them. Purely temporary situations like a low cabbage price due to seasonal over-production, or a high corn price due to the drought, must not divert agriculture in its demands for a higher price level for all farm commodities. Such a price level can be obtained without production control, processing taxes, or regimentation of agriculture.

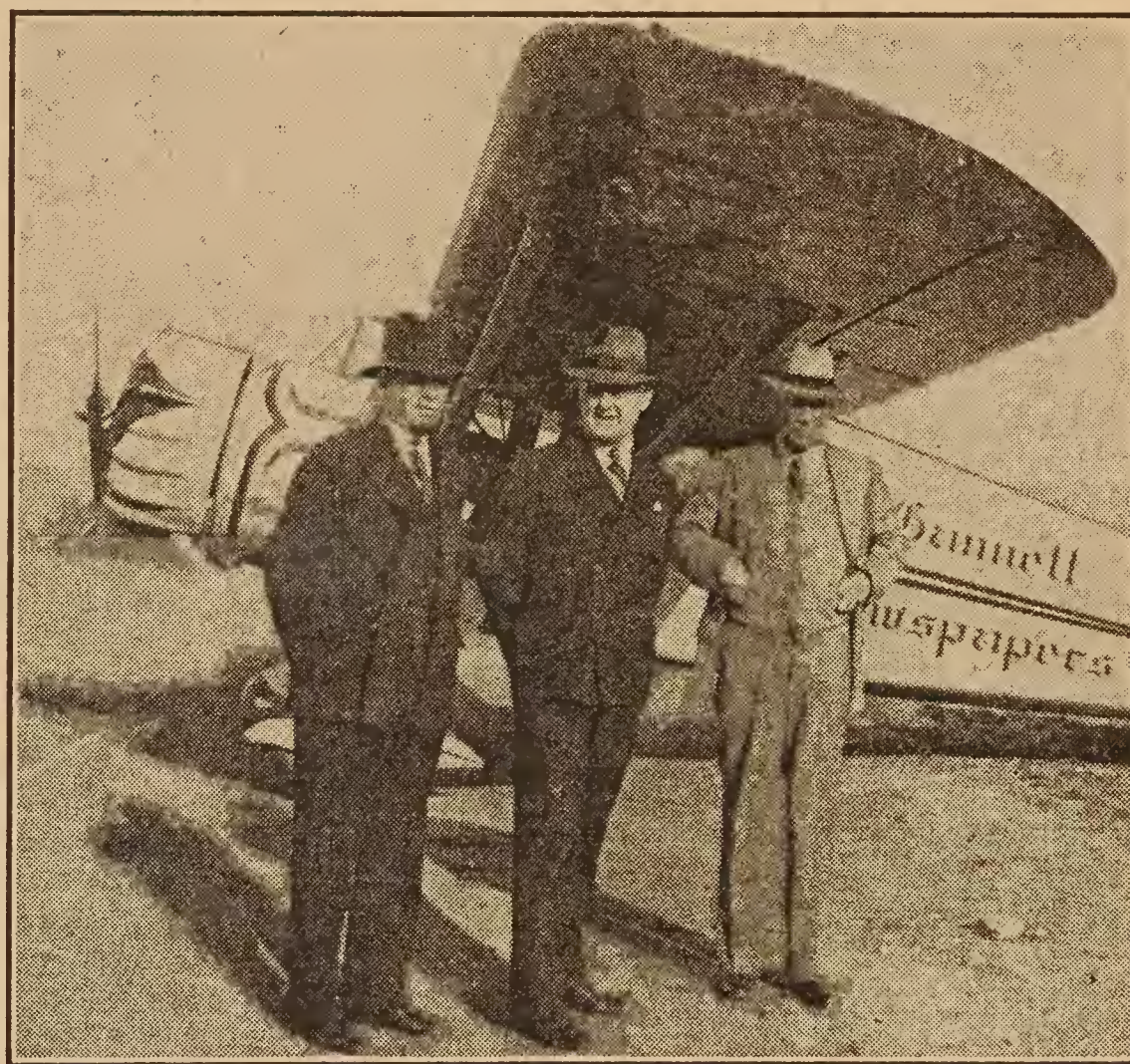
OBJECTIVES

(1) Immediately establish a domestic price for gold which will tend to restore the balance between the prices of basic commodities and those inflexible prices for things and services which have declined little or none since 1929.

(2) Establish machinery for controlling dollar prices for gold in



In these days of automobiles, we are apt to underestimate what a well bred, well conditioned horse can do. The young mare shown above is "Gaiety," a half-bred hunter raised by Arnold Davis of Livonia, N. Y., and trained and ridden by Miss Dorothy Freestone of Interlaken, N. Y. The picture was taken half way on a 70 mile ride—made half in the forenoon, half in the afternoon, on a short fall day.



In contrast to horse transportation, the three men in the picture—pilot Russ Holderman, Frank Gannett, and the editor of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff—flew from Ithaca to New York City on the day the picture was taken in one hour and thirty-five minutes.

order to maintain reasonable balance between basic commodity prices and such inflexible items in the price structure as debts, taxes, freight rates, public utility rates, goods priced by monopolies, and wages per hour for certain classes of labor.

(3) Open the door for private initiative in the restoration of business activity, remove restrictions on production, reestablish competition

—all in order that the business, capital, and brains of the country may be mobilized to employ the idle.

(4) Employ the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to liquidate temporary market surpluses, and feed those on relief.

(5) By the adoption of the above program, remove the necessity for processing taxes and price fixing agreements which reduce consump-

tion and require an ever increasing army of supervisors, inspectors and administrators.

* * *

Rye Pasture O. K.

As this is written—on October 28th—we have finished grazing off the ten acres of rye. This rye was sown the latter part of August. Due to the favorable weather and early sowing of three bushels to the acre, this crop made a thick, heavy stand by the early part of October when we turned in on it.

In the same field were two or three acres of old meadow in which there was quite a lot of third cutting alfalfa. It was interesting to note that when the beef cows and calves were turned into the lot, they grazed the old meadow clean before they ate much of the rye. When they finally did turn to the rye, however, they grazed it down nicely.

In the few days that have elapsed since the herd has been taken off the rye, it has sent up a lot of new shoots. It looks as though we might again turn in on it about the middle of November and get some pretty good grazing.

I rather set my hopes that some year, and this may be the one, I will not have to feed my beef cattle inside before December 1st. I also want to get them out on pasture by April 15th. It looks as though the rye pasture might help in accomplishing this latter objective. Certainly my records show that top dressing with superphosphate, and close grazing, make my regular pastures earlier and earlier.

* * *

They Are All Black

Two years ago this fall, I called on a farmer who lived just out of Glasgow, Scotland. This man produced fluid milk and had to maintain a constant production. He kept between sixty and eighty grade Ayrshire cows. They were a top notch lot.

Walking around the farm, I came on a pure bred Angus bull. When I asked him why he used an Angus bull on grade Ayrshires, he told me of an original plan he had worked out to make up for the tendency of cows to give the most milk when they are first fresh. He said that he followed the practice of breeding his cows in pairs, striving in this way to get two cows which would freshen within a few days of each other. These cows were bred to his Angus bull and always dropped black, blocky calves. He put the calves, from a pair of cows, on one cow to fatten while he milked the other. When the two calves were fatted, he milked the two cows.

I saw some of the calves from this cross and to me they looked like pure bred Angus, certainly they made wonderful veals.

Since I have had Angus myself, I have had three pure bred Angus heifers which have dropped calves—one to a Holstein bull, and two to a Guernsey bull. Now that they are several months old, I can tell the Holstein cross because this calf is more angular than a typical Angus, but for the life of me I cannot readily pick out the two calves from the Guernsey cross.

We, also, have had a pure bred Guernsey heifer freshen to the service of an Angus bull. Her calf is coal black too, and is short legged, and thick set. Please understand that I am not advocating anything here. As a matter of fact, the cross bred calves which have been dropped at Sunnyside were all, with the exception of one, accidents due to faulty line fences. I am reporting, however, that either way it is made, the cross of an Angus on a Holstein, Guernsey, or Ayrshire appears to result in a black, short legged, thick bodied, calf—a calf which will rapidly make a very desirable veal.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE BUREAU



\$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and sentence of any person or persons who defraud an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); investment information; and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making.

Gas Lease Can Be Good or Bad

I am enclosing gas and oil lease which has been given to me to sign. Before doing so, I wanted to ask your advice.

Our advice is "No." Not because we object to a lease, but because this one contained a clause saying that the land-owner should get \$1.00 per acre if well was not drilled within five years. What it really means if the lease is signed is that the oil company has tied up that piece of property for five years without expending any money. Before you sign a lease, see that it has a clause in it that you get rental unless a well is started within six months or at most a year.

Also be sure there is a clause to the effect that you get one-eighth share of all oil or gas found on the property. A good many leases contain a clause giving one-eighth of the oil but a rather small flat sum for each producing gas well. The answer is that they are looking for gas and not oil. Insist on one-eighth of the gas.

Aside from that, take time to read the lease and do not sign it until you understand it. The Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Mass., prepared, some time ago, what they consider a fair gas and oil lease. Why not ask for a copy and compare it with the one you are asked to sign?

Bought and Paid For!

A letter from a subscriber who purchased 10 Ko-Pak-Ta Nut Warming machines from the Roy Stringer Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, claims that the agent of the concern who sold them to him made a number of promises which were not carried out. The subscriber also states that he wrote the company several letters without receiving a reply. We wrote them and got a reply. The chief question we asked was whether or not the Roy Stringer Company would make any sort of refund should our subscriber return the machines. We also said, if agent's statements did not have the backing of the company, we felt our subscribers should know it. The reply reads in part as follows:

"Mr. — purchased ten (10) 'Ko-Pak-Ta' Nut Warming machines from us, and some merchandise, all of which he has received, under our guarantee that every machine is in workable condition, and shall be maintained in workable condition by this company over a period of one year.

"The merchandise sold by us is not returnable, and we therefore suggest that Mr. — use his machines for the purpose for which he purchased them in the first place.

"Since our contact with Mr. — has not been brought about through advertising in your magazine, or through your efforts in any way, it seems to me that you are accepting considerable authority by interfering with this transaction, and particularly by pursuing a policy of attempted intimidation.

"Any further correspondence from you in relation to this matter, or any other, will be entirely disregarded."

It seems fairly clear from the above emphatic letter that our subscriber cannot return the machines and get any allowance, however small, on them. We might say that this attitude is not unusual. Subscribers will do well to remember that they are courting trouble when they put too much faith in the verbal promises of agents.

A. L. Hitner Arrested

Some of our readers will remember that several years ago the Service Bureau had many complaints against Arthur L. Hitner of Marathon, which were reported on this page. He was

Claims Adjusted for Subscribers by Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Walter Lamoree (Mrs.), Unadilla.....	\$ 6.50
(adjustment on order for pigs)	
E. H. Boh, Ohio.....	1.50
(part settlement in moving job, etc.)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Miss Sarah E. Watts, Athol.....	1.13
(refund on order for wool)	
NEW JERSEY	
Frank Kennedy, Jamesburg.....	128.00
(settlement on claim for potatoes)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
E. F. Hammond, Plymouth.....	114.00
(collection of rent due)	
TOTAL	\$251.13

Claims Adjusted Where No Money Involved

NEW YORK	
Charles W. Cotterill, Dryden.....	
(adjustment on order for buzz saw mandrel)	
W. F. Yaple, Dunraven.....	
(settlement of claim for lambs)	
Victor Vosburgh, Sprakers.....	
(adjustment on stove complaint)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Melvin W. McClure, Curwensville.....	
(adjustment on magazine subscription claim)	
Paul Cobb, Stevensville.....	
(adjustment of claim for nursery stock)	
BRITISH WEST INDIES	
P. C. Rainford, Spanish Town, Jamaica, B. W. I.....	
(adjustment on radio claim)	

recently arrested in New Orleans and returned to Syracuse for trial in federal court, having jumped \$4,000 bail just about a year ago. He was charged with check-raising and misapplication of bank funds.

Insurance Company Not Authorized to Use Agents

Am writing you to see if you can be of a little help to me. Last December two men called at my place selling National Aid Society insurance of Indianapolis, Indiana, and subscriptions to the Poultry Tribune. I paid the agent \$6 for insurance and \$2 for a 6 year subscription to the magazine, that I never received.

Can you help me get them or help me get my money back?

On two occasions in the past there has appeared on this page a notice to the effect that the National Aid Society was not licensed by the N. Y. State Department of Insurance to solicit insurance by agents. We do not feel that we can advise our readers to insure in unauthorized companies. We have written to the agent and our letter has come back marked "Unknown." Upon getting in touch with the Poultry Tribune we are advised that they have no record of our subscriber's order but that the agent had some time ago been put on the black list for not turning in subscriptions promptly.

We would like again to remind our readers that they would be very wise to ascertain first whether or not a company is authorized, before ordering insurance, and never to pay money to any agent who cannot produce his credential papers indicating that he is an authorized agent.

A Wide Guarantee

A New Hampshire subscriber tells us that an agent collected \$15.00 from him, claiming to be representing the New England Tourist Co., Boston, Mass. The money was collected in payment for cards, paper, etc., to be used in advertising his tourist home. Letters addressed to the company came back marked "unclaimed." We are trying to get further information. The receipt to the subscriber was in handwriting on plain paper. We think this justifies suspicion, as established concerns use their own printed blanks. There is an unusual promise on the receipt, a promise to refund the money by December 30th if the subscriber is dissatisfied with the business. Most reliable firms do not make such sweeping guarantees.

E. C. Wetherby.
Dear Sir.

I want to thank you for my check of \$100.00 dollars received for injuries received in Auto accident. Certainly feel grateful for the day your courteous agent Mr. May, come to my home and sold me the policy for the small sum of one dollar. No one can afford to be without this policy, which is worth in rack of rich or poor.

Again I Thank you.

Sincerely
Audrey D. Tracy.

Other Claims Recently Paid

Paid Policyholders to October 1, 1934.....	\$370,857.99
Paid Policyholders during October	1,474.25
Total	\$372,332.24

W. H. Barrows, Brownsville, Vt.....	\$ 14.28	Leon Long, Mexico, N. Y.....	70.00
Accident—injured elbow		Auto accident—fractured jaw	
Cornelius Breen, Canandaigua, N. Y.....	10.00	Claire Gulick, Sherman, N. Y.....	40.00
Auto collision—injured		Auto struck horse—injured arm	
E. Gertrude Breen, Canandaigua, N. Y.....	10.00	L. P. Uhlman, R. 2, Campton, N.H.....	130.00
Auto collision—bruises		Thrown from wagon—injured shoulder, arm, neck	
G. E. Merritt, Schenectady, N. Y.....	10.00	Ada Brightly, R. 3, Holley, N. Y.....	10.00
Train struck auto—fractured ribs		Run over by auto—cuts and bruises	
Frank Sieczek, Florida, N. Y.....	30.00	Clara M. Gates, Redwood, N. Y.....	14.28
Struck by auto—fractured leg, cuts		Auto collision—bruised head and chest	
J. W. Sturdevant, Coudersport, Pa.....	20.00	Francis Frost, South St., Clinton, N.Y.....	28.57
Auto overturned—sprained back		Auto struck pole—injured finger	
W. M. Mehrmann, R. 1, Saugerties, N.Y.....	30.00	Walter Adams, Sherburne, N. Y.....	50.00
Thrown from truck—sprained ankle		Auto struck culvert—fract. rib and cuts	
Joseph Rollinger, East Nassau, N. Y.....	130.00	Ford Carr, R. 1, Vergennes, Vt.....	10.00
Auto accident—severe fractured arm		Struck by auto—sprained back	
Herbert Freeman, R. 1, Uniondale, Pa.....	20.00	K. A. Thompson, Colchester, Vt.....	58.57
Auto accident—injured		Thrown from load of hay—severe sprains, cuts	
T. W. Overacker, Troy, Pa.....	30.00	Louis Morrill, Penacook, N. H.....	20.00
Auto accident—injured		Thrown from wagon—inj. shoulder, elbow	
Peter Russett, Vergennes, Vt.....	20.00	Nicolocus Beseh, No. Collins, N. Y.....	28.57
Auto accident—inj. chest, cuts, bruises		Auto accident—severe cuts	
Jennie Russett, Vergennes, Vt.....	10.00	Alvin Laidecker, R. 1, Watertown, Pa.....	30.00
Auto accident—contused knee, bruises		Auto accident—fract. rib and bruises	
W. E. Bean, Laconia, N. H.....	10.00	Mary Mentnech, Napanoch, N. Y.....	40.00
Struck by truck—contused lower stomach		Auto accident—inj. shoulder, sprains	
A. L. North, Stone Ridge, N. Y.....	15.00	Lucien LaPoint, E. Hardwick, Vt.....	10.00
Struck by auto—bruised hip, head, shoulder		Auto accident—cuts on nose	
Mrs. Caroline Sutch, Oneonta, N. Y.....	45.71	Israel Grodzinsky, St. Albans, Vt.....	25.00
Auto struck pole—injured scalp, chest		Struck by auto—injured back	
H. L. Towne, Cassville, N. Y.....	60.00	Leonard Solomon, Gulf Summit, N. Y.....	30.00
Farm accident—sprained ankle, bruises		Struck by auto—contusions, sprained ankle	
E. P. Sitzer, R. 1, Clinton Corners, N.Y.....	4.28	Charlie Hamilton, Painted Post	20.00
Auto collision—cut ear and scalp		Accident—cuts and bruises	
Charles Skelly, Gainesville, N. Y.....	35.71	Russell Simcoe, VanEtten, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto collision—inj. forehead, knee, bruises		Run over—fractured leg	
Mrs. Lillian Dibble, Worcester, N. Y.....	28.57	Gerald Jaques, Sparrowbush, N. Y.....	60.00
Auto accident—inj. knee, back and hip		Auto overturned—fract. collarbone	
C. C. Kessler, Adamstown, Md.....	37.14	E. H. Grover, R. 1, Coontocook, N.H.....	20.00
Auto accident—cuts, inj. hand and legs		Auto collision—strained back	
S. P. Smith, Richford, N. Y.....	28.57	F. L. Rossi, R. 1, Gt. Barrington, Mass.....	90.00
Auto accident—bruised knees, cut arms		Auto accident—fract. leg	
Earl Roberts, Sherburne, N. Y.....	20.00		
Auto overturned—fractured collarbone			
C. H. Jones, Lebanon, N. H.....	40.00		
Auto collision—contused shoulder, neck			

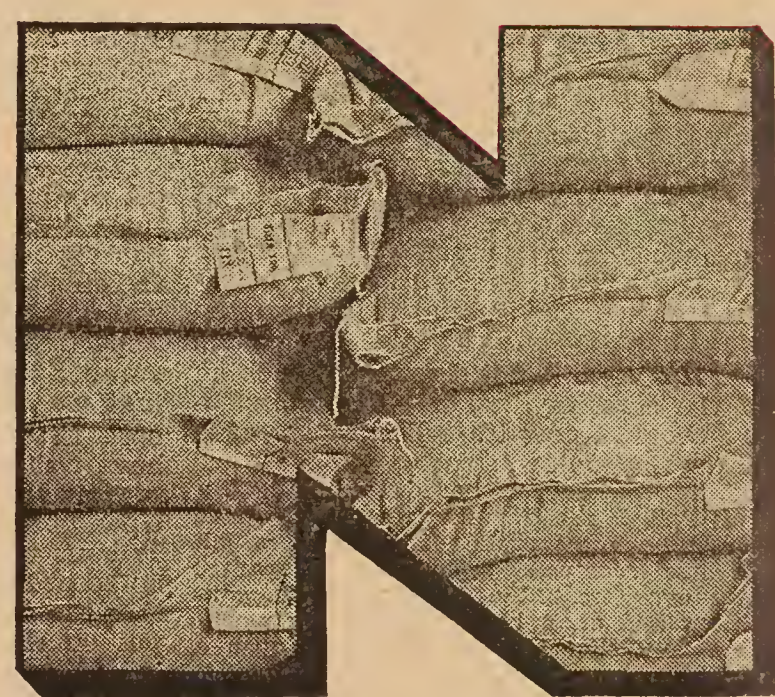
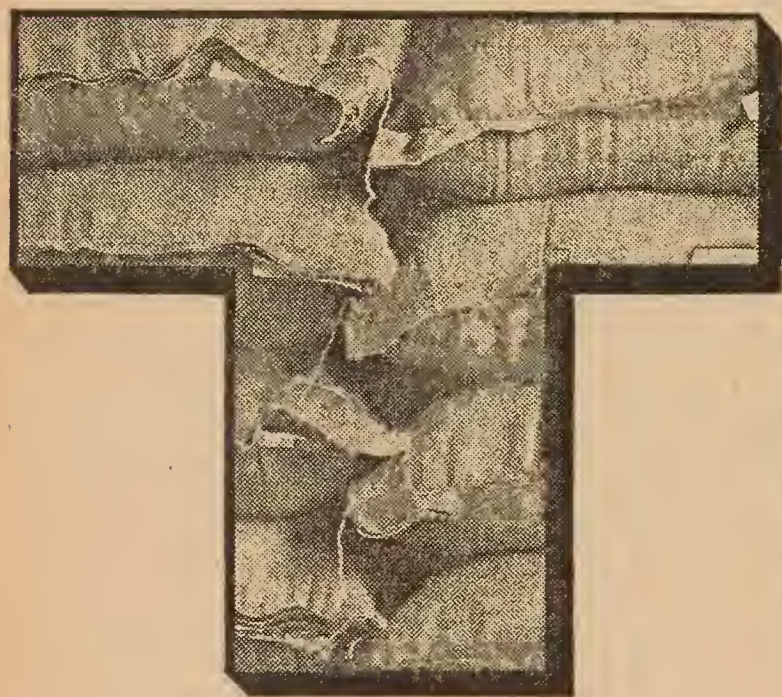
Keep your policy renewed.

A. A. Associates, Inc.

LICENSED AGENTS FOR NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
10 North Cherry St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



More

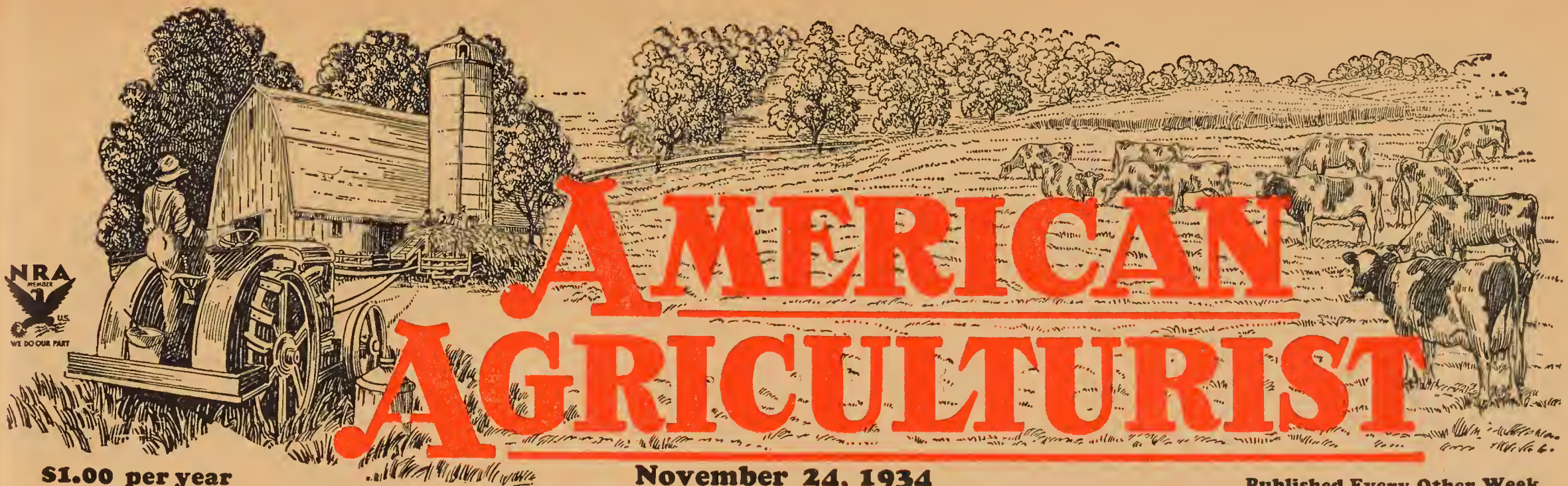


DURING the past year the formulas for these three feeds have been changed six times. Each change was made to provide dairymen with more total digestible nutrients for their money. For example, last spring soybean oil meal became very scarce and relatively high priced due to a short crop. It was replaced in these three feeds by ingredients that provided digestible nutrients at lower cost. Now, with soybean oil meal from the 1934 crop available at a favorable price, this valuable ingredient is again used liberally in G. L. F. flexible formula feeds.

In making formula changes total digestible nutrients have

been kept above 1500 lbs. per ton, protein and fat content well above the minimum guarantee. Standards for palatability, variety, and bulk have been rigidly adhered to. And the feeder was advised of each formula change on the tag attached to each bag of feed. Total digestible nutrient content of each feed has been higher than ever before, but the cost of 100 lbs. digestible feed has been surprisingly low. Dairymen have profited by using these flexible formula feeds, taking full advantage of changing ingredient supplies and prices. That's the reason why 65 out of every 100 G. L. F. dairy feed users prefer one of these three feeds.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. - ITHACA, N. Y.



\$1.00 per year

November 24, 1934

Published Every Other Week

LET US BE

Thankful

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

THANKSGIVING . . .

*Some hae meat, and canna eat,
And some wad eat that want it;
But we hae meat and we can eat,
And sae the Lord be thanket!*

—ROBERT BURNS.

NOWADAYS we take so much for granted that we can scarcely realize just how much even five or six grains of corn meant to those early colonists who actually faced starvation during their first long, hard winter in New England. In 1621, immediately after their first harvest, the Pilgrims feasted and rendered thanks to God. In the years that followed, they continued this devout practice, for the struggle against natural forces and the increasingly unfriendly Indians made their fight for existence such a bitter one that each harvest gave cause for rejoicing.

Food has always been associated with celebrations and it is quite fitting that the festival of Thanksgiving, though purely a religious one in the beginning, has come to mean a gathering of family and friends to enjoy the good things of the season. When you sit down to your Thanksgiving dinner, have you ever wondered what that first Thanksgiving dinner was like? It is certain that there was turkey, wild turkey being plentiful; but our forefathers did not have all the "trimmings" that came in later for they were limited in their choice of foods to what they actually had at hand.

Indian meal in many forms, vegetables, including the familiar succotash, pies, and puddings, may be said to constitute the outstanding dishes which we associate with early New England history. Long cooking was used to develop the best flavor in dishes typified by New England baked beans, steamed brown bread, and Indian pudding. This process of long cooking called for lots of wood, but the colonists had plenty of it to burn; in fact, they *had* to cut it down to make room for growing crops.

Molasses was the common sweetening used, in addition to honey, and the maple syrup and sugar which native Indians had taught the settlers to make. There was plenty of fruit. Wild strawberries, huckleberries, and grapes grew in abundance.

Gradually a greater variety became available. Apples, pears, peaches, apricots, damsons, plums, quinces, cherries, and crab-apples, were all raised in the orchards. Lemons were brought in from the Mediterranean and West Indies, and by 1793 were

"almost a necessity for the health and comfort of the inhabitants of North America."

In the ordinary household of the rural districts, the usual vegetables were beans, cabbage, pumpkins, and other coarse vegetables. The more prosperous households had cabbages, radishes, onions, celery, parsnips, green corn, mustard, pepper grass, cauliflower, squash, pumpkin, peas, and asparagus. New England women pickled Indian corn and other vegetables, nuts, and oysters. Fruits were preserved in huge crocks, covered closely with paper to prevent fermenting, and stored for use at home or sold to Southern or West Indies' markets.

Many of the foods used came all the way from England — capers, English walnuts, anchovies, nutmeg, ginger, mace, olives, pepper,

cloves, cinnamon, salad oil, almonds, raisins and dried currants. Coffee, tea, and cocoa were also brought from England, although much spice, tea, and cocoa were smuggled in from the West Indies. From the latter also came sweet meats, tamarinds, preserved ginger, citrons and limes, often brought in by sea captains as presents from West India merchants, who in return were given hams, turkeys, geese, and other North American products.

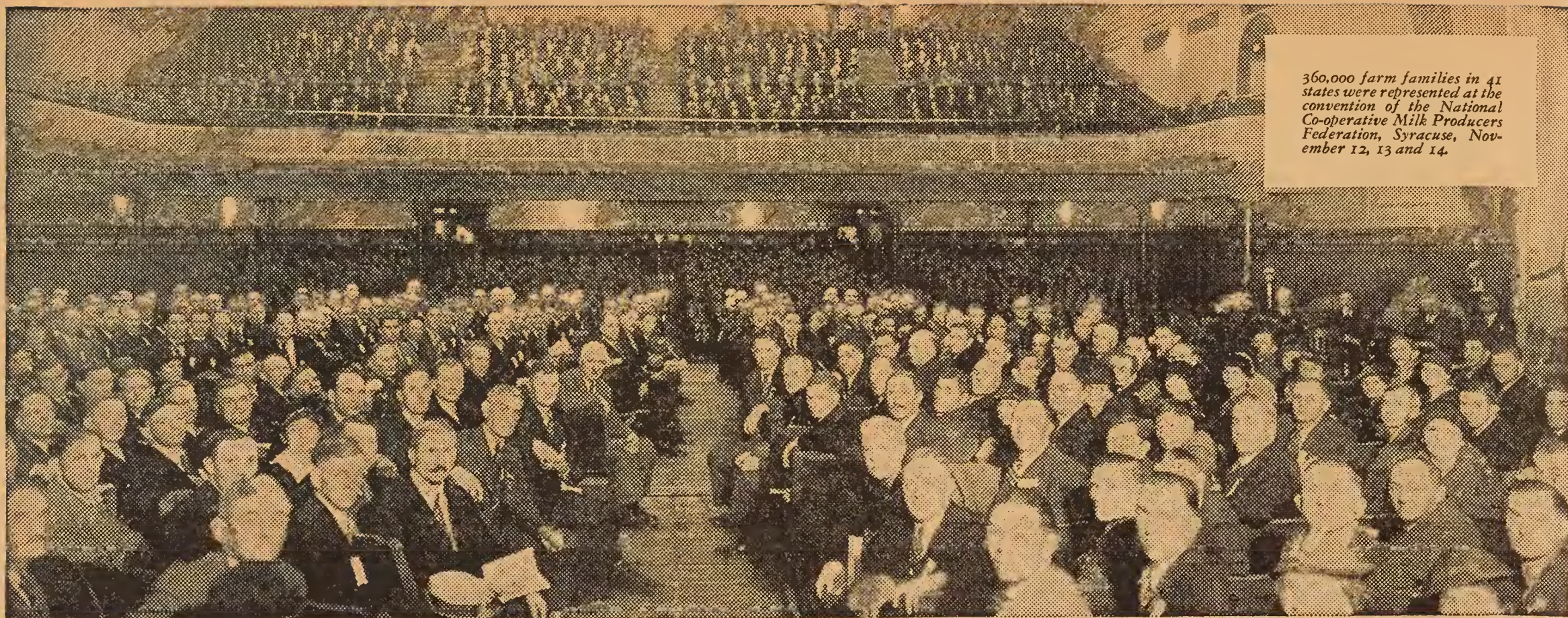
A man needed only to be a good hunter and fisherman in order to provide his table with bird, beast, and fish. Pork, smoked salmon, red herring, cod, and mackerel, in addition to wild game, were chiefly used.

When the New Englanders had company dinners, they tried to put the best foot forward, just as we do today. Thanksgiving, especially, called for the exercise of the (Turn to Page 23)



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Roast turkey was part of the first Thanksgiving dinner because turkeys were plentiful. Tradition plus natural merit make the modern turkey the center of the Thanksgiving feast.



360,000 farm families in 41 states were represented at the convention of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, Syracuse, November 12, 13 and 14.

Co-operation

has become a

MIGHTY WEAPON

for the Protection of the American Dairy Farmer!

There is hope for the dairy farmer in this significant fact:

360,000 dairy farm families were represented at the convention of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation in Syracuse.

360,000 dairy farms united for their common good—rather than 360,000 competitors.

**Dairy Farming
Must Be Made
Profitable**

that it is absolutely necessary.

Dairying, normally the most profitable branch of agriculture, has lately been engaged in a profitless struggle—a struggle encouraged by those who would profit at the farmer's expense. The eventual solution of this problem

**Co-operation
the Answer**

lies in the one self-help available to all dairy farmers—co-operation. Authorities who have made a study of the dairy problem—federal, state and private—agree that this is true. Dairy co-operatives are proving it.

Under co-operatives natural economic laws are being given a chance to work. The farmer's cry for a fair price

The benefits gained for the dairy industry by dairy co-operatives in the past few years proves that the idea of co-operation is not only sound but

—for decent living conditions for himself and his family—is being backed up by an economic force that cannot be denied. Helpless alone, dairy farmers are invincible when combined.

**Co-operation Insures
Quicker Results**

To those dairy farmers who would lean too heavily on government help, we wish to point out one fact: Government rulings are effective only if they can be effectively enforced. And enforcement is always a slow, difficult task. Complete co-operation of dairy farmers with each other and with state and federal agencies works faster and more effectively.

We hold that the need of the hour is co-operation and organization in the production of milk products—effective collective bargaining by dairy farmers demanding their rightful place in the sun.

Published by

**THE MEMBERS OF THE
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

HENS LACK WORDS, YET HEADS TALK!

By JAMES E. RICE

WHAT ideal do you have in mind when you select hens and males for the breeding pens? Here is my ideal. I want to breed from Leghorn hens that will weigh from 4 to 5½ pounds, lay eggs as pullets weighing 25 to 27 ounces to the dozen, and produce 225 to 275 eggs a year. What's more, they should be good strong birds when the first year is over and able to stand the gaff for several years to come. In my opinion, the 300-egg hen is in the same class as the 30,000-pound cow—a fine achievement in breeding if she is large enough and lays eggs of superior quality, but not practical from the standpoint of the business poultrymen. There are several things more important than extreme egg production. The Leghorn male should weigh approximately one pound more than the female.

In selecting pullets and cockerels to save for breeders, I pay more attention to the head than to any other one point. Here is what I look for:

Eyes: The eye should have expression and be prominent, bright, challenging and alert, indicating plenty of nervous energy, health, ruggedness,



and courage. A slow dull eye indicates lack of health and low nervous energy.

Comb and Wattles: These are secondary sexual characteristics and have, within the breed, a direct relationship to the size of and vigor of the reproductive systems of both pullets and cockerels. At the same time, one must learn to recognize a happy mean between extreme coarseness and over-refinement. Size is relative, depending on age and strain.

Beak: I look for beaks that are thick at the base and well curved as compared to the longer, thinner, flatter beaks of birds lacking vigor.

General: First I look for masculinity in the male; femininity in the female. There is a strong correlation between the head and the rest of the body. A rugged, refined head indicates a strong, well-developed body. Large body capacity is essential for continued high production of large eggs. Therefore, look for a head that is strong, rugged though refined, in both male and female, and having the proper balance of other characteristics named.

No, there is no way of knowing in advance by the appearance of a pullet what kind of an egg she will lay. Color of ear lobe is not a safe guide to indicate tint or color of egg. Neither does the head show conclusively how big the hen will be except that in general a "rugged-refined" head goes along with good size and body capacity. Incidentally, one should breed for body size before selecting for big eggs. The machine must be built for the job. Also, remember that a hen may be either too big or too small to produce eggs at a low cost per dozen. We cannot afford to carry excess baggage.

Our breeding program is to trap-nest the pullets that show greatest promise by looking first at the head, the action, and then body capacity, particularly long flat backs and wide heart girth. Shape alone, however, does not determine high producers. They must also have the correct machinery installed for laying speed. We rigidly discard

(1) those which are either too light or too heavy in body weight; (2) those whose eggs are too small, round, or long; (3) those that do not lay at least 4 or 5 eggs per week; (4) those which do not measure up to our ideal of Leghorn production type. Using this program, we have made consistent progress each year in raising the average egg production of the flock without sacrificing other essential qualities.

Legends to Illustrations:

The heads of the Leghorn cockerels reveal three degrees of vigor, masculinity, and refinement. These do not, however, represent the widest extremes in either direction, of coarseness or refinement, strength or weakness. The difference in the type and action of the three males was more evident even than is shown by the picture of the birds. No. 1 had a remarkable masculine challenge in voice and gallantry. No. 2 with less masculinity in appearance was of the "fraidy cat" type when in the presence of other males of his age. The sunken eye, flatter beak, and smaller ear lobe, taken together show lower masculinity. No. 3 is of the "gawky type" in appearance and action, and has a comb which lacks size, texture, and shape. It harks back to primitive types.

The heads of the pullets number 1, 2, and 3, are arranged in the order of their prospective laying value. No. 1 is of the "rugged-refined" type—strong and effeminate. No. 2 is somewhat overly refined in size and development of secondary sexual characteristics, the comb, wattles, and ear lobes. No. 3 is weak in face and all head points. Perhaps the widest contrast between the three pullets is in the expression of the eye. No. 1 takes an intelligent interest in what is going on. No. 2 is fairly alert, whereas No. 3 is positively slow and dull. With the three pullets as with three cockerels, they do not represent the widest extremes of coarseness or fineness, strength or weakness, alertness or dullness. Nevertheless, they help to indicate comparative money-making values.

When selecting either cockerels or pullets, IT IS IMPORTANT to know the approximate age, due to the fact that sex urge varies with age and change in sex characteristics.



★ THE EDITORIAL PAGE ★

Farmers Will Run Their Own Business

NOT so long ago a hundred farmers at a meeting was something to talk about. On the 13th of this month more than 3000 farmers gathered at Syracuse for the annual meeting of the National Milk Producers Federation. This organization, with its 53 member organizations located in nearly every milk shed in America, maintained milk prices for nearly two years after 1929 far above the level of prices received by farmers for other commodities.

On November 12th, 1500 delegates and stockholders of the Grange-League-Federation Exchange met at Ithaca to transact the business of that organization and to lay plans for the coming year. The National Grange, represented by thousands of farmers, has just finished its annual session at Hartford, Connecticut. Another large group, belonging to the New York State Farm and Home Bureau Federations is meeting at Syracuse. Two thousand delegates and members of the New York State Grange will meet in December at Niagara Falls; and throughout the entire winter, farmers everywhere in America will be coming together in record numbers, more strongly determined than ever to get their marketing and other public business on a better basis by means of their own organizations.

No one can sit on a platform and look into the earnest, determined faces seen at one of the meetings of these large groups without being reassured on the future of agriculture. The business of farming is going to be better, **because farmers themselves will make it better.**

Can the AAA Help the Northeast?

WHAT part, if any, can the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have in northeastern agriculture? It is quite apparent that some of the wiser leaders are coming to the front in the AAA, with the result that its representatives are showing much more of a desire to cooperate, less to dominate, than heretofore. Their earlier attitude was that farmers of the Northeast must take the kind of help which the AAA offered, or none. The kind of help first proposed included production control and contracts signed by individual farmers—a form of regimentation which the Northeast should never accept.

Lately, however, AAA leaders have suggested that perhaps they can still be of help through marketing agreements. Maybe they can. Such agreements differ in detail with different commodities. Their main features are the fixing of minimum prices to farmers and aiding in stabilization of markets by preventing price cutting and other undesirable market practices.

An AAA marketing agreement for milk is now in operation in the Boston milk shed and is doing much to stabilize milk marketing in New England. It is possible that a few such agreements may be worked out with other groups of farmers of this section, but with the following very definite reservations:

- (1) That such marketing agreements do not contain crop or animal production control features.
- (2) That they do not attempt regimentation of our northeastern agriculture by individual contracts with farmers which lead to more and more government control and activity in the farm business.
- (3) That all such marketing agreements are for the emergency only.

In any permanent program for agriculture there must be a minimum of government control

and a maximum of control by farmers themselves through their own organizations.

Eastern farmers and their leaders are not obstinate or reactionary. They know how badly agriculture here needs help. They will be quick to meet the leaders of the AAA in any practical program that will really fit the situation here. They will be equally watchful to prevent the more radical type of AAA leadership from putting something over on northeastern agriculture which would eventually do far more harm than good.

A Northeast Farm Council?

THE best way to spoil a speech is to read it, and one of the best ways to spoil a meeting is to overload it with too many formal written speeches. This was partly the case with the Conference of Northeastern Agriculture just held in New York City. Although the meeting was supposed to be a conference, for two full days little happened but the reading of set speeches. The talks were uniformly excellent, but were not the purpose of the meeting.

Why is it that those responsible for farm programs seem to fear discussions from the floor? Such discussions were particularly necessary at this conference of farm leaders and agricultural educators from every northeastern state, in order to determine the sentiment of all those present on leading farm problems, and from this to work out a program for agriculture. The conference did accomplish some results, which are discussed on page 29, but it fell far short of its possibilities.

Most of the farm and market problems of each Northeastern state are common to the whole section, and therefore it was an excellent idea for leaders of all the states to get together to exchange views and to find a common program that all could work for. The move should not stop there. Why not form a *Northeastern Farm Council* to unite all interested forces back of a common program for eastern agriculture?

There is already organized a very effective Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council. We suggest that there might well be a similar council for other commodities produced in this section, and a general Northeastern Farm Council to correlate activities and bring about united action when it is necessary.

Witching for Water

SOME say that witching for water is the same as planting crops in the moon—both superstitions. Others claim that especially gifted persons actually can take a forked peach stick and with it find good well water every time. One fork of the stick is held in each of their outstretched hands, the point being upward. Holding the stick thus, they start walking around. After a while the stick begins to turn in their hands, apparently in spite of their efforts to prevent it, until it points straight downward. The place to which it finally points is where to start digging for water.

Almost every neighborhood has one of these so-called "water witches." Some of them have such good luck in finding wells that it is hard to prove that the whole thing is just a superstition. Most water witches put their faith in a forked peach stick, but others say that a plum stick, or almost any stick, will work equally well. The wood is not so important as the person. Some of those who believe in water witching think that it is an electrical phenomenon and that those who find water have a lot of electricity in their bodies.

The belief that water can be located this way is almost as old as history. Moses is said to have witched for water in the desert and found it. In

England and Scotland, the Witch Elm is supposed to have been so named because its branches were used for witching. In some countries the superstition or belief extends not only to water but to finding gold and other minerals. At one time witching for gold became so popular that the church denounced the practice as idolatrous and forbade it. Scientists are practically all agreed that witching for water is nothing but superstition, that there is no evidence to support it. What do you think? Do you know any water witches who apparently have been successful? We would be glad to publish some interesting letters on this subject.

Declining Market for Dairy Cows

THERE never was a time in the history of the milk business when it was as important as it is now to be careful in choosing and growing the right kind of calves. Most of our northeastern states are now on an accredited basis. New York State soon will be. If adequate appropriations are secured again this winter, her long fight will be mostly over—maybe by July 1st, certainly by October 1st.

This means an end to the market for cows for replacements. We have too many cows now. Removing those with T B will reduce the number somewhat but there will still be plenty. Not in years, if ever, will there be the market for dairy cows there has been in the past. The result will be that the calves you raise now, you will have to keep. You will only need enough for your own replacements, and you certainly will not need any poor ones.

Eastman's Chestnut

TWO or three years ago I told here a true story about my friend, Birge Kinne, former advertising manager of *American Agriculturist*, and now with *Better Homes & Gardens*. Birge and Mrs. Birge went to a country auction. They got separated in the crowd and both became interested in an antique pancake batter jar. Unknowingly, each bid against the other, both getting madder and madder, until the jar was struck down to Birge at a fabulous figure. Wonder what they said to each other when they got home and found out that the bidding was all in the family!

Well, Birge is in trouble again. This fall he was driving alone and picked up a hitch-hiker. After the stranger was in the car Birge said:

"Where do you want to go?"

"Nowhere in particular," was the answer. "You see, I am just out of prison where I have been serving five years as a pickpocket."

"My Heavens," said Birge to himself, "how am I going to get rid of this bird?"

He stepped on the gas and began driving faster and faster until he was going well over 60, when he heard a policeman's whistle. In a moment a motorcycle cop rode up beside him.

"How fast do you think you are going, Mister?" said the cop.

Birge was afraid that the cop would find out about his passenger and run them both into jail, so he got out of the car, his passenger also climbing out, and started the usual argument, ending as such arguments with policemen always do with Birge getting a ticket. On his way again, Birge grumbled, "Now, that's terrible. I'll have to come back this way tomorrow and I didn't plan to, to say nothing of the fine I'll have to pay."

"Why do it then?" asked the pickpocket.

"Didn't you see him give me a ticket?" said Birge.

"Yeah," replied the pickpocket. "But that cop ain't got no record of it now. You see, while you were arguing with him I picked his pocket!"

A PAGE FOR FARM YOUNG PEOPLE

New Worlds to Conquer

THE other day a young man said to me: "It is too bad for the younger generation that there are no new lands left to discover, no new frontiers to explore. The Wild West is no more, both Poles have been reached, even 'darkest Africa' is no longer dark. Guess I was born too late."

I told this young man that I also have always had an adventurous spirit, and that I would rather be young right now in this year of 1934 than in any other time in history. And why? Because today there *are* new fields to explore, and more chance for thrilling adventure than ever before. To be sure, the old frontiers are gone; but one of the fascinating things about this world is its perpetually changing conditions. The old type of adventure has only changed to another and more intriguing kind.

A few days ago, some friends and I drove up behind an old Model-T Ford car. I remarked that we had once owned one of these and had thought it was a great car. But Mrs. Editor Ed denied this. She said it couldn't be possible that we had ever ridden in a contraption like that, and it *did* look as obsolete as the Dodo — whatever that is.

I cite this little incident to show the tremendous changes which have taken place even within the memory of young people. It seems

only yesterday that I was a boy on a farm. There were no automobiles then and the average speed behind the old farm plug — the only means of transportation — was five to ten miles an hour. A couple of weeks ago, an aviator flew 440 miles an hour, or more than seven miles a minute. Another flyer, Edward Rickenbacker, ate an early breakfast in California, and a late dinner the same day in New York City; and he broke all speed records for crossing the continent, doing it in something like twelve hours. What more do you want in adventure than this?

Never Ending Adventures

YOU, yourself, will live to see the time when almost all long distance travel will be done by air. It will be as safe as our ordinary means of transportation today, and planes will be as cheap and plentiful as cars are now. The day will come when it will be possible to take off almost straight up from your own backyard. Here, in developing new and swifter transportation, is one frontier for your generation to cross, another world for some of you to conquer; the chance, perhaps, for *your* great adventure.

You are so used to the telephone that you take it for granted. The miracles of yesterday are the commonplaces of today. The radio has come within your time. Has it ever occurred to you how marvelous it is that the radio can bring you news, music, and literature from far away cities? And yet the radio as we know it today is but a clumsy, inefficient thing. We have only scratched the surface of its possibilities. I predict the time is not far distant when not only will the broadcaster be able to talk to you, but *you* will be able to talk by radio to business acquaintances and to friends and loved ones, even across the world.

It is impossible now to imagine some of the things which this rapid transportation and communication will do to this old globe on which we live. I suggest just one thing that it may do. When you are talking to Europe or to Asia as easily, and possibly as cheaply, as you now telephone a friend on the next farm, it will follow that you will have to use the same language. Speaking the same language will mean a better understanding of other peoples, and perhaps a better and more peaceful world.

Farm Frontiers

DO A LITTLE prophesying yourself. Think of the possibilities of other frontiers of the new day which lie ahead. What of the business that you and I are interested in — that of farming and living in the country? We all know that there is enough power from the sun shining on a single acre during the summer to warm and light every building on the farm,

What is Your Frontier?

PRIZE CONTEST

READ Editor Ed's talk to young people on this page, and then write him a letter on your ideas of new frontiers that young men and women of today will explore in the next 25 years. *American Agriculturist* will pay \$1.00 for every good letter which there is room to print. Letters should not be over 300 words long, and will be judged on interest and literary merit. Be sure to state your age. No letter from persons over 21 will be considered. Letters must be received not later than Monday, December 3. Address Editor Ed, *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, P. O. Box 3, Ithaca, N. Y.

and to run every farm machine, for the entire year. Your adventure may be to find some way to harness and use this power.

We know, too, that there is enough nitrogen in the air over every acre entirely to revolutionize the science and business of farming if it can be made available. Your frontier is to find a cheap way to do on a large scale what the legume does on a small scale, that is, make the nitrogen in the air available in the soil for plant food.

Some people laugh at Henry Ford's "synthetic cow." He says, and probably he is right, that the live cow is very costly and inefficient, that some day an adventurous young man or woman will invent a machine which will turn grain and roughage into milk and do it cheaply.

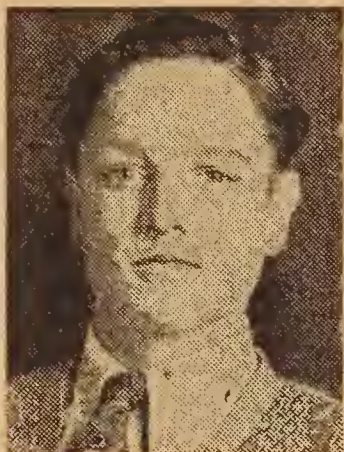
We of this generation have made a poor job of cooperation. Right marketing of farm products is still very much of a frontier, and it is one which will be largely left to your generation to explore and conquer.

The Highest Adventure of All

NOW I come to the most important and most interesting frontier of all. The new and wonderful machines which your generation will go on inventing will entirely change and upset living conditions, and your biggest adventure will be to learn how to live with these machines and the strange new conditions which they will create.

There is this problem of "hard times." Most of us are sure that there is no need of all the sorrow and unhappiness which hard times cause in a world where there is plenty for everybody. We know there must be a way to prevent them, but we haven't been able to find it. Maybe your generation will. This whole field of marketing, economics, and of learning how to live happily is still man's wild and wooliest West. It is the greatest challenge to exploration, adventure, and achievement that the young people of any age have ever had.

Editor Ed



THE HIGHEST honor open to students of vocational agriculture is the title American Farmer, which is conferred on a few boys each year at the meeting of the national association, held this year at Kansas City.

One of the few boys to win that honor this year was Charles Wood, of Little Valley, New York. It took real work and real achievement to win it. Charles, largely through animals and crops raised in connection with his studies, has about

\$1000 invested in farming, and in his four years at school earned about \$1500.

As he learned to farm by farming, Charles also learned to cooperate by cooperating. He has been active in forming a bull ring and in growing and marketing certified seed potatoes. In his class, numbering 26, he ranked eighth in scholarship.

Charles is twenty years old. He owns two purebred cows and calves, one purebred bull, and 100 certified Leghorn hens. He has made such progress as a farmer that his father has already taken him into partnership on their 152 acre farm.

EVERY B. PALMER, of Charlotte, Vermont, another of the very few northeastern boys who this year won the title American Farmer. This is Avery's fourth year of vocational agriculture. He has about \$500 actually invested in a registered bull, two heifers, a grade cow and calf, a young orchard of 175 trees, and some poultry equipment. During the three years in which he has completed projects, he has made returns of close to \$1000.

Leadership as well as ability to farm is considered. Avery has held a number of offices in school, finally being elected vice-president of the Vermont Future Farmers Association. He is vice-president of his senior class, manages the baseball team, and in numerous other activities has demonstrated his ability to get along with people.

He plans next year to attend the Vermont State School of Agriculture and then his State College of Agriculture. Fortunately he is located near enough to these so that he plans to continue his projects and eventually to become a partner on the home farm.





OUT ON A LIMB BY FRANK APP

Fair Exchange of Products

OUR PIONEER fathers practiced thrift in their living, and industry in their work. This was the ideal of the family, the church, and community; a wonderful asset upon which to build a great nation. Benjamin Franklin exemplified this tradition, handed down for us to carry on. Henry Ford, great industrialist, is an admirable illustration of its most successful application to industry. The soundness of this tradition has made us a great Nation, with the highest standard of living yet enjoyed by any people in the world.

I mention these things because some people would have us believe this tradition should no longer be followed. Men high in the counsels of the Nation say we are living in a world of plenty and still following the economics of scarcity. I am not sure just what they are attempting to explain by such a statement. If we measure the requirements for a standard of living, necessary to maintain a sound mind and body, we will find the materials available are not sufficient to furnish this standard for quite some time to come. In 1929, which is the year usually quoted as the year of abundance for all, we find with practically everybody working who wished to work, our industrial week averaged 51 hours, but our wants and desires were far from being fully supplied. The 30 hour week, as advocated by Mr. Green of American Federation of Labor and introduced as a bill in our last Congress, cannot fulfill our needs.

Industry has maintained a stabilized price by withholding its product from the market. Labor has worked less hours and maintained wages by bargaining and refusing to work unless the rate per hour is maintained at a high level. The farmer has continued to produce almost as much at a low price level as he produced at the highest prices during and after the war. Consequently, agriculture has made the greatest contribution for the purpose of ending the depression of any industry. The most effective manner to end the depression is a system that will start everybody working. This can be done only if all of the various groups are willing to produce and exchange their production and labor at commensurate price levels. Railroad rates are based on wages twice those of pre-war and investments greater than pre-war; organized truck rates are 40c per hour or better; farmers truck their own products on a basis of farm labor, or their own labor, at 15 to 30 cents an hour. Low farm prices will make low farm labor, and this in turn will threaten the entire labor rate and industrial price structure.

From 1929 to 1931 our agricultural production had remained at almost the same high level; farm prices had dropped about 60%; industrial production was cut in half; building production cut 90%; thousands of enterprises were closed out entirely; 13 million people were unemployed. The prices for industrial materials had dropped far less than the prices for agricultural commodities. Much of this unemployment could have been avoided had we followed a more intelligent national policy

whereby the various groups interested could have compromised their differences and exchanged the goods produced on a more equitable basis. Man must still live by producing goods for his neighbors, and not withholding goods. The old economics are still sound, but probably the game must be umpired by different rules made for a changing world. When these rules are determined it must be through the proper representation of all interests including agriculture, industry and labor.

* * *

Apple Varieties

What variety apples should be planted today? The changes in our ways of living influence, in a very direct way, the varieties of apples we should plant and are making some of those now in our orchards unprofitable. A few years ago Early Transparent, Duchess, and Williams Early Red apples were about the most profitable varieties in many orchards of the East. Today it is questionable whether they have much more value, if the market of the past few years is any indication. This season I was talking to one of the most prominent growers of Delaware, who informed me that the total season's shipment this year, for Transparent apples in Delaware, was not much more than a day's shipment ten years ago and yet the price was low. This same condition applies, to a very large extent, to Duchess and Williams Early Red.

The reason for this change may be due to the practice of our restaurants and pie bakeries of buying canned apples for pies, or Winesaps to hold in cold storage until Wealthies or other fall apples can be obtained. The restaurant trade maintains it is difficult to pare the Transparent or Duchess by machinery, consequently they think the amount of labor required is too great to use them.

The entire question of apple varieties is in a flux. The last year's cold weather exposed the weakness of the Baldwin apple for New York State and New England. An orchardist cannot afford to plant a variety that may be killed because of extremes of temperature. On the other hand, those orchardists who are growing fruit on the lower areas where it is difficult to obtain color and high finish, are wondering what they may plant so that they may compete successfully with the apple growers on the higher elevations.

Will we have too many McIntosh? Today it is the most popular apple in the northern tier of states. If its popularity holds and increases it will be hard to excel. For the orchards on the low elevations the Red Sports of Rome, Red Delicious and possibly some of the others, are worth-while investigating. For New York State, varieties must be selected that can withstand low temperatures during the winter. This probably would eliminate the Red Rome.

* * *

The Pruning Season is Here

With the harvest of the fruit crop completed and the foliage of the trees gone, we are ready to plan the winter's pruning. This operation should be given very careful consideration before it is begun. The purpose of pruning, particularly on a young tree, is to train it for the proper shape and bearing surface. Young trees in bearing, when properly trained, should be sparingly pruned, whereas older trees may require heavier pruning to stimulate their

vigor and admit light. Apple trees should be thinned out rather than cut back. The same amount of pruning will leave more fruit spurs and less total shoot length than heading back. On the other hand, a limited amount of heading back is usually necessary. I never like to see an isolated limb standing out away from the rest of the branches of the tree. This is particularly objectionable in the tops. A few straggling limbs extending out above the rest of the branches too frequently are not properly sprayed and furnish a continual source of scab infection. If they should happen to bear apples, they are difficult to reach in harvesting and most apt to be scabby and wormy. Consequently be sure that the tops of the trees are uniform without sign-posts of neglectful pruning.

Some varieties should be pruned much more heavily than others for the purpose of making more vigorous buds so as to set a better crop of fruit, and also for the purpose of increasing the size of the fruit. Each variety needs a little different system in order to obtain the most from our pruning. Do not make the mistake of thinning out young trees too much. The first full crop of fruit will spread them so that they will look like different trees. When they open up they may have an abundance of light for the necessary color and the formation of fruit buds.

Those varieties that have a spreading habit should be trained so they will not open up too much, whereas varieties that tend to grow upright can be trained to open up a little more. The modified central leader tree is usually considered to be the most satisfactory type. I am not sure that this is true of all varieties. I believe, however, for those varieties that have a tendency to spread it is the most satisfactory. The

main branches that leave the trunk at a wide angle are much stronger and less inclined to split than those leaving at a narrow angle. Two branches leaving the trunk opposite one another usually make a weak tree and should be avoided by training the young tree when planted.

The tree should be trained so that the bearing surface is not too far from the ground. The cost of spraying, harvesting and pruning is influenced by the shape of the tree. Old orchards that have been neglected in this respect may be headed back and brought down where they belong.

* * *

Apples Selling Slowly

Although the government report for apples held in storage has not been given out for November 1, the trade believes the holdings are heavy. Consequently, in the past few weeks the market for apples has slowed down. Reports also indicate Florida will have a rather heavy citrus crop. What influence their market arrangements will have on citrus prices, is difficult to forecast. Florida has not yet reached an agreement for their marketing operation. I am hopeful that the better quality of the apples in the East will prove an asset in holding a satisfactory price level throughout the year. The scarcity of McIntosh has made them the leading variety in price. Apparently the public is still willing to pay a fair price for something it wants. This condition is gratifying to the fruit grower. It is a measure of our opportunity if we can produce a fruit that is popular. I am looking forward to the time when apple consumption will begin to expand and the acreage of orchards to increase.

* * *

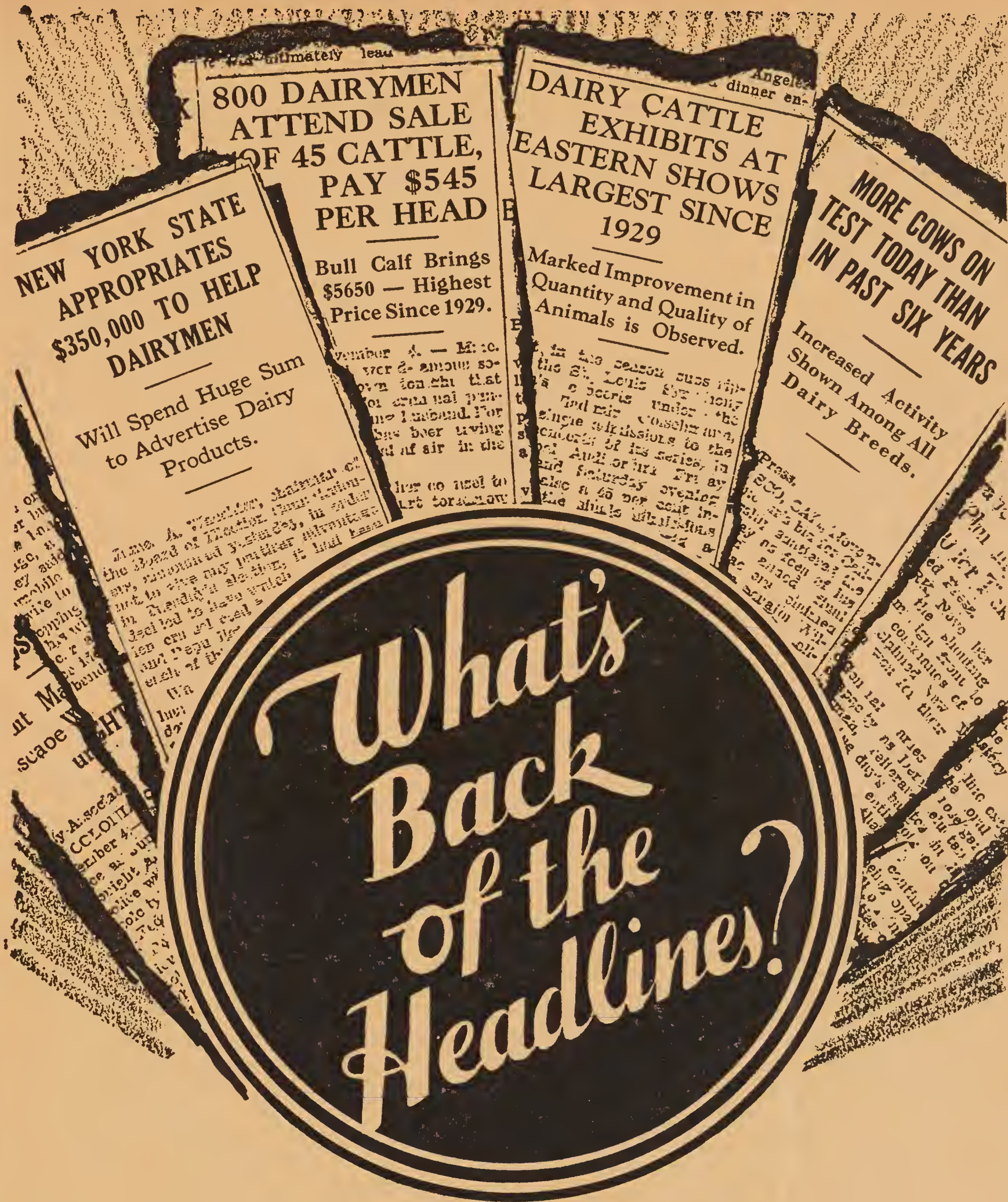
Chain Stores Fill Warehouses With Potatoes

This past week I discussed with one of the leading chain store executives, their policy of buying fruits and vegetables. I told him the feeling prevailed that they, at times, adopted the policy of staying off the market for the purpose of dropping prices. He told me their warehouses in Maine were filled to capacity with two thousand cars of potatoes bought by them and stored, at 50 cents per cwt., whereas the price today is 35 cents. He said they purchased these potatoes hoping it would keep the market from dropping to such a low level. He furthermore emphasized the fact that it was impossible for them to stay off the market, even though they should so desire, because they had to keep their fruits and vegetables in the stores every day. It is so easy to abuse power that we are inclined to attribute many of our difficulties to such abuse. At the same time we should investigate these conditions carefully and if unsatisfactory find a way to control them. Much of the difficulty between the growers and chain stores lies in a lack of understanding on the part of both. The growers have no real representation whereby they can sit down and discuss their merchandise with the chain store executives. I believe both would welcome such a medium. It would make chain stores a more satisfactory outlet for the grower because he would understand how they were attempting to merchandise his product, and he in turn could better inform them of the crop to be merchandised and how it could best be supplied.



—Photo courtesy New Jersey College of Agriculture.

Branches leaving the trunk at a narrow angle like this are likely to split easily. Train the tree when young to avoid them.



ALL signs of the times are pointed toward better days for dairying—no question about that! In the headlines, in the herd records, in the minds of dairymen is the inspiring confidence that things are on the move. Dairying is coming back into its own.

That's why more dairymen are turning to the Purina Cow Plan, which is doing so much today to build up the earning power of many New York and New England herds. It's a plan which naturally takes care of cows' needs during the dry, freshening and milking periods. It develops resistance to ward off costly breeding, calving and udder troubles. It builds reserve to keep up the milk level, month after month.

This plan is as close to you as your Purina dealer. His training puts him in position to show you just how easily the Purina Cow Plan can be applied to your herd. To keep down your costs and step up your net profit per cow, see him the next time you go to town!



PURINA MILLS Buffalo, N. Y.



TO MY FRIENDS:

My farmer friends know trees. But can you imagine a tree 30 feet in diameter? 100 feet in circumference. 300 feet high. Bark 18 inches thick. And 4000 years old!

Well, they have such trees in the Mariposa Grove in Yosemite National Park, California. They are called the Giant Sequoias. Suppose you go out in front of your house and stake out in the road a circle 30 feet in diameter—the diameter of a cross-section of one of these trees. That tree would block the road, would stop traffic. That's how big these giants are.

Recently I stood in their presence and I felt like a pigmy. As I faced one of them with my arms stretched out, I realized it would take 20 men with finger tips touching to surround one of these Big Trees—a tree whose roots spread over an area of three acres; a tree which weighs 6000 tons, and the lumber from which would load 280 twenty-ton freight cars, and build a village of 150 five-room houses; that tree is more than a big tree. It's a Big Tree!

As I stood before one of these towering monarchs, which is the largest and oldest living thing on the globe today, I realized that this venerable giant was here a thousand years before Jesus Christ walked the shores of Galilee. Why and how did it survive?

These trees spring from seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length—"as small as mustard seeds". A cone pigment surrounds the seeds, protecting them from insects or disease. The first years of life are most difficult. But the young tree that survives gathers strength, resists the elements, and there is no record of one of these *Sequoia Giganteas* dying of old age. The bark reaches a thickness of two feet, is asbestos-like, and resists fire. A slab of bark thrown into a furnace comes out only charred on the edges. The bark is an insulation between heat and cold and, in a marked degree, of electricity also. Insects bore into the bark only to produce a fine dust impregnated with tannin, which acts like an insect powder. Another protecting quality which makes the trees everlasting, is their heavy non-resinous sap, which resists attack of both insects, fungi and disease.

Fire-Proof! Insect-Proof! Disease-Proof!

That's about 100% proof! A living thing 100% proof against the killing and crippling forces on this earth. All of a sudden I wanted to shout it to the people about me. If a tree can do it, why can't men? Why can't men develop those qualities that will resist sickness, fight laziness, overcome ignorance? Surely we can find protection against intemperance, lust, lying, cheating and the other sins that undermine the body and the soul.

In the presence of those trees I promised myself I'd acquire some of their Giant qualities. I was a bigger man from having seen these Big Trees that so nobly live their great lives. Reverently, humbly, I turned from them with Giant Hopes and Giant Aspirations that still dare me to press toward Giant stature in my own life.

Won't you let the Giant Dare of these trees pass through me to you? Won't you let my experience in the forest of the Giant Trees dare you to fight and overcome whatever killing and crippling force is undermining your body and your soul?

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

P. S. Write me the story of some big Giant—Man or Thing—that has made a great impression on you, and I'll send you my book, "I Dare You".

This milk advertisement is published by American Agriculturist free of charge in the interests of the dairy industry.

MILK

marches on!

THE STATE OF NEW YORK SPONSORS ONE OF THE GREATEST MUTUAL-BENEFIT CAMPAIGNS OF ITS KIND EVER ATTEMPTED. ITS SUCCESS WILL MEAN AN INCREASE IN THE FLOW OF MILK . . . HEALTH AND NOURISHMENT TO THE MILLIONS WHO NEED IT.

The State-wide Milk Drive is gaining momentum every day. It got off to a flying start but we cannot rest on our laurels.

The splendid support of welfare organizations, producers, health-groups, transportation and food-manufacturing companies, and the many others who have already mobilized their efforts so strenuously, will not be enough. We need every bit of help YOU can contribute!

This is a purely personal matter. It is the influence of men like yourself which will give 100% success to this most worthy cause.

Talk to your friends and neighbors . . . in fact, every one you meet. Tell them the value of milk to themselves and their families . . . picture for them the invaluable assistance this campaign will give to every one connected with the dairy industry. In other words —

Drink more Milk: IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

THE STATE OF NEW YORK



Time Well Spent

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Edison Storage Batteries for farm and home lighting plants. Replaces any type of lead battery now being used. Requires less care. Non-Acid, Odorless, Non-Sulphating. Five year unconditional notarized guarantees. 15 yr. life. Complete farm lighting plants. Free illustrated literature. SEE JAY BATTERY CO., 83 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

UNCLE EZRA

With a Radio Program That is Different Hear This Kindly Lovable Old Character

On Stations WEAf and WGY Wed. and Fri. 7:30 P. M. and Sundays 7:15 P. M.



N.B.C. Red Network Every WED. FRI. SUN.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Dairy Problems Aired at Meeting of Cooperatives

ANY farmer who scoffs at the power of organization should have attended the annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation at Syracuse last week to see a gathering of about 2,700 dairymen and leaders of dairy cooperatives. It was a good thing for the Northeast to have it in Syracuse. Western farmers who have been inclined to look upon the Northeast as predominantly industrial may revise their opinion when they compare the attendance of actual dairy farmers with that of previous meetings where top attendance was about 1,000.

The talks contained a lot of meat. E. R. Eastman, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, told delegates that the present depression will be followed by a period of the greatest farm organization ever known in the history of agriculture. He appealed to leaders to keep their organizations on sound foundations, ready for service when farmers again turned to them in large numbers, as they surely will.

Government Control for Emergency Only

Commenting on possible cooperation between the dairy industry and the AAA, Mr. Eastman pointed out that there undoubtedly is a place for limited market agreements, but emphasized that they must be on a strictly temporary basis and for the emergency only. "We must fight," he said, "and fight to the last ditch against all efforts to regiment or regulate American agriculture and American dairymen under any elaborate system of centralized control and individual contracts forcing the farmers to reduce his production from efficient acres and efficient animals." At the same time the speaker urged open-mindedness and a willingness to consider any plan which leaders of the AAA might propose.

In discussing the place of the farm woman in the cooperative movement, Mr. Eastman pointed out that there is no business in the world so inseparably tied with the home as is farming. "If then, you accept the woman's part in the farm and in the farm home, it naturally follows that she is an equally important part in the public work of farmers, including marketing. One of the largest and most powerful farm organizations in the world, the Grange, owes much of its great progress and accomplishments to its women members. Any organization that for any length of time overlooks or ignores the woman and her influence is doomed to failure."

Arthur Lauterbach, chief of the Dairy Section of the AAA, gave a talk characterized by newspapers as "conciliatory." He advocated practical working relationships between state and federal milk control authorities as well as more friendly relations between those agencies and cooperatives.

W. P. Davis, general manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association, declared that some elements of production control are essential, maintaining that it will do little good to build a price level satisfactory to the producer and then leave the situation where production can be constantly building itself up and producing excessive surpluses.

N. P. Hull of Lansing, Michigan, president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, while emphasizing the need for better milk prices, emphasized a fundamental which was referred to frequently by other speakers—namely, that there is a danger in boosting dairy returns much above the level received for other farm

products. In other words, the emphasis should be placed on raising the general price level rather than on attempting to raise the price of any one product.

For Dollar Revaluation

Speaking about debts, President Hull said if some way of increasing debt paying ability cannot be found, debt repudiation will certainly result. Agreeing that uncontrolled inflation will lead us into troubles worse than we now have, Mr. Hull believes that raising the dollar value of a given quantity of gold will go a long way toward increasing the ability to pay debts.

Fred Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League, brought out some of the dangers of governmental control, at the same time stating that Lauterbach was one of the best friends dairymen have in government service. President Sexauer urged that attention be given to the problem of protecting cooperative organizations during a time when the government seems interested in doing the job cooperatives have done. He charged that some control officials, both state and federal, would like to see cooperatives dissolved.

John Brandt, who on previous occasions has talked to northeastern dairymen, presented a rather elaborate but definite plan for controlling surpluses, some features of which we predict will not get the support of northeastern dairymen. Mr. Brandt suggests the setting up by the government of a Surplus Control Board, financed by a one billion dollar appropriation for the purpose of operating a composite surplus pool into which surpluses of basic farm commodities such as wheat, corn, tobacco, and dairy products, which otherwise would depress the market, could be dumped. The board would buy up these products at a fixed price, which of course would tend to fix the price at that level. The original fund would be maintained by an assessment of an equalization fee to be deducted from the price paid to producers. Products held by the board would be disposed of during periods of low production through several channels, including federal relief purchases and sale on foreign markets.

Northeastern Dairymen Against Regimentation

Production would be cut down, according to Mr. Brandt, by withdrawing poorer areas from production and by withdrawing a certain percentage of cultivated land from individual farms, first by voluntary rental to the government and as a last resort, by compulsory rentals. It is this "last resort" to which northeastern farmers are most vigorously opposed.

C. E. Sniffen, statistician of the Dairymen's League, made a definite charge that farmers are facing conditions more adverse rather than more favorable as a result of government activities. Mr. Sniffen backed up this charge by observing that no sooner had attempts been made artificially to raise the price of farm products than similar attempts were started by the NRA to raise the price of industrial commodities. Before the AAA and NRA came into being, he stated, the gradual and purposeful depreciation of the dollar was bringing prices of farm products and manufactured products into better relationship. This trend was checked and the disparity in prices increased by these AAA and NRA activities.

Nathan P. Hull of Lansing, Michigan, president of the Michigan Milk Producers Association, was re-elected as

(Continued on Page 29)

Sass and Applesass

Oversupply of Barn Inspectors

I fully agree with what you say about milk inspection. Ten or fifteen years ago we used sanitary methods in producing milk but were not pestered by inspectors who now come around and tell us that we must have more improvements all the time. Some of the inspectors are farmers who failed but are now getting \$50 a week or better. We would not object to one inspection a year but we do object when half a dozen come to do the work of one.

If the President and Governor would work together and establish a regular price of \$2.00 per 100 for milk, we would have better times on dairy farms.—H. B., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It certainly seems that one barn inspection a year ought to be plenty.

We are in favor of anything that will get dairy farmers more money. We never could figure out, though, how to force consumers to pay more. What will happen if they just cut their consumption 25 per cent? Or, for that matter, though we already have more milk than markets will take, would not dairymen increase production plenty if they were sure they could get \$2.00 a hundred for it? What do you say?

* * *

Are Reactors Sold too Cheap?

I would like very much to see a more practical set up in the testing and condemning of tubercular and aborting stock. I believe these cows should be taken out of the dairies as soon as they are condemned and, instead of giving them to the beef dealer for practically nothing, have them placed on the hill farms where they can be dried off and fleshed up for beef, thereby stabilizing the beef market by making the dealer pay a fair price. This would give the beef farmer a fair chance also to make a profit in his business and would enable the dairyman to have an opportunity to get a fair price for his cull cows.—M. D. H., New York.

* * *

Oxen Do Farm Work

I was interested in seeing two pictures of yokes of oxen sent in by your subscribers.

I own a 30 acre farm in Pendleton, N. Y. and do all my farm work with



my oxen. However I have a different system. I can drive oxen single or double. In fact I do all my farm work with them just as though I had horses.—G. H., New York.

* * *

The Joys of "Farmin'"

You hear the poets rave about the joys of farmin' life and what a privilege it is to be a farmer's wife but I'll just bet they never tried to teach a calf to drink out of a pail and have him spill the milk quick as you'd wink. We have to get up every morn before the sun has riz, no matter how our bones may ache with this here rheumatiz. We feed the pigs, and milk the cows and skim the milk and then go lug the milk out to the barn to feed the calves again.

Then feed the chickens and the

mules, eat breakfast so we're pert for we have only started in to do our big day's work. Our silo's waitin' to be filled with corn we sowed this Spring, but to the poets I don't s'pose that means a single thing. They never tramped the fields all day behind a mule and plow; I don't s'pose they'd even know which side to milk a cow! Well, as I said, we cut the corn to fill the silo, then we have to go back to the barn to do the chores again.

The skies may be a lovely tint but Nature's lost its charm. We have no time to look at it, we've got to run the farm. Our work is never done, by gosh! Like a squirrel in a cage, we chase our selves around all day to get a livin' wage. When night comes you might want to see a leetle movie show but farmers as a rule are tired and do not care to go for when you're workin' on a farm for six days out of seven, you'd ruther go to bed. By gosh, the bed feels jest like Heaven.

Your old friend,
Hiram.

* * *

An Ayrshire Booster

After reading your editorial in the Sept. 29th issue of the *Agriculturist* in regard to the well-labeled Holstein booth at Eastern States Exposition, we conclude either that you are a "Black and White" man, or you did not see the Ayrshire booth. Of course you must take this from an ardent Ayrshire supporter. We were in attendance at Eastern States and we thought the Ayrshire booth well labeled.

We have only had the *American Agriculturist* a few years but have always enjoyed it and feel that it is improving each year. Keep up the good work.—P. C. B., New Hampshire.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We did not happen to see the exhibit our reader mentions. We have no marked preference for breeds, but like to see everybody sticking up for his own breed just as P. B. does.

* * *

More Money for Butterfat

Dealers in this section are testing continually for total solids and insisting that farmers with Holstein cattle add some Guernseys or Jerseys to their herds. The result is a gradual mixing of breeds which will result in tearing down many years of constructive work in breeding purebred dairy cattle. If dealers would be willing to pay a little more premium for high test milk, I am sure enough farmers would keep the higher testing breeds to accomplish results far more satisfactory, as the milk is mixed at the plants and the breeds could be kept pure.

I hope you will continue to cooperate with the great majority of the breeders of purebred cattle who deplore the present trend of the milk industry to destroy our purebreds.—F. J. N., Maine.

* * *

Favors Standardization

Standardization, particularly if accompanied by a higher fat differential, would help dairymen immensely and in my opinion would not harm owners of Jerseys. The utilization of skim milk at home would not only give the East a higher type of dairy industry but would relieve the market of burdensome surpluses, which the dealers claim to have.—A. N. C., Mass.

* * *

Fruit Growers Use Milk

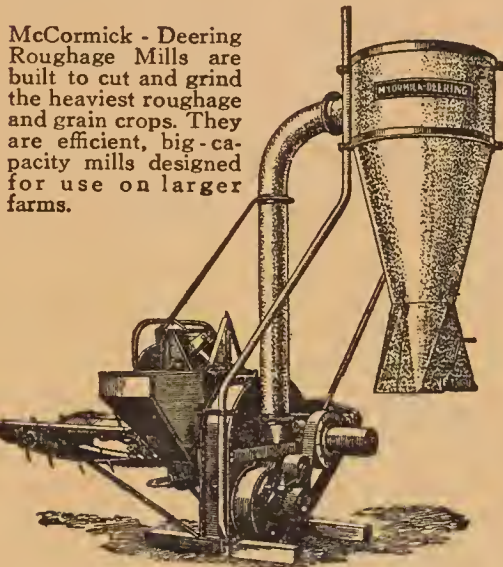
We do not keep any cows. We just grow apples, but we use 6 to 8 quarts of milk per day and butter—not oleo.—C. A. B., New York.

EXPERT FEEDING Calls for Modern Grinding Equipment

FEED WILL HAVE TO GO FARTHER this winter than in ordinary years—making it necessary for every farmer to pay unusual attention to processing methods. This means that feed grinders and hammer mills have a busy season ahead of them. It will pay you to give thought to what these handy machines can do for you. We suggest that you see the latest machines at the nearby McCormick-Deering dealer's store and ask for his recommendations concerning types and sizes of equipment best suited for your work. He will also show you modern McCormick-Deering Tractors to operate the grinding equipment. Complete information will be mailed to you on request.



McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders are available in three types, designed to grind various combinations of grains. Grinding plate sizes range from 6 to 10 inches.



McCormick - Deering Roughage Mills are built to cut and grind the heaviest roughage and grain crops. They are efficient, big-capacity mills designed for use on larger farms.



McCormick-Deering Hammer Mills grind all grains and various roughages, providing palatable feed at low cost.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA
(Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa., and at 92 other points in the United States.

McCORMICK-DEERING

RED RUBBER BELTING AT LOWEST PRICES DELLINGER - MOUNTVILLE Heavy Duty Belting

is made of extra heavy duck thoroughly impregnated with highly frictioned rubber, besides an extra skin coat of rubber between each ply. Grips pulley better. Stays flexible winter and summer. Fully guaranteed.

Recommended for

QUARRYMEN --- THRESHERMEN --- FARMERS

We can also furnish canvas and other types of belting made endless in any lengths. Cut lengths laced free.

ASK YOUR DEALER or WRITE US

DELLINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
A 765 N. PRINCE ST., LANCASTER, PA.

For BIGGER, BETTER Yields TRY GUNSON'S famous FARM and GARDEN SEEDS

SALESMEN WANTED

For Unassigned Territory

L. P. GUNSON & CO. SEEDSMAN
31 AMBROSE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y. SINCE 1888



"You'll like them."
The Choice of Progressive Farmers

HIGHEST QUALITY SEED

Be Better Grain Growers
Enter County Crop Contests
See our Salesmen or Write.

GARDNER SEED CO. 55 Dewey Ave.,
Organizers Wanted County Crop Contests. ROCHESTER, N. Y.



LOOK OUT!

NO matter what you are buying—seed, fertilizer, young trees, a milking machine, a radio, an automobile, a tractor, a binder, a washing machine, household supplies, electrical appliances, poultry supplies, and what have you, do it in a business like way. Get all the literature you can on advertised merchandise. It has weathered the test. To read about it, will open your eyes to the newest and latest developments. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts advertising only of reliable merchandise. You can depend upon it with the utmost confidence. Look out for unknown products.

Salesmen Wanted to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income for man acquainted with farming. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

Remember — Used Parts For Auto —
Trucks, Tractors. We sell Cheap. Write, Wire.
ELMWOOD AUTO WRECKING CO., Galesburg, Ill.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

What Do You Say?

THE question up for discussion this time is "Do you think the cow is the best judge of pasture?" Up to date we have received many interesting letters which we intend to publish as space permits.

PAUL D. FISH, *Springbrook Farm at East Freetown, New York*, breeder of purebred Holstein livestock, says:

"It has been my observation that cows, if given their choice, will select quality hay or grasses. For several seasons after a pasture has been improved by the application of some fertilizer, the herd will spend most of their time grazing the fertilized portions."

H. J. EVANS, *Pinnacle Farm, Georgetown, New York*, grower of certified seed potatoes and breeder of purebred Jerseys, says:

"Sure, the cow is the best judge of pasture. That is why cows leave home. If you use superphosphate and lime on your pasture, be sure to mend the fences if you would keep the neighbors' herds out."

R. M. STONE, *Shelter Valley Farm, Marcellus, New York*, breeder of purebred Holsteins, says:

"I believe it would be an open question as to whether our cow would make a better choice than a child would, given the choice between candy and beefsteak. Cow might enjoy the close growing, sweet

PLEASE ACT QUICKLY

If you intend to advertise in these pages for the next three month period send your name this week to Advertising Department, Savings Bank Building, P. O. Box 44, Ithaca, New York.

grasses and not get enough to fill up, where if given access to the lush clovers, she might have filled and laid down to rest, contented."

HUGH G. HUMPHREYS, *Master Farmer, Brynckir Farm, New Hartford, New York*, grower of certified seed potatoes, says:

"I have found that cows eat more of nice, green clover pasture than where the grass is dry and tough. The more the cows will eat of course the more we can expect from them. I have limed some parts of my pasture and the grass there was always more closely grazed. After all, the real test of a pasture is, will it increase production? I think the cow is a good judge of what is best."

FRED L. PORTER, *Crown Point, New York*, says:

"The only way a cow can tell you whether or not they like the pasture feed is through the milk pail. I have seen abundant feed in certain pastures, and if the cows were required to depend on that alone, would continue to decline in milk flow. However, if permitted, they would go to the barn and fill up on alfalfa hay or corn silage. I have seen other pastures that were sufficient to maintain the milk flow without supplementing other forage. Yes, I think the cow is the best judge of pastures."

GORDON S. V. ANDREWS, *LaGrangeville, New York*, breeder of purebred Holsteins, says:

"I believe the cow is the best judge of pasture and many people would be surprised."

Watch This Space

The following have changed their advertisements in this issue:

F. S. Hollowell, Penn Yan, New York.
G. E. McGeoch, Maple Lane Stock Farm, Cambridge, N. Y.
Wm. Brew & Sons, Bergen, New York.
C. J. Post, R. D. 1, Hobart, New York.
Glenn T. Carter, R. D. 1, Marathon, N. Y.
L. H. Jamison, Fillmore, New York.
Arnold Davis, Ganundiu Farm, Livonia, N. Y.
R. Y. DeWolfe, Cedar Brook Dairy, Oneida, N. Y.
Knapp Bros., West Falls, New York.
J. G. Culbertson, Glenview Farm, R. D. 2, Dansville, N. Y.
R. M. & J. H. Stone, Shelter Valley Farm, Marcellus, N. Y.
M. C. Brokaw, Brokaw Homestead, R. D. 1, Interlaken, N. Y.
B. H. Decker, Shawangunk Valley Stock Farm, Wallkill, N. Y.
James M. Young, R. 2, Angelica, New York.

Mapledale Stock Farm

TEN HIGH PRODUCING HOLSTEIN COWS. Young, Registered and Tested. Some Fresh. Others Nearby. Pontiac Korndyke Breeding. Some 12,000 lbs. cows. Prices on Request.

WILLIAM C. HUBBARD

Fulton, R. D. 7, New York

HALL FARM

Quality Fruits

and

Holstein Cattle

W. J. HALL & SON

Lockport, R. D. 1, New York

Lamaga Stock Farm

FOR SALE—Cows with C.T.A. Records. Calves either sex. Sired by Sir Walker Inka Homestead 14th 645112

KARL HARTSHORN & SON
Lebanon, New York.

Glenview Farm

WANTED—Registered Holstein heifers. FOR SALE—Four cuttings of Alfalfa Hay. Potatoes, Cabbage and Carrots.

JOHN G. CULBERTSON

Dansville, R. D. 2, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Helen-Mary Farm

Pure Bred Holsteins

H. W. & H. K. FLEISCHMAN
EAST AURORA R. F. D. 3 N. Y.

Yearling Holstein Bulls FOR SALE

Accredited and blood tested. From proven sire with 4 half sisters making 30,000-36,000 milk. Dams have 400-700 lb. fat Dairy Herd Improvement records.

KUTSCHBACH & SON

Sherburne, New York

River Meadow Farms

Pure Bred Holsteins

1ST PRIZE HERD N. Y. STATE FAIR, 1934. Bloodtested and Accredited. 10 Foundation Females. Excellent Bull Ready for Service. Lowest Prices.

McLaury Bros., Portlandville, N. Y.

Heinaman's HOLSTEIN Dairy Farm

Registered and Certified Cattle.

Aged and Young Stock for sale.

Edward Heinaman, R. 4, Bath, New York.

Hillview Stock Farm

Purebred Holstein Cattle

Accredited Herd—Established 1877
Proven Sire. King Ormsby Ideal 15th

CARL V. CLARKE ANDOVER, N. Y.

Clove Valley Stock Farm

HOLSTEINS

YEARLING BULL AND FEW FEMALES FOR SALE. Also Knickerbocker Strain Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Wonderful Color and Good Production.

Gordon Andrews LaGrangeville, New York.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY FARM

Holstein-Friesian
Approved-Accredited

One of the few herds in U. S. officially APPROVED as free from Bang's disease. The herd average for the past year was 11,845 lb. testing 396.3 lb. butterfat. D.H.I.A. tested—milking twice a day. Herd consists of first calf heifers.

TWO YEARLING BULLS ATTRACTIVELY PRICED.

STEPHEN W. BLODGETT

Fishkill New York

Sire, Governor Mercedes

Dam 488 lbs. fat, 3.8 test 10 mos. as year old.

Dam's Dam 720 lbs. fat, 3.4 test.
Dam's Sire 1008 lbs. fat, 4.1 test.

Bull straight and square, ready for light service.

Shawangunk Valley Stock Farm

B. H. DECKER, Manager,

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KETCH BROS. FARM

Holstein Friesian Cattle

Registered and T. B. Tested

Cows and Bull Calves for sale.

WILLIAM AND BURTON KETCH,
Cohocton, New York.

HOLSTEINS

Registered - Accredited - Bloodtested

RECORDS KEPT FOR LAST 12 YEARS. For last five years cows averaged nearly 14,000 lbs. of milk and over 450 lbs. of butterfat.

JAMES M. YOUNG

R 2 :: ANGELICA, N. Y.

Pine Tree Stock Farm

Holstein-Friesian and Guernsey Cattle

E. J. TURNER, Owner

Baldwinsville—New York

GLENN ROOT - Manager

HOLSTEIN BULL

Ready for heavy service, born June 6, '33. Sired by Sir Paul Colantha Posh. Dam's record in 365 days. Butter 996.38 lbs., Milk 24359.20 lbs. Dam of Bull produced in 276 days 521.28 lb. butter with a 4.2% average test. Tuberculin and Bloodtested.

First check of \$125 takes him.

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Purebred Holstein-Friesian

Registered and T.B. tested.

Bull calves out of record dams.

ALSO COWS FOR SALE.

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HOLSTEIN COWS FOR SALE

Due to fire I am offering entire herd 25 accredited purebred Holsteins, fall and spring freshening.

Blood lines,
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Purebred Holsteins

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Purebred HOLSTEINS Accredited

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COW TESTING RECORDS FOR PAST 7 YEARS.

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HAVE NEVER HAD A REACTOR.

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Rambouillets — Dorsets — Southdowns — Cheviots
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Toms and Hen turkeys for breeding
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Colden, New York

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Strained **HONEY** Fine Quality

One 5 pound can 75c, plus postage

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SMOOTH RURAL CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES.
Also 12 Tons Excellent Hay, Baled, and 2 Pure
Bred Holstein Bull Calves, 10 months old, from
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Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.
Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old. \$3.50 each.

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PIGS -- PIGS -- PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white

6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each.

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FERRETS—Females \$2.50, Males \$2.00, Pair \$4.00. Will Ship C.O.D. **GLENDAL FERRET CO., Wellington, Ohio.**

FERRETS—White or Brown. Write for prices. **RALPH WOOD, New London, Ohio.**

How to Standardize Milk

By H. L. COSLINE

ANY cow that produces enough milk of a sufficiently high test to make her an economical producer is a good cow. In other words, handsome is as handsome does.

The present craze on the part of dealers for more butterfat in milk is likely to work harm in the long run on breeders of all breeds of dairy cows. In a nutshell, is it not reasonable, if consumers want milk testing 5 per cent fat, that they should pay a higher price for it, and is it not equally sensible to say that if they want 3 per cent milk, they should be able to get it at a lower price than that containing more butterfat? Few enthusiasts for any of the high testing breeds would argue that their favorites will produce 100 pounds of 5 per cent milk

centers, with the same production as before. Here are the figures:

20 lbs. milk testing 5%	gives 1 lb. butterfat
90 lbs. milk testing 3%	gives 2.7 lbs. butterfat
110 lbs. milk contains	3.7 lbs. butterfat

Dividing 110 into 3.7 we find that the mixture will test 3.36+%.

Or, if you happen to be lucky and get a 5% cow that will produce 30 pounds of milk, the result will be a mixture that will test just 3.4. Do not forget, either, that not every cow with a little Jersey, Guernsey, or Ayrshire blood will test 5 per cent. The only sure way is to let the Babcock test give you the figures.

Adding Cream

In New York State where standardization on the farm was recently ruled legal, there is another solution, namely, to buy a separator, run part of the milk through it, and add the resulting cream to the remainder. (It is our understanding that you cannot remove cream from high testing milk. Siphoning is not legal). If you have considered this method, you have undoubtedly asked someone, "How much milk must I separate in order to get the test I want?" It is fairly simple to determine that. Suppose, for example, that your separator is set so that the cream will test 37 per cent of butterfat, and suppose that your herd is testing 3 per cent, a little low, of course, but it makes it handy for figuring. Suppose, too, that you want to standardize your milk so that it will test 4 per cent of butterfat.

Get a piece of paper and draw a rectangle. At the upper left corner, set down 37, or whatever figure your cream tests; at the lower left, set down 3, which is the test of your milk; and at the middle set down 4, which is what you want the milk to test. Then subtract diagonally and if my directions have been good, the result will look like this:

37	1
	4
3	33
	34

Adding your two figures at the bottom, you get 34. It means this: If you will mix 1 pound of 37 per cent cream and 33 pounds of 3 per cent milk, you will get 34 pounds of a mixture that will test 4 per cent butterfat. Or figuring it roughly on the basis of 100 pounds, mix 3 pounds of 37 per cent cream and 99 pounds of 3 per cent milk, and you will get 102 pounds of 4 per cent milk.

Now, how much milk is it going to take to get you this 3 pounds of 37 per cent cream? One pound of 37 per cent cream contains .37 pounds of butterfat; 3 pounds will contain 1.11 pounds of butterfat. Dividing 1.11 by 3 gives .37 lb. You will separate 37 pounds of 3 per cent milk, the resulting cream will contain 1.11 pounds of butterfat. To state it in another way, you start off with 99 plus 37 or 136 pounds of 3 per cent milk. You separate 37 pounds of it, setting the separator so the cream will test 37 per cent, add the resulting cream to the 99 pounds, and you have 102 pounds of milk that will test 4 per cent.

It sounds simple and it is simple. Let's do another one. It is more likely

(Continued on Page 18)

In New York State separating part of the milk and adding the cream to the remainder to increase the butterfat test has been ruled legal. Dairymen in other states who favor this might well bring the matter to the attention of the legislature this winter.

at as low a cost as other animals produce 3 per cent milk. All recognized breeds have their good points. Let's keep and make the most of them.

Right now, however, we have a situation that must be met. The situation is that dealers (we have not heard much demand from the consuming public) are continually requiring milk with a higher butterfat test. Now it goes without saying that we do not have enough Jerseys or Guernseys in the northeast, not even if we add to them all the Ayrshires, to supply the demand for fluid milk. Therefore, at least for a considerable time, and many hope always, much of the milk will be produced by Holsteins.

Effect of High Testing Cows

A good many dairymen have tried to solve the problem of high testing milk by adding high testing cows to their herd. Let's see how this works out. How much would it raise the test to add one cow producing 20 pounds of 5 per cent milk for every 5 cows, each producing 30 pounds of 3 per cent milk? Let's do a little arithmetic.

20 lbs. milk testing 5%	gives 1 lb. butterfat
150 lbs. milk testing 3%	gives 4.5 lbs. butterfat
170 lbs. milk contains	5.5 lbs. butterfat

Dividing 5.5 by 170, we find that the milk from these 6 cows when mixed together will test 3.23+% of butterfat. No very rapid improvement.

Suppose we go a little farther and add one 5% cow to every three 3 per

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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

What Do You Say?

(Continued from Page 10)

prised, and get a different idea of good pasture if they watched a herd grazing for a while. It is not what you think she should eat, but what she really eats that she makes milk from. Watch your cows for suggestions to practice in a pasture improvement program."

H. N. KUTSCHBACH, *Sherburne, New York*, a breeder of purebred Holsteins, says:

"For years the cow has demonstrated her ability as a judge of the best pasture practices by better and more economical production when given access to the type of pasture she desired. On the other hand, it has been only recently that such agronomy experts as Johnstone-Wallace and Barron have come to the same conclusions."

HARRY W. PETZOLD, *Newark Valley, New York*, a breeder of purebred Holsteins, says:

"During the past three years of my pasture improvement work, have noticed that the cows prefer the grass on plots where fertilizer has been used. Unquestionably, the grass is more succulent and preferable to the cow."

E. P. SMITH, *Sherburne, New York*, a breeder of pure-bred Holsteins, says:

"Generally speaking, I think there is no doubt but that 'the cow is the best judge of pasture.' Every dairyman who has carefully examined different pastures knows that the cow selects the tenderest and best grasses first, such as Kentucky Blue Grass, clovers, and leaves the tougher and poorer grasses and weeds unless forced to eat the latter due to lack of decent pasturage."

JAMES E. RICE, of *Egg & Apple Farm at Trumansburg, N. Y.*, says:

"Yes, and no, depending upon what score card is used for judging. If pasture is to be judged upon the basis of the species of plants and their chemical composition, nutritive ratios and number of calories vitamin content, then the bald-headed College Professor will give the best answer. However, if the question is to be decided on the basis of which pasture tastes best and will give the best results in health and full milk pail, ask the cow that chews the cud. She knows. Proof? Watch her eat all around the plants she does not like and make a bee line for the hole in the fence, or make one, to get to pasture which she likes better. Ask both the College and the cow. They know their part and will tell."

C. F. MIGNIN, *Guernsey Breeder at Castile, N. Y.*, says:

"I think the cow is the best judge of what she likes and that applies to pasture as well as to other kinds of feed. She can be forced to eat or starve, but give her the things she likes, clover or alfalfa or bluegrass, and she will smile and go to it."

R. C. OSTRANDER at *Knowlesville, N. Y.*, breeder of Guernsey Cattle, says:

"Cows, as they graze, seem to select the pasture they like best. If there is any clover in the field, they eat this first. They also seem to like the fresh grass. I fully believe the Cornell teaching is correct when they recommend a change of pasture. My own experience this year has proven this to be true."

Question for Next Time

Dairy farmers realize that the herd sire may be their "best friend" or "worst enemy." Is it possible to take the gamble out of breeding; in other words, is it possible to know in advance that a herd's sires' daughters will produce better than their dams'?

AUCTION

In the next issue of *American Agriculturist*, we are going to hold an auction. One of our advertisers on these pages will put up an animal for bidding. A minimum price will be set and the highest bidder gets the animal.

A picture of the animal will be printed, together with a complete description, including available records. Be sure to come to our auction in these pages in the next issue.

OSBORNDALE FARM

offers for sale a few choice young bulls — from outstanding foundation cows and sired by

"Sir Bess Ormsby May"
"Sir Piebe Inka May Fayne" and
"Osborndale Joash Ollie Homestead"

(Herd federally accredited free from tuberculosis for ten years.)

500 Hawthorne Ave., **Derby, Conn.**
P. O. Drawer 469

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HOLSTEINS

High Butterfat Producers.
Bred to Please and Pay.

Exeter New Hampshire

Holsteins

Registered & Accredited
FOR Grandsons of Nutnry Walker
SALE Colantha. Four years D.H.I.A.

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HOLSTEINS

We are offering for sale young pure-bred cows that will freshen.
Also Bulls For Sale.

Mountain View Farm
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Quality Holsteins

Cows and Bulls backed by C.T.A.
records for sale at all times.

L. W. HOWE Burlington, Vermont.

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50 PUREBRED MILKING HOLSTEINS
headed by a Son of Sir Inka May — 5 year herd average in D.H.I.A. over 12,000 lbs. milk and over 400 lbs. fat. Young bulls from 10 to 15 months for sale at Farmers' prices. Accredited. Negative.
J. M. LORDEN, Supt., Gerrish, N. H.

VERMONT STATE FARM Holsteins

Show type and yearly production backing.
Young sires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices.
H. E. WARD, Herd Mgr. Windsor, Vermont

Registered Holsteins

SPECIAL FOR IMMEDIATE SALE
1 JANUARY BULL CALF — 1 MAY BULL CALF
Sired by Sir Jean Abbecker Pontiac.
PRICES REASONABLE.

Kearsarge Stock Farm

Warner, New Hampshire.

Holsteins

13 years in C.T.A. Herd near the top for 13 years. Accredited Calves, both sexes, for sale from dams with up to 438 lbs. fat in heifer form.

J. A. Phillips & Sons
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HOLSTEIN COWS CALVES OF BOTH SEXES
Herd sire Grandson of Ormsby Sensation 45th.

H. C. JOHNSON
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For sale one bull calf: Intensive breed Ormsby from prize show and producing strain.

One female sheep and cow dog pup. National prize winners, starting to really drive. Great Granddaughter of Sam Stoddard "Spot." Also Granddaughter of Preston Davenport's "Spottie."

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Purebred Holsteins. High Producers.
High test Ormsby breeding.

Bull calves for sale.

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Choice Bull Calves
Man O'War and 45th. Breeding.

R. E. EDDY
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Anything from calves to bred heifers.
Reasonable prices.

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World's Only Herd

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70 head, all ages. 25 cows fresh
Sired mostly by Great Cross Private Imp.
Average price \$150.00.

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Truck delivery. Registered and accredited.
SPECIAL OFFER
6 — 2 yr. old Heifers bred.
1 Bull sired by Barr Dusky Lad, son of Barr Dusky Maid
First check for \$800 takes this splendid foundation herd.
175 others to choose from.

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Fancy Private Creamery Butter.

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Accredited Herd. Bloodtested.
Bull Calves and occasionally females
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Bull calves for sale from Dams with
high herd improvement cow testing
record.

ALBERT D. MILLS, Florence, Vt.

PURE BRED Guernseys

T.B. Tested. D.H.I. Association Record last Six years.
Average 7,000 lbs. milk. 330 to 350 lbs. B.F.

Young Bulls For Sale.

CHAS. W. FISHER,
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Registered Guernseys

Young stock for sale from

A. R. STOCK,
Shelburne, Vermont.

ARGILLA FARM GUERNSEYS

Dolly's Foremost of High Rock.
Highest Living sire of Production in the Breed.

S. M. MERRILL, Owner,
R. J. MACKENZIE, Mgr.

Ipswich, Massachusetts.

ELM HILL JERSEYS

Production — Type — Quality
BULLS AT FARMERS' PRICES
FROM THE BEST IN BLOOD LINES.

Elm Hill Farm BROOKFIELD, MASS.

JERSEYS

Stockwell's April Pogis of H. P.
694544

National Butter Fat Champion

Now a DOUBLE MEDAL OF MERIT Cow
having calved within the time specified by
The American Jersey Cattle Club, in her last
test of 1,218.48 lbs. butterfat, the National
record for the breed.

HIGH PASTURES JERSEYS HAVE MADE SEVEN
MEDALS OF MERIT.

HIGH PASTURES

Cheviots, Shropshires
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BROOK MEADOW FARM Jerseys

HIGH TESTING. HIGH PRODUCING.
SIBLE GAMBOGE AND OXFORD FAMILIES.
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.

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Owl Interest Jerseys.
Certified Katahdin Seed Potatoes.
Fancy Maple Products.

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Pure Bred Jerseys

Herd sire, Col. Oxford Pages.
Half brother to Stockwell April Pages,
National Champion cow.
ACCREDITED HERD.

R. W. PALMER
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Quechee Valley Farm

BREEDER OF REGISTERED HIGH GRADE
JERSEY CATTLE

Last year dairy herd record of improvement association
350 lbs. butter fat. Stock for sale at all times.
Accredited Herd.

RALPH H. MAXHAM, Quechee, Vermont

Canadian Horses

PAIRS AND SINGLES.
125 dairy cows, all breeds, T.B. and Blood Tested.
At Farmers' Prices.

FULLER FARMS

Waterbury Center, Vermont

BROOKFIELD FARM THE Home of Better Dorsets

Twenty-six out of twenty-eight Blue Ribbon awards
1934 at Columbus, Syracuse, Springfield.
BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

BROOKFIELD FARM, Durham, Conn.
P. J. RICH, Mgr. R. T. BOLT, Shepherd.

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If You Wish to Sweeten Up
Watch This Space

HONEY GARDENS Lebanon, NEW HAMPSHIRE



THE MEASURE of a Newspaper's INFLUENCE

THE measure of any newspaper's influence and power is found in the confidence which its readers have in it. Without this confidence, no newspaper can grow in circulation or advertising patronage. In thirteen communities, varied in interests and tastes, The Gannett Newspapers have built up a confidence in the integrity and independence and devotion to the public welfare that is their choicest possession. This confidence is in the custody of the men and women who make these newspapers. They believe in these newspapers and so are true to the ideals which are back of them.

The Gannett Newspapers

ALBANY, N. Y., EVENING NEWS
ALBANY, N. Y., KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
BEACON, N. Y., NEWS
DANVILLE, ILL., COMMERCIAL NEWS
ELMIRA, N. Y., STAR-GAZETTE
ELMIRA, N. Y., ADVERTISER
ELMIRA, N. Y., SUNDAY TELEGRAM
HARTFORD, CONN., TIMES
ITHACA, N. Y., JOURNAL
MALONE, N. Y., TELEGRAM
NEWBURGH, N. Y., NEWS
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., JOURNAL
OLEAN, N. Y., TIMES-HERALD
PLAINFIELD, N. J., COURIER-NEWS
ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE
ROCHESTER, N. Y., TIMES-UNION
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., SARATOGIAN
UTICA, N. Y., OBSERVER-DISPATCH

NORTHEASTERN SLANTS on NATIONAL NEWS

Relief — "Shameless Waste"?

DECLARING inefficient handling of the millions of government relief money to be "shameless waste," Senator William Borah, Idaho's dynamic, belligerent Senator, has demanded an investigation. "Everyone," said Senator Borah, "wants to see those who need relief get relief, but millions of dollars never reach those who need it. Amount expended before it gets to those who need it is appalling. There are instances where cost of administering fund is about one-half. Load is heavy enough for taxpayers at best and this shameless waste will have to end."

To this attack, Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, replied: "If Senator Borah will furnish me particulars on shameless waste in doling out funds, I promise quick action."

Hopkins has figures showing average cost of dispensing aid to be 11½ cents out of every dollar — not a high cost.

SLANT: Amount of money needed for relief is appalling, but one needs to be fair in making judgments. Mr. Hopkins has small Washington staff. Most of relief is administered by local workers, good, bad, and indifferent. Some 17,000,000 persons are being helped. It was necessary to build an organization quickly, to use what was at hand. Of course there is inefficiency. Almost every taxpayer knows of gross injustices, but gossip is flourishing, and gossip always exaggerates. No one can doubt Mr. Hopkins' sincerity and he had an overwhelming job. But there has been time enough now to work sand out of machinery, and to stop pouring out funds where they are not needed. If investigation will help remove inefficiencies, let's have it. Taxpayers have hard enough job without carrying unnecessary load.

RELIEF FOREVER? Speaking in New York a few days ago, Mr. Hopkins warned that there was grave danger of nation's having relief program saddled on it permanently. He pointed out that since 1929, 1,500,000 young persons entered labor market annually. Thousands of older men who ordinarily would have retired have been unable to do so. Some kind of re-employment program must be developed for those on relief, if we are not to continue relief indefinitely. President thinks one remedy is employment insurance.

Supreme Court Upholds Milk Board

U.S. SUPREME COURT on November 5th supported New York State Milk Control Board in its effort to control milk prices. Decision was made against Hegeman Farms Corporation, which claimed that spread between farm price and retail price set by Board was not great enough to permit milk dealer to stay in business.

Milk Board had revoked license of Hegeman Farms Corporation because of price-cutting.

Last winter Supreme Court also supported New York Milk Board against a Rochester storekeeper who sold a five cent loaf of bread with two quarts

of milk at price fixed for the milk alone.

Still another milk case is before the Supreme Court, this time brought by Borden Farm Products Company against Milk Board because of its requiring milk companies to retail advertised brands for a cent more a quart than is charged for unadvertised milk.

SLANT: These Supreme Court decisions should help all Milk Boards to enforce rulings against price cutting. Trouble is, price cutting has grown so bad that decisions come late to be very helpful. Another trouble is that State Boards cannot control milk in same milkshed outside their own states. A more cooperative spirit on part of Milk Boards, dairy industry, and AAA officials gives hope that federal and state governments will soon be working together to stabilize markets where milk comes from more than one state. Of course, any government program should be for emergency only. Eventually farmers must handle these problems.

AAA Developments and Plans

RADICAL modification of AAA crop reduction plans was asked by Marvin Jones, chairman of House Committee on Agriculture and one of most powerful Democrats in Administration. If Mr. Jones has his way the new farm program will turn sharply away from acreage reduction on cotton and wheat.

Few days following Mr. Jones' statement, White House conference, which included Secretary Wallace, decided to continue AAA's crop reduction program. A vote will be taken, however, of AAA cotton contract signers early in December on Bankhead Bill. If two-thirds favor, it will be continued.

Conference also decided to increase trade with Germany by barter arrangements whereby U. S. would trade cotton for certain German manufactured products. Jewish people, under leadership of Rabbi Wise, sent protest against this plan to President, stating that it would interfere with boycott supported by Jews of German goods because of ill-treatment of their race by Hitler government.

POULTRY AND EGGS AND AAA:

James E. Rice, President of Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, told Agricultural Conference of Northeastern States that any attempt of AAA to control egg and poultry production would be "unwise economically and dynamite politically." Professor Rice, known to poultrymen everywhere, declared that eighty per cent of eggs and poultry production is controlled by farmers' wives, who could not be regulated by government.

To help poultry industry, Professor Rice suggested better tariff protection and purchase of eggs and poultry by Relief Administration for distribution to unemployed. He further suggested government educational campaign to teach consumers food and health value of poultry and eggs.

CORN AND HOG PROGRAM:

AAA's new corn and hog program is ready to be "sold" to farmers. It provides reduction of 10% in hog farrowings under the average for 1932 and

1933 and a 10% to 30% cut in corn acreage. Last year's contracts provided 25% cut in hogs and 20% to 30% cut in corn acreage. In return for 10% reduction in hogs, AAA will pay \$2.00 a hog on 75% of a farmer's average production for 1932 and 1933. Last year's payment was \$5.00. To meet these payments, processing taxes of \$2.25 a cwt will be levied.

AAA proposes rental payments equivalent to 35c a bushel on corn, exact amount of corn to be determined according to past yields on acreage leased out of cultivation. Contracts will be placed before corn and hog producers before Christmas. Amount of reduced production will depend, of course, upon number of farmers who sign contracts this year. Modified program allows for increased acreage in corn over that of last year.

Government May Subsidize Industry

TO provide more employment and as bold move to spur recovery, government leaders are considering plan to subsidize industry and help business to expand at Federal risk. One idea is to have government guarantee to buy up any surplus production. Government's housing plan already under way is a step in this direction of government support of business.

SLANT: Best way for government to help agriculture and business is to work out a sound monetary program with an honest dollar, and then give business and agriculture a good letting alone. New theories and experiments of putting government in business and in agriculture are destroying confidence of American business men to go ahead on own initiative.

What People Did Election Day

PEOPLE of the United States held election on Tuesday, November 6th, and here are some of the things they did:

1. Gave Democrats more than two-third majority in both houses of Congress, ousting many famous old-timers in both houses. In Senate there are now 68 democrats and only 25 republicans, with one farmer-labor senator and one progressive senator. In the Houses, democrats have lead of 209.

2. Increased number of democratic state governors to 40, out of total of 48.

Pennsylvania went democratic for the first time since the Civil War, electing democrat George H. Earle as Governor, and Joseph F. Guffey to Senate over republican Senator David A. Reed. Democrats also captured lower house of Pennsylvania Legislature. Only the State Senate remains republican.

3. Pretty nearly washed out republican candidates in New York state, giving them worst licking in history. Democrat Herbert H. Lehman won over Robert Moses by plurality of more than 800,000 votes. Entire democratic ticket was elected and both houses of the Legislature are definitely democratic. Democrats have had a majority in the Senate for several years, but Assembly was made democratic by this election for first time since 1913.

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets is ruled by the Council of Farms and Markets, mostly republican. Farmers are wondering what new legislative set-up will do to republican Council. If desired, Legislature can change Council, giving Governor power to appoint Commissioner. Upstate New York is also wondering about balance of power in

State government, if the Legislature exercises its power to apportion its representatives on basis of last census. Last apportionment was made in 1917 on 1915 census figures. On basis of present population, New York City is entitled to four more seats in Assembly, and Nassau County, Long Island, to one more seat. These seats would come from Albany, St. Lawrence, Dutchess, Oneida, and Steuben Counties. Some change would also be made in representation in Senate, lessening power in Legislature of republicans and upstate people generally.

Auto Hoss Traders Win

EVERY automobile owner will grin at decision of Federal Judge Vaught, in Oklahoma, ruling that price fixing in automobile code is illegal. Before NRA, trade-in value of your second-hand car depended on your own horse swapping ability. Then NRA made it illegal for an automobile dealer to pay more for used cars than the code price.

Whole price-fixing scheme of Recovery Act is now plainly on its way out. Donald Richberg, President's right-hand man, head of National Emergency Council, recently declared against both production and price control in NRA codes.

Munitions — Merchandise of Death

SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL reports United States is urging world powers to hold conference at Geneva to agree on plan to license all munitions manufacturers. Recent Congressional investigation showed immense profits of munitions manufacturers, both during war and since, and aroused public to need of government control of munitions.

Commander James E. Van Zandt, of the United States Veterans of Foreign Wars, said in recent Armistice Day speech, "On this 16th anniversary, it is up to over-seas veterans to lead fight for federal control of munitions plants, as only practical plan holding out promise of future world peace. We have tried disarmament conferences, world peace movements, religion, and education. All have failed. *Today war is an immediate danger.* To achieve peace we must first take the profits out of war."

Ford Says Hard Times Licked

FORD Motor Company is out of the depression, declared Henry Ford the other day. Said that *he planned to produce one million cars in 1935*, a mark which has not been reached in four tough years. Will spend two million dollars to increase capacity of one of his plants and expects to get twelve branch plants back on an operating basis. "A year of improved business is ahead," said Mr. Ford. "In fact, depression would be over for whole country if industry would forget alphabet schemes and run its business on American commonsense principles."

When Henry Ford talks about automobiles all business pricks up its ears. He seldom guesses wrong. Has made over twenty-two million cars, of which fifteen million were the old Model T's. Bet you owned one once. Automobile output is just about best barometer of business conditions.



UP 7 Points in Butterfat!

On October 15th the first herd to be fed CREAMATINE completed a full year's feeding.

The herd is owned by Arthur Chandler and if we had been drinking men I believe Arthur and I would have gone on a real spree when we saw the results.

Arthur is wearing a smile that won't come off for the herd average for butterfat is up from 3.3% last year to 4% this year. A gain of 7 points to the credit of

Creamatine
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

I try to be modest, but if you have ever accomplished what everyone said couldn't be done and then seen the benefits coming to the feeders, knowing it is helping them prosper and giving their families more happiness—well, if you have had that experience you know how I feel.

A lot of people believe like Art Chandler does, that CREAMATINE is the greatest contribution that has ever been made to dairy feeding. I believe that too and it isn't because I want to sell you feed because I don't want anyone to have what they don't want—but if you want to get in on the biggest booster for profits in dairying you will begin feeding CREAMATINE right now and it's ten to one you will be ahead this time next year just like Mr. Chandler is.

There's a lot more to the Chandler record and if you want it, write me and I will send it to you.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.
WAVERLY, N. Y.

for better CONTROL OF COLDS follow Vicks Plan



To Help PREVENT Colds ...VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

At that first warning sneeze, snuffle or nasal irritation, quick!...Vicks Va-tro-nol—just a few drops up each nostril. Va-tro-nol is especially designed to aid and gently stimulate the functions which Nature has provided—in the nose—to prevent colds and to throw off colds in their early stages.



To Help END a Cold ...VICKS VAPORUB

If a cold has already developed, use Vicks VapoRub, the modern method of treating colds. Just rub on at bedtime. Its combined poultice-vapor action loosens phlegm—soothes irritated membranes—eases difficult breathing—helps break congestion. Often, by morning, the worst of the cold is over.

TO BUILD RESISTANCE TO COLDS

Follow the simple health rules that are also part of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds. The Plan has been clinically tested by physicians—and proved in everyday use in millions of homes.

(Full details of this unique Plan in each Vicks package)

VICKS PLAN FOR BETTER CONTROL OF COLDS

FROM *Skeff's* NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

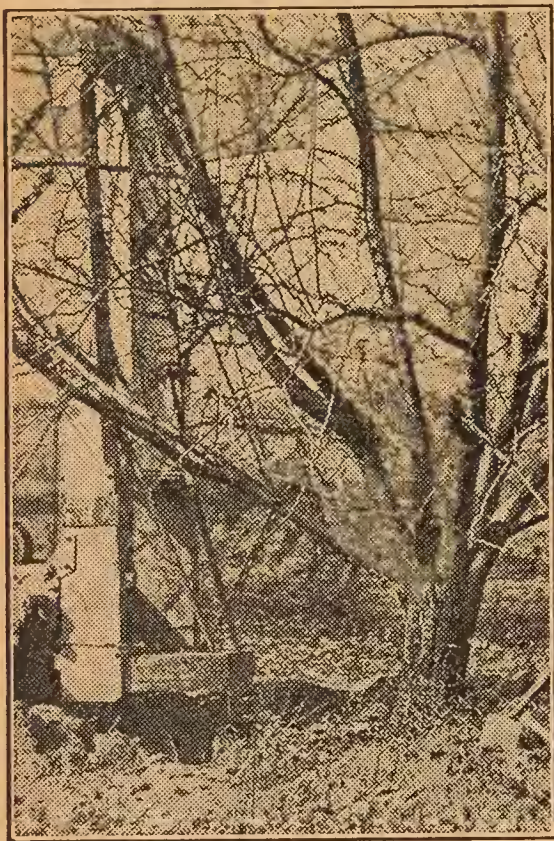


Shortening Orchard Years

THE other day I went out to Chili to see how Dr. Carr R. Webber was gaining 15 or more years on a new orchard. Like most fruit growers, some of his Baldwins and other trees were winter-killed. His 20-year old McIntosh orchard, with trees set 20 feet apart, was due for the ax and saw. The problem of replanting was important, but he disliked the idea of setting out young trees and waiting years for them to mature.

Instead, he decided to transplant. Jean G. Butts, Cato farmer who has been successful in moving full-grown trees, was called in. When I arrived Mr. Butts, with the aid of an ingenious crane which he invented, had dropped about 120 trees in new holes 40 feet apart.

Dr. Webber had engaged local labor



Ready to lift the tree and move it to its new location. Note the bolt which goes through the trunk.

to supplement his own men. They trenched around the trees about three feet from the trunks, and perhaps 30 inches deep. A one-inch bolt was inserted through the trunk just under the crotch. Mr. Butts backed up his truck, attached a chain at the end of the crane to the bolt, and the tree was lifted vertically. Braced against the rear of the truck, it was carried to the new orchard ground, dropped in a hole and the earth carefully tamped around the roots.

Almost Sure to Thrive

Some years ago Mr. Butts was faced with the necessity of eliminating about 1,200 trees in his Cayuga orchard. He decided to try to save them by moving them. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he devised a crane outfit mounted on a tractor truck. Less than two per cent of the trees died.

Last fall Mr. Butts moved some trees for Sam Thayer at Charlotte. This summer I went over to see them and found them doing well. Before tackling the Webber job, he moved an orchard for John A. Hall at Lockport. He believes in moving them while the leaves are still on.

"We don't get more than about 25

per cent of the root system," he said, "so we like to move the trees before they become dormant. By this method we save the sap in the limbs for the abbreviated root system."

Care of Transplants

Dr. Webber, based on his observations and information, expects his transplanted trees will resume full bearing within five years. For the first year or two he will not allow fruit to develop, so that the root system may better develop. Some pruning will be done, to keep the trees headed in while the trees are making root growth.

Most important a deep mulch will be kept around the trees. Unless this is done, growers who have moved trees agree that their chances to make good are lessened materially.

"Good bearing trees of desirable varieties are worth money, in view of the great amount of winter killing," says Dr. Webber. "Rather than resort to the old method of thinning orchards by chopping down trees, it is worth while to move them. The cost is more than offset by the cost of planting and caring for a young orchard."

Where the trees are 20 feet apart three-quarters of them were moved to make the rows 40 feet apart each way.

* * *

Seymour Bridge Passes

Seymour Bridge of Fremont, for nine years president of the Steuben County Farm Bureau, died recently. He was a charter member of the bureau, a volunteer committeeman when it was organized and for 12 years a director. He achieved fame throughout the state as a grower of certified potato seed and was a staunch supporter of progressive farm activities.

Of his passing, William S. Stempfle, Steuben County Farm Bureau Manager, said: "It marks the passing of one of the greatest farm leaders in the history of Steuben County, one who cherished a genuine affection for the soil and who believed wholeheartedly in cooperation as a means of building a better industry."

* * *

Poultry House Lights

Gus Bertsch of Webster, Farm Bureau Director and extensive poultryman, strongly disagrees with the practice of turning on the lights in the poultry house for an hour or two in the late afternoon. Likewise, he is opposed to the custom of some egg producers of leaving lights burning all night. He admits that some poultrymen follow the latter custom, apparently with success.

"However, there are no long-time records available on how it affects the layers and costs," he says. "Forced egg production is a hard life for the hens and it is possible that the all-night lights burns them out sooner. Anyway, I get as good or better results by following the laws of nature."

Mr. Bertsch's practice is based on "early to roost and early to rise" for the hens. On dark days in winter he feeds them as early as 3:30 in the afternoon and turns on no lights.

How it Works

"When darkness falls the hens go to roost well fed," he says. "I figure the feed is out of the crops about 1 a. m. and out of their gizzards about 2:30

a. m. So I turn on the lights at 2 a. m., or just before the hens begin to get hungry. This gives them a long day and maintains egg production on an even keel."

He says that observations have disclosed that where lights are kept burning all night some hens may come down from roosts and feed about midnight or earlier and then retire again. Some of them may not feed at all. He thinks this practice breaks up their day too much, and that it is far better to keep them working steadily for a 14-hour day. When he entered the poultry business his egg production was about 115 or 120 eggs per hen in a year. He has raised this average to about 170 or 180.

* * *

From Grange Headquarters

VIGOROUS applause punctuating the address of National Master Louis J. Taber at the National Grange session in Hartford, Conn., showed what farmers are thinking on some questions.

When Mr. Taber said "We should demand legislative steps that in case of another conflict the profit shall be taken out of the manufacture of arms and munitions" he was literally stopped by thunderous handclapping.

Similarly when he said that Hitlerism, Communism, Fascism or similar types of philosophy cannot contribute anything to America he was greeted with approval.

The Hartford session opened in a historic setting in the armory of the Governor of Connecticut's Foot Guard. Gazing down on the assemblage were two huge portraits of the guardsmen in full regalia of brightly colored uniforms and trappings. Beneath them was a legend stating that the Guard was organized in 1771. Singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" was followed by "Dixie" as a greeting to the delegates from two new Grange States, Tennessee and Arkansas.

No less than 34 states were represented when the roll was called, bringing from Mr. Taber the remark that never before in Grange history had so many states answered the roll call. The 50th anniversary of the Seventh Degree was celebrated by the conferring of the degree upon a class expected to break all-time records in the history of fraternalism.

Sherman N. Lowell of Fredonia, N. Y., the only past master of the National Grange, was given an ovation when he was escorted to the platform. The same was true when another New Yorker, W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, arrived. Other distinguished speakers included

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace; Chester A. Davis, agricultural adjustment administrator; M. L. Wilson, assistant secretary of agriculture, and Albert S. Goss, Land Bank commissioner.

Fred J. Freestone, master of the New York State Grange, as chairman of the executive committee of the National Grange, was perhaps the busiest man at the sessions as much of the work of keeping the convention machine working smoothly fell to the committee. Mrs. Freestone, as national juvenile superintendent, reported that the junior branch of the order was increasing rapidly.

One of the first arrivals for the convention was E. W. Catchpole of North Rose, N. Y., a lifelong Granger. He had planned to come a day ahead, claimed he was misdirected and arrived two days early. Raymond Cooper, overseer; Edson J. Walrath, executive committee chairman; Harold M. Stanley, secretary, and Dana Waldron, steward, were among New York State Grange officers who arrived early, with more than a thousand New Yorkers pouring in Friday for the Seventh Degree ceremonies.

As the sessions brought delegates from all parts of the country there was considerable friendly bantering, indicating sectional viewpoints. After some Midwesterners had been taken for a tour of the countryside and asked what they thought of Connecticut farms, one replied, "We have not seen any; all we have seen so far is gardens." This brought a rejoinder in a speech by Rev. Hugh Shields, Connecticut Grange, that last year he had a large garden and this year a smaller garden. "The government sent me a check for having a smaller garden, so I could afford to pay my golf dues this year."

He also suggested that it was a good thing the Dionne quintuplets had been born in Canada rather than the U. S. A. or the government would have plowed three of them under.

* * *

The grange reports that in 33 states during the last year there were established 390 new subordinate granges, 153 juvenile granges, and 39 Pomona granges. Two new states, Texas and Arkansas, have organized state granges during the year. —Skeff.

On January 1, government agents will begin taking the five year agricultural census. The first one was taken in 1840, the last in 1930, at which time there were 6,288,648 farms. If you are interested you can get a sample copy of the general farm schedule which is to be filled out by writing to the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

1500 Attend Annual G.L.F. Meeting

Fifteen hundred delegates and stockholders from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania representing 100,000 patrons, attended the annual meeting of the G. L. F. Exchange at Ithaca, November 12th. Delegates are made up of elected Advisory Committeemen and Directors of Cooperatives handling G. L. F. supplies at retail. Seldom has there come together a more representative farm group than this one. Reports given at the meeting showed farm supplies handled during the year (820,085 tons) representing a volume of business of \$23,933,429.19.

The balance sheet as of June 30, 1934, certified to by W. L. Bradley & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., certified accountants, shows total assets of the incorporated Grange League Federation Exchange and subsidiary corporations as \$5,715,376.45; liabilities total \$1,520,344.29; and a net worth of \$4,195,032.16.

At the annual meeting, the following directors were elected for 3 years:

Frank M. Smith, Springfield Center, N. Y.; Fred L. Utter, Friendship, N. Y.; E. J. Walrath, Evans Mills, N. Y.; R. L. Heritage, Elmer, N. J., and C. B. Culver, Laceyville, Pa. were elected for 2 years. Later in the day the Board of Directors, numbering thirteen, met and elected the following officers:

Fred L. Porter, Crown Point, N. Y.—

President; L. G. Kirkland, Randolph, N. Y.—1st Vice-President; E. J. Walrath, Evans Mills, N. Y.—2nd Vice-President and Treasurer; E. V. Underwood, Ithaca, N. Y.—Secretary.

W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration gave the principal talk of the afternoon. The Governor, known as "Bill" by the majority of those attending, is a former member of Professor Warren's department at Cornell and owner of a large poultry farm near Ithaca. Governor Myers emphasized the necessity of a sound long-time cooperative source of credit for farmers and indicated that along with meeting the need for emergency credit during the depression, the Farm Credit Administration is laying what it believes to be a sound permanent foundation, one feature of which will be a greater degree of local control and responsibility.

Emphasis was also placed on the fact that the Farm Credit Administration, with some minor exceptions such as crop and feed loans, where it acts as the agent of the government, does not loan government money but does loan money secured by the sale of debentures on the investment market. Some capital was provided by government purchase of these debentures, which however is an obligation of the Farm Credit Administration which will be paid back.



Farmers Control the G.L.F.

THE MEN shown in this picture were chosen by the patron-members and stockholders of the G.L.F. to represent them at the G.L.F. Annual Meeting in Ithaca, November 12. These farmers, acting for their fellow farmers, cast 1501 votes electing five directors to the board of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

The thirteen members of the Board of Directors determine policies, plan the annual budget, and audit the books, thus exercising complete control over the G.L.F. and its subsidiaries. Each year the terms of five directors expire. They are replaced by men elected by the representatives of the farmers who own and control the G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. - ITHACA, NEW YORK

Reviewing the Markets

MILK

Control Board Prices:

New New York State Milk Control Division has announced minimum prices to producers for 3.5 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone for October, as follows:

Class 1 (fluid milk—N.Y. City)	\$2.375*
Class 2A	1.40
Class 2B	1.40
Class 2C	1.40
Class 2D	1.08
Class 2E	1.03
Class 3 (evaporated milk, etc.)	1.285
Class 4 (butter)	.93
Class 4B (cheese)	.885

*Base price without freight differential; add 7½¢ for New York City. For areas where Class 1 price is \$2.30, see official orders. Note: Classes 1 and 2A subject to adjustment for advertising tax.

Prices for Classes 1 to 2C inclusive will continue until changed by Milk Board. The prices for other classes will be figured by the Board at the end of the month.

Sheffield Producers:

Cash price to Sheffield producers for Grade B 3.5 milk in October is \$1.755, with usual freight and butterfat differentials. This is 1½¢ lower than the price for September and ½¢ higher than for October a year ago.

Dairymen's League:

Dairymen's League members will get for 3.5 milk in the 200-210 mile zone, a net pool price of \$1.44, which is 4¢ higher than the September price and 3¢ higher than October a year ago.

Volume A differential plants will get 12¢ more or a net pool price of \$1.56.

Volume B differential plants will get 10¢ more or a net pool price of \$1.54.

Volume C differential plants will get 8¢ more or a net pool price of \$1.52.

Dairy Situation:

Until recently numbers of dairy cows in the country have increased since 1928. This trend is changed. On October 1 there were from 2 to 3 per cent fewer dairy cows than there were on the same day a year ago. Before spring, it is estimated that the number will be 4 per cent fewer than on a comparable date last year. Reduction is most marked in drought areas. Figures show fewer heifers are being raised. Reduced milk production is certain, which will affect butter and cheese production more than fluid milk supplies. In the East milk production is now averaging from 8 to 10 pounds per day per dairy lower than last year.

Dairy cow population reaches a peak about every 15 years. Numbers have been increasing for 6 years. Decrease may cover equal period. Each month from November, 1933, to September 1, 1934, both the total milk production and dairy products manufactured have been below figures for the same month a year earlier.

November 1 storage holdings of butter are 111,033,000 pounds as compared with 160,463,000 on November 1 a year ago, and a November 1 five year average of 106,314,000 pounds. Storage holdings of American cheese are considerably higher than last year and the five year average.

Estimates are that on November 10, storage holdings totaled 101,135,000 pounds as against 152,365,000 pounds a year ago. Butter price trend has been upward and consumption appears to be better.

EGGS

Poultrymen are beginning to look

EGG We need quality: Will pay big prices for quality eggs. **MARKETING IN BUSINESS 107 YEARS.** Reliable - Responsible - Respectable HUNTER, WALTON & CO., 164 Chambers St., N. Y. Send Postal for Egg Pamphlet, Free.

Baskets: bushel, half bushel. Apple crates, Egg cases, Barrels, etc., for sale. New and once used. Write for prices. Open nights. MORRIS SOLOMON & SONS, Inc., 232 West St., N.Y.

Money-Making 134 Acres

Maple-shaded 11-room house, barns for 24 cows, good hunting and fishing; 50 apple trees, 500 sugar maples, estimated 1000 cords wood, 4000, part cash including 8 cows, 16 young stock, horses, 12 hogs, hens, wagons, tools, hay, potatoes, crops. Details Free Fall Bargain Bulletin.

Strout Agency, 255-R 4th Ave., N.Y. City

with more optimism on next year's prospects. In spite of higher feed costs, they believe by spring returns for the entire year may be as good as for the year previous. Reasons are light supplies of hens, reasonable storage holdings, and prospects for consumption as good or better than last year. Hens on farms October 1 were 3 per cent below a year ago, though northeastern states have about the usual number. For the entire country 10 per cent fewer chickens were raised last spring.

Danger of surplus of storage eggs has practically ceased. On September 1 holdings were 1,008,000 below last year; on November 1, only half a million less than last year, showing relatively low consumption of storage eggs but better than was feared. On November 1 storage holdings of case eggs plus equivalent of frozen eggs was 7,071,000 cases, compared with 7,527,000 a year ago and a five year average of 7,573,000.

Estimates of shell eggs in storage on Nov. 10, for entire country were 3,908,000 cases as against last year's figures of 4,386,000 cases.

More immediately it appears that the peak of prices for the year has been passed. Retail prices got to a point where consumption of fresh eggs dropped and prices fell 4 to 4½ cents on top grades. However, we anticipate that prices will continue several cents a dozen higher than a year ago. They should in order to meet increased feed costs. Receipts of eggs from the mid-west continue to decrease.

New York Egg Auction Prices

	Pa'keepsie	Albany	L. Island
	Nov. 13.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 13.
N. Y. Fcy. Lge.....	45 -49	44 -46½	43 -45
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.....	41 -49	43 -44	-43
N. Y. Fcy. Med.....	34 -37	35 -38	32 -33
N. Y. Gr. A Med.....	31 -37	34 -37½	42 -34
N. Y. Gr. A Pullet.....	27 -30½	30 -32	27 -31½
N. Y. Gr. A Peewee.....	24 -27	25 -26	23 -24
Brown Fcy. Lge.....	41 -45	42 -43	-45½
Brown Gr. A Lge.....	41 -45	42 -43	-45½
Brown Fcy. Med.....	33 -34½		
Brown Gr. A Med.....	31 -37		-35¼

New Jersey Egg Auctions

Flemington, November 13, 1934—Number of cases sold, 566. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 44¼-48c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 33¼-40¼c; N. J. Grade A 42¼-47½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 33¼-40¼c; Pullets 25½-31¼c; Peewees 26¼-28¼c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 40-44½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 33¼-37c; Pullets 26-29½c; Peewees 27c; Ducks 26-42½c.

Vineland, November 12, 1934—Number of cases sold, 548. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 41-46½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 32½-36¼c; N. J. Grade A 40-42½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 32-36¼c; Producers Grade 39-41¼c; Producers Grade Med. 32-33c; Pullets 28-33¼c; Peewees 27-29c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Grade A 41-44¼c; N. J. Grade A Med. 31½-35½c; Pullets 30-31¼c; Peewees 24½c; Ducks 29-32c.

Paterson, November 13, 1934—Number of cases sold, 124. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 48-51c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 32½-40c; N. J. Grade A 43-50c; N. J. Grade A Med. 32-36¼c; Creams 42¼-45c; Creams, Med. 32¼-37c; Pullets 27¼-31¼c; Cracks 20-28c; Peewees 25¼-26¼c; Hennerly Browns, N. J. Fcy. 35½-39½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 34¼c.

Hightstown, November 8 and 12, 1934—Number of cases sold, 170 (two sales). Quotations as of November 12. Hennerly Whites, N. J. Fcy. 42½-48c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 32½-34¼c; N. J. Grade A 45-47½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 32¼-35c; Pullets 28-32¼c; Peewees 26¼-29c; Producers' Grade, tints 32½-43½c; dirties 37¼c.

POULTRY

There seems to be fair agreement that fewer turkeys will go to market this year than last. One estimate is a 15 per cent decrease in the Texas crop and a 10 per cent drop in the north-west. Connecticut yellow tag turkeys are selling for 40c a pound wholesale and 50c a pound retail. In New York City the wholesale price ranges from 20 to 26 cents. Chain stores have put on week-end specials at 29 to 30c. Most of these turkeys are shipped in from a distance. Figures show that last year about 51 per cent of New York State turkey crop was sold before Thanksgiving. Prospects are that producers will get 2 to 3c more than last year.

Recently the New York Live Poultry Market has been upset by strikes and

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Nov. 10, 1934	Nov. 17, 1934	Nov. 18, 1933.
BUTTER			
93 score	29¾-30½	30¼-31	23¾-24½
92 score	29½-	29¾-30	23½
88 to 91 score	27¼-29	27-29½	19½-22¾
Lower Grades	26¼-26¾	26 -26½	17½-19
CHEESE (N.Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy			13 -13½
Fresh average run		16½-20	12 -
Held, fancy	-20		20½-21½
Held average run			
EGGS			
White			
Best nearby open market offerings*	36 -41	37 -43	36 -38½
Commercial Standards	30 -34	30 -35	29 -34
Mediums	30 -34	30 -34	25 -28
Lightweights, Un'grades	27 -28	27 -28	24 -28
Pullets	26 -28	26 -27	22 -23
Peewees			
Brown			
Best	35 -43	32 -44½	31 -38
Standards			29 -30
Ducks			
N. Y. State	30 -32	30 -32	25 -31
*Includes premiums			
POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	-17	-18	13 -16
Fowls, Leghorn	12 -15	14 -15	9 -12
Chickens, colored	16 -22	-20	11 -15
Chickens, Leghorn	16 -17		11 -12
Broilers, colored	21 -22	-22	11 -15
Broilers, Leghorn	-20		-15
Pullets, colored	19 -23	21 -23	16 -20
Pullets, Leghorn			10 -13
Old Roosters	-12	-13	-11
Capons			17 -20
Turkeys, hens	-20		-19
Turkeys, toms	15 -17		12 -15
Ducks, nearby	-13	-13	-11
Geese, nearby	-14	-13	-11
GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.01	1.00½	.86¾
Corn (Dec.)	.84¼	.79¾	.46¾
Oats (Dec.)	.53	.51¾	.34
Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.15¾	1.14	1.04
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.98¾	.96¾	.61¼
Oats, No. 2	.64¾	.63¼	.42¾
FEEDS (At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	37.00	35.50	25.00
Sp'g Bran	25.50	24.50	17.50
H'd Bran	29.00	27.75	19.50
Standard Midds.	26.00	24.50	18.00
Soft W. Midds.	33.00	31.00	23.50
Flour Midds.	33.00	32.00	22.50
Red Dog	34.00	33.00	23.00
Dr. Brewers' Grains			
Wh. Hominy	36.00	33.00	19.50
Yel. Hominy	36.00	33.00	19.50
Corn Meal	36.00	34.00	24.50
Gluten Feed	33.25	33.00	23.80
Gluten Meal	43.25	43.00	28.80
36% C. S. Meal	41.75	41.50	25.00
31% C. S. Meal	42.75	42.50	26.00
43% C. S. Meal	45.75	45.50	26.75
34% O. P. Lin Meal	40.50	39.00	36.00
Beet Pulp	32.00	31.00	22.00

New York November 16: Pea beans, per 100 pounds, \$3.25 to \$3.60; red kidneys, \$5 to \$5.50; white kidneys, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

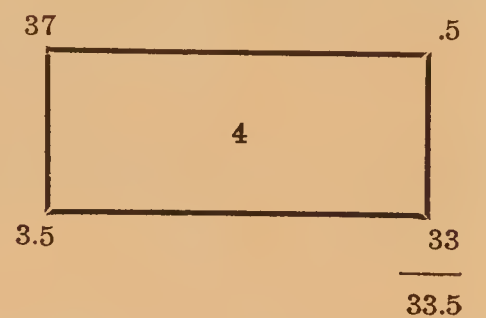
FEED PRICES HIGHER

Prices of wheatfeeds strengthened with better demand for the light market supplies. Advances more than offset the previous declines. Production of wheatfeeds remained light but output of the richer feeds has increased during the past few months although still below the quarterly output of a year ago. Owing to the very small crop of cottonseed and flaxseed, production of such feeds during the next 12 months will be smaller than in 1933-34. Some of the reduction may be offset by larger crushings of soybeans and peanuts. Cotton, linseed and cornfeeds have advanced above the level of late October but soybean meal and tankage have declined. Demand from the drought area remained a strong feature in the cottonseed meal market. Peanut meal and soybean meal are cheaper than cottonseed meal in many markets. Linseed meal prices remained firm in general and advanced \$2 per ton at Minneapolis, owing to liberal buying for the drought region. Tankage and meat scraps declined \$5, resulting in increased demand. Alfalfa meal remained firm, reflecting the strength in the market for alfalfa hay and wheat bran. Beet pulp was quoted at \$30 per ton in Chicago.—*Bureau of Agr. Economics, U. S. D. A.*

How to Standardize Milk

(Continued from Page 12)

that your herd tests around 3.5 per cent. Again we draw our rectangle:



In this case you have to add only one-half pound (.5) of 37 per cent cream to each 33 pounds of milk, or 1½ pounds (3 times .5) to 99 pounds (3 times 33) to get 100.5 pounds of milk that will test 4 per cent. Let us see how much milk it would take to give you this 1½ pounds of cream. One hundred pounds of 3.5 milk would contain 3½ pounds of butterfat. You need to add to the 99 pounds of milk 1½ times .37, (the pounds of butterfat in one pound of 37 per cent cream) or .56 pounds of butterfat. If 100 pounds of milk contains 3.5 pounds of butterfat, divide it out and you will see that you will have to separate 16 pounds of milk in order to get enough 37% cream to raise the butterfat test of 99 lbs. to 4 per cent.

Foremilking

A third method that has been tried is foremilk, that is, discarding the first few streams from each quarter. The results, however, are not as great as a good many dairymen assume. Actual tests at Cornell show in Holsteins that discarding the first 20 streams from each quarter took 10.5 per cent of the entire milking and increased the butterfat test of the remainder by only .17 points. In other words, if a cow produces 3% milk, discarding 10.5% of it by foremilk will raise the test to 3.17%.

For the present we have the problem of delivering higher testing milk and it must be met in one of four ways — by separating and standardizing, by adding high testing cows, by foremilk, or by changing breeds entirely. As a long time solution, let's get some laws passed that will enable the consumer to buy milk of any butterfat test he wants so long as he pays for it.

HAY

There has been no No. 1 timothy quoted recently. No. 2 at New York City brings \$22 to \$24; No. 3, \$20 to \$22; shipping, \$18 to \$21; clover mixed, \$18 to \$22.

BEANS

Following are bean quotations at

The Farm News

TERA in Market for Cabbage for Relief

LAST week Western New York farmers were given the opportunity of furnishing 25,000 tons of cabbage at five dollars a ton to the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. The decision to purchase this cabbage came as a result of a conference held in New York recently, attended by L. R. Simons, director of extension, Webster Birdsall of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and a number of TERA officials. Headquarters for the information and accepting bids were arranged at Syracuse and Rochester—under the supervision of W. T. Deadrick at the office of Commissioner Abbott, 318 N. Clinton St., Syracuse, and under the supervision of Mr. Talley at Rochester.

Three reasons are given for the proposed purchase by the government of this cabbage, namely, to make a market for cabbage growers who have a large surplus which they cannot sell, to stabilize the price by removing surplus tonnage, and to supply to families on relief cabbage, which is considered high in food value at the price offered.

In view of the heavy crop and low prices, it is anticipated that there will be plenty of offers at that price. A good many men have cabbage still in the field or in temporary storage where it must be moved before severe weather.

Claim Potato Offer too Low

The only other New York State crop for which a government offer has been made for relief purposes is Long Island potatoes. The offer, sent out to some 1300 Long Island growers, was for a price of 72c per 100 pounds for hand graded tubers and 68c per 100 for machine graded. Believing this offer too low, only three Long Island growers wanted to take advantage of the offer. As a result it is announced that the TERA has abandoned plans to buy Long Island potatoes, claiming that there will be plenty available upstate for 20c a bushel. Long Island growers, it is reported, have been getting 70 to 75 cents per hundredweight at local shipping stations.

Long Island farmers are also disturbed over attempts to organize the Nassau County handlers of potatoes, fertilizers and grain by Commission Drivers and Chauffeurs Union 202 in New York City. Potato growers believe that any increase in wages which may result will be passed back to farmers and it is their contention that with present prices of potatoes they are in no position to stand increased costs.

Allegany County Guernsey Breeders Form Bull Association

Four Guernsey breeders of Allegany County recently organized their breeding interests by forming the first Allegany County Bull Association. Professor S. J. Brownell, Dairy Specialist from Cornell University, and county agent E. C. Foster assisted in the organization.

The dairymen making up this association are J. M. Olive, Cuba Lake, and C. R. Guilford, Dr. M. H. Maibee, and Dr. D. R. Scutt of the village of Cuba.

With the excellent assistance of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association tester, Mr. P. T. Luce, these breeders purchased three outstanding young bulls from two of the leading breeding establishments in New York State. The association also purchased four mature sires which have been in service three or more years in the herds of the individual members making up the association. This plan enables the association to establish a program so that every member in the future will have access to a bull of known transmitting ability in addition to the use of young sires in each of the herds.

It is interesting to know that these dairymen, living within a short distance of each other, have all owned their bulls individually in the past and sold them before they knew what their value was in transmitting good production to their offspring. It is also unusual to note that two of the members,

Dr. Maibee and Dr. Scutt, are leading veterinarians in Allegany county and have a full appreciation of the advantages of proved sires and the various problems of disease control under a co-operative breeding program.

Since the association retained or purchased the mature sires which they had been using, they now already own an outstanding proven sire with daughters in production. This sire, Sonny Jim, was originally owned by J. M. Olive and is now in use in the herd of C. R. Guilford. The daughters of Sonny Jim are now showing outstanding production and are a real contribution to the breed in Guernsey type. From all indications at the present time, it appears that these daughters will average well above 400 pounds of butterfat.

All the herd owners in this bull association have started a program of abortion eradication and control, are accredited for tuberculosis, and are meeting the problem of mastitis infection in a manner satisfactory for the production of retail milk.

At the present time Allegany county leads all counties in the state in bull association work with two organized Holstein bull associations owning nine outstanding bulls, one Jersey bull association owning 3 bulls, and the Guernsey association described above. The Ayrshire breeders of the county also have a program underway to organize an Ayrshire bull association in the near future. Several others are now in the process of organization in other counties of the state.

Reports Electricity Could Be 40% Cheaper

New York State Power Commission broke into headlines on November 12th, when it reported results of its three-year study of electric possibilities of St. Lawrence River, making statement that an adjustment of rates for electricity in the Northeast, according to real costs of production and distribution, including 11½% for fixed capital charges, would mean a saving of 40% of bills paid by consumers. In dollars, this would have saved, in 1932, \$196,470,791 in Northeast. Owners of farms and small homes using electricity would benefit most. Still further savings, said Power Authority, could be effected by pushing St. Lawrence project to completion, and by using its cheap power as a "cost yardstick."

St. Lawrence cannot be developed until waterway treaty with Canada is ratified by U. S. Senate. This treaty, which would provide for sea-way for United States and Canada and Great Lakes to Atlantic was beaten last term, but recent election returns indicate treaty can now be ratified.

Federal Indemnity for Cows With Mastitis

Dairymen will approve the recent announcement that the AAA has authorized the use of disease control funds to pay indemnities on cows removed because of mastitis. This will be done under regulations supervised by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry in cooperation with various states.

To get the indemnity, maximum amount being \$50 for purebred registered animals, and \$20 for grade animals, herd owners must agree to follow rigid sanitary safeguards against recurrence of the disease. Also it is planned to pay indemnities only on herds which have been tested for TB and Bang's disease or where the owner agrees to carry on an abortion eradication program as soon as possible.

Van Buren Resigns — Buchholz Appointed

For 34 years B. D. Van Buren has been associated with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and since 1927 has been its director. When he retires from his long service on December 1, his place will be taken by A. D. Buchholz who for 17 years has been county agricultural agent of Columbia County, New York.

Mr. Van Buren plans to retire to his farm near Kinderhook in Columbia



Drink more milk—it's good for you. This picture, taken on the occasion of Mr. Gannett's initiation into Pittsford Grange, shows, from left to right, N. Elmer Welch, master of Pittsford Grange, Frank E. Gannett, and Stewart Canfield, Pittsford Grange secretary.

County and devote himself to his orchards and flower gardens. He is president of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, is a granger, and had a big part in organizing the Hudson Valley Fruit Growers Association, whose members later united with the New York State Horticultural Society.

Mr. Buchholz has been county agent in Columbia County since 1918 and in

point of service is one of the oldest county agents in the state. He was born on a farm near Geneva, graduated from Hobart College, and received a master's and doctor's degree at Cornell University. He has been president of the Empire State Sod Busters' Association, made up of county agents, and has been president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

News Briefs

The Gouverneur Cheese Board in St. Lawrence County, one of the few remaining boards in the Northeast, reports sales during the past year of 5,671,045 pounds of cheese, valued at \$684,969.80.

Higher Grain Prices.—Corn prices are soaring in South Jersey following the recent announcement of the lightest crop in fifty years. Dealers are offering 80 cents per bushel with few sellers. Predictions of \$1 corn before the first of February are quite general.

Tune in on the National Farm and Home Hour at 12:30 Eastern Standard Time from December 3 to 7 and you will get ringside reports from the International Livestock Exposition.

Potatoes a Basic Commodity.—Whether we want it or not, there will be an attempt made this winter to have Congress place potatoes in the basic commodity division along with wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco. Virginia and the Carolinas are in favor of the plan to make potatoes a basic commodity.

The Geneva Experiment Station has experimented with different fertilizers in a Wayne County orchard for four years. They find that the well-nourished trees stood last year's cold weather best. In their opinion good orchard soil management is an effective prevention against extensive winter injury.

Turkeys for Thanksgiving.—There will be plenty of turkeys for the Thanksgiving dinner, according to latest advice from New Jersey and the Eastern Shore. Pre-holiday prices are indicated at 30 to 35 cents with western birds retailing at 27 to 29 cents in the chain stores.

More Poultry Tattooed.—The life of the poultry thief in New Jersey is becoming more hazardous each day as more and more poultrymen are having their stock tattooed. Within the last few weeks, 45 more farmers have placed the special State Police tatoo in the wing of birds as a means of identification.

Warning to Poultrymen.—Taking advantage of the publicity of the State Police to poultrymen to have their birds marked a salesman is going from farm to farm selling the special marking equipment and then collecting a \$3

fee to have the number registered. As a means of saving the poultrymen the unauthorized payment of \$3, the State Agricultural College is advising producers not to make the payment as these numbers can be registered with the county agents and the State Police direct without the payment of the fee.

The state of Virginia is now a modified accredited area, which means that all cattle have been TB tested and that tests give less than one-half of one per cent reactors.

The New Jersey Experiment Station recommends the following varieties of alfalfa. Common, grown in Nebraska, Montana or the Dakotas, is acceptable, but hardy types such as Grimm, Hardigan, Cossack and Canal Varigated are superior. Alfalfa seed is short and it is worth while to locate your supply early.

From the Geneva Station we learn that the addition of a small piece of "dry ice" to a bottle of sweet cider before capping is the simplest way of carbonating this beverage. Definite directions are contained in a circular "Cider Making on the Farm," which you can get from the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y.

Double Broiler Production.—Broiler producers on the Eastern Shore and especially in the Georgetown section of Delaware have doubled their usual seasonal production. It is estimated that there has been a 100 per cent increase in the number of fall and winter broilers on the farms. Considerable concern is being expressed over the ability of the poultrymen to move the birds at profitable prices. Low grain costs with heavy supplies on the Eastern Shore and the expectation of fewer broilers from other sections lead the poultrymen to double up on their annual output.

Punish Racketeers.—Observers of law and order will see in the recent decision of the New Jersey Milk Control Board in denying Abe Endick, an Elizabeth, N. J., milk dealer, a license because of alleged bribery and racketeering, an attempt to bring order into the dairy industry. Endick lost his license because, it is alleged, he offered a milk board inspector a bribe to return certain records and "beat up" the driver of a rival milk concern.

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NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

New Jersey Enforces Fresh Egg Law

By J. C. HUTTAR

MUCH interest has recently been centered on New Jersey's new fresh egg law. The law went into effect on July 1st of this year, but not much publicity was given to it until a group of egg dealers and chain store representatives objected to the strictness with which it was enforced. This objection was registered at a hearing called by Secretary Duryee of the N. J. Department of Agriculture, early in September. Some chain store groups, I am reliably informed, have gone so far as to stop selling "fresh eggs" in New Jersey.

Because of the thorough enforcement methods which New Jersey has employed and the resulting publicity, many people think that New Jersey has the only fresh egg law in the

ment with the result that neither law is well enforced.

In 1931 Connecticut followed suit enacting a law similar to that of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, but it also failed to make proper provision for enforcement. Connecticut, being a small state, however, has done a pretty good job with its regular agricultural inspectors.

When is An Egg Fresh?

With the exceptions cited above all these Northeastern Fresh Egg Laws provide that eggs sold as "fresh" must not fall below the following minimum requirements:

Shell — shall be clean and sound
Air-cell — not over 1/4" in depth, localized and regular
Yolk — may be visible with the outlines of its shadow not clearly defined
Germ — no development shall be visible
White — shall be firm and clear

These are the old standards of quality for individual eggs in the U. S. Extra Grade.

Last spring the Federal Standards were officially amended to permit slightly tremulous air-cells and visible spots on the yolk to be passed in the U. S. Extra Retail Grade. Authorities in the Northeast have held that this would lower the bars so far as to allow a flood of very mediocre eggs into the Extra Grade. The Northeastern states have not allowed these changes, therefore, in their egg standards.

Candling is the official method of inspection provided for by the laws to determine the quality as outlined above. All these states, either through separate cold storage laws or directly in the fresh egg laws, provide for definite age limits of from 15 to 30 days in their "fresh" eggs.

Why Have Fresh Egg Laws?

Primarily for the protection of consumers and honest merchants, fresh egg laws are highly important and beneficial. Anything which protects the consumer who wants good eggs to eat will, of course, increase the consumption of fresh eggs. This benefits all producers, and especially those who meet the fresh egg law standards.

We need fresh egg laws, therefore, for the good of the whole industry. The laws should be based on interior egg quality and not point of origin. The standards for legally "fresh" eggs should not be unreasonable but should see to it that eggs meeting them are really fresh.

We Need Enforcement

If the New Jersey law has done nothing else, it should certainly impress on the rest of us the crying need for better enforcement in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and the enactment of similar laws in other Northeastern states.

Mr. Alben Jones of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture has listed these results:

1. Reduced deception in the sale of eggs as "fresh" to a marked degree.
2. Retailers purchase egg supplies oftener and keep them under much better conditions.
3. Consumer publicity has increased the demand for fresh eggs.
4. Egg consumption as a whole has increased.
5. Increased prices of both "fresh" and "non-fresh" eggs.

When is an egg fresh? Northeastern states are opposed to lowering the requirements for top grade eggs.

United States. Now this is far from true, but the New Jersey legislators were far-sighted enough to appropriate some money for enforcement purposes, which has probably made the New Jersey law the best enforced in the country.

Some Other Fresh Egg Laws

The State of Pennsylvania was probably the first to enact a fresh egg law, as we think of it today. In 1919 this law was passed, but since it provided no definite standards by which freshness in eggs was to be measured for purposes of law enforcement, it really could not function satisfactorily. In 1931, however, this law was amended, providing for such standards and giving the law some enforceability. No specific appropriation for enforcement was made, however, this job being merely added to the other duties of the Department of Agriculture inspectors.

In 1926 the legislature of the State of Virginia enacted a fresh egg law. This law, however, merely provided that eggs showing deterioration by chemical analysis or otherwise shall not knowingly be sold as "fresh" but shall be classed as "storage eggs." This is a poor law because all eggs begin to deteriorate as soon as they are laid. It also puts an unfair stigma on storage eggs. No money was appropriated to enforce it.

In 1927 New York and Rhode Island passed fresh egg legislation with definite standards of measurement provided for enforcement. Neither state, however, provided money for enforce-

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WE unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

	Without name and address	With name and address
Per Dozen....	\$1.00	\$3.00
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Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost.



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NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Outwitting the Molt With Wet Mash

By L. E. WEAVER

A LOT of us have been too kind-hearted with our pullets. We have been afraid to push them in the fall lest we crowd them too hard, force them into molting, and presently we find ourselves with a flock of skin and bones and no feathers and no eggs.



L. E. Weaver

A few years ago I would have thrown up my hands in horror at the idea of stimulating early pullets to lay more by using both artificial lights and wet mash. I would have said it would simply pump the well dry doubly fast.

Not at all! Mr. F. E. Andrews, of Cornell, found out why. I have known for some time that we could postpone the winter molt by feeding wet mash and at the same time continue using lights, so that egg production stayed up during the good price season. I knew it *worked*, but until Mr. Andrews solved the mystery I could not understand why.

Let me share the secret: wet mash, instead of stimulating the pullet to over-work, simply bolsters her up for her egg-laying job.

On hundreds of farms the pullets start off well in the fall, only to go into a bad slump later. It is not due to over-work but to inadequate feeding. Pullets must have food that will keep up their weight. Now that is precisely what wet mash does, as Mr. Andrews discovered in his rather extensive tests.

He advises that you put early pullets under artificial lights the first of September, or as soon after that date as you house them; and that you start feeding wet mash at the same time.

Perhaps you have tried wet mash on other flocks and seen an increase in the number of eggs and naturally decided that wet mash was stimulating.

"Why," you will ask, then, "should I stimulate them with both lights and mash? Won't it exploit them too much and break them down all the sooner?"

It will not, you'll be glad to know; such an attitude is very much mistaken kindness. Wet mash helps increase egg production only when the diet lacked egg-production force before. The

reason you found it helpful to your other flock was simply because it supplied something they needed and hadn't been getting. If your flock is getting enough of the right food, wet mash does not stimulate it; instead it is mainly a body builder.

So you can see why you are not "pumping the well dry faster" by using lights and feeding wet mash. The lights "pump" the eggs out, while the wet mash pumps egg-makings in. And lights actually do exactly that: the lights excite the ovaries.

Read the above sentence over again because it knocks one of the popular poultry theories into the attic. The old fable of why hens laid more eggs under artificial lights went some thing like this: the hen laid more eggs because she ate more feed; she ate more food because she had more light to see more food.

Professor E. L. Dakan, of the Ohio Experiment Station, has made that argument look pretty moth-eaten. He says it puts the cart before the horse. Then he experimented to prove it: repeatedly he got the same results: one pen of pullets had light but no night food. They laid 85 eggs each in six months. The second pen had lights and all the feed they wanted at all times. They laid almost exactly the same number of eggs. A third pen had plenty of food and only partial lighting. They laid 65 eggs each.

Now I conclude from Professor Dakan's results, and from Mr. Andrews, that lights and wet mash on early pullets work hand in hand to stimulate laying and keep the pullets fit for it. The lights "egg" them on; then they want more feed, more even than the dry mash and grain if they are stimulated very much. Unless they get it, they will use up their reserve, lose weight, quit and probably molt. But they will get it if you give them wet mash... pullets like it, and it's easy to swallow. It's cheaper than a special fattening mixture. So we advise:

Give them a 13-14 hour day, dry mash, hard grain and wet mash. The pullet doesn't care whether she gets the wet mash in the morning, night, or mid-afternoon, so long as she gets that extra food which she must have in order to obey the go-ahead-and-lay signal of her egg-traffic lights.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Poultrymen should not conclude from this story that the feeding of wet mash is *ESSENTIAL* to good production. It is just one way of meeting the problem of maintaining body weight.

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"How do I feed? Well, I've used G. L. F. mashes exclusively for six years. Right now I'm feeding part of my flock Thrift Laying Mash, and the balance, Super Laying Mash. For grain I use Super Coarse Scratch Grains. I have some skim milk produced here on the farm and I feed it to the birds getting Thrift Mash. My pullets lay 50% to 60% most of the year. I've always had excellent production and high egg quality with G. L. F. feeds. I like the open formulas; they represent what the agricultural colleges have figured out. And I've always found G.L.F. mashes sweet and wholesome—the hens like them."

As a poultryman you are interested in feeds that will give you the results secured by Mr. Greener. Good management and well-bred birds have contributed to his success. He will also tell you that you should use G. L. F. Open Formula Poultry Feeds. Ask your local service agency for formulas and prices.

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On a New Hampshire poultry farm growing stock from six weeks up are kept warm by this homemade arrangement. Several pens 12 x 24 are each fitted with one cod liver oil drum, each connected by pipes to a hot water boiler. It keeps 300 chickens comfortable at a minimum cost.

National Master Taber Talks Sense

FOR those who missed hearing it, we are printing statements from the address of National Master Taber at Hartford which we believe most important and thought-provoking.

"It is fortunate that we hold this sixty-eighth Annual Session of the National Grange in a section where we may again drink from the fountain sources that have made our nation great. Colonial life developed the individual to be strong, self-reliant, courageous and unafraid."

"We cannot burn up the savings of a lifetime and drench the world with blood without paying the terrible price of national hatreds, economic and political chaos, unemployment, hunger, misery, and want. The World War left in its wake national and international problems that will not be adjusted within a half century. We foolishly tried to speculate ourselves into prosperity, and with the unsound boom, the decay of moral and spiritual fibre, the dulling of the patriotic age, and the old-fashioned virtues of thrift and honor, were led to the inevitable consequences of a terrible crash."

RURAL PROGRESS:

"The American farmer is the most efficient food and fibre producer. Our farmers constitute but four per cent of the total farmers of the world, yet we produce...more than 12 per cent of a dozen of the basic, major agricultural commodities essential to human welfare and happiness. In spite of this efficiency, American agriculture has suffered more than thirteen years of continuous agricultural depression.

Gross farm income declined from \$17,000,000,000 in 1919 to approximately \$6,000,000,000 in 1933."....."There has been definite improvement during recent months and the October price index of the Department of Agriculture shows that farm prices have risen to 102 of pre-war (1909-14) while industrial prices have climbed rapidly and stand at 126. Thus farm-purchasing power is still retarded and the farm dollar stands at but 81c. Restored farm purchasing power still remains an essential step to national recovery as well as to rural welfare."

CONSERVATION:

"Millions of acres of marginal land should be withdrawn from cultivation, and put back into forestry. Other millions should be used for playgrounds, recreation and parks; and along with this should go wild life experiment stations, sanctuaries, and breeding grounds.".....

"In this connection, the Grange should renew its demand that the Division of Forestry shall remain in the Department of Agriculture, and that the Bureau of Irrigation and Reclamation....be transferred to this Department.....We should also demand that for every acre of new land brought under cultivation by irrigation or reclamation, ten acres of marginal land shall be purchased and used for conservational purposes."

THE EMERGENCY PROGRAM:

"A man with a broken leg must have immediate attention and proper adjustment. The patient suffering from a

heart attack or a fainting spell, must have stimulants; but when broken bones are healed, splints and crutches are unnecessary. When health is restored, stimulants have no place in the normal life.".....

"....With the passing of the emergency, the American farmer, through organization, must be prepared to face the problems of keeping his crop production in proper balance with consumptive needs and possibilities."

OUR LONG-TIME PROGRAM:

"The goal of any long-time policy should be the preservation of the family, and the medium-sized farm unit."

OUR FARM PROGRAM:

"The Grange has been fighting for a decade for a constructive program of rural recovery, which can be condensed as follows:

"(1) LIFT FARM PRICES by adjustment of production to consumptive demands; by utilizing more fully the principles of cooperative marketing; by research and other methods, to find new uses for farm products; by the opening up of foreign markets; and by keeping out the flood of competitive farm products that can be efficiently produced at home.

"(2) REDUCE FARMER'S SERVICE COSTS by lowering interest rates, by lessening his tax burden, by holding down transportation costs, and by efficiency and low-cost production methods.

"(3) AN HONEST MEASURE OF VALUE, fair to producer and consumer, debtor and creditor, alike.

"(4) A SOUND LAND POLICY that recognizes the conservational recreational, as well as the food-production value of land by stopping unnecessary irrigation and reclamation and by retiring marginal land.

"(5) ORGANIZE THE FARMER by strengthening the Grange and rural agencies so that they can properly serve the social, educational, economic and community-building needs of the farmer in this age of progress.

"These five steps are all attainable; none of them require governmental subsidy on the one hand or the lessening of American ideals on the other; but do require patient, constructive, intelligent attention to fundamentals."

EDUCATION:

"There is danger in periods of depression and stress of forgetting that the greatest tax burden that can ever be imposed is that of ignorance. Of all times to keep open the school doors, the periods of depression and unemployment are the most important...."

"....The Grange should continue its demand that a portion of the federal income tax be returned to the states on a basis of school enumeration, and used exclusively for the lightening of tax burdens and to maintain local education."

OUR RELIEF PROGRAM:

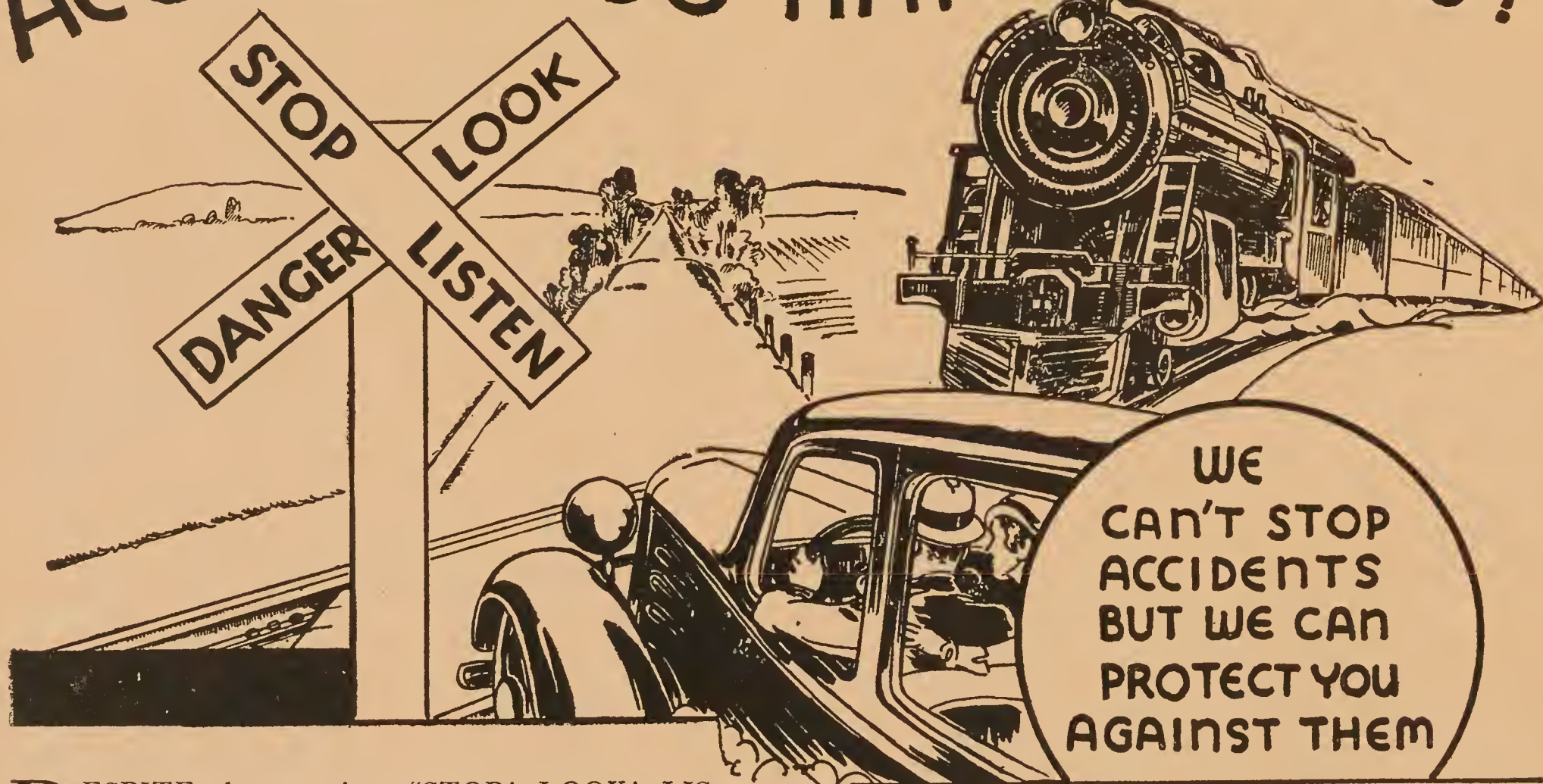
"....A nation like ours should never allow a deserving citizen, who has done his best, to want for food and raiment.Society does not owe any man a living. It only owes him a chance to secure or earn it. The fact that we still have more than 10,000,000 unemployed, requiring assistance and relief, creates a crisis demanding patriotic and prayerful consideration."

POISON PROPAGANDA:

"The recent disclosure of the Committee investigating munitions and armament manufacturers, should make patriotic citizens sick at heart....We should demand legislative steps that in case of another conflict, the profit

(Continued on Page 27)

ACCIDENTS DO HAPPEN-HOW?



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Let Us Be Thankful

(Continued from Page 1)

greatest skill that the women had. A typical Thanksgiving dinner of fifty or sixty years ago in a comfortable New England home was likely to have roast chicken, goose, or turkey; chicken pie; potatoes, baked, boiled, or mashed; onions, squash, turnip (all boiled); bread and butter; cracker pudding; sometimes cakes (not fruit cake); mince, apple, pumpkin or squash, berry pies; cheese; pickles, sour, sweet, and medium, any and all sorts; boiled cider apple sauce; jellies, cranberry sauce when available; coffee or tea as preferred. After the dinner was cleared away and the dishes washed, apples and nuts were passed around, as well as maple or molasses candy (often pulled); and a pitcher of sweet cider and bunches of raisins were set out so all could help themselves.

Christmas dinner was much the same, except that roast goose was a favorite, and plum pudding instead of cracker pudding was often used.

Last week up in the hills of eastern Vermont, I met a delightful little white-haired lady, Miss Susanna Taplin, of East Corinth, Vermont, whose family traditions and background are part and parcel of old New England itself. The Taplins were mighty pie makers. Miss Taplin told me that every year during the week before Thanksgiving her aunt made 100 pies, of which about 25 or 30 were mincemeat, one dozen apple, and the others pumpkin or squash, blackberry, and custard. An unused room was fitted with cupboards, and the pies stored there to keep them cold, or even to freeze them. Freezing was thought to improve the flavor, especially of mince pies. As pies were needed, they were brought in. Apple and mince ones were heated quickly after thawing; squash and pumpkin were thawed and served cold.

Susanna Taplin's mother baked her pies in a brick oven which held eight pies. Twice each baking day, she filled the oven. This meant reheating the oven between bakings. Fire was built on the oven floor and allowed to burn down to glowing embers. These were raked out, the pies put in, and the door fastened. By the time the heat was gone, the pies were done; and in

order to have heat for the next batch, a second fire was necessary. A fine point in pie baking observed in that locality was to put ginger and cinnamon in pumpkin pies, but to flavor squash pies only with lemon extract, which was considered an "extra nice" touch.

Although New England boiled dinner (the famous "b'iled dish") was too lowly for the Thanksgiving feast, it

For All These

I thank Thee, Lord, that I am straight and strong,
With wit to work and hope to keep me brave;
That two score years unfathomed still belong
To the allotted life Thy bounty gave.

I thank Thee that the sight of sunlit lands
And dipping hills, the breath of evening grass—
That wet, dark rocks and flowers in my hands
Can give me daily gladness as I pass.

I thank Thee that I love the things of Earth—
Ripe fruits and laughter, lying down to sleep,
The shine of lighted towns, the graven worth
Of beating human hearts that laugh and weep.

I thank Thee that as yet I need not know,
Yet need not fear the mystery of end;
But more than all, and though all these should go—
Dear Lord, this on my knees! I thank Thee for my friend.

—Juliet Wilbor Tompkins.

has an important place in the list of New England contributions to cookery. An interesting point in connection with it, which I learned from Miss Taplin, is that boiled cornmeal, or "bag" pudding, as dessert, always went with a boiled dinner, because it required the meat flavor to make it taste its best. The baked Indian pudding was often served at the same time.

Boiled cider, a great New England favorite, was made on a large scale. Miss Taplin, or Susanna as she prefers to be called, told me that when she was a girl it was made in huge brass kettles, holding from 8 to 10 gallons. Four or five of these kettles were suspended by chains from a pole supported by forked sticks, which were high enough to swing the kettles over an outdoor wood fire. On wooden horses near by was put a large barrel of cider, from which the brass kettles were replenished as the cider boiled down. It took four barrels of new cider to make one barrel of boiled cider.

It was the custom to make up cider apple sauce in quantities of 10 gallons or more and store it for winter use in large wooden tubs kept in a cold place. Often the apple sauce froze, and a dish of it was brought out as needed for use. It was very popular as an appetizer with baked potatoes and homemade sausage for breakfast.

The Taplins are also famous makers of maple sugar. Susanna Taplin won fame at this in her own day and generation. At her father's farm, "Maple Hill Farm," she organized each year a crew to convert their maple syrup into sugar. For years they made three tons annually from 2100 trees, and were the banner sugar makers of Vermont. Their fame extended even beyond Vermont. In 1893, they sent 100 pounds of their sugar to the World's Fair, at Chicago, and received a blue ribbon, a bronze medal, and a diploma, their sugar ranking 100 in color and flavor and 99½ in polarization.

When Susanna Taplin talks about kitchen operations, therefore, we listen with respect. She was kind enough to loan me her own much used recipe book, some recipes from which have been used over and over again in her kitchen. You will find them on page 28.

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white light and afford you a degree of ease and comfort in reading, writing, sewing, excelled by no other known means or method. And it's so economical, so simple, so safe. It's smokeless—it's troubleless—it's noiseless. A match and a minute and it's lighted.

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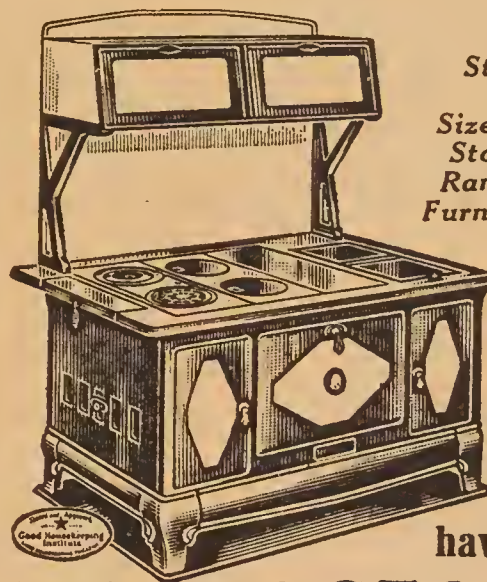
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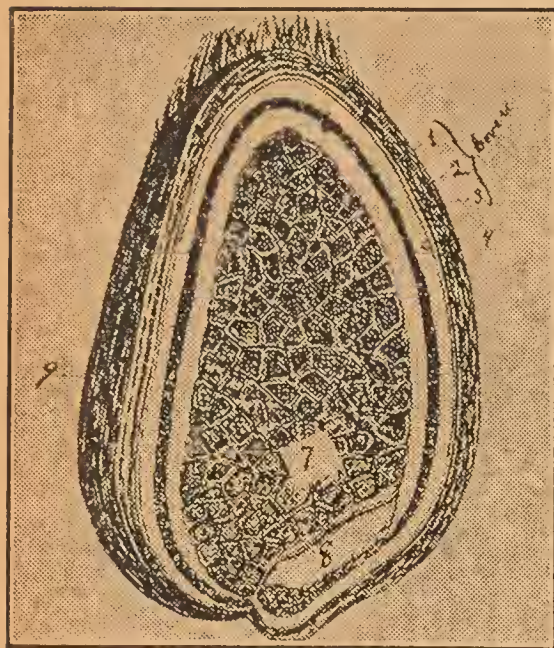
"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"
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Miss Susanna T. Taplin of East Corinth, Vermont, whose family traditions and background are part and parcel of old New England.

EVEN THE BEST COOK

Needs the Right Flour



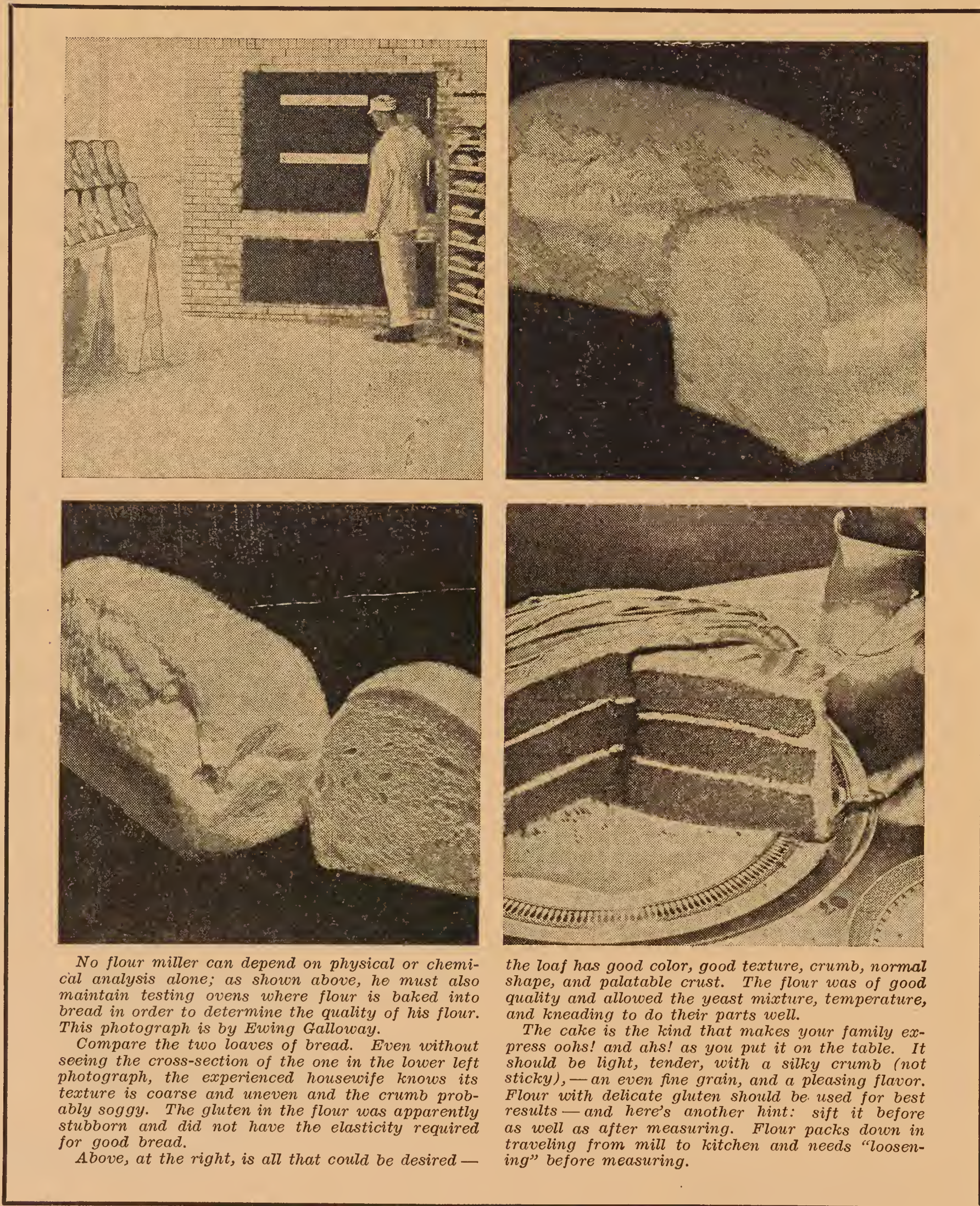
Even if you refuse to eat whole wheat flour because you feel you don't need the "roughage," remember you are missing valuable vitamins and minerals which are contained in the whole wheat berry. Some whole wheat flours contain 100 per cent of the kernel, while others contain only parts of it. The fineness or coarseness of whole wheat flour depends not so much on the amount of bran it contains as upon the grind. The hairy structure at the top of the whole wheat berry is not included in the flour. Wheat undergoes a thorough "scrubbing" before it is milled, taking off some of the epidermis or cuticle along with any foreign matter. Illustration by courtesy of NORTHWESTERN MILLER. It shows a magnified section of a wheat grain. The numbers indicate the various parts as follows: 1. Epidermis or cuticle; 2. Epicarp; 3. Endocarp; 4. Tests or episperm; 5. Tegmen; 6. Embryous membrane; 7. Endosperm; 8. Embryo or germ; 9. Side of seam in wheat berry.

By GRACE McMILLAN

FLOUR changes its style, not as fast as clothing, but nevertheless it changes as time progresses. Forty years ago, cake flour was just being heard of. Now we have numerous flours, including bread flour, cake flour, pastry flour, all-purpose flour, pancake flour, self-rising mixtures for biscuits, cakes, gingerbread, etc., graham flour, whole wheat flour, cracked wheat flour, and others not so commonly known. General use of these "special" flours, however, has come in very recent years.

Of the 2075 women who baked cakes in the American Agriculturist-Grange cake baking contest held this year, 1665 used special cake flour—a definite indication that we are rapidly discriminating between bread flours and cake, or pastry, flours.

Certain fundamentals of flour remain. All flour contains a characteristic protein known as gluten which varies in quality and strength, depending upon the type of wheat from which it is derived, and the conditions under which the wheat is grown, harvested, stored, and milled. Bread flours are made from hard spring wheat, while pastry, or cake, flours are made from soft winter wheat. Bread flour gluten is tough and elastic. These qualities are just what you want for making bread, and just what you don't want for cake, which needs the more delicate and pliable gluten in cake, or pastry, flour. You might compare these two glutes to two persons, for they are as different as that. Think of bread flour gluten as a stout fellow, built for and improved by hard usage (in this case the hard usage being the long processes of mixing, kneading, and fermentation which affect the toughness of bread flour gluten and make it wholesome); and then think of pastry, or cake, flour gluten as a



No flour miller can depend on physical or chemical analysis alone; as shown above, he must also maintain testing ovens where flour is baked into bread in order to determine the quality of his flour. This photograph is by Ewing Galloway.

Compare the two loaves of bread. Even without seeing the cross-section of the one in the lower left photograph, the experienced housewife knows its texture is coarse and uneven and the crumb probably soggy. The gluten in the flour was apparently stubborn and did not have the elasticity required for good bread.

Above, at the right, is all that could be desired —

the loaf has good color, good texture, crumb, normal shape, and palatable crust. The flour was of good quality and allowed the yeast mixture, temperature, and kneading to do their parts well.

The cake is the kind that makes your family express oohs! and ahs! as you put it on the table. It should be light, tender, with a silky crumb (not sticky),—an even fine grain, and a pleasing flavor. Flour with delicate gluten should be used for best results—and here's another hint: sift it before as well as after measuring. Flour packs down in traveling from mill to kitchen and needs "loosening" before measuring.

delicate child needing gentle handling.

Another important characteristic of gluten is its ability to soak up liquid. It is a good deal like a sponge in this. Now, there is more gluten in bread flour than in cake flour, and moreover bread flour gluten is the more absorbent of the two. Every experienced cook knows this difference in the two glutes, for she has noticed that if she adds the same amount of liquid to a cup of bread flour and a cup of cake flour, the cake dough will be much the softer. Some cooks think they can transform bread flour into cake flour just by substituting so much cornstarch in a cup of bread flour. This does lessen the amount of gluten in it, but doesn't change the kind of gluten, and therefore you still have left those qualities of toughness, elasticity, and

higher absorptive power so good for bread but fatal to cake.

Since there are a great many housewives who either for the sake of convenience or because it is cheaper, insist upon using one kind of flour for everything, manufacturers have gotten out an "all-purpose" flour, made by blending hard and soft wheat. This compromise flour will make good *but not the best* cake, pastry, and bread.

Many cooks demand snow-white flour and bread, not knowing that the natural color of wheat flour is creamy-white, and that in order to make flour snow-white the miller has to bleach it. Fortunately, our pure food laws protect us from the use of harmful mineral "improvers" permitted in some European countries.

Sometimes a deficiency occurs in the "diastatic" (ability to expand) quality

of flour, due to threshing wheat immediately after it is harvested without permitting it to stand in the open field to cure. This deficiency is overcome by processing—sometimes sprouted wheat is added before the crop is milled, sometimes malt is added to the flour. These reinforcements contain valuable nutrients which in many instances account for such products as "vitamin bread" that is now on the market.

Competition in the flour industry is keen enough to protect us against flours of extremely inferior quality, but there still remains the necessity for selecting the right kind of flour. Whether your baked goods are attractive and palatable doesn't depend solely upon flour, of course, but the flour you use does influence the quality of the finished product.

FOR A BETTER THANKSGIVING DINNER

FLAKY PIE CRUST

1½ cups flour
¼ cup Argo or Kingsford's
Cornstarch
8 tablespoons Mazola
Cold water to moisten —
about 4 tablespoons
¼ teaspoon salt

Sift the flour, cornstarch and salt into a bowl. Stir in the Mazola, moisten with the water. Turn onto a floured board, roll out at once. One-quarter teaspoon baking powder may be added if desired.



TEA BISCUITS

1½ cups bread flour
¼ cup Argo or Kingsford's
Cornstarch
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons Mazola
¾ cup milk

Sift together the dry ingredients, stir in the Mazola and milk. Turn the dough onto a board dredged with flour, pat to one-half inch thickness, cut in small rounds, handling as little as possible, place in a pan rubbed with Mazola and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven, 375 to 400 degrees F. To glaze the tops, brush with one teaspoon Karo mixed with one-fourth cup milk.



In planning the Thanksgiving dinner, perfect cooking results may be assured when Mazola is used wherever a shortening is called for.

Above are just two recipes in which Mazola is an essential ingredient. These recipes clearly demonstrate how you may have crisp, flaky pie crust and delicious, light and fluffy biscuits.

Make your pie crust and biscuits with Mazola as the shortening and you will have at least two courses of your Thanksgiving dinner that will be worthy of "giving thanks."

MAZOLA

THE PERFECT SHORTENING

Use Mazola also for delicious salad dressings and tender, digestible fried foods.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
17 Battery Place New York City

HERE IS ANOTHER STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF THE *Little Big-Heart* TALES

When the Turkey Thieves Came

MY cousins Addison, Theodora, Ellen and Halstead came to the old squire's in Maine a year and a half ahead of me and by the time I arrived were well habituated to the place. Among other things then wholly new to me I found the family much interested in a plan to buy an encyclopaedia. Previously there had been nothing answering to an encyclopaedia among the books in the farmhouse sitting room; the nearest thing to one was Grandmother Ruth's Bible dictionary, which was limited largely of course to scriptural subjects. For a long time the old squire had been feeling the need of a more general reference work, and after we young folks began to arrive he became convinced that such a work would be of benefit to all of us. Master Joel Pierson, who came to teach the district school and boarded at our house, strongly favored the plan.

"Old Joel," as we called him, though he was then only twenty-two years old and was still an undergraduate at Bates College, was by far the liveliest, best and most enthusiastic teacher we had ever had. He had the knack of making even the dullest pupil interested in his studies, for Joel loved learning. He kept the winter terms in our district for four successive years, and how he drove us on! It was under "old Joel" that we took our first timid lessons in Latin.

What Joel advised had weight at our house; the old squire promptly decided to buy the encyclopaedia. But the price of the one that we wanted was then a hundred and twenty-five dollars, which at that time seemed formidable. Grandmother Ruth deemed the notion extravagant. But Joel said, "Buy it! You will never be sorry. It is the best piece of furniture you can put into your house!"

It is pretty clear that Joel also had a private conversation with the old squire. "Have these young folks of yours help buy it," he is said to have advised him. "It will do them far more good if they have to earn some of the money for it themselves; they will prize it higher and use it more. It is the things that we work for that we really appreciate. Look at me, squire; I'm having to work my own way through college. But I shall know what my education is worth when I get it!"

So the old squire talked the matter over with Addison and the others and made them an offer: he would buy the encyclopaedia and own it with them, provided that during the coming season they would earn sixty-two dollars and fifty cents—half the price. They readily agreed.

At first they thought that the easiest and pleasantest way of raising the money would be to tap a hundred maples out in what we called the sugar lot and boil the sap down to syrup, which at that time sold readily for a dollar a gallon. But on account of the east winds that prevailed almost constantly throughout the month of March it proved an off season for sugar; they did not make syrup enough to market. Next they centred their hope on an acre of yellow-eye beans, which the boys planted, hoed and harvested. But that plan, also failed in part. The beans rusted, and the boys raised only ten bushels fit for market; at a dollar and seventy-five cents a bushel they netted less than eighteen dollars.

Autumn found them still forty-five dollars short, and the prospect of getting the encyclopaedia that year seemed extremely unpromising. Withal they felt very much ashamed to have Master Pierson return in November and find that they had failed, for "old Joel" believed in doing things!

Meanwhile Theodora and Ellen, wishing to do something to help on the good work, had gone in company, during the month of April, with a young neighbor of about their own age, Catherine Edwards, to raise a flock of turkeys for the Thanksgiving market. Grandmother Ruth told them how to proceed. They bought six dozen turkey eggs at another neighbor's, the Wilburs, and set them to hatch under hens.

Not to have their turkeys mixed up with the poultry at the home farm, the girls decided to raise their birds over at what we called the Aunt Hannah lot. That place was perhaps a third of a mile to the southwest of the old squire's and had formerly belonged to his sister; but the old lady had passed away a short time before we young folks went home to live, and the little farm had been joined to the larger one of her brother. The lot lay in the southerly lee of the great grove of maples that marked the sugar lot, and you reached it by a cart road across the west field. The quaint, bare, brown old house and barn stood solitary and unoccupied most of the time we were at the old squire's.

Except for foxes, hawks and owls that unused barn was a fine place for raising poultry. The girls set their eggs over there sometime in April. Grandmother Ruth furnished them with sitting hens and went over with them to oversee the setting. Fifty-one chicks were hatched, and when I came in June I found Theodora, Ellen and Kate much engrossed with the cares of their large young flock. One or another of the

three was obliged to go over there every morning and again in the afternoon to feed and look after the tender, witless little creatures, for nothing is more frail and helpless than a turkey chick during the first four weeks of its life.

How many trips those girls made over to the Aunt Hannah lot that season I don't know. Ellen usually ran for most of the way; her bare brown head flying along the cart road is one of my earliest recollections of the old farm. Well I remember the worries of those three girls. They had troubles of all sorts with those chicks. Six died apparently from no cause whatever. Then after the chicks had grown larger a weasel got into the barn one night and killed two. Addison caught the little marauder in a steel trap set at the hole under the sill where it had crept in. A large hawk presently killed another; and then as the summer advanced an old yellow-backed vixen fox began her depredations. That wily enemy carried off five before Addison and Halstead, assisted by the old squire, dug out the burrow and put an end to her career. Then four more young turkeys disappeared in a way that we could not account for. The girls were in a state of constant anxiety, and at last they besought me, the newcomer, and Kate's brother Tom to sleep over in the

in the direction of the great woods we heard, or thought we heard, the distant cries of "lucivees." Once Tom opened the door and fired off the gun as a warning to all prowlers. Toward morning we fell asleep. After the first night we were much more courageous.

Every evening thereafter we were wont to set off at dusk, Tom from the Edwards farm, I from our place, and go 'so-hoing' to each other till we met over at the gate that led from the old squire's south field into the Aunt Hannah lot; then we would go on down to the old buildings together. Sometimes we kindled a fire in the fireplace of the front room and when we were not too tired read stories for a while.

It was, I believed, during the first week in September that we began our vigils there, though truth to say, we were far from vigilant and generally were sound asleep. In October Tom had to give up his gun to an older member of his family who was going deer hunting; yet no turkeys were lost from that time on till Thanksgiving week about the middle of November, for Thanksgiving Day came earlier in the month than it does now. By that time, however, we did not in the least mind sleeping in the old house; in fact we rather enjoyed it.

But during the night of the fourteenth of November, three days before Thanksgiving, something happened. About two o'clock we both waked suddenly on account of lantern light flashing in at the uncurtained windows. It flashed in two or three times, then disappeared, and we heard slight noises at the barn. "May be some of the folks from your house come over with a lantern," Tom whispered.

That did not seem likely to me, and I said so.

"Then 'tis somebody stealing turkeys!" whispered Tom excitedly and jumped up to look out. "Yes, sir! They're in the barn," he muttered. "The door's open! I can see a glimmer of light in there!"

We opened the house door and stole out softly. There was a thick lilac bush at one side of the doorstep, and we peeped round it. The night was dark and chilly, as if snow were soon coming. Between us and the barn door, where light glimmered faintly, was some large, dark object, and we heard turkeys "guttering." A moment later a man appeared in the doorway with the lantern, and behind him was another man, carrying two or three turkeys by the legs. They approached the rear of the dark object, which the light now revealed as a horse and wagon with a large crate in it, backed up to the wide-open barn door. We watched them from behind the lilac bush. They thrust the turkeys into the crate, shut it and went back for more.

"Yes, sir-ee!" Tom muttered. "They're stealing our turkeys! Who do

By C. A. STEPHENS

old house; the place was so remote and the buildings so lonely that they did not like to pass the night there themselves.

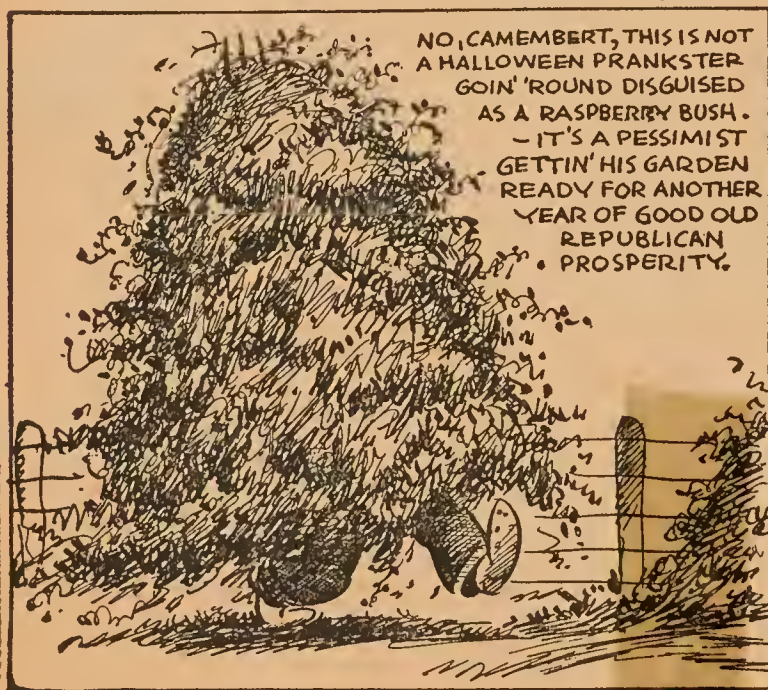
They offered Tom and me a fifth interest in the flock if we would stay there nights and guard the turkeys.

At first I didn't much like the idea of it, for the old house had a rather spooky appearance, but Tom said he would sleep there if I would, and I couldn't well show the white feather at a challenge like that from a boy of my own age. Besides, the prospect of getting the price of six or seven turkeys at Thanksgiving had its attractions. We carried over three blankets, laid a hay bed in the front room of the old house and embarked on our career of watchmen of the flock. Tom fetched his gun, and I was equipped with a lantern from the stable at the old squire's.

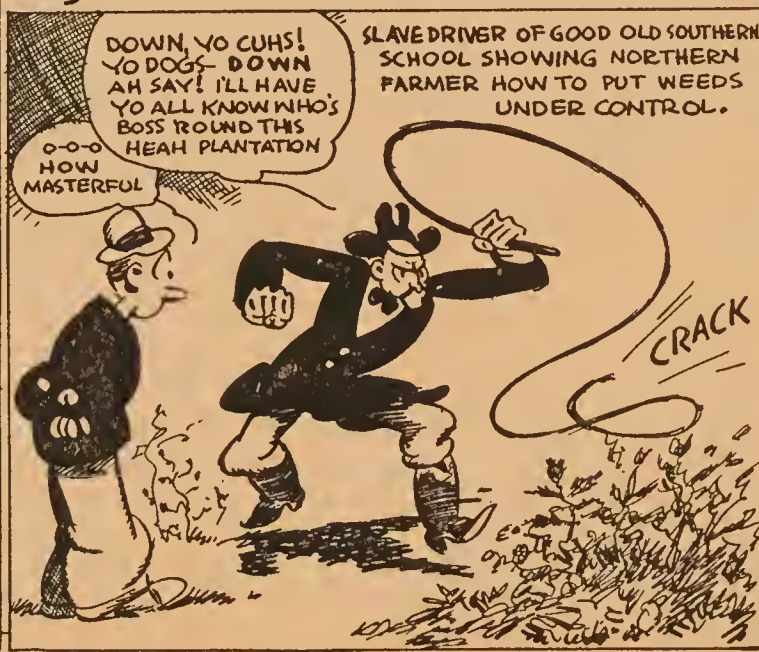
I didn't sleep much the first night we were there. An owl came and sat for a long time on the roof hooting dismally at intervals. Coons too were calling plaintively to one another, and up

TO MAKE NEXT YEAR'S GARDEN MORE SUCCESSFUL

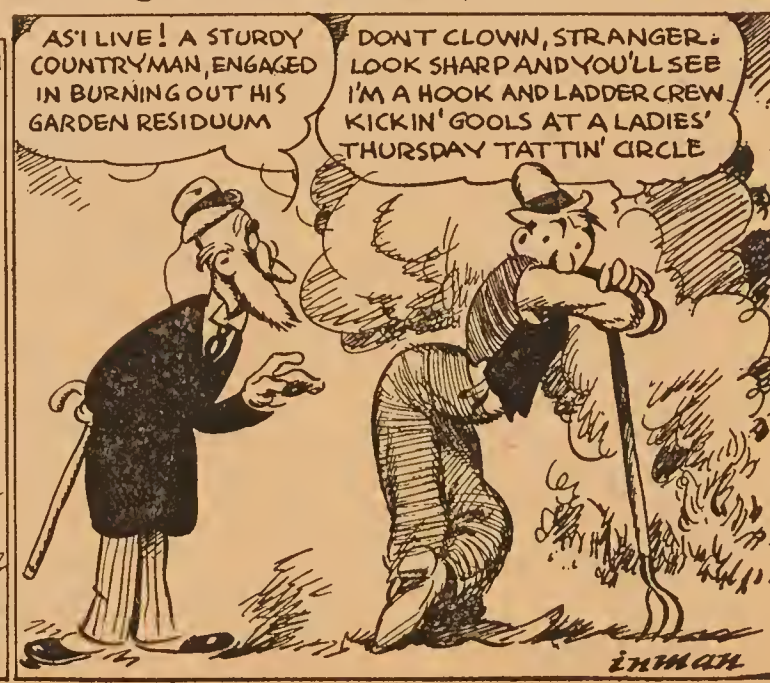
Clear garden of all crop residue and cut down all the weeds **NOW**



Then apply heavy coating of manure and plow under. This control's weeds, insects, soil diseases, and leaves soil in good tilth....



Fence rows, briar patches, weedy areas, ditch banks, etc. surrounding the garden should be burned over.



The Song of the Lazy Farmer



wood, and then the way that woman cooks, is something can't be learned from books. I'm happy just the way things is, there ain't a thing I want, gee whiz, I'd rather be right here to stay than president of the U. S. A.!

THANKSGIVING DAY is almost here, a day of mince pie and good cheer, when I sit down to think I find there's lots of trouble left behind, there's lots of bridges I have crossed and lots of money I have lost. But still a roof is o'er my head, a nice soft pillow on my bed, I've got my taxes paid to date, and in'trest too, whate'er my fate I can't be tossed out in the road this coming year, and that's a load from off my mind; with prices up I'll toss a soup bone to the pup and eat my turkey in content, I hold Thanksgiving Day was meant to be a day when we forget our troubles after we have et.

I'm thankful for a lot of things, for appetite cold weather brings, for good digestion so I can go after turkey like a man, and mince pie too, I'm thankful that my pigs are gittin' nice and fat with prices better, one good shoat will go to buy my wife a coat. There ain't a thing that is too good for Jane Mirandy, she chops things is, there ain't a thing I want, stay than president of the U. S. A.!

you s'pose 'tis! Don't look like anybody I ever saw. It's a black horse or a dark red one."

Evidently the thieves had difficulty in catching the turkeys. For the past month the flock, now full grown, had taken to roosting on the high beams of the barn, and the rascals were obliged to climb up to them with a ladder and at the same time manage the lantern. Several minutes passed before they emerged to the crate again with three or four more. They returned immediately for others.

"Now what shall we do!" Tom muttered. "They don't know we're here. They don't think anybody's watching. Shall we yell at 'em?"

I didn't quite dare. "They would thrash us. They might kill us!" I whispered.

"Maybe they would," Tom admitted. "But we've got to do something. What can we do?"

Just then the rogues came out again with four more turkeys, which they put into the crate.

We caught glimpses of their faces; they were grown men, strangers to us. We began to feel frightened.

All the while the crowded turkeys in the crate were "guttering," and after the thieves had gone back into the barn with the lantern and climbed up the ladder we stole forward to look at the horse and wagon.

"Guess by the sound they've got half of the turkeys," whispered Tom. "But they mean to get them all! Now what shall we do?" he repeated.

"I had better run for home and tell our folks," I whispered. "You stay here and keep watch."

"I don't want to stay here alone with 'em," said Tom. "Besides, they'd be gone, turkeys and all, 'fore you get your folks up and got back here."

While we were worrying over what to do the thieves came out several times with more turkeys.

"We've got 'em all but four or five," we heard one of the men say. "Best to be off, ain't it?"

"No," the other replied. "Let's go back and get the rest. These are nice plump turkeys wuth two dollars apiece!"

They went back, and we crept forth again from behind the lilac bush. Then Tom had a bright idea.

"Let's hop into the wagon and drive Hckety-split for the old squire's!" he whispered excitedly.

"Wouldn't they catch us?" I object-

ed; but Tom was already scrambling up, and I followed him.

There was a whip in the socket. As Tom seized the reins I snatched it out and gave the horse a sharp cut.

The surprised animal lunged forward, and we went past the house door with a great clatter.

"Whoa! Whoa! You old fool!" we heard one of the men shout from inside the barn; for they evidently thought their horse had started of its own accord.

I swung the whip again, and the horse started to run. Tom guided it along the cart road.

"Whoa! Whoa!" sounded again and again behind us. And then, "Stop, you! Stop or we'll shoot ye!"

They were chasing us now, and at first I thought they were rapidly overtaking us, for the horse was by no means fast. Once I thought they were near laying hands on the back of the crate.

I piled the whip harder still, and the old horse gathered speed.

Suddenly there was a flash and a report like that of a pistol. They had fired, though perhaps only to scare us. At almost the same moment a stone, thrown from behind, struck the crate. Another went over our heads. That we were badly frightened goes without saying. But the crate sheltered us, and we crouched in front of it and lashed the horse.

The rogues had left the gate into the Aunt Hannah lot open, or they would no doubt have caught us there. We dashed through and came near having a spill in the ditch just beyond, for the horse tried to follow the route by which they had come across the south field, instead of keeping to the cart road up to the old squire's place. Tom had a hard time reining the old nag back across the ditch. I thought that our pursuers would surely catch us then.

We regained the cart road and went on at a gallop, shouting, "Help! Help! Help!" at the top of our lungs as we drew near the farm buildings and dashed into the yard.

After what seemed a long time Addison opened his chamber window and looked out.

"Who's there?" he demanded.

"What's the matter?"

"Turkey thieves!" Tom cried. "Get your gun. Come out quick!"

After what seemed another terribly long while Addison issued forth; the old squire and Halstead were following him. We told our story with haste and ex-

citement. Halstead lighted a lantern, but apparently the scamps had gone, and none of us knew the horse or to whom it belonged.

Disturbed as the old squire felt, he laughed when we told him of Tom's bold ruse and the way we had run the still panting old horse along the cart road. "Worsted at their own game," he said; but he looked grave when he heard that they had fired on us.

By that time Grandmother Ruth and the girls had appeared, and Ellen at once began counting the turkeys in the crate. There were twenty-eight—their entire flock except five.

"And they had gone back to get those!" Tom exclaimed. "They meant to make a clean sweep."

"How could any one be so mean and cruel after all our hard work to raise them?" Theodora cried.

"Well, you have their horse and wagon," remarked Addison. "We will make them settle handsomely if they ever come after the rig. I don't believe they will, though."

It was still dark, and snow had begun to fall. We drove into the barn, put the horse into a stall and liberated the turkeys. The barn doors were made fast, and, since we surmised that the rogues might make an effort to recapture their rig before morning, Addison undertook to watch for the rest of the night. But they did not return.

"It will be best to let the law take its course," the old squire said next day. "We will advertise in the county paper and invite the owner to come and prove property. He will no doubt enjoy doing that!" the old gentleman added, laughing.

Accordingly Addison wrote an account of what had occurred, and it appeared in the next week's issue of the paper. "We are holding the horse and wagon at the owner's expense," the account concluded. "He is hereby notified to appear in person, pay charges and

make such arrangements as may be decided on."

But no one appeared; and after a fortnight we advertised again with equally barren results.

We went on keeping the horse from Thanksgiving week until into January; and then after further legal notice in the paper the sheriff was empowered to sell horse, wagon and harness at public auction. It was not a valuable outfit and altogether brought but thirty-seven dollars. We took care of course to bring a bill for expenses to cover that entire sum.

From rumors that were abroad during the winter we came to believe that the horse and wagon had belonged to a disreputable citizen who lived five miles from our place. The man's neighbors said that at about the time of our trouble he had lost a rig closely corresponding to the one that Tom and I had captured. Neither he nor his companion made any stir to recover their property; they were probably only too glad to avoid prosecution. Addison was for following up the matter, but the old squire thought best to drop it.

I have neglected to say that we found the five missing turkeys high and safe on the beams in the old barn. After deducting expenses for feed, the girls calculated that the flock had netted them forty-one dollars.

Tom and I were content to receive a bonus of six dollars, for we estimated the glory from that night's victorious drive at not less than a hundred!

From all sources, shifts and expedients during the season, including the proceeds from the horse and wagon, the encyclopaedia fund now reached seventy-nine dollars, enough to pay our half of the cost and meet the expense of a new oak bookcase for it, to be placed in the farmhouse sitting room. Master Pierson had already ordered the work for us. It arrived the first of February, ten handsomely bound volumes, that we came to use with increasing frequency.

National Master Taber Talks Sense

(Continued from Page 22)

shall be taken out of the manufacture of munitions and armaments, and that Members of Congress, Cabinet and High Officials, could not hold their positions and at the same time hold stock in munition companies. . . . Let us adhere to the World Court with protective reservations and promote in every possible way arbitration treaties, armament and naval agreements, and the machinery that will enable nations to live together in a manner becoming an enlightened civilization."

THE HONEST DOLLAR:

"No recent act of government has been of more service than the adjustment of the price of gold in harmony with other commodities. Deflation always drives down commodity price levels, but many items in the price structure are inflexible, such as debts, taxes, freight rates, public utility rates, and goods priced by monopolies. . . . Increasing the price of gold is a method of reaching a fair price between debtor and creditor. . . . On the other hand, uncontrolled inflation will be just as destructive and cruel as continued deflation."

"The President should immediately establish a price for gold that will tend to restore the price balance and use a major portion of the profit in balancing the budget."

DANGER SIGNALS:

"....One of the most serious mistakes we are making is forgetting that recovery and prosperity begin with the farms and homes and the business establishments of our land. It is time to quit looking so much toward Washington and look more toward our lives.

We have forgotten that debt is but another name for the unpleasant word of "Taxation."

"Another danger is the growth of the speculative and gambling spirit, indicating a moral decline. Equally important is the growth of the divorce evil. But back of all these, one of the most serious evils is the breakdown of the honor of individuals and the American self-respect that has made our nation great."

THE CHALLENGE OF LEISURE:

"How to use leisure time was no problem of the Pilgrim father, or the pioneer farmer. To them, life was a struggle. Today, however, leisure looms large in the coming civilization.

"In this regard, the movie and the radio are two factors that must be thoughtfully considered. We spend millions in seeing that food is pure, and yet we have permitted some motion picture producers to contaminate the morals and challenge our patriotism and Americanism through the portrayal on the screen of contaminating films.

"Another problem that looms large in connection with leisure is the danger of liquor and drugs. Repeal has not produced the results its advocates predicted. The bootlegger remains and in many cases, the saloon has returned. Politicians are again appearing in the liquor business. There is discontent everywhere because quality is poor, prices are high, and drunkenness is increasing. Accidents on our highways have greatly increased. As never before, we must develop an educational campaign pointing out the evil effect of dope, narcotics, and drunkenness."

Susanna's Recipes

Chicken Pie

Line 10 qt. tin pans with rich biscuit dough crust, rolled $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. Line sides of pan with strips of the rolled dough, then fill in with boiled and seasoned chicken. Add two cups chicken stock and cover the whole top with rolled dough, with a big slit in the middle. Bake $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Thicken gravy to pour over when serving.

Fried Onions and Apples

Fry a few pieces of salt pork until fat is out. Remove pieces from the pan. Core mild sour apples, slice across, put the slices into the frying pan with a little water; lay on thinly sliced onions, half as much onion as apple. Cover and cook until tender. This takes only a few minutes.

Boiled Cider Apple Sauce

Core, pare and quarter sweet apples. Put into the kettle, and pour over boiled cider until it can just be seen through

Thanksgiving!

ROBERTA SYMMES

For the little things we thank
Thee

For the things of every day—
For the homely bits of happiness
We meet upon the way—

For a neighbor's cheery greeting,
Snowy clothes upon the line—
For the fragrance that comes
stealing
From a honeysuckle vine!

For the little things we thank
Thee,

For the sunlight on the floor—
For the blessing of contentment—
Who, dear Lord, could ask for
more?

Only this would I petition,
Only this, Lord, would I pray—
Make me just a bit more worthy
Of Thy blessings, every day!

the top of the apples. If the cider is sour, add a cup of brown or maple sugar per pint of cider. Cook very slowly until apple is clear.

Susanna's Pie Crust

10 pounds of flour (pastry)
15 tsps. baking powder
15 teaspoons salt
5 pounds of lard—crumb lard into flour until mealy.

—sift together.

1 cup pressed down makes two average pie crusts. Use as needed, adding just enough cold water to roll. This will keep for weeks in cool weather, if tightly covered in a tin, glass or crockery container.

Ed. Note—3 teaspoons equal 1 tablespoon.

PORTIONS FOR SMALLER BATCH

2 pounds flour (2 qts.)
1 lb. baking powder
1 tbsp. salt
1 pound lard (2 cups)

English Mincemeat

2 lbs. suet
2 lbs. currants
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. citron
 $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sweet almonds,
blanched and chopped
1 lb. raisins, seeded
1 lb. raisins, seedless
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. candied peel
Juice 2 lemons
Rind 3 lemons
2 lbs. apples, peeled and
cut fine
Sweet cider to moisten

This mixture should be cooked until the apples are soft. It is very easy to burn, and needs careful watching.

Johnny Cake

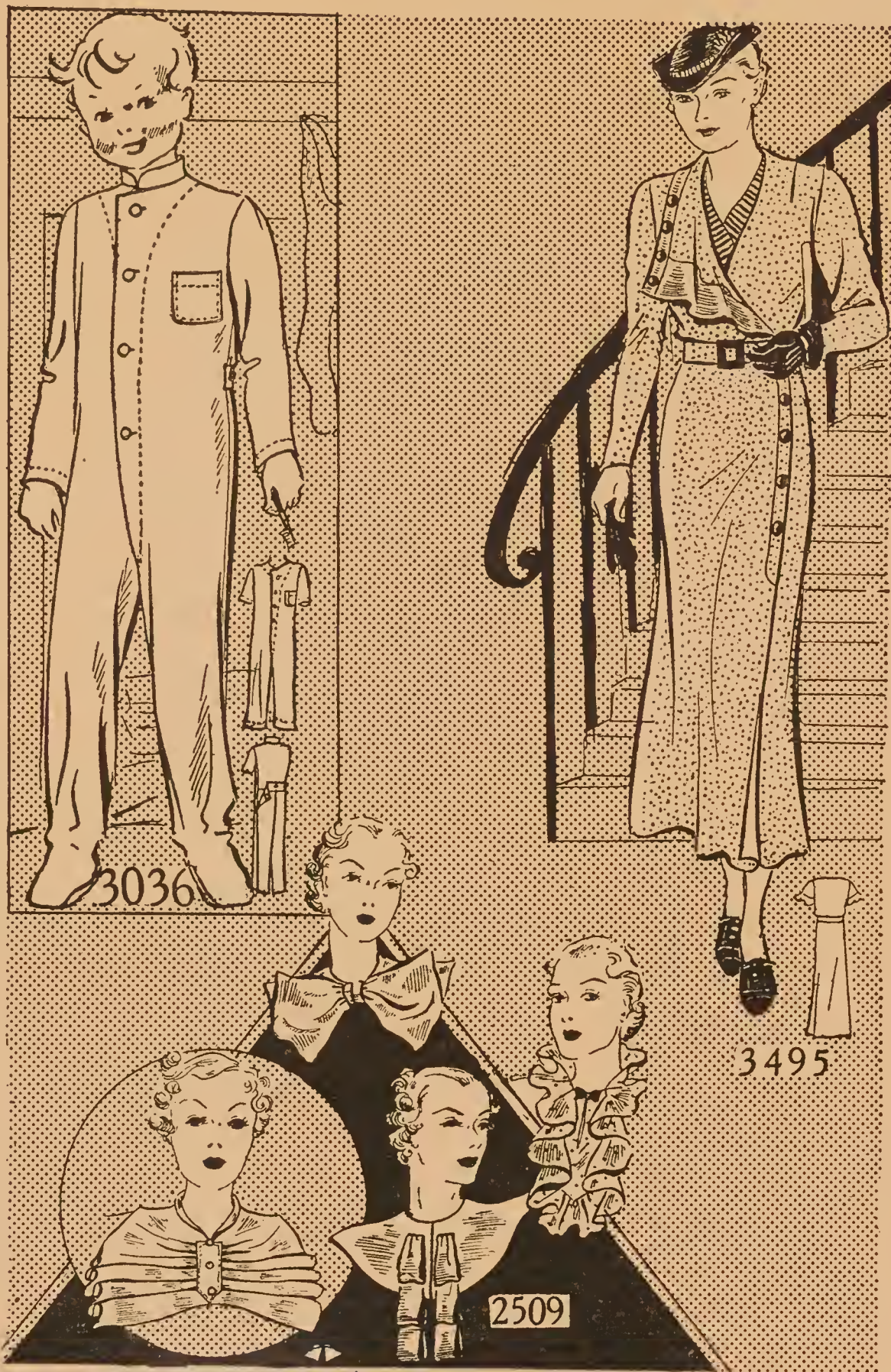
1 cup sour milk
2 tablespoons sour cream
or other shortening
2 tablespoons sweet milk
1 teaspoon (scant) salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
2 tablespoons sugar
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup each of granulated
meal and flour

Mix and bake in moderate oven.

Boiled Indian Pudding (bag)

Boiled pudding is exactly the same recipe as Johnny cake, except less salt is used and two tablespoons more of sugar are added. To cook a "bag" pudding, dip the pudding cloth into the greasy water where the boiled dinner

for the Thrifty and Smart..



DRESS PATTERN NO. 3495 is a triumph of the designers who are now devoting considerable attention to the problems of the heavier figure in order to give it a look of height and slenderness. The surplice closing, the up and down lines of buttons, the snug hips and the closely fitting sleeves are all extremely favorable points. Light weight woolen, canton crepe, satinback crepe or pebbly crepe in the darker colors are suitable materials for developing this design which comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with $\frac{5}{8}$ yard of 35-inch contrasting for vestee; and $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting for bands.

SELF-HELP NIGHTIE PATTERN NO. 3036 has the outstanding feature of a front closing which makes it easy for the small person to dress without help. It can be made with or without the standing collar, with long or with short sleeves, with or without feet. Cotton flannel in pretty colors and patterns or cotton crepe, which needs no ironing, will please the little people. The pattern comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39-inch material.

NECKWEAR PATTERN COLLECTION NO. 2509 offers the opportunity to have a change in dress at small expense. Collars varied in pattern, color and material are very important in this season's mode and it is quite a saving for a woman to devise some for herself. It is also an effective way of disguising last year's frock. Metalized crepe silk or wool, lame, satin, crepe, silk crepe, taffeta, velveteen, and velvet are materials which have found favor for this purpose. All the styles illustrated are included in the pattern which comes in one size only. For requirements see pattern envelope.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in stamps. Address Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send 12 cents more if you want us to send you a copy of our new Fall Pattern book.

was cooked. Flour the cloth on both sides, pour in the mixture, tie the cloth tightly, not too closely in order to allow the pudding to expand, and boil three hours in the stock from the boiled dinner. It needs the meat flavor from the stock. If water has to be added, be sure that it is boiling. Serve with sweetened cream.

Cracker Pudding

1 quart milk
2 eggs, beaten
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
4 rolled crackers
A few bits of butter
(1 tablespoon)
Salt
Raisins as you like
(1 cup is good)

Heat milk, crackers and raisins; then add eggs, sugar, salt and butter. Bake in moderate oven until the point of a knife will come out clean, when inserted in the middle of the pudding.

Sauce for Pudding

1 cup sugar
2 teaspoons flour
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup water

Boil ingredients together until thick. Add two tablespoons orange or lemon juice if desired.

Baked Indian Pudding

Of two quarts of milk, scald a little over a quart; (save out three cups). Beat up $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn meal, 2 eggs and 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1

teaspoon ginger. Stir into scalding hot milk, and mix thoroughly; let cool a little, put into greased baking dish. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ of reserved milk in zigzag fashion on top. Put in quite a hot oven and cook rapidly until whey starts a little. In about an hour put in rest of milk and cook more. Bake slowly then (about 3 hours in all). Serve with butter or cream. Added milk prevents dry tops.

* * *

Additional Thanksgiving Recipes

Cranberry Sauce

1 quart cranberries
2 cups sugar
2 cups boiling water

Wash berries well. Cook in water five to eight minutes before adding sugar. They should cook tender in 10 minutes. The liquid should jelly on cooling. This may be poured into small cups or moulds and served as individual portions, or it may be poured into a pan or bowl, and served as desired.

Bread Stuffing for Chicken or Turkey

(Makes two cups—enough for a four pound bird)
2 cups stale bread crumbs
1 cup minced salt pork or
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper
1 tbsp. minced parsley
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon poultry dress-
ing
1 to 2 tablespoons grated
or minced onion

For variety add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup minced celery or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts, or chop-

ped cooked giblets, or one cup small raw oysters. Heat onion in pork or butter; mix all together.

Cranberry and Apple Relish

ELIZABETH ELLIS,

N. H. Extension Service.

Grind unpeeled apples and cranberries through medium coarse knife of food chopper. Add two-thirds cup sugar to one cup apples and one cup cranberries. Let stand for at least an hour before serving. Do not cook. Serves six.

Do You Know That—

By attaching one end of the shoulder strap to the body of the slip with a button and making three button holes on the strap, a slip can be kept the right length for any dress.

* * *

Double-stitching strengthens all places on children's clothing where sudden strains are apt to break the stitching. It may be used around arm holes, on under-arm seams, neck edges, and plackets.

* * *

A child's toys are his tools and they should be well enough built for him to do things with them and have them stand up under the strain.

A Basis for AAA Cooperation in Northeastern States

By AMOS KIRBY

JUST a few blocks north of one of America's busiest thoroughfares in the heart of New York City, there met a few days ago a handful of serious-minded farmers who laid out a broad and comprehensive agricultural program that promises to revamp the entire farming system of the northeastern states.

Called together at the suggestion of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, this group of farmers, speaking for the dairyman, the poultryman, the fruit grower, the tomato and potato grower and the vegetable producer adopted a platform on which all of the farmers of this area can speak in a united voice.

Since it was my privilege to sit in a small committee meeting late last spring and hear the dismal report of our farmer representatives who had returned from Washington after waging an unsuccessful fight for a fair price on contract tomatoes, it was most gratifying to see the eagerness with which farmers from over 250 different communities in this northeastern region grasped the same idea and lent their support to a solid farm program.

Why an Eastern Farm Program?

There are no doubt thousands of readers of the *American Agriculturist* who may ask the question and rightfully so,—"Why do we need a northeastern farm program?"

That question can possibly best be answered in four big issues that were presented, acted upon and adopted at this conference.

Last spring when the cannery tomato growers returned from Washington after meeting with the officials of the AAA they were informed that they lacked the support of growers of other states in their area. They were told that while they may have a justifiable reason for a higher price, they were speaking for only one state and not for the growers of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware or any of the mid-western growers. They were told that if they had the power to speak for the industry they might be able to accomplish something in a national way. This group of growers realized as they stood in the hallway of that great building in Washington that they represented only a mere handful of the tens of thousands of tomato growers of America and they came home determined that if the time ever presented itself to go to Washington again they would be so organized that they could speak for a great section of the country.

The Dairy Committee Report

The Committee on Dairying stated that price cutting calls, not for reduction in the price of class 1 milk, but rather for control of price cutting practices, which desirable situation requires: (1) equitable distribution of fluid and surplus sales to producers of milk in each milk shed together with equitable share of the surplus; (2) use of a classified price plan to provide uniform conditions for sale of milk to all distributors in any one market; (3) strengthening of milk producers' cooperative organizations in the Northeast by producers in order to bring about continuous improvement among northeastern dairymen.

Inasmuch as past experience indicates that the dairy industry cannot carry out these requirements, the committee recommends government help, state and federal, and that the industry should go as far as it can in meeting these requirements before calling upon government agencies.

The committee recommends a per-

manent Northeast Dairy Conference. It suggests that this conference could (1) urge completion of TB eradication, (2) work out a program to control mastitis and contagious abortion, (3) familiarize producers with the effect of the dairy cow cycle on the supply of milk, (4) help to stimulate consumption, (5) study practices employed to raise fat content of milk, (6) encourage establishing agencies for the economical transfer of cows from surplus areas to buying areas, (7) study the problem of uniform dairy regulations and barn inspections, and (8) study means of reducing costs and eliminating wasteful practices noticed in milk marketing.

Poultrymen Favor Uniform Grades

The Poultry Committee, among other recommendations, urges changes in the Agricultural Adjustment Act so that Secretary Wallace could prevent increases in poultry raising by farmers accepting benefit payments from the AAA.

Stating that marketing is the most important angle of any poultry program, the committee recommends the enactment of legislation in every northeastern state to bring about uniform grades and grade names on eggs and along with it an appropriation of

funds adequate to enforce grading laws. The need for more reliable figures was emphasized in a recommendation that the federal crop and livestock reporting service take steps to get more complete figures on commercial farms in the Northeast, and that if possible a statistician be assigned to study this problem in the northeastern states.

Other recommendations urged opposition to a proposed 10 per cent increase in freight rates, frequent study by the AAA of relative price of grain and poultry products, formation of a division of consumer information in each of the northeastern states to promote increased use of eggs and poultry, an appropriation of \$100,000 of federal funds for research in poultry disease and special consideration by the Farm Credit Administration to applications for loans from poultry producers.

The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council held a meeting and adopted a resolution urging the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to make regular purchases of eggs for relief purposes, such purchases to average 100,000 cases per month, heaviest purchases being made between February 1 and June 1.

Better Reports on Shipments by Truck

The Fruits and Vegetables Committee stressed the need for better figures on movement to market of fruits and vegetables by truck. Because of increasingly heavy use of trucks, these figures must be made available in the future if any accurate figure of arrivals at market are to be available.

Along with poultry producers, vegetable growers urged the AAA to prevent the growing of vegetables on land taken out of production of other crops by the AAA Crop Control Program, also suggesting that gardens financed by relief funds should be discouraged where competing directly with commercial growers, and that as a substitute relief and welfare agencies be asked to add fresh vegetables to the diet of families on relief whenever prices are low enough to justify it.

Other recommendations include providing more adequate truck space in terminal markets, cooperation between chain stores and organized groups of producers, more attention to country auctions for farm produce, and building more regional markets.

The Fruits and Vegetables Committee further suggested that responsibility for following up these proposals be left with the various state farm bureau federations.

Those from the Northeast who attended the meeting at New York reported a distinct change in the attitude of representatives of the AAA. Instead of a tendency to say "Here is our program, take it or leave it," a real desire was shown to learn the wishes of northeastern farmers and so far as possible, to help in working them out.

Dairy Problems Aired at Meeting of Cooperatives

(Continued from Page 8)

president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, as were the other officers, including John Brandt of Minnesota, 1st vice-president; W. P. Davis, Boston, 2nd vice-president; George Slocum of Milton, Pa., treasurer; George Holman of Washington, D. C., secretary.

At the closing session, delegates gave approval to the Brandt price and production control plan; urged President Roosevelt to revalue gold to raise prices to the 1921-29 level; favored adequate appropriations for controlling TB, abortion and mastitis; urged passage of milk control legislation for all states, to be as uniform as possible, and to correlate state and AAA activities; and favored protection and expansion of cooperative organizations.

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Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. To make syrup, use 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. It's no trouble at all, and gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money—a real family supply. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THE first half of November 1934 is likely to prove very important in the history of Northeastern agriculture. During this period more progress seems to have been made in defining important agricultural policies than in any similar period for several years back.

Four meetings were held at which full and free discussion resulted in the Northeastern farmer seeing more nearly eye to eye with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In the order in which they were held, these four meetings were: A special committee meeting of the National Cooperative Council in Washington, D. C.; a conference of AAA officials, extension teachers, and representatives of Northeastern farm organizations held in New York City for three days; the annual meeting of the National Milk Producers Federation held in Syracuse; and the annual meeting of the National Grange held at Hartford, Conn.

I personally attended three of the meetings and closely followed the proceedings at the fourth. As a result of what I saw and heard, I venture the following predictions:

Currency

When Congress meets, it will find all farm organizations, including the American Farm Bureau Federation which has not yet met, uniformly in favor of a currency based on gold, but, in addition, a currency so managed that by varying the price of gold, the prices of basic commodities are kept in line with such inflexibles as taxes, insurance, debts, and wages per hour paid labor.

Thus, in effect, will President Roosevelt receive a one hundred per cent endorsement from farmers of his monetary policy *up to the time he froze the dollar to 13.71 grains of gold*. This farm position may turn out to be one of the most powerful forces in preventing a period of wild inflation which so many people fear.

The Triple A

As far as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is concerned, one pronounced conclusion from the above meetings and conferences is that Chester Davis, administrator of the AAA, has the confidence of farmers. It was equally apparent that Tugwell does not have this confidence, and that Wallace is accepted for his sincerity and that's about all. None of the meetings (the National Grange is not yet through with its deliberations) will, in my judgment, endorse the Triple A policy of acreage control, benefit payments, and processing taxes. This will put the American Farm Bureau, when it meets, on the spot as possibly becoming the only national farm organization which will support the

administration's ambitions for a planned agriculture. The one point where the AAA showed distinct progress was with reference to its marketing agreements. These seemed to be generally approved. *It is my own belief that a constructive and helpful Triple A marketing agreement can now be worked out for the New York milk shed to the very considerable advantage of milk shed dairy farmers.*

The Brandt Plan

At three of the meetings mentioned, the Brandt plan of surplus control was either endorsed or looked upon favorably. My advice is to watch this Brandt plan. The men who developed it are as experienced in business and administration as

the men who developed the AAA plan were inexperienced. For this reason, if no other, it is more likely to be workable than the present AAA plan of controlled production. What I have seen of the plan itself, I like. It takes advantage of both Federal Farm Board and Triple A experience.

Cooperatives

At all of the meetings, the long time view was that farmers must continue to work out their own salvation through cooperatives. The feeling has been abroad that Wallace-Tugwell, et al, are antagonistic toward cooperatives, and that instead they favor a governmental regimentation of farmers by means of individual contracts. They are now

Cooperative Purchasing in the Northeast

Farmers in the Northeastern states, through the investment of between ten and twelve million dollars of their own funds, an investment upon which they have regularly drawn the limited dividends allowed right through the depression, set the pace in *both quality and price* on feed, seed, fertilizer, spray materials, paints, and a few miscellaneous items. This does not mean that they buy all of these materials cooperatively.

To do so would remove competition from the field and inevitably result in inefficient cooperatives. It does mean, however, that cooperative farmer-buying groups are *good enough* to purchase 25% of the seed, feed, and fertilizer used on farms in the Northeast. Furthermore, that they deliver a quality to these farms at a price that keeps private interests, as a simple matter of self preservation, continually striving to do the job better than the Co-ops. In other words, the cooperative buying of farm supplies in the Northeast is so organized and so conducted that it stimulates competitive services rather than smothers them. *This, I believe, is a sound principle upon which to build all United States cooperative farm services.*

Small Beginnings

It is significant that cooperative buying began years ago (in my own state in 1866), and that it has grown slowly from small beginnings. This has given the movement time to raise and train its own leaders. While I used to dream of plunging full-fledged into the operation of great schemes, experience — we passed the two hundred million dollar mark in cooperative buying the other day — has taught me that most of such schemes cannot succeed for the simple reason that they cannot be manned.

Today cooperative buying associations in the Northeast fortunately have reached a solution of their man power problem. Better men than those now heading present activities are laboring in the ranks of the associations, and are available for advancement. This

is a healthy man power situation, a condition which can only be attained by beginning small and acquiring first hand experience in the working out of problems over a number of years. *I respectfully commend to this conference careful consideration of the problem of manning any program which may be evolved at this conference.*

100% Farm Owned

So far as I know, all of the buying cooperatives of the Northeast are today entirely owned, controlled, and financed by farmers. Not one of them is the fruit of an academic study or survey. In none of them have government agencies, or men on public payrolls, a controlling or supervisory voice. This is a statement which you must admit can be made about comparatively few businesses engaged in social service. I hope nothing will be planned here to disturb this condition. *Above everything else I hope that all cooperatives in America may remain one hundred percent controlled by farmers.*

Specification Buying

All cooperative buying in the Northeast is based on specifications of quality. In the beginning, these specifications were almost entirely the result of scientific research by State Colleges and Experiment Stations. *At the present time, the entire cooperative buying movement in this section is feeling the need for more and better research.* Personally, I seriously doubt if any considerable extension of cooperative buying is worth while until more new facts to be serviced are unearthed by research.

If this were a research conference, I would like to propose a list of problems, the solution of which are holding up agricultural progress. I would like to suggest anyway to this conference that as you make your plans you note down the things about which none of you have any certain knowledge, as well as those things which you think you know. *Such a list carefully compiled in any agricultural conference will throw a lot of light on why many of*

talking of a single farm contract.

Spokesmen for the AAA were emphatic in their protestations that the position of Wallace and Tugwell were misunderstood. They appeared to about half convince their audiences.

It seems likely that cooperatives will demand from the administration recognition for what they are doing for agriculture, and what they may do in the future. However, they will not demand preferential treatment of the type they were accorded under the Farm Board. The stronger cooperatives say that they want nothing but a square deal from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. They have confidence that Davis will give them such a deal, if he is permitted.

My Contribution

At the New York conference, I read a paper which I am printing below. It's not entertaining reading, and I have been tempted to run instead some tales about the bucking pony, the Angus heifers, and how the pullets at Sunnyside are doing. It does, however, state my views *based on experience* in an important cooperative field, so I'm taking a chance and running it:

our most brilliantly conceived plans do not succeed. As already brought out, we also lack the men to man them, and the sure knowledge on which to base them.

No Plans for Expansion

So far as I know, not one of the cooperative purchasing corporations servicing the Northeast has afoot any great plans for expansion. This, too, I regard as a healthy situation.

Any startling plans for expansion at this time would be sure to attract the attention of outsiders who may be honestly interested in agricultural uplift, but who haven't had too much experience with it along any except academic lines. This is not a slap at brain trusts, or professors, or economists. I used to be a professor myself. It is my ambition again to be one under the man whom I believe is the greatest figure in United States agriculture, Doctor G. F. Warren. It is, however, a plain recognition of the fact that in the long run what we need in Northeastern agriculture is more and better research, higher quality teaching, and a minimum participation in private business by governmental agencies.

Conclusion

Now in conclusion, I want to say this to those of you who are not in accord with my views. I like you. I do respect your position and I am proud of your intentions. However, I honestly think that some of the planning which is being done for agriculture these days is cock-eyed, that we lack facts on which to base the plans, and that we can't man the programs after they are drafted. Furthermore, and this sums up my philosophy in a word, I have a lot more confidence in the ability of the individual farmer to plan and adjust for himself than some of you have. I shall fight to the end to forestall the type of planned agriculture that regiments the individual Northeastern farmer at the mercy of men who just haven't got the experience to plan for him, and this means me as well as others.

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From One Day's Mail

THE mail which comes to the Service Bureau each day gives an accurate picture of the troubles which farm people have. It is intensely interesting and I thought that you would enjoy hearing a sample of them. Here is the first one opened this morning:

Can you tell me whether the apple trees and fruit trees on my roadside belong to me or to the state. My town clerk referred me to the county clerk; the county clerk back to the town clerk; the state troopers referred me to the attorney general; and he referred me to my county highway superintendent. I have been referred enough. Can you give me the facts?

"Referred" is one word. "Passing the buck" is another way to put it. The best information we can get is, first, that the owner has no claim to fruit of any

for her old age, \$1800, which all went. I cared for her the last few years of her life.

Letters like the above come all too frequently. Unfortunately there is no law to prevent anyone from taking a chance. If you should get the idea that there is gold on your place and you could convince somebody else, he can invest his money if he wants to and nobody can stop him. At the same time stock salesmen do often go too far and get into trouble, but though they may be arrested and even sent to jail, the cases where the money is returned are all too few. We will follow this up and do whatever we can which we fear will be little.

* * *

Ouch!

Hello, here is one that is not so good.

This is the third time I have tried your Service Bureau and the first time I have received an answer. Thank you very much for your sympathy. If the man I wrote about is not intending to be square, I think it is about time you did something.

A few letters like this are good for us. It keeps us from getting too satisfied. We intend to answer every letter within a few days. If they are not answered, it is because they are not signed or because they have been lost in the mail, something which very rarely happens. We are following this matter further and hope to have some results. Obviously we cannot be successful in every case, but we try to do the best we can and there is absolutely no charge to our subscribers, regardless of whether or not we are successful. In some cases, after we have done all we can, we recommend turning them over to an absolutely reliable collection agency, in which case of course they charge a fee.

* * *

Is This a Bribe?

I keep a country store. I understand you collect bills. I am sending you several accounts which I cannot collect. If you can get them I will be glad to subscribe to the American Agriculturist and I think I can get a number of my neighbors to subscribe.

The Service Bureau is for the protection of American Agriculturist subscribers. We do not guarantee results, neither do we take claims on the condition that success will bring us new subscribers. Neither are we a legally licensed collection agency and therefore do not attempt to collect bad debts or money due on notes. We try to adjust differences of opinion and complaints between our subscribers and commercial houses and will give the best advice we can on the problems of our readers.

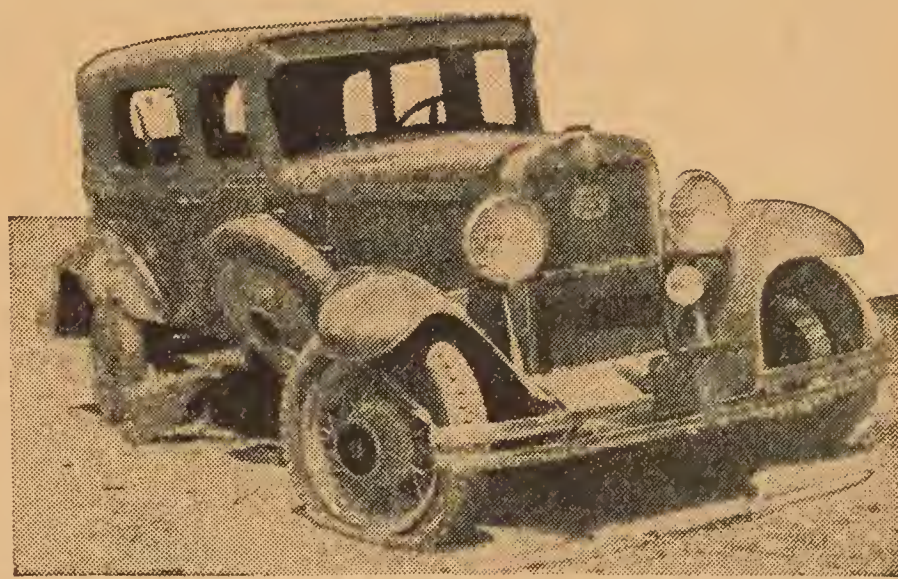
* * *

Read This Page and Save Money

The other day an agent came from the Company. He said if I would become a member, they would advertise my tourist home and would bring me a sign which would greatly increase the number of people stopping here. He talked so strongly that I finally paid him \$17.00. If the company is not all right, can you get my money back?

We picked this one for a particular reason. Like a good many letters, it asks a question which has been answered on this page within a comparatively few issues. It is a lot easier to prevent losses like this than it is to get the money back. Once a company like this gets it, it is gone. The chief object of the Service Bureau page, therefore, is to give you information which, read regularly from issue to issue, will save you money.

Ask the man who has had an accident



MR. HURLBUT'S WRECKED CAR.

Rome, N.Y.
R.F.D. #4
Nov. 2, 1934

North American Accident Insurance Co.,
E. C. Weatherby, General Agent,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Weatherby:-

To-day I received your Company's draft for ninety dollars, in settlement for my claim as a result of an automobile accident.

My folks have long been subscribers to the American Agriculturist. Luckily enough I had taken out my policy within the past year.

I want to thank you for your promptness and kind consideration again assuring you of my satisfaction of having one of your travelers policies.

I can recommend, with proof, your policies even to my best friend.

A stand by for N.A.A.I.
William A. Hurlbut Jr.

Claims Recently Adjusted By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Henry J. Begeal, Limerick.....	\$ 4.75
(Refund on clothing)	
Mrs. Anna Kelly, Kelly Corners.....	7.50
(Balance of payment on eggs)	
Victor Bassler, East Hempstead.....	65.00
(Part payment on account)	
William Burton, Alpine.....	5.65
(Part settlement on eggs)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mrs. Grace L. Wheeler, Great Barrington.....	13.10
(Refund on parts of milking machine)	
VERMONT	
Duane Bacon, Vergennes.....	6.00
(Rebate on a casting)	
Mrs. Lillian M. Bohen, Chester.....	7.45
(Settlement on suit)	
FLORIDA	
D. N. Manley, Fort Meade.....	39.87
(Part settlement on vegetables)	

TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED.....\$149.32

Claims Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved

NEW YORK	
James T. Morrison, Cambridge.....	
(Adjustment on tire)	
Robert Cary, Salem.....	
(Adjustment on books)	

sort which actually falls into the road. Of course no highway department is going into the fruit business, but if a passerby picks it up, there is no action you can take against him.

The situation differs a little on different roads. The deeds of some farmers read "to the middle of the road," in which case the land-owner certainly can lay claim to the trees. In other cases the road has a definite width frequently wider than the actual road, and if it came to a showdown, the owner of the adjoining could not lay legal claim to trees outside of the land covered by the deed.

* * *

Big Name Small Assets

Can you give me the address of the American Security Co., who were located at 198 Broadway, New York City?

This letter was signed but without address. We get too many that way. The answer is that the company is out of business. Somebody secured a judgment against the owner and about September 4 the possessions were sold by the U. S. Marshal. Our information is that they brought about \$85.00, which would indicate that the company was not as large as one might assume from the name.

* * *

A Slick Salesman

Here is another one:

Can you help me get the money for some stock which a slick oil stock salesman sold to my aunt when she was over 70 years old? She is now dead but worked hard all her life and saved a pittance

A. A. Associates, Inc.

LICENSED AGENTS,
10 NORTH CHERRY ST.,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

FRIENDS: HOW TO GET ONE OF THESE WONDERFUL GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS

BY Betty Crocker

FREE!

EXTRA! FREE \$1.00 GIFT TO EVERYBODY WHO QUALIFIES!

A NEW AND SIMPLE CONTEST ANY WOMAN CAN ENTER

All You Do Is See How Much Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Flour You Can Sell To Your Neighbors

(You Don't Deliver or Carry or Collect On This Plan)

Contest Closes Midnight, Dec. 16, 1934

Read Rules and USE ENTRY BLANK BELOW



What To Say To Sell More Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Flour

In talking up GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour to your neighbors the first thing to do is point out these facts:

(1) GOLD MEDAL Flour can't fail because it's "Kitchen-tested" before you buy it to make sure it works perfectly. Every sack acts the same way. Results are always the same.

(2) GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour is truly economical. An ordinary chocolate layer cake calls for 2 cups of flour. On 2 cups of flour 25% cheaper than GOLD MEDAL, the difference amounts to about 3/4c. But you risk failure. Which, for labor, fuel, ingredients, means a loss of about 83c. So it's smarter to pay 3/4c more on 2 cups of GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour and guarantee perfect results. This same principle applies to whatever you bake.

(3) Also, the millers of GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour, to show their confidence, offer any purchaser her money back if not COMPLETELY satisfied, upon return of unused portion of sack to her grocer.

Tell your friends and neighbors these 3 things about GOLD MEDAL and you'll have no trouble selling them. Besides, you also know you are doing each one a favor by getting them to try this safer, easier, surer and more economical way to baking success. Clip Entry Blank now.

WASHBURN CROSBY Co., INC.

of

GENERAL MILLS, INC., MINNEAPOLIS



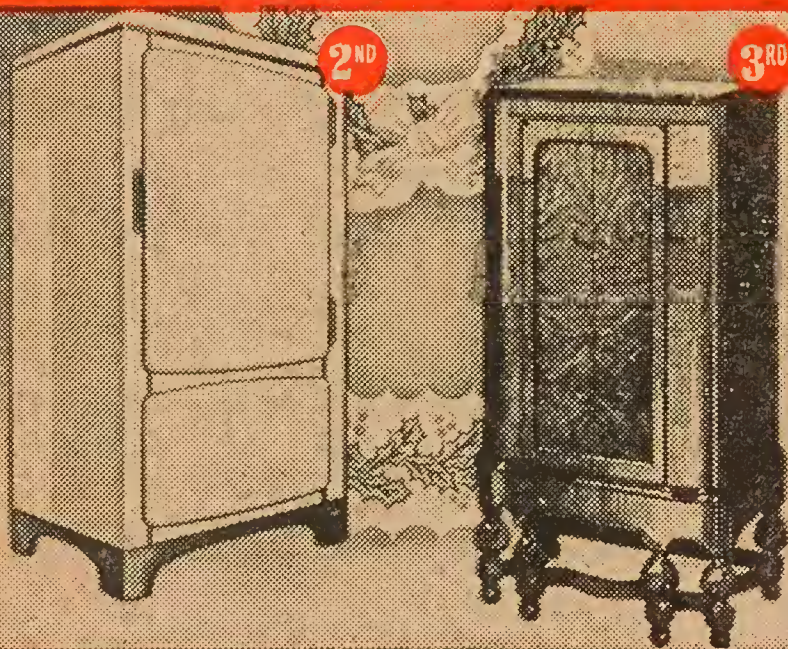
1ST



1—NEW PLYMOUTH SPECIAL SIX SEDAN—Smart, stylish, with Plymouth's famous engineering features; all-steel body, hydraulic brakes for safety, floating power, Individual (Knee-type) Wheel Springing for comfort.

2ND

3RD



2—\$205.00 STEWART-WARNER Master Model Electric Refrigerator. All-porcelain, inside and out. Special twin-cylinder "quietized" mechanism.

3—New 1935 De Luxe STEWART-WARNER World-Wide Radio, with famous "Magic Dial" that tunes in foreign stations like local.

4TH



4—1935 TOASTMASTER HOSPITALITY TRAY—Smartest entertainment accessory. Toastmaster. (Patented Flexible Clock makes perfect toast every time.) Latest Walnut Tray, cutting block, knife, compartment dish. Price complete, \$21.00. See today.

5TH

5—SECRET GIFT WORTH \$1.00 To Everybody Who Qualifies.

LIST OF PRIZES AND RULES

The persons who sell the greatest number of Pounds of GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour before December 16, 1934, will be awarded prizes in the following order:

GRAND FIRST PRIZE—\$710 Plymouth Sedan.

2nd Prize—\$205.00 Stewart-Warner Electric Refrigerator.

3rd Prize—\$109.50 Stewart-Warner De Luxe "Magic Dial" Radio.

4th to 28th Prizes, incl.—1935 Toastmaster Hospitality Tray Set.

Extra! \$1.00 Gift—Every person who sells GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour to 10 or more different neighbors, as evidenced by sales slips, (but who does not win one of the above prizes) will receive free and postpaid a \$1.00 Secret Gift.

RULES

(1) From every person you get to buy GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour, get the sales slip or receipt their grocer gave them which shows the name of the purchaser and how many POUNDS of GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour were bought. (Grocers or storekeepers not eligible.) Sales slips which do not stipulate the number of pounds of GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour purchased will not be counted.

(2) After you get all these sales slips or receipts together—then send them all in with ENTRY BLANK at right to GOLD MEDAL CHRISTMAS GIFT DEPARTMENT, Minneapolis, Minn.

(3) You must send these Sales Slips or Receipts together with ENTRY BLANK containing your name and address and the total number of pounds so that the postmark shows it was mailed ON or BEFORE Midnight, December 16, 1934, when this contest closes.

(4) Entries will be audited by Theodore Stark, Certified Public Accountant. In case of ties for any prize, identical prizes for that tied for will be awarded to tying contestants.

ENTRY BLANK

A Few Hours of Spare Time And A Few Cents Postage May Win You A \$710 Plymouth Sedan

GOLD MEDAL CHRISTMAS GIFT DEPARTMENT AA11-24 Minneapolis, Minn.

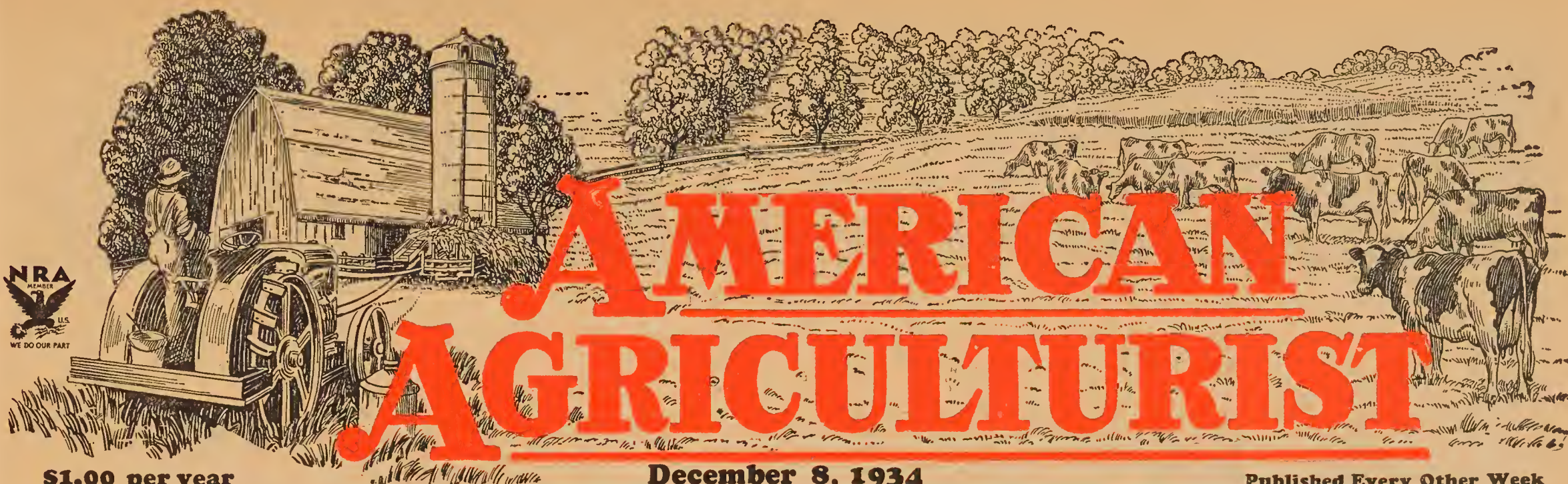
Gentlemen: I enclose the SALES SLIPS or RECEIPTS from grocers showing the names of the women who bought GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Flour, as a result of my selling efforts, and how many pounds each bought. I understand that awards of prizes will be made immediately after sales slips or receipts from grocers are audited by Theodore Stark, Certified Public Accountant.

Name.....

Street or R. F. D. No.....

City.....State.....

This entry blank and material mailed with it subject to all United States Post Office Regulations covering same. 1384



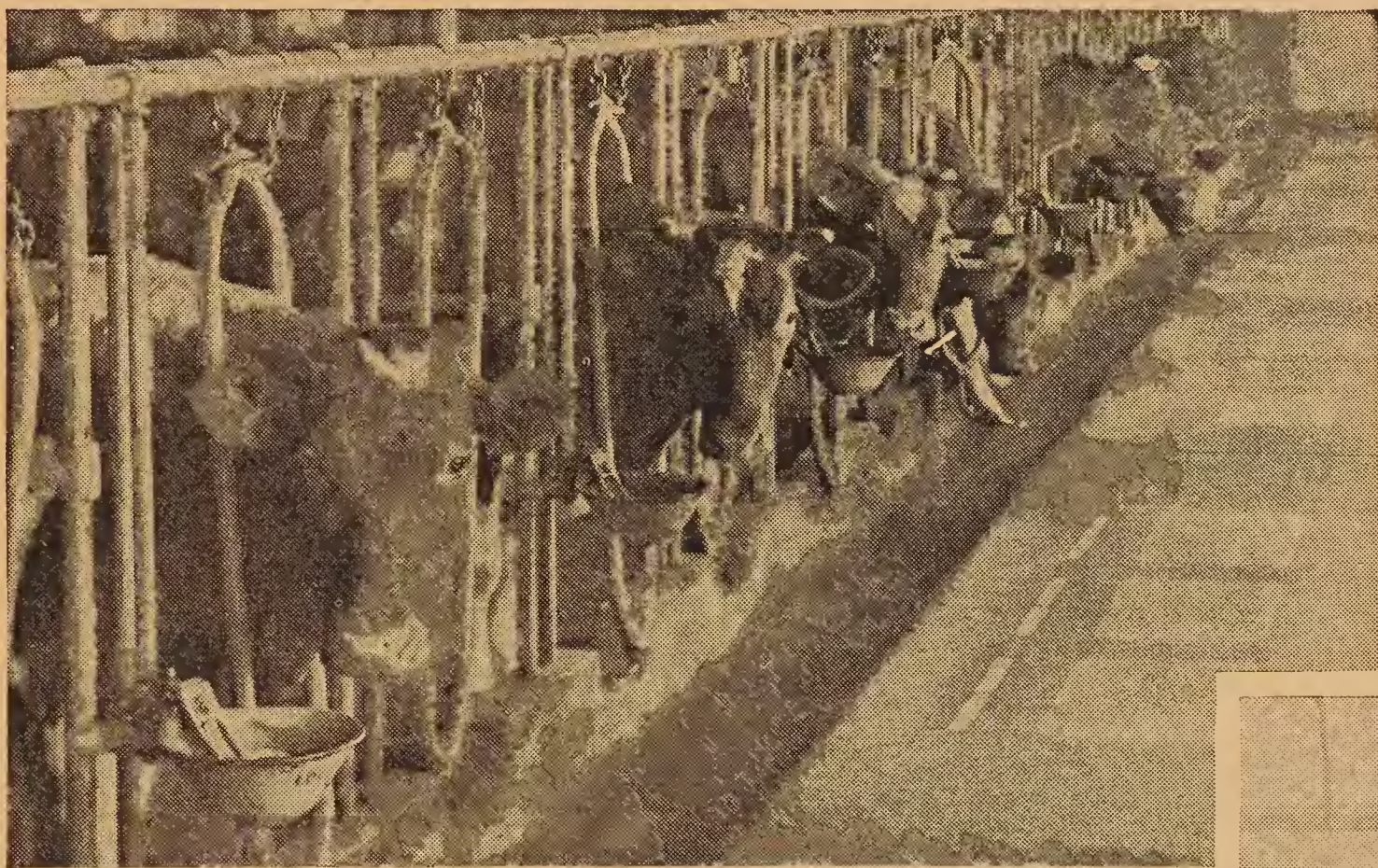
\$1.00 per year

December 8, 1934

Published Every Other Week

Winter Cow Barn Chores

By A. A. BORLAND



Cows that can get water when they want it give about 5% more milk than when they are watered once a day. And at the right is a reminder — don't forget that in winter, too, milk needs cooling. It takes eighteen times as long for a can of milk to cool in cold air as it does in cold water. Quick cooling keeps the bacteria count low.

THE PASTURE season is over and winter dairying is with us for the next six months. What are some of the items in dairy herd management that should receive consideration?

With the advent of cold weather, dairymen are likely to think that little attention need be paid to milk cooling operations. Consequently the milk may not be run over the cooler, or the cans of milk may not be put into the cold water vat as promptly as possible. This slow cooling results in a high bacterial count. A can of freshly drawn milk allowed to stand in the air at 32° F. will require over 24 hours to cool to 40° F., while the same can of milk placed in ice water at 32° F. will cool to 40° F. in less than one and a half hours. In other words, it takes 18 times as long to cool a can of fresh milk to 40° F. with cold air as it does with ice water. Bacteria multiply with great rapidity in milk that is cooled slowly. Experiments at the New York Station showed over 2000 times as many bacteria in milk held at 70° F. for 12 hours

as in that held at 40° F. Milk should be run over the cooler in winter as well as in summer, or the cans should be put into a vat of ice water immediately after the milking is done. Price differentials are becoming more and more common for milk of low bacterial count, and the observance of these three factors — clean cows, sterilized utensils, and quick cooling to 40° F. will help a lot in putting out a high quality of milk this winter.

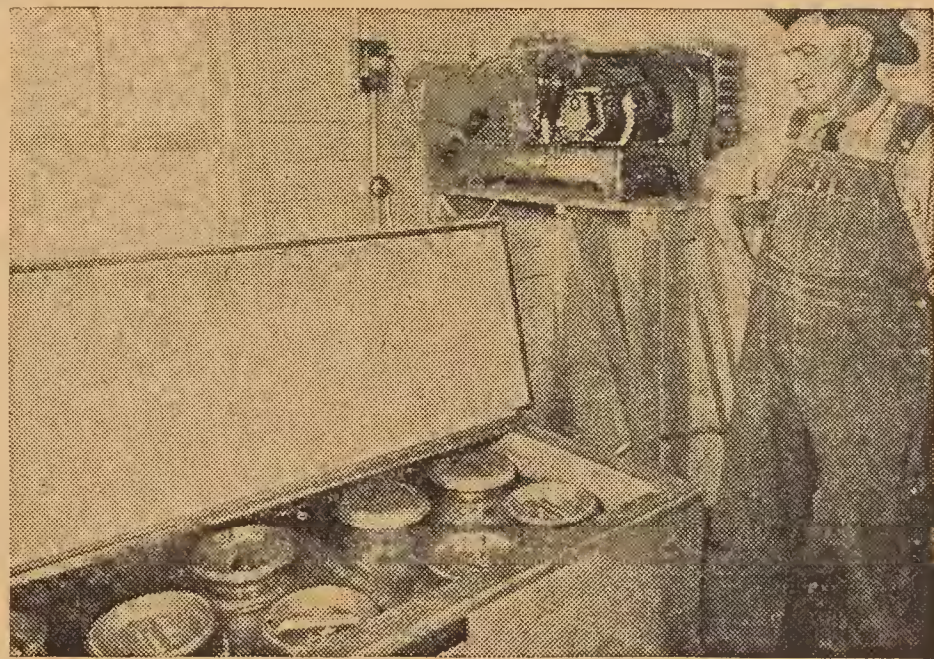
Stabling

The more I see of the labor involved in cleaning stables and the discomfort of cows kept in stalls and stanchions, the more I think that there is a better way of housing them. During winters the writer kept cows for years loose like a flock of sheep in a covered shed. They were put into the stable only long enough to eat and to be milked. The covered shed was provided with racks for feeding roughage, with a water box, and with plenty of

bedding. On pleasant days the cows were allowed out in the barn yard and on bad stormy days were kept entirely inside. Dehorning prevented them from goring each other and contributed greatly to their living together on very peaceable terms. Housed in this manner the cows were comfortable and kept very clean; they got exercise, roughage, and water at will; the cost for stable equipment was small; and labor was reduced to the minimum.

Dehorning

With the foregoing plan of housing cows it is preferable that they be dehorned, although this is not essential except with certain in-



dividuals that are exceedingly handy with their horns or inclined to be bossy with other cows. Some cows are so vicious that their horns are better removed even when the cows are out on the wider range of the pasture field. A herd of hornless cattle may gradually be developed by dehorning calves as they come along. This may be done by the use of caustic potash (potassium hydroxide) before the calf is ten days old. The hair around the horn buttons should be closely clipped, and the stick of caustic potash slightly moistened and rubbed over the horn button until blood appears. In a week or ten days the horn buttons will drop off. The caustic potash should be wrapped in a cloth (Turn to Page 23)

Our Plea for CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT

once a solo, has swelled to A MIGHTY CHORUS

The Daily Press Joins the Chorus

(An editorial from the
Syracuse Journal, November
15, by A. D. Theobald.)

Another New Deal

ANNOUNCEMENT by President Fred H. Sexauer of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., that his organization indorsed the joint state-federal milk control system proposed by the AAA at the national co-operatives convention in Syracuse this week is the most important news to the dairy farmer that has come out of any milk conference or meeting of any kind in the past five years.

It means a New Deal for the milk producer if he wants a New Deal.

It means that, with the proper co-operation, the milk industry can be raised out of the mire and put back on the solid road to prosperity.

It means that the dairymen are now given a chance to end their fighting, their bickering and their internal warfare, join hands with Uncle Sam, and start going places.

It means that milk producers are now being offered what they have requested for many months: that is, federal co-operation.

Now the question is, will they accept it? Will they seize upon this opportunity to help themselves and substitute order and system for the confusion and disturbance that has held back the industry for half a decade?

The plan indorsed by Mr. Sexauer was proposed by A. A. Lauterbach, chief of the dairy section of the AAA. It is very simple, calling for establishment of state control boards, and naming of a market director to co-operate with the federal forces.

There, in a nutshell, apparently, is a solution to all the dairymen's troubles. The next thing is to make them realize it, to bring into line all the factions and divisions of the producers and to get them working in harmony for the common good of all.

The trouble is that, in order to make it workable and to make it a success, 100 per cent co-operation on the part of the dairy farmers must be secured.

And this perfection of co-operation has never been attained for any other proposal that sought to bring an end to the chaos existing in the industry.

The dairymen sooner or later will realize that only through co-operation can they ever hope to improve their condition.

As long as they are torn by factional battles, as long as one group fights to offset the accomplishments and aims of the other, as long as they continue to permit themselves to be exploited by this and that promoter or agitator, they will never attain their goal.

They must get together, work together and fight together if they expect to get anywhere.

Mr. Lauterbach's proposal puts the federal government on record. Mr. Sexauer's indorsement puts one of the largest co-operatives in the country back of the scheme.

Now if the rest of the producers will follow suit, bury their hatchets and put their shoulders to the wheel, the end of the road may be in sight for the dairymen.

The plan may not be perfect. That would be almost too much to expect. It may need revision and changes to suit certain conditions, but at least it is a plan which, on the face of it, seems workable.

And almost anything is preferable, almost any condition is to be favored, over present conditions.

For many months we have pled for a practical, workable co-operative effort between the Dairy Farmers, the State authorities and the Federal Government in the solving of the milk problems of this milk shed. For many months we have contended that the conditions peculiar to this Milk Shed—the fact that both interstate and intrastate milk are involved—made this three-way co-operation absolutely necessary.

No longer are we pleading alone. The state has joined our plea. The federal government has added its voice. And the voice of the consuming public—the daily press—is swelling the cry.

As a result of this united agreement, we are now nearer than ever before to the securing of a fair price and decent living conditions for the dairy farmers in the New York Milk Shed.

The Federal Government Swells the Cry

(From a Statement by A. H. Lauterbach, Chief of the Dairy Section of the A.A.A.)

"We of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have come to the conclusion that neither the Federal Government nor the State Governments alone can do this job successfully, and that a co-operative program must be worked out . . . We trust that the future will bring about a more thorough degree of unity between these divisions of Government and co-operative associations of producers, for the welfare of farmers, the industry and the public as a whole."

The State Adds Its Voice

(From a Statement by Commissioner of Agriculture & Markets, C. H. Baldwin, November 14.)

"The new A.A.A. policy of co-operation and a sharing of responsibility is good news to the dairy industry and gives promise of a satisfactory working arrangement between the five states in the New York milk shed and the Federal Government."

TODAY'S MARKET

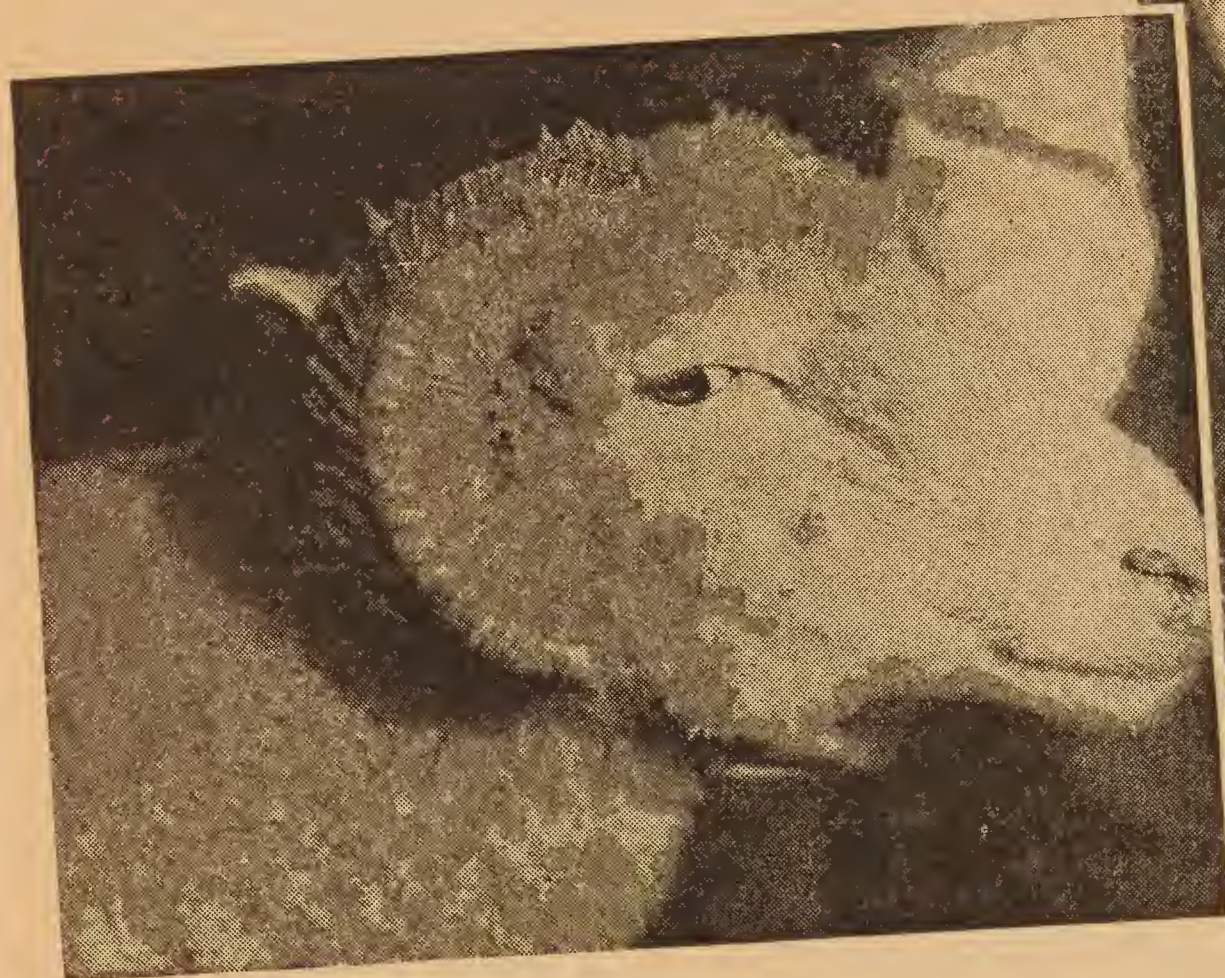
IMPROVEMENT is due to lowered production and the possibility of a milk shortage, and is only temporary. Permanent improvement, with normal milk production, still requires the co-operative effort here described.

Published by

THE MEMBERS OF THE
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

SHEEP...Mortgage Lifters

An Interview with Mark J. Smith



This ram has the kind of a head I like to see. He has plenty of bone, shows vigor, and his lambs put on meat in the leg and loin, which are the high-priced cuts. The ram at the left, though its pedigree looks better than the other, lacks vigor and masculinity. He will not be around here very long.

MARK SMITH, who for years wrote sheep notes for *American Agriculturist*, believes that more northeastern farmers should keep farm flocks of sheep as a sideline. He thinks we are now nearing low point of production of all meat animals and therefore that it is a good time to start a small flock.

Here, in Mr. Smith's own words, as nearly as I can repeat them, are some of the fundamentals of sheep raising he has learned in his years of experience with sheep:

"Sheep are as good as the land on which they grow and as the methods used. The popular belief that sheep thrive on poor land is erroneous. They want well-drained land and do well on rough land but they must have feed. *Undernourishment is the leading cause for loss of profit* in the sheep business in the East. Large breeds can become small breeds in a few generations. One-third of the sheep in New York are in five or six of the best farming counties in western New York where feed abounds. Cheap pasture land near good land is valuable.

"There are three big essentials in raising sheep. First, raise the right type of animal; second, keep your sheep healthy; third, raise their feed on the farm.

"A good type of utility ewe for raising market lambs is, I have found, a crossbred ewe produced by crossing registered smooth Delaine ewes with a registered Dorset ram. I use mutton-bred rams on Delaine-Dorset crossbred ewes to produce market lambs. Delaine blood makes for long life, a good constitution, a tendency to flock together, and increases the weight of the fleece. Dorset blood makes good milkers and good mothers and my crossbred ewes seem much less afraid of dogs than are other sheep that I own. This is important as timid ewes are easily startled and encourage dogs to chase them. Incidentally, fences are an important part of the equipment of a sheepman. These need to be both the permanent and the temporary type.

"Lambs should be the first consideration. I like ewes that will bring up a lamb to weigh at least 75 or 80 pounds on pasture. Of course if they can raise twins to that size, so much the better; but I prefer one first class lamb to two small ones. In addition, a ewe should shear around 10 pounds of wool.

"The discrimination of the market this year shows us that if we cannot raise choice lambs, we had better not raise any. There is seldom an oversupply of prime lambs, but this year light and thin lambs were a drug on the market. The industry is getting more and more on a quality basis. One of the things to watch in keeping a flock healthy is to drench them regularly when they are on pasture in order to control stomach worms and other internal parasites.



This is something I neglect but it is done by dissolving one-quarter pound of copper sulphate in three gallons of water, adding to the solution 3 ounces of Black Leaf 40 and giving 3 ounces of this solution to mature ewes and rams, and 1½ ounces to lambs under 80 pounds. The dose is varied some according to the size and vigor of the animal.

"There is an old saying that 'the plow is the great health preserver of sheep.' This opens up a broad field. The idea of forage crops for sheep is gaining headway and is carried out where sheep are kept on general farms, where they follow the binder and run on the aftermaths and new seedings. Changing pastures, as well as the growing of seeded forage crops, frequently helps somewhat to control parasites. Sheep, of course, do not like wet feet and they become infested with parasites much more rapidly when they run on low wet pastures.

"Another thing we all neglect is culling. Many times I have kept a ewe all winter only to discard her or to have her die in the spring. I think I have



I like a ewe like this, weighing around 150 pounds, that will grow her lambs to weigh from 75 to 85 pounds during the pasture season, at the same time shearing 10 pounds of wool. At the left is the kind of ewe I cull out. She lacks weight and vigor. She will never return the money that the other ewe will.

learned my lesson and this fall I culled the flock severely.

"I raise almost all the feed which my sheep get. Alfalfa grows readily here, and while clover is fully as good for sheep, alfalfa gives heavier yields and the seedings last longer. I like to feed my second and third cuttings in the spring during lambing time. Hay is fed at least once a day, but often for the second feed the sheep get a feed of unthreshed oats, unhusked corn (or properly speaking corn fodder), and considerable unthreshed buckwheat is fed in place of one feed of hay, which latter, however, must be fed in moderation. This reduces the amount of hay necessary. With this sort of roughage they need almost no purchased grain. I like a feeding rack with a tight bottom and straight sides. Mine are constructed so that the sheep keep their heads inside the rack while eating. They do not pull hay or corn stalks out on the floor and get every little chaff in the fleece.

"I always try to have the ewes gaining in flesh in the fall during breeding season and in the spring when they are lambing.

"It has been my observation that the general farm with a small flock of sheep well cared for has come through the hard times of recent years better than the 'all your eggs in one basket' type of farm."

★ THE EDITORIAL PAGE ★

Tax All Government Employees

SALARIES of most government employees are not subject to full income taxes. Why not? Why are these people any different from the rest of us? Why should they not share the burden of taxation? If government workers paid more taxes they would be slow in voting for more and more government activities and for government in business.

Someone has estimated that at least one worker out of every five is a whole or part-time employee of local, state, or federal government. Most of them are sincere, able, and hard-working. They are there because we, the people, have demanded more and more government service. Nevertheless, the rapidly increasing army of government employees is becoming one of our most serious problems. Naturally, government workers are interested in holding their jobs. They vote to hold them, and to increase the volume of business done by the government. Full taxation of their salaries not only would help to pay government expenses but also to correct their point of view.

All Agree for "Honest Dollar"

FARM organizations, large and small, are everywhere passing resolutions asking for an increase in the price of gold. The same annual meetings are divided on most of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's program, but they are unanimous for an honest dollar.

What is the matter with the policy of giving farmers what they want, rather than giving them what some theorists think they ought to have?

Let Relief Strikers Go Without Eating

RECENTLY authorities in charge of work relief, at Ithaca, New York, because they did not have enough work relief projects to take care of applicants, let some of the men go and attempted to reduce the pay of the remainder, first from 50c an hour to 40c, and later to 45c an hour. At the same time they tried to extend the hours of work per week from 24 to 30, so that the total amount received by the workers would be the same. The laid-off workers continued to receive their regular allowances of food and other supplies. Nevertheless, workers on relief, numbering some 200, promptly went on strike. Some were forced off by fellow workers.

What some of these worthless bums really need is a farmers' strike, to show them where the food really comes from. Think of it! Farmers are getting about 20c a bushel for potatoes and \$3 to \$5 a ton for cabbage, when they can sell them at all, and then men on charity strike because their wages, received from charity, are reduced from 50c an hour to 45c. We wonder how many farmers are receiving on the average 10c or even 5c an hour for their labor.

There is a large and constantly growing class of people in this country who think that the world and Uncle Sam owe them a living. All farmers sympathize with the unfortunates who always have worked and are now willing to, but cannot get any work. There's no disgrace about that. But a bum is still a bum, and a pauper who is one through his own fault is still a pauper, no matter by what name the too sentimental and over-charitable may call him. And there are hundreds of thousands of such who are taking advantage of the present situation to graft from good-natured tax payers. Some time, and our guess is it is not far distant, that good nature is

going to end. Then when workers on relief go on strike, tax payers will also let them try getting along without eating.

Too Much Barn Inspection

"The barn inspection problem is just as vital in New England as it is in New York. Dairymen get inspected by several states, not to mention several departments of health, and dealers. Keep up your campaign for a uniform inspection program. Why not advocate twice a year inspection by the same authority in each state, each state to recognize and approve inspection of other states where milk crosses state lines. This might include recognition by the state of inspection by cities, where standards equal or exceed state standards."—H. L. C.

A LETTER from one of our friends takes us to task for advocating less inspection of barns and dairies by authorities, claiming that we will break down quality of our milk. Of course that is the last thing that anyone wants to do. All dairymen are proud that milk produced for these northeastern markets is the best in the world. But it is also high priced, for one reason, because there is too much duplication of inspection and too much inspection that is not practical. We are thoroughly in accord with the sentiments expressed in the above letter, but you will not get such a program in practice until dairymen themselves, through their organizations, demand less duplication and more practical inspection.

Why No Eggs for Relief Purposes?

EFFORTS have been made for months to get the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to buy some eggs for relief purposes. But the Relief Corporation says the decision must be made by the state relief administrators, and the state people pass the buck back to Washington. Result, nothing done. The AAA is supposed to recommend to the Federal Relief Corporation those farm commodities in which there is a surplus, so that they may be purchased for relief. But the AAA will not make such a recommendation for eggs.

In the meantime, storage holdings are decreasing less rapidly than last year, and egg prices are continuing to fall, with prices of feed advancing. The AAA has been partly responsible for high feed prices to poultrymen and refuses to do anything to help. Next to dairy products, eggs are the most nutritious and economical of foods, and from every standpoint should be included in the relief diets.

Help for Small Farmers

WE were much pleased at a recent meeting of a farmers' great cooperative organization to hear one of the leaders say that his organization had never lost sight of the need of helping the small farmer, and that it would continue to watch out for the small farmer in the future. We noted the statement because it seems as though most efforts to help agriculture have been directed at the big fellow. The smaller farmer often gets the idea that his operations and point of view are peanut size and therefore not worth considering. What a mistake! The fellows with ten cows or less, a hundred or so hens, a few sheep, and four or five acres of some cash crop, are the ones who make up probably three-fourths of the farm population. They are the fine folks, who somehow do all of their own work, get a living off their small farms, with enough left over to raise and educate their fami-

lies. They came through the hard times in pretty good shape, too, possibly because by operating on a small scale they did not have so much to lose. They were more dependent on their farms, less on the public and on the markets. In other words, these smaller farmers have far more of the farmer's traditional independence than do the larger ones.

The tendency to try to serve the larger farmer is a natural one, and is perfectly all right so long as no injustice is done to the small one. Often the small farmer is blamed for the surplus. One operator, growing 100 acres of potatoes, produces more surplus than twenty small farmers growing 5 acres each in order to get a little cash money to buy boots, clothes, and Christmas things for their kids. Any legislation such as grading laws, any great service like credit facilities, any program for the purchase of farm supplies or the selling of farm products, in order to be successful and to be fair to the greater part of the farm population, must take the small farm home and the folks who live therein into full consideration.

What Apple Varieties to Set

PRICES are one of the guides in determining what apple varieties to plant. An extensive survey of apple marketing in the Hudson Valley, reported in a recent Cornell extension bulletin entitled *Apple Prices*, by S. P. Williamson, shows that the average net price received was 88c per bushel in 1930, 70c in 1931, and 65c in 1932. Net price is the gross price after deduction of cost of package, storage, commission, and transportation.

McIntosh headed the list with an average net price of \$1.19 per bushel during the three-year period. Delicious was second, with an average net price of 96c, followed by Northern Spy at 86c, Cortland at 83c, Rome Beauty at 82c, Yellow Newtown at 78c. Each of nineteen common late varieties, including Baldwin, Greening, and Ben Davis, all sold below the average price. Early apples also were below average in price, owing to competition in New Jersey and the South.

Chestnut

MOST of you know George Lamb, retiring president of New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and now president of the Bank for Cooperatives of the Farm Credit Administration at Springfield.

The other day at the meeting of the New York Federation at Syracuse, George told a chestnut on me which was not true, but here's one on him that is:

At the breakfast table the other morning, George was relating to his wife an incident that occurred at the Lodge the previous night. It seems that the President of the Order offered a silk hat to the brother who could truthfully say that during his married life he had never kissed any woman but his wife.

"And would you believe it, dear," said George, "not one of them stood up."

"George," said his wife, "why didn't you stand up?"

"Well," replied George, after a moment's hesitation, "I was going to, but you know, dear, I look so funny in a silk hat."

* * *

Moral! Never tell stories on an editor.

You will find "A Page for Farm Young Folks" on page 28.

★ A VISIT WITH EDITOR ED ★

VERMONT

the Beautiful



Above we see one of Vermont's gems, Willoughby Lake. Ireland's "Killarney's lakes and dells" have nothing on the beauty of Vermont lakes, bordered by white birches.

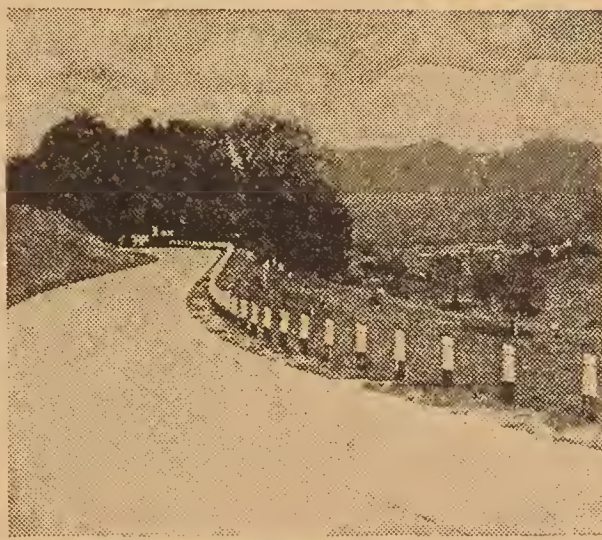
(At the left) "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help." When the Vermont fathers straightened their backs from the infinite toil of picking up rocks, laying endless stone walls, and cultivating their fields, their gaze always met the mountains in the distance. Perhaps that is one reason why Vermont pioneers who emigrated to other parts of the United States have been a power in thousands of communities throughout the North and West.

VERMONT has an atmosphere, a spirit all its own. One notes it when he crosses the border, misses it as he leaves. It lives in its grand old hills, in its quiet dales, and especially in the hearts of its people.

This spirit of Vermont has to be felt and seen, rather than described, but it is perhaps best covered by the one word *simplicity*, and best illustrated by the scene in that old Vermont farm home, when by the light of a kerosene lamp a Vermont farmer-father swore in his son as President of these United States.

Any way you look at it, except for size, Vermont is a great state. The beauty of its lakes, hills, and landscape is unsurpassed. With limited resources, it has done much materially, and its people — since the first pioneer settlement there — have written their names high on the scroll of achievement.

Vermont, we salute thee!



New season's first crop — How pleasant the running sap and the roaring fires under the evaporators after the long winter. Vermont leads the Union in maple sap products, producing 627,000 pounds of sugar and 999,000 gallons of syrup in 1929. New York was a poor second, with 297,000 pounds of sugar and 612,000 gallons of syrup. Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Ohio are also large producers.

Like honey, maple food products are natural sweets and are good for health. Use more of them, but insist on their being unadulterated.

The Road, above, says: "Follow me and I will take you to a peaceful land with quiet places and Green Mountains." Vermont is noted for good roads, economically built.

At the left is a glimpse of the dairy country in old Vermont. Making a living there is hard, but living itself in this environment cannot be equalled. How would you like to follow to its source the trout stream which runs just back of this hay field? Vermont leads by far all New England in the production of milk, and in the whole of the Northeast is exceeded only by New York and Pennsylvania.





OUT ON A LIMB BY FRANK APP

The 1935 Orchard

NORTHEASTERN states, during the past five years, produced annually about 38,500,000 bushels of apples, or 25 per cent of total U. S. crop. Production for these five years was about 2 per cent less than preceding five. Central states, same period, produced about 58,000,000 bushels or 39 per cent of the total crop. They produced 11 per cent less than during preceding five years. The West, including the eleven Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states, produced 54,000,000 bushels or 36 per cent of the total crop. They produced, however, about 45 per cent of the commercial crop of the country. They have reduced their production about 3½ per cent over the preceding five years.

The area represented by Northeast includes almost a third of our population and more than a third of the commercial markets. Consequently we are still a deficit area in that we do not produce as much fruit in the northeast as we consume.

Commercial production of apples, as we know it today, began about 1887. By 1912 production had become so large that a large part of the crop rotted in the orchard. From that time until the present the apple producer has been making radical shifts in methods of production, varieties, packing, marketing, and selection of orchard sites. Growing of apples has become a highly specialized industry. A great deal of money has been lost by those who ventured into fruit growing without proper equipment and foresight in starting their orchards. Most of us have witnessed sad examples of individuals who started orchards without sufficient knowledge or capital, or both. Many orchards that were started on wrong soils or wrong location have since been removed. Others, started without sufficient capital to bring them into bearing, have changed ownership, and lifetime savings have been lost by the original owners. The setting of an orchard should be done only after most careful investigation of soil, location, varieties, and markets. *The development of an orchard means 75 years of trouble or success, depending upon the owner's wisdom and foresight when it is set.* I mention these things because the past has left many monuments to failure.

The extreme cold weather of last winter has destroyed approximately 2,500,000 trees in the eastern states. Full extent of injury to an additional number is not yet known. It was much greater for some varieties than others and varied greatly with different localities. Reports indicate that Maine and New York will lose approximately 44 and 25 per cent of their trees respectively. It is estimated that the freeze has reduced the production of eastern orchards 4 to 5 million bushels per year, or 10 to 12 per cent of the average production during the past five years. *Production in the East, during the next few years, will continue to decline.* The heavy mortality of Baldwins, which have long been a very popular apple in the Northeast, necessitates a substitute that will stand cold weather and yet produce a red apple acceptable to the eastern market.

McIntosh, the Most Popular Northeastern Apple Now Grown

McIntosh apple commands the preference on our markets wherever it can be grown with color. It out-ranks other varieties in the orchard as well as on the market. Some growers feel that if they should start their orchards today they would plant first all the McIntosh they could handle, and then add other varieties to pollinize McIntosh and extend harvest season. Many orchards throughout the Northeast have been top-worked over into McIntosh. Is it possible that McIntosh will be overdone? It would seem as though it will



The last pruning of Transparents. A profitable orchard so long as Transparents were popular on the market. Set in 1908.

remain as one of the ranking varieties for quite some time in the future. However, we need at least another apple of high quality that can be harvested after the McIntosh, and hold longer in storage so as to prolong the marketing season. Rome, and some of its Red Sports, are looked upon with favor. Although this variety originated in Ohio, it is said to be more hardy than Baldwin.

I have asked pomologists from most northeastern states what varieties of apples they would recommend for planting at this time. They are unanimous in stating that the variety question is a very difficult one to answer satisfactorily. I believe it is highly important, before making a final selection, to investigate all of the more recent varieties developed and tested.

A good orchard properly cared for will last a lifetime. The time spent in making preparation to establish such an orchard is likely to be the deciding factor in the success of the grower.

The Cycle of Apple Production

Commercial production of apples began about 1850, shortly after it was recognized as a commercial crop. Growers and writers expressed their belief that the industry could not be overdone. By 1872 expansion had become too great and plantings were slowed down. About 1887 the commercial production of apples had begun to assume its present day character. By 1912 it was again overexpanded and since then the number of trees have decreased almost one-half, while production has decreased only about 25 per cent of what it was during the peak period of 1911 to 1915. There has been a shift from the farm orchard with its heterogeneous and many unpopular varieties, to

the commercial orchard located on better soils and planted to better varieties.

Our production is still declining. The past five years have shown an average of about 10,000,000 bushels less than the preceding five. A large proportion of the trees now in commercial orchards were set during 1905 to 1912. These have reached their maximum bearing capacity and probably will begin to decline about 1945. The last cycle of planting followed the World War. These trees will reach their maximum capacity about the time when those planted between 1905 to 1912 begin declining. The increased production, however, from this last

cycle of planting, probably will not offset the diminished production from the older crop. *A greater demand for good orchards should soon take place. Nurserymen are reporting some inquiry for nursery stock.*

The leading commercial varieties at the present time are Delicious, Winesap, Jonathan, Stayman Winesap, Rome Beauty, McIntosh, Grimes Golden, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, and Gravenstein of the more recent plantings. Of the earlier plantings, Baldwin, Ben Davis, York Imperial, Yellow Newton, Rhode Island Greening and Northern Spy are prominent. Last year's weather has materially reduced the number of Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, and Northern Spy. The color strains of Red Delicious, Winesap, Jonathan, Stayman, and Rome are being tried experimentally, and some of them commercially.

Competing Fruit Which May Influence the Future Apple Cycle.

Citrus fruits probably compete more seriously with apples than any other group. During the past seven years, citrus production has increased 50 per cent. This season's estimated production of 77 million boxes of oranges and grapefruit is about 46 pounds per capita for the population of the United States. This is more than our commercial apple crop. Groves now set to citrus are expected to produce 90 to 100 million boxes of fruit within next few years.

The most serious competition from citrus is due to its highly specialized character, which allows more effective community cooperation in the expanding of its markets. The industry has succeeded in obtaining first place on the breakfast menu, and yet good apple

juice is fully as appetizing as orange juice. It is quite likely that the minor fruit crops, such as pears, cherries, and grapes, will increase somewhat during the next five years.

* * *

How the Apple Crop is Consumed

About 60 per cent, or three-fifths, of the apple crop is classed as commercial and sold as fresh fruit. The balance is used for drying, canning, cider, and vinegar. Most of our dried apples are exported. According to the last census 3,600,000 cases of apples were canned. This required approximately 5 million bushels of fresh fruit. The development of the canning industry is replacing the demand for early apples. Consequently such varieties as Transparent and Duchess are rapidly losing their popularity because of this substitution. This development has arisen largely during the past ten years. The consumption of cider is estimated to be approximately 60 million gallons, requiring about 16 million bushels of apples. The shift in utilization is important in the selection of a variety.

About a million bushels of apples are used for canned applesauce. If we would prepare a sauce equal in its quality to that of a Wealthy or Transparent apple, this amount would rapidly expand into a far larger volume. We have here a vital need of some good marketing research. A better canned product would afford much wider distribution than is now possible.

* * *

Storage Holdings of Apples Higher Than Last Year

The cold storage report for November 1 shows approximately 30 per cent more apples in storage than last year at the same time. I was expecting considerable increase and feared the report might influence the market downward. The higher holdings in storage have not appeared to influence the market adversely. The production this year was highly concentrated in commercial channels. There are fewer tag ends to clean up. The quality of eastern apples is good, and it is possible that this factor may more than offset the larger amount in storage. Reports from the West indicate that part of their crop does not possess quality and may not store well.

* * *

Highlights of the Northeastern Conference on Fruits and Vegetables

The Northeastern States Agricultural Conference recognized the need for a modern market reporting service, and recommended that proper steps be taken for its development. The Conference felt that our policy of public expenditure of money should recognize the need for more efficient distribution and construct modern market terminals that would allow efficient and timely distribution of farm commodities at less expense. It recognized the need of dealing more effectively with chain stores, and recommended that the growers prepare to sell their products through combined grower effort.

The success of marketing agreements in some areas warrants careful consideration, to ascertain possible adaptation for the Northeast.

The need of information on distribution was recognized as a major factor in developing the agriculture of the Northeast. To meet this situation a Bureau of Research, controlled by the Northeast and financed by Federal funds, was recommended.

This Conference clarified the mind of the Northeast as to what the most important needs are for fruits and vegetables. It made recommendations to provide for these needs. Every farmers' organization and the grower members should study these recommendations carefully and participate in their development.



**I
DARE
YOU!**

To My FRIENDS:

It's a funny thing about writing a regular column. I've been told by old-time newspaper men that you can write years for the same newspaper and never feel you have a friend in the world. But a columnist is different; he's fortunate in having a kind of intimacy with his readers. Perhaps it's because his readers write him letters. Perhaps it's because the columnist writes about whatever he pleases whenever he pleases. He can even be very personal.

■ ■ ■ ■

That's what I want to do now. I want to tell you about a very personal experience I had the other night. I was invited to attend a special meeting of my Masonic Lodge. I was escorted to the altar and faced the Worshipful Master on his throne. Pilgrims from without sought admittance. They gave the password and then to my astonishment forty Masons from my own Company marched up in double-file, forming a bodyguard between the Worshipful Master and me. The Worshipful Master then said that I had been forty years in this one Lodge; and he presented me with an engraved silver membership card with dues paid for life.

One of our leading ministers, a lodge brother, then spoke of my work in religious and civic affairs and gave me a beautifully inscribed Masonic Bible.

Next a banker spoke of my business activities, emphasizing the fact that I had kept out of jail for forty years and handed me a gorgeous bunch of forty roses to take home to Mrs. Danforth.

■ ■ ■ ■

I was sincerely touched by these expressions and gifts, but as I looked around I noted that many of those present were young men just starting out on the Adventure of Life. I felt that out of my experience I owed them a message, so I told them this:

"Three significant things happened to me forty years ago. I became a Mason. I started my business. I was married. After forty years I am still a member of the same Lodge. I am still in the same business. And I am still married to the same wife. You see, my young friends, I chose right and fortunately in the beginning, and my Lodge, my business, and my wife have stood by me."

Now if I were sitting down before your fireplace telling these personal experiences, you, too, would be telling me some of yours. You would recall happy events—when you were married—when the first baby was born—when you bought the farm you are now living on—when you joined the church. Then you'd tell me about the kids growing up, the scraps they had which drove you wild. There would be stories about honors and birthdays and anniversaries. You'd steal a kiss and tell your wife how much she meant to you—and you'd thank God for your home and loved ones, for your farm and livestock and for your worthy place as a producer of the nation's food.

■ ■ ■ ■

Somehow I think we all ought to get closer together. To many friends who wrote me about Crusaders, I sent copies of my book "I Dare You". So now to you who can match some experiences with me; or who may have a thrilling adventure to share—write me about it and for old time's sake, I'll send you a copy of "I Dare You". If any of my younger friends will send me some definite suggestions for this column they, too, will get a copy of my book. It will take a little trouble to write, but I Dare You to do it.

WM. H. DANFORTH

Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
Executive Offices

898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

They Fit EVERY Feeding Program!

WHATEVER poultry feed or feeding method you are now using, you'll find that Purina Layena Checkers will fit your program with economy and profit. For this compressed ration, with its concentrated fleshing ingredients, proteins, and vitamins, is adapted to many feeding needs.

Feed to layers before they go on the roost. Layena Checkers release their compression in the crop and expand to a double cropful, providing plenty of feed material for the long winter nights.

For noon feeding these dry Checkers (which pour like scratch grain) are much easier to feed than wet mash. They do away with all the fuss, bother and inconvenience of mixing and can be used in place of wet mash to get increased feed intake.

As a battery ration Checkers have no equal. The hens pick them up like grain. There's no waste of feed and no chance for contaminating water fountains with mash washed off the

beaks. Checkers, too, give the birds everything they need in feed for sustained maximum production of the finest quality eggs.

In fattening roasters Layena Checkers provide the highest and fastest possible feed intake, which is exactly what you want for quick gains and shortest feeding period.

THESE results are in every bag of Checkers. They've been put there by years of Purina research and experimental work with the compressed checker form of feeding. See your nearest Purina dealer for Layena Checkers. The price will suit you and so will the feed.



PURINA MILLS . . . BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mrs. Fox and her granddaughter—Janet Ann Davis. "With the baby to wash for we have our 'daily dozen' on the line every day," smiles Mrs. Fox. "But P AND G soaks her clothes snowy—yet it is easy on hands, too."

"New sudsy
P and G
makes
white things
look like
SNOW"

exclaims Mrs. John H. Fox
of Muncie, Ill.

Prune juice, spinach, orange juice—they've all spilled on this little dress of Janet Ann's. It takes a good soap to get these stains out. P AND G did the job—in a jiffy.



I just wish you could meet Mrs. Fox, as I did, when I stopped at the Fox farm in my search for P AND G families. She's a charming person—with fluffy, bobbed hair, gray eyes and a friendly mouth that crinkles up into the nicest smile! I never guessed she was a *grandmother*—until she displayed 5-months-old Janet Ann to prove it!

"Oh, yes," laughed Mrs. Fox, "I've had plenty of housekeeping experience with soaps! But long ago I decided P AND G White Naphtha was just about right. Why? Because P AND G actually soaks the dirt out and makes white clothes look like snow."

"Have you tried the new big bar of P AND G yet?" I asked.

"Indeed we have!" replied Mrs. Fox. "I've noticed it particularly in dish-washing—seems like the new P AND G suds up more and cuts grease faster."

"That's why I like the new P AND G!" chimed in young Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Fox's daughter and the mother of Janet Ann. "You get such rich suds! Why it's no work at all to get soiled diapers spotless. And those rich suds are easy on your hands. *That* means a lot when you have a baby and

do big washings every single day!"

I can't begin to tell you all the praise Mrs. Fox and her daughter heaped on the new P AND G. They liked the solid feel of P AND G—the fact that it didn't harden up or get stale. And they appreciated its safety—for bright prints and for baby's shirts, dresses, booties. Clothes come out so fluffy and sweet and clean!

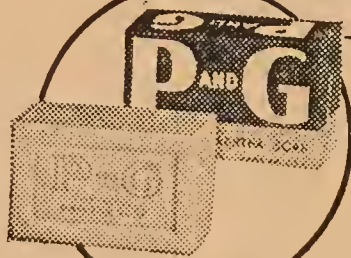
Next time you stock up on soap be sure you get P AND G White Naphtha. You'll find, just as Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Davis have, that new P AND G gives you whiter washes with next-to-no rubbing—because new P AND G is *sudsier*. And P AND G is such a grand soap bargain! You get a **BIGGER** cake of fine **WHITE** soap for **LESS** money.

HELEN NUFFORT



Here are Mrs. Fox, Mr. Fox and their daughter, Mrs. T. E. Davis. I'm sorry that Mr. Davis was away fishing.

P AND G



**THE WHITE
NAPHTHA
SOAP**

Grange Breaks 7th Degree Record at Hartford

By SKEFF.

THE National Grange at its Hartford session declared for money stabilization and price parity "by setting and maintaining prices for gold that will restore and maintain a normal balance between the prices of basic commodities and the prices of inflexible items (such as utility and freight rates, prices per hour paid certain classes of labor and prices at which most debts were contracted) in the national price schedule."



L. B. Skeffington

It called upon Congress to issue three billion dollars of non-interest-bearing treasury notes for the retirement of government bonds or the payment of expense incurred in the public relief program; declared itself opposed to unlimited issuance of currency without adequate gold backing, and opposed issuance of bonds for government expenses.

Farm Credit Administration was commended for its broad program and efficient service in providing rural credit. Grange declaration said that in spite of improved conditions over a year ago a large number of farmers are faced with bankruptcy. For this reason it urged an appropriation of \$300,000,000 for continuance of land bank commissioner's loans during the emergency. It urged further reduction of interest to the lowest rate consistent with sound loaning policy, opposed the principle of subsidy except in times of grave emergency, and commended the administration for its policy of promoting debt conciliation. It urged that supervisors of the latter work be paid from other than TERA funds.

It was declared by resolution that out of experiments for improving agricultural conditions "there is developing a program that will meet the situation, bring about a parity for and fill the need of agriculture. We believe a surplus control program with limitations can be developed that will be more practical, more economical and more effective than a percentage acreage reduction program and recommend further study and consideration of such a program."

The Grange through adoption of resolutions and committee reports declared for a planned agriculture that would return to farmers cost of production, plus a reasonable profit. It was emphasized that this could be obtained "by controlled surpluses and controlled expansion administered through co-operative effort of farmers themselves."

The Grange expressed its attitude toward the federal administration by commending it for "acting so courageously and so quickly in time of need." Running all through the session utterances that rather than criticize too severely mistakes that may have been made the farmers of the country should see to it that future programs are developed upon the basis of experiences and their own best ideas as to what should be done.

The railroads were reminded that their welfare "could be more equitable improved by an increase in volume rather than in higher freight rates." Investigation of the actual physical value of the railroads was asked.

Uniformity in regulation of motor vehicle carriers was urged, with the states as the sole taxing agencies.

With an all-time record of 12,678 candidates receiving the Seventh Degree at Hartford, the 68th session of the National Grange was an event to be remembered. It closed a year in which the Grange had made advances on all fronts. Two new states—Tennessee and Arkansas—were organized, more new Granges were organized than in any year during the past half century, and in spite of drought, depression and low prices a substantial net gain in membership was recorded.

Leading men in the nation's agriculture trod the Grange rostrum. From the White House came a message from President Roosevelt expressing regret at being unable to be present and reminding that he was a life-long member of the Grange who felt at home in it because of "its fine flavor of rural living which I have known and enjoyed."

Dr. William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, pointed out that previous to the depression the farmers of the country had paid back nearly all of the money advanced to finance the Federal Land Bank system. When the depression came along and it was necessary to provide a credit system for agriculture, he said additional funds were provided but in time farmers may expect to own all of the stock in these institutions.

"By means of continued co-operation, effective financing and good credit practices, we can secure adequate money at reasonable costs for financing farmers through permanent credit institutions," he said.

Chester Davis, AAA chief, told the Grange that agricultural policies should flow from the land to Washington, rather than vice versa. He cited the corn-hog referendum to prove that this was now the practice, and he likewise said that the AAA was carrying out the mandate of the country. "The policies of the AAA have developed from the country," he said. "They will continue to develop there. That places a most serious responsibility right where it belongs. It is safely placed only if it is accepted soberly and seriously by a people who are willing to keep informed."

A plea to the Grange to protect the AAA from expected attacks in Congress formed the chief theme of Secretary Henry A. Wallace. While he admitted that the path of the agricultural administration was not free from jolts, he maintained that it had enabled agriculture to hold the fort. In general, he reviewed his views of foreign marketing and defended benefit payments as beneficial to every branch of agriculture—whether or not it has shared in these payments—because the money put into circulation has helped in industrial recovery and created demand for farm products.

"To farmers, just as much as to the unemployed and to city people generally, an increase in industrial output and industrial employment is perhaps our most important need," he said. "It is truly a national need."

H. E. Babcock of the *American Agriculturist* was welcomed as a distinguished visitor at the Grange sessions, National Master Louis J. Taber hailing him as one of the outstanding leaders in agriculture.

Doctor George F. Warren indicated that a further raising of the American price of gold was necessary for raising the commodity price level. He outlined

(Continued on Page 17)

Sass and Applesass

Barn Inspector's Word is Law

WE have about two visits a year from the Newark City Health Department and about one a month from the Creamery Inspector who seems to work out orders from the City Inspector.

Now the attitude of a majority of the farmers is receptive to advice on how best to produce the best milk that will bring the most money, but the disgusting thing is the continual build up and tear down, with the thousands of dollars spent one year to be changed the next, and with no practical benefit to the farmer. There is never an inspection without a demand for quite an outlay. Just now the inspector came along and ordered nearly half the wall in glass for plenty of light and even new modern barns have all had to be built over in many cases.

The most important point today is the inspection they have just given for mastitis, which in our case was done by a new veterinary graduate with poor judgment and small knowledge of mastitis. It cost our local farmers thousands of dollars loss and we were not given a chance to even use these cows for beef on the farm. They had to be removed at once. I have a very valuable cow 5 years old, with perfect udder, but the day of inspection she had jumped on a stone wall and skinned and bruised her udder, which I explained, but as her udder was swollen and one quarter showed a very slight reaction to the bro thymol blue test, she was labeled a chronic mastitis case and condemned off the farm. We have no say or appeal in the matter. One test is not a true test, neither is the blue test positive. Farmers who have proved their ability should have representation on the question of the best methods of producing wholesome, healthy milk.

I am glad to see your offices moved up among the farmers and today the "Agriculturist" is THE real farmer's paper.

—F. K., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In a recent talk before a group of milk inspectors, Dennis Sullivan, deputy health officer of the Jersey City Department of Health, said: "The necessity for uniformity in sanitary requirements is so obvious and the arguments in its favor are so strong that I cannot see how we can possibly delay any longer a movement with that as a goal." More power to Mr. Sullivan and to all others who feel as he does. As F. K. suggests, dairymen should have some voice in the regulations governing inspection.

* * *

In "Union" There is Strength

I understand that the union plans that no farmer shall drive to market in New York City without a card and not more than one member of a family can get a card. The union men have already been in Riverhead exhibiting "crack down" tactics.

—L. T. W., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This problem of union organization of truckmen coming into the New York market is too hard a nut for individual farmers to crack. Unions have been encouraged by government policies; commission men go along with them because they are afraid to fight them, so the individual farmer pays. Possibly a definite, sound course of action agreed upon by a farm organization could, if presented to large commission houses, get cooperation from them.

* * *

Likes Butternuts

I am interested in your contest for more and better nut trees but wonder why you did not include the butternut. From fifty years experience in Vermont and Eastern New York, I believe that hickory nuts come first in numbers, butternuts second, and in some sections black walnuts third. All through Ver-

mont and New Hampshire butternut candy is commonly made and sold.

We have several butternut trees, one of which bears the best and largest nuts I have even seen. I will be glad to furnish 30 of the nuts if you are interested.

—A. F. C., New York.

* * *

Farmers Not Clock-Changers

There is a matter that I would like to see you work against and that is Daylight Saving. Now that Rochester has defeated it, that should give us additional encouragement in our fight against it.

I think it would be well if the farm people were better informed in regard to whom Daylight Saving applies. In the Hudson Valley a great many farm people, rural schools and rural churches think they have to run on Daylight Saving Time. They do not know that the Daylight Saving Law gives the right of local option *only* to cities and incorporated villages and that all other areas automatically remain on Standard Time and cannot vote to do otherwise if they wished. Nor do they seem to know that rural schools must run on Standard Time.

It seems to me that if we could get back to standard time we would have much better feeling between city and country and remove a very annoying and confusing situation. It would also seem much better in this day of rapid travel and communication.

* * *

From a "Shut-in"

I am practically a shut-in so have to depend on others for help and information. I am trying to find some hickory nuts to plant and crack and there seem to be none around here. If you could put me in touch with someone who has hickory nuts for sale, I would like about four quarts. I hope the black walnuts I sent to Mr. McDaniels, as explained on page 5 of the Oct. 27th issue, will be satisfactory.

—F. B. N.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Send letters for F. B. N. to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., and they will be forwarded.

* * *

More Fun Next Year

My "fun with sweet corn" is concluded for this year. The first ears were gathered July 25th, not long after I made the last planting where the strawberry rows were plowed under in July. On October 10th a general frost put a stop to sweet corn development but I cut two shocks of stalks from my next to the last planting, because some ears on it were just at the blister stage and I hoped they would yet be edible. On November 3rd I brought in the last shock and husked out enough edible ears to supply our table on Election Day, the second time in ten years I have been able to accomplish this stunt.

—E. R. M., New York.

* * *

Concise Letters Have Advantages

Possibly I am overtaxing your kindness in writing this letter but so many times I have written to some state college for information like this and received a bulletin from them that didn't help me much, whereas your answers have always been concise and to the point. So if you can help me in this matter, I will appreciate it very much.

—L. B. B., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are glad to try to answer any questions which a subscriber may wish to ask. We do not claim to know it all, but usually we do have sources of information which give the right answer.



LOOK FOR THE RED BALL
MARK OF BETTER FOOTWEAR

TRADE
MARK

Step into

BALL-BAND

When you step into Ball-Bands, you step into the finest, most economical footwear you can buy. For you can always depend upon the Ball-Band name and the Red Ball trade-mark as unfailing guides to fit, comfort, style and long wear. Back of Ball-Band are the skill and experience of many, many years—the highest standards of materials and workmanship—and an honest desire that this famous footwear shall always be the best it is possible to build. In boots, shoes, arctics, gaiters, rubbers, and every other type of footwear that bears the Red Ball trade-mark, you always get more value for your money. Decide now to enjoy perfect, all-round footwear satisfaction. Outfit the entire family with Ball-Band. See the Ball-Band dealer near you. He will gladly show you the new styles and the new Ball-Band features.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.

482 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana



Ball-Band meets the footwear needs of the entire family. For men and boys there is a wide variety of Boots, Rubbers and Leather Shoes for work on the farm and in industry; and for wear in town. For sportsmen there is specially designed footwear for all seasons of the

year. Boys will like the wide variety of fast Canvas Sport Shoes and snappy Athletic Socks to wear with them. For women and girls there are trim, comfortable Arctics and the smartest of Gaiters; satin-finish, feather-weight Ariel Rubbers; and Canvas Shoes for tennis and gym.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

What Do You Say?

IN the November 24th issue of *American Agriculturist*, we asked: "Is it possible to take the gamble out of breeding; in other words, is it possible to know in advance that a herd's sires' daughters will produce better than their dams'?"

H. C. JOHNSON, Vergennes, Vermont, breeder of purebred Holsteins, says:

"No! The nearest way of knowing is to use a proven sire or a son of a proven sire from a good producing cow."

D. L. TUFTS, Unkemet Farm, Pittsfield, Mass., a breeder of purebred Guernseys, says:

"I certainly do not think we can take the gamble out of breeding entirely. Especially not in using young bulls. We can take some of the gamble out with the use of sires that have proved out to increase production. The production records in back of a bull tell us much, but not all."

W. H. PATCH & SON, New Haven, Vermont, breeders of purebred Jerseys, says:

"The question, 'Can the gamble be taken out of breeding?' can be answered by yes and no. Sires can be had of good breeders of any of the dairy herds that will increase the production of herds making an average of 250 lbs. or less of butter fat. When the production is 350, 400 or better, you will find the gamble isn't entirely eliminated."

ALBERT D. MILLS, Florence, Vermont, breeder of purebred Guernseys, says:

"There is no possible way of knowing that a herd's sires' daughters will produce more than their dams', only by the use of a proven sire."

CHARLES J. WILCOX, Keenwood Farms, Shelburne, Vermont, a breeder of purebred Guernseys, says:

"It is a gamble to use as a herd sire any bull that has not been proven. In the case of a proven sire, we know, to a certain degree, what the production of his daughters will be."

JAMES F. NELSON, Manager of High Pastures, Woodstock, Vermont, breeder of purebred Jerseys, says:

"To eliminate as much of the gamble as is possible, use only herd sires whose sires and dams have proved their transmitting ability, both for conformation and production for generations."

C. L. SLAYTON, Kearsarge Stock Farm, Warner, New Hampshire, breeder of purebred Holsteins, says:

"It may be possible to some extent to take the gamble out of breeding, but do not think one could guarantee that the daughters of a bull will produce better than their dams. A few years ago, we bred a good cow to one of the leading Holstein bulls of the present time. We got a heifer and she has since freshened. We expected a rather good producer or at least better than the ordinary. She is only a fair producer. The pedigrees on both sides read very well."

E. E. POULTNEY, Vermont, a breeder of purebred Holsteins, says:

"No. My idea is to use a proven sire and give a limited amount of service to a few young bulls so that their ability as sires may be fairly well established before placing them in heavy service."

Watch This Space

The following have changed their advertisements in this issue:

Advertisers on Page 10
E. B. Clark, North Norwich, N. Y.
Harry W. Petzold, Newark Valley, N. Y.
Wm. S. Tozier & Son, Johnsonburg, N. Y.
Pine Tree Stock Farm, E. J. Turner, Owner, Baldwinsville, N. Y.
Glenn Root, Mgr.
James A. Young, Angelica, N. Y.
Springbrook Farm, Paul D. Fish, Box 14, East Freetown, N. Y.
Kutschback & Son, Sherburne, N. Y.

Advertisers on Page 11
Crystal Springs Jersey Farm, Clayton Thomas, Country Club Road, R. 1, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Spring Dale Farm, Henry S. Nichols, R.D., Arcade, N. Y.
Bert Tefft & Son, R.F.D. 2, Greenwich, N. Y.
Fred L. Porter, Crown Point, N. Y.

Advertisers on Page 13
Honey Gardens, Lebanon, N. H.
High Pastures, Woodstock, Vt. Alba B. Johnson, Owner; James F. Nelson, Mgr.
W. H. Patch & Son, Brook Meadow Farm, New Haven, Vt.
Quechee Valley Farm, Ralph H. Maxham, Quechee, Vt.

Mapledale Stock Farm

TEN HIGH PRODUCING HOLSTEIN COWS.
Young, Registered and Tested. Some Fresh. Others Nearby. Pontiac Korndyke Breeding. Some 12,000 lbs. cows. Prices on Request.

WILLIAM C. HUBBARD
Fulton, R. D. 7, New York

HALL FARM

Quality Fruits
and
Holstein Cattle

W. J. HALL & SON
Lockport, R. D. 1 New York

Lamaga Stock Farm

FOR SALE—Cows with C.T.A. Records.
Calves either sex. Sired by
Sir Walker Inka Homestead 14th 645112

KARL HARTSHORN & SON
Lebanon, New York.

Glenview Farm

WANTED—Registered Holstein heifers.
FOR SALE—Four cuttings of Alfalfa Hay.
Potatoes, Cabbage and Carrots.

JOHN G. CULBERTSON
Dansville, R.D. 2, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Helen-Mary Farm

Pure Bred Holsteins

H. W. & H. K. FLEISCHMAN
EAST AURORA R. F. D. 3 N. Y.

Holstein Bull

born October 5, 1933.
Accredited and negative.
Dam 483 fat, 12925 milk.
Carries close up the blood of Sir Inka May, Sir Romeo Mildred Colantha, Carnation Walker Hazelwood, Carnation Segis Prospect, Segis Pietertje Prospect and Matador Segis Walker.

KUTSCHBACH & SON
Sherburne, New York

River Meadow Farms

Pure Bred Holsteins

1ST PRIZE HERD N. Y. STATE FAIR, 1934.
Bloodtested and Accredited. 10 Foundation Females.
Excellent Bull Ready for Service. Lowest Prices.
McLaury Bros., Portlandville, N. Y.

Heinaman's HOLSTEIN Dairy Farm

Registered and Certified Cattle.

Aged and Young Stock for sale.

Edward Heinaman, R. 4, Bath, New York.

Hillview Stock Farm

Purebred Holstein Cattle

Accredited Herd—Established 1877
Proven Sire. King Ormsby Ideal 15th

CARL V. CLARKE ANDOVER, N. Y.

Clove Valley Stock Farm

HOLSTEINS

YEARLING BULL AND FEW FEMALES FOR SALE.
Also Knickerbocker Strain Rhode Island Red Cockerels.
Wonderful Color and Good Production.

Gordon Andrews LaGrangeville, New York.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY FARM

Holstein-Friesian

Approved-Accredited

One of the few herds in U. S. officially APPROVED as free from Bang's disease. The herd average for the past year was 11,845 lb. testing 396.3 lb. butterfat. D.H.I.A. tested—milking twice a day. Herd consists of first calf heifers.

STEPHEN W. BLODGETT
Fishkill New York

Sire, Governor Mercedes

Dam 488 lbs. fat, 3.8 test 10 mos.
as year old.

Dam's Dam 720 lbs. fat, 3.4 test.

Dam's Sire 1008 lbs. fat, 4.1 test.

Bull straight and square, ready
for light service.

Shawangunk Valley Stock Farm

B. H. DECKER, Manager,
Wallkill, New York.

KETCH BROS. FARM

Holstein Friesian Cattle

Registered and T. B. Tested

Cows and Bull Calves for sale.

WILLIAM AND BURTON KETCH,
Cohocton, New York.

Holstein Bull Calves

FOR SALE

Sired by King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 27th.
Entire herd on test for 12 years. For the past 3 years in C.T.A. the herd average is 14261 lbs. milk and 472.2 lbs. of butterfat. Herd fully accredited and negative to blood test.

JAMES A. YOUNG, Angelica, N. Y.

Pine Tree Stock Farm

HOLSTEIN PUREBRED CATTLE.
PUREBRED GUERNSEY CATTLE.
PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

E. J. TURNER, Owner
Baldwinsville—New York
GLENN ROOT - Manager

HOLSTEIN BULL

BORN MAY 10, 1933.

Good individual, ready for heavy service. Sired by Sir Paul Colantha Posch. Dam's record, 365 days. Butter 996.38 lbs., milk, 24359.20 lbs. Dam of Bull produced in 299 days, 537.24 Butter, Average test 3.9%. Tuberculin and Blood tested.

FIRST CHECK OF \$100 TAKES HIM.

HARRY W. PETZOLD, Newark Valley, N. Y.

CALKIN'S HOMESTEAD FARM

Purebred Holstein-Friesian

Registered and T.B. tested.

Bull calves out of record dams.

ALSO COWS FOR SALE.

I. J. CALKINS, Avoca, New York.

FOR SALE HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

Richly Bred
SIRE—K.P.O.P. Bess 21st whose dam produced in 365 days, 27235.80 lbs. milk, 1181.13 lbs. butter with a test of 3.5%.
DAM—Countess Changeling, D.H.I. Ass'n record 281 days at 3 yrs. 10526 lbs. milk, 370.9 fat, test 3.52%.
WILL BE SOLD RIGHT.

E. B. CLARK NO. NORWICH, NEW YORK.

6 PURE BRED Holstein Heifer Calves

Well bred. Well marked. Well started. From good producing dams. Daughters of DeKol Artis Hartog. No. 629690. Price \$60.

C. J. POST

Hobart, R. D. 1, New York.

WESTSIDE STOCK FARM

Grandsons of Ormsby Sensation 45th for sale.

Also other farm produce such as cabbage, hay and straw.

John N. Howard & Son

Sherburne, New York

SPRINGBROOK FARM

Registered Holsteins

Heifer calves of good type at reasonable prices.

Trio of Bourbon Red Turkeys.

PAUL D. FISH

Box 14, East Freetown, N. Y.

Our Holstein herd headed the State in D.H.I.A. records in March, April, May.

Excellent young bulls from some of our cows—13,000 lbs., 19,000 lbs. milk in 365 days.

Shelter Valley Farm

R. M. & J. H. STONE Marcellus, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

at LEE'S PILLAR POINT STOCK FARM

Registered and high-grade, accredited and blood-tested Holsteins.

2 to 7 yrs. old, to freshen in spring.

M. R. LEE & SONS Dexter, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD FARM

Purebred Holsteins

Robert C. Church

Baldwinsville, New York

Purebred HOLSTEINS Accredited

BULLS ALL AGES FROM 4% DAMS
WITH OVER 500 LBS. FAT RECORDS.

COW TESTING RECORDS FOR PAST 7 YEARS.
MAN O'WAR GENERAL—HERD SIRE.

L. H. JAMISON, Fillmore, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

—FOR SALE—

Sons and daughters from high producing dams. Herd sire Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman H.B. No. 638469.

WRITE FOR FARMERS PRICES.

ROY E. RATHBURN, CINCINNATUS, New York

HOLSTEINS

—Accredited, 140 head, Males and females, all ages for sale. Sons of our 20,000 lb. grandson of K.P.O.P. or our son of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad, whose 3 nearest dams average over 1000 lb. butter, and females bred to these sires. Also hay and straw for sale.

E. P. SMITH Sherburne, N. Y.

Your Opportunity

We are cramped for room to house our stock this winter and will sell some bred heifers, some yearling heifers, and some heifer calves mostly sired by our 1000 lb. sire PIETERTJE ORMSBY SEGIS PROSPECT 528350.

If you have lost your herd through the BLOOD TEST or T. B. TEST consider starting over with a young pure bred HOLSTEIN HERD. Our herd negative to the BLOOD TEST and nine years accredited for TUBERCULOSIS.

Willard J. Hall

KINGSFORD FARMS OSWEGO :: NEW YORK

Maple Lane Stock Farm

High herd 1933 D.H.I.A. with herd average of 12,200 lbs. milk and 430 lbs. fat. Offering 7 registered Holstein Calves from 6 to 10 months old from dams averaging 12,235 lbs. milk, 439 lbs. fat. Dams sired by 1st prize get of sire N.Y.S. Fair 1929.

George E. McGeoch Cambridge, New York

FOR SALE

Pure MAPLE SYRUP

in gallons, half gallons, and quarts.

WM. S. TOZIER & SON

Johnsonburg, New York

Guernsey Cattle

Bulls and Heifer Calves For Sale

From Record Stock

R. C. OSTRANDER

Knowlesville, New York

MEADOW SPRINGS FARM

Pure Bred May Rose Guernseys, accredited herd. Offering a few cows, bred heifers, yearlings, and bull calves. Sired by Sons of Itchen Daisy's May King of Langwater (17349) and Langwater Holliston of Rockingham (67366). A few cars of alfalfa, clover, timothy hay and straw.

Howard Slayton Port Byron, N. Y.

RESERVATION GUERNSEYS

Herd founded in 1900 with the purchase of Duchess of Maple Row 11165. We invite the attention of progressive breeders who are looking for a herdsire or foundation animals to the merits of The Duchess Family. Through 22 years of A.R. testing a number of class leaders and cup winners have been developed under normal herd conditions.

TABER & MIGNIN Castile, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Tarbell Farms Guernseys Will Increase Your Butterfat

We have for sale bulls from one month to serviceable age at Farmer prices, from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and negative to blood test.

TARBELL FARMS
Smithville Flats, New York

Wyndemoor Farm

Pure Bred GUERNSEY BULL CALVES
from one month to serviceable age. Grandsons of LANGWATER VALOR and FLORHAM LADDIE out of high producing dams.
CAIRNS BROS. South Kortright, N. Y.

Applecot Guernsey Farm

Use a proven Sire and improve your Herd. Wyebrook Glorious of Arrow Farm 138348.
Proven by

OSCAR BORDEN & SON'S
Schaghticoke, R. D. 1, New York

GUERNSEYS

OVER TWENTY YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING
For the present we are pretty well sold out. We expect to have something worthwhile to offer later.
Visitors Welcome.

BERT TEFFT & SON
R. F. D. 2 GREENWICH, N. Y.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS JERSEY FARM

Clayton Thomas
COUNTRY CLUB RD., R. 1, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
BULL CALF - Born May 4th, 1934
He is a combination of some of the best families of the Jersey Breed. His mother made 1569 lbs. milk, 61 lbs. fat in May, and 1329 lbs. milk, 83.8 lbs. fat in June, on twice a day milking, running on pasture, and without grain.

Crem O'Gold Farm

PUREBRED JERSEYS
Head Sires, Springers and Young Calves, both sexes.
Roy L. Bielby & Son R3 Rome, N. Y.

Jersey Bull

Registered 2 year old, son of Knight Oxford Champion and Vaginta Dairy Maid, D.H.I.A. record in dairy, 337 lbs. fat taken 4 months after freshening. First check of \$100 takes him. Also Calves.

CARL G. ROBERTSON
Greenwich, R. D. 5, N. Y.

ELMHURST

BULL CALVES 6 MONTHS FOR SALE.
From one of the strongest Sybil herds in the State. From cows bred for production. Double Grandsons of Sybil's Gamboze. The only Imported Medal of Merit Jersey bull. Great Grandsons of the wonderful cow Bagot's Crocus.

WM. McWHORTER Argyle, N. Y.

Spring Dale Farm

PUREBRED JERSEYS
Over twenty years of Constructive Breeding. For the present we are pretty well sold out. We expect to have something worthwhile to offer later.
Visitors Welcome.

HENRY S. NICHOLS, R. D., ARCADE, N. Y.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

LE TO BLOOD
Will sell a few cows freshening this fall, also yearling bull and bull calves.
SYLVANVIEW FARM
J. M. COCHRANE, BATH, N. Y.

ELMWOOD FARM

HOME OF GRAND CHAMPION AYRSHIRE COW.
NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1934.
BULL AND HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

J. HENRY STEWART, BATH, R. 2 New York

BUTTER BOWL FARM

OFFERS FOR SALE
EIGHT PURE BRED
Accredited and Blood Tested COWS
from two years to eight years of age. Also 18 months' old bull sired by son of DALGIG SPECULATION.
Will also contract some heifer calves.
L. B. COVERT, Mgr. SENNETT, N. Y.

Registered AYRSHIRE Accredited

Heifer and Bull calves from high producing dams. Sired by Alta Crest Golden Light, a prize winning bull, and son of National Champion Bull, and Glen Foerd Trimmer, son of Penshurst Rising Star, the greatest living sire of the breed, with nearly 100 tested daughters.
SEND FOR SALE LIST.

Gould-Dale Farm, South Kortright, New York

BROOK PINE FARM

Pure bred Ayrshire bull and heifer calves for sale.
Sired by a son of Man O'War.
C. C. GOULD, Hobart, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

Purebred, Accredited Herd, Blood tested and approved. Certificate No. 37.
Fresh cows and heifers always available.

Bartlett Homestead Farm
C. H. BARTLETT Bath, New York

Sand Hill Farm

APPROVED AND ACCREDITED
AYRSHIRE HERD NO. 204530.
Herd Test Records complete for eight years.
PEDIGREED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
I. D. KARR Almond, N. Y.

Justamere Farm

Purebred Ayrshires
Accredited Herd. Foundation Stock For Sale.
F. M. ALVORD
Friendship, New York

Village Farm Ayrshires

Oldest prize winning herd in the State.
Established 1869.
Well bred bulls for sale.
KENT & ELLERY BARNEY, Milford, N. Y.

Purebred Ayrshires

FOR SALE—Cows, heifers, heifer calves and one young bull calf all backed by proven sire and prize winning individuals. Priced moderately. Fully accredited.
F. S. HOLLOWELL
Penn Yan, New York.

SHORTHORNS Accredited

Young Stock produced on the Farm out of Prize Winner type ancestors. 6 young bulls for crossing on Dairy Herds, priced from \$25 on calves to \$100 on bulls of serviceable age. From dams testing above 4% and weighing 1400-1600 lbs. at maturity.

WM. BREW & SONS
Bergen, (Genesee County), New York

Briarcliff Aberdeen Angus

Fulfill all the requirements of a most discriminating Beef Market. Herds of Breeding cattle and Fat Steers annually annex the highest premiums offered at the Nation's Strongest Shows. Correspondence cheerfully answered as to management and care and sale offerings in foundation herds.

BRIARCLIFF FARMS, Inc.
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., New York.

T. B. TESTED COWS

FOR SALE—Choice T. B. Tested Dairy Cows. Fresh Cows and Springers. Pair Fancy Devon Oxen. No Stockyard Shipments.

W. R. PORTEUS
Portlandville, New York.

Cedar Brook Dairy

Bull calves out of a son of King Bessie from cows with over 600 lbs. butterfat. C.T.A. and herd test records. T.B. and bloodtested dairy.

R. Y. DeWOLFE, ONEIDA, New York

GANUNDIU FARM

For Sale

CAYUGA SOY BEAN SEED
ARNOLD E. DAVIS
Livonia, New York

CHERRY AVE. STOCK FARM

Registered Percheron Horses
Stallions and Mares of Laet and Carnot Breeding. Ages from weanlings to 10 years' old. Also work horses and matched teams.

HARMON B. GRAY LIMA, New York

Walnut Grove Farm

Colt sired by 2 year-old Guy James. Has been 2:11. Dam is Elath Stout by Elcanto. Marked 2:17 as a two year-old and 2:10 as a three year-old early in the season.

MILTON C. GILLIS
R1 :: GREENWICH, N. Y.

Ayridale Farm

PUREBRED DORSETS, HAMPSHIRE and SUFFOLK SHEEP
Clarence Bennett & Son
Valley Falls, No. 1, New York

PLEASANT RIDGE STOCK FARM

G. D. and B. S. Townsend, Owners
Right in line with the best bunch of rams, ewes offered. Rambouillets — Dorsets — Southdowns — Cheviots Shropshires and Suffolks.
FARMERS' PRICES.
Interlaken, R. D., Seneca Co., N. Y.

For Sale . . .

50 Pure Bred

Hampshiredown

Ewe Lambs

\$8.00 Each
FRED L. PORTER

Crown Point New York

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

Better Built Pullets—Heavy Duty Males
Superior Egg Quality
EGG AND APPLE FARM
JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Trumansburg Box A New York

QUALITY LEGHORNS

AT REASONABLE PRICES
Write Us Your Wants
The Hobart Poultry Farm
Walter S. Rich
Hobart, Delaware County, N. Y.

IF YOU'RE A GOOD POULTRYMAN

match your own efforts by buying good stock. We are selling the best R.O.P. and New York State Certified cockerels we ever raised.
Write for prices. Code No. 3565.
RICH POULTRY FARM
WALLACE H. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.
Member N. Y. State Official Poultry Breeders.

PINNACLE FARM

Certified and Selected Seed Potatoes
4 PUREBRED JERSEY HEIFERS. FARMERS PRICES.
BALED STRAW.
H. J. EVANS, GEORGETOWN, NEW YORK

BRYNKIR FARM

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
For Sale — Choice, Certified Pioneer Smooth Rural Seed Potatoes. Excellent Free Storage Until Planting Time. Write for prices.
HUGH G. HUMPHREYS
New Hartford, New York

THE COYE TURKEY FARM

1400 fancy dressed milk fed turkeys raised in confinement. Prices right. Place orders early for holiday birds.

CLAYTON W. COYE, Proprietor, Smyrna, N. Y.

THYGESEN BROS. FARM

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
Toms and Hen turkeys for breeding and market purposes.

THYGESEN BROS. COSSAYUNA, Box 11, N. Y.

FOR SALE COCKER SPANIELS

DOGS AND PUPPIES.
Registered, quality stock.
Prices reasonable.

V. S. KENYON, Marcellus, N. Y.

DOGS

FOR SALE—Farm raised puppies eligible to register. Smooth and wire haired fox terriers. Boston terriers, Scottish terriers, cocker spaniels, chow chows and English Shepherds.

Indian Trail Stock Farm

F. J. Champlin, R.D. 3, Jefferson, N. Y.

We Grow and Pack Quality Vegetables

HENRY G. MARQUART & SON
Orchard Park New York

Bardin's Holstein Farms

ARE OFFERING
50 fancy grade Holstein cows, fresh and springers.
Also Guernsey cows and heifers.
E. C. BARDIN, West Winfield, N. Y.

Grade and Purebred CHEVIOT SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE PIGS

KNAPP BROS.

West Falls, New York

Green Mountain Seed Potatoes

for sale. Near certified Seed Potatoes, contain less than 2% of all diseases by Official College Inspection, at slightly above table stock prices, grown from certified seed. The progeny of these potatoes were grown from Tubar Unit selection for the past 10 years.

Glenn T. Carter R. D. 1, MARATHON, N. Y.

Homestead Farms

Offer Good Quality
BALED HAY
Harrison J. Wilcox & Son Smyrna, New York.

Honey Hill Farm

QUALITY HONEY
ALSO BLACK AUSTRALORP COCKERELS \$3 & \$5.
EMIL W. GUTEKUNST
Colden, New York

Maple Knoll Farm

Strained **HONEY** Fine Quality
Mixed
One 5 pound can 75c, plus postage
FRED DuBOIS
R. D. 1, New Paltz, N. Y.

FOR SALE . . .

SMOOTH RURAL CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. Also 12 Tons Excellent Hay, Baled, and 2 Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves, 10 months old, from outstanding dams and sires.
FOR DETAILS WRITE
Dr. H. G. PADGET
Tully, New York

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

OSBORNDALE FARM

offers for sale a few choice young bulls — from outstanding foundation cows and sired by

"Sir Bess Ormsby May"
"Sir Piebe Inka May Fayne" and
"Osborndale Joash Ollie Homestead"
(Herd federally accredited free from tuberculosis for ten years.)

500 Hawthorne Ave., **Derby, Conn.**
P. O. Drawer 469

BAKER FARMS

HOLSTEINS

High Butterfat Producers.
Bred to Please and Pay.

Exeter New Hampshire

Holsteins Registered & Accredited

FOR SALE — Grandsons of Nutmeg Walker Colantha. Four years D.H.I.A.

GEORGE M. GOULD
WINDSOR, VERMONT

HOLSTEINS

We are offering for sale young pure-bred cows that will freshen.

Also Bulls For Sale.

Mountain View Farm
LOUIS S. DU BOIS, Prop. BETHEL, VERMONT.

Quality Holsteins

Cows and Bulls backed by C.T.A. records for sale at all times.

L. W. HOWE Burlington, Vermont.

MERRIMACK COUNTY FARM

50 PUREBRED MILKING HOLSTEINS
headed by a Son of Sir Inka May — 5 year herd average in D.H.I.A. over 12,000 lbs. milk and over 400 lbs. fat. Young bulls from 10 to 15 months for sale at Farmers' prices. Accredited. Negative.
J. M. LORDEN, Supt., Gerrish, N. H.

VERMONT STATE FARM Holsteins

Show type and yearly production backing.
Young sires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices.
H. E. WARD, Herd Mgr. Windsor, Vermont

Registered Holsteins

SPECIAL FDR IMMEDIATE SALE
1 JANUARY BULL CALF — 1 MAY BULL CALF
Sired by Sir Jean Abbekerk Pontiac.
PRICES REASONABLE.

Kearsarge Stock Farm
Warner, New Hampshire.

Holsteins

13 years in C.T.A. Herd near the top for 13 years. Accredited Calves, both sexes, for sale from dams with up to 438 lbs. fat in heifer form.

J. A. Phillips & Sons
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HOLSTEIN COWS CALVES OF BOTH SEXES
Herd sire Grandson of Ormsby Sensation 45th.

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Vergennes, R. D. 2, Vermont.

Massaemet Meadow Farm HOLSTEINS

For sale one bull calf: Intensive breed Ormsby from prize show and producing strain.

One female sheep and cow dog pup. National prize winners, starting to really drive. Great Granddaughter of Sam Stoddard "Spot." Also Granddaughter of Preston Oavenport's "Spottie."

WALTER J. DAVENPORT Shelburne Falls, R.F.D. 2, Mass.



UP FOR AUCTION

The highest bidder over \$35.00 buys Unkamet Marquis. Send your bids to *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 44, Ithaca, New York. Bids must be in not later than midnight, Tuesday, December 11, 1934.

UNKAMET MARQUIS
BORN JULY 2, 1934.

Sire:

Grassland Sequel Model 183294.

Grand Sire:

Grassland Sequel Masher 96522. Sire of Grassland Bensquel; 10,130 lbs. milk, 447.9 lbs. fat GGG. Sire of Grassland Eraquel; 11,401 lbs. milk, 500 lbs. fat, Class F. Sired by Imp. Honoria Sequel II, 40668, with 44 A R daughters, and dammed by Mosher's Flavia 29972.

Grand Dam:

Grassland Zenoria 185315.
8,984 lbs. milk, 371 lbs. B.F. GGG
14,725 lbs. milk, 608 lbs. B.F. CCC
15,128 lbs. milk, 630 lbs. B.F. AAA
22,848 lbs. milk, 963 lbs. B.F. A
(World's Record in Milk)
A daughter of Imp. Honoria Sequel II,

with 44 A R daughters, and dammed by Grassland's Jethers.

Dam:

Camille of Unkamet 172972; 8,258.7 lbs. milk, 429.4 lbs. fat, Class AAA. Average test 6.20% fat. Milked ten months, twice daily.

Grand Sire:

Mixer Challenger 75823. Sold at auction for \$4,400. 2nd prize aged bull at Eastern States, 1921. Sire of Janet of Unkamet 166482; 12,010.4 lbs. milk, 708.6 lbs. fat. Average test 5.90% butterfat, Class A. Milked only twice daily. Sired by Langwater Fisherman and dammed by Yeoman's Mixer Charm 73194; 15,115 lbs. milk, 819 lbs. fat.

Grand Dam:

Camille of Bally Hooly 116942; 15,797 lbs. milk, 700.2 lbs. fat, Class C. Sired by Foamdrifts Regent 45203, dammed by Florette of Bally Hooly 70483.

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Purebred Holsteins. High Producers.
High test Ormsby breeding.

Bull calves for sale.

M. A. Johnson & Son Middlebury, Vt.
R.F.D. 1.

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Choice Bull Calves
Man O'War and 45th. Breeding.

R. E. EDDY
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Anything from calves to bred heifers.
Reasonable prices.

Ronald Lyon Perkinsville, Vermont

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POLLED AYRSHIRES

World's Only Herd

PAUL A. DODGE, Breeder,
Rowley, Massachusetts.

Beech Hill AYRSHIRES

70 head, all ages. 25 cows fresh

Sired mostly by Great Cross Private Imp.

Average price \$150.00.

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Concord, New Hampshire, R.F.D. No. 1.

CASS AYRSHIRES

Truck delivery. Registered and accredited.

SPECIAL OFFER

6 — 2 yr. old Heifers bred.
1 Bull sired by Barr Dusky Lad, son of Barr Dusky Maid
First check for \$800 takes this splendid foundation herd.
175 others to choose from.

CASS DAIRY FARM,
Athol, Massachusetts.

Hill Top Maples

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Maple Syrup. Cream Pot Cheese.

Fancy Private Creamery Butter.

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REGISTERED, ACCREDITED AND BLOODTESTED.
Offering young bulls from one to nine months old. Some by the well proven sire V.I.S. Yellow Kate's Exchange. One from a dam with life time record over 100,000 lbs. milk.

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Vergennes, Vermont.

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Ayrshire Purebred Bulls and Heifer Calves for sale

SIRE BY STRATHGLASS RIGHT STAMP
and EDOERSTONNES CAPTAIN.

H. A. Hunt & Sons Windsor, Vt.

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PURE BRED Guernseys

Accredited Herd. Bloodtested.

Bull Calves and occasionally females for sale.

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Bull calves for sale from Dams with high herd improvement cow testing record.

ALBERT D. MILLS, Florence, Vt.

PURE BRED Guernseys

T.B. Tested. D.H.I. Association Record last Six years.
Average 7,000 lbs. milk, 330 to 350 lbs. B.F.

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Young stock for sale from

A. R. STOCK,

Shelburne, Vermont.

ARGILLA FARM GUERNSEYS

Dolly's Foremost of High Rock.

Highest Living sire of Production in the Breed.

S. M. MERRILL, Owner,

R. J. MACKENZIE, Mgr.

Ipswich, Massachusetts.

ELM HILL JERSEYS

Production — Type — Quality

BULLS AT FARMERS' PRICES
FROM THE BEST IN BLOOD LINES.

Elm Hill Farm BROOKFIELD, MASS.

HIGH PASTURES JERSEYS

QUALITY AND PRODUCTION
HAND IN HAND

Our Jerseys have that superior beauty which has made the breed so outstanding. When our herd was officially classified by the American Jersey Cattle Club, only one other herd, of all those scored, had so high a percentage of "EXCELLENT" and "VERY GOOD" animals.

We accept orders now for future delivery of BULL CALVES.

HIGH PASTURES JERSEYS HAVE MADE SEVEN MEALS OF MERIT.

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Chicvets, Shropshires
Alba B. Johnson Woodstock, Vt. **James F. Nelson**
Owner. Manager.

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Jerseys -- Accredited

HIGH TESTING. HIGH PRODUCING.
SIBLE GAMBOGE AND OXFORD FAMILIES.
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.

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New Haven, Vermont, Addison Co.

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Owl Interest Jerseys.

Certified Katahdin Seed Potatoes.

Fancy Maple Products.

E. H. & C. K. JONES Waitsfield, Vt.

Pure Bred Jerseys

Herd sire, Col. Oxford Pogis

Half brother to Stockwell April Pogis,
National Champion cow.

ACCREDITED HERO.

R. W. PALMER
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Quechee Valley Farm

BREEDER OF REGISTERED HIGH GRADE

JERSEY CATTLE

Last year Dairy Herd Improvement Association record average 350. lbs. butterfat. Stock for sale at all times. Accredited Herd. Visitors Welcome.

RALPH H. MAXHAM, Quechee, Vermont

Canadian Horses

PAIRS AND SINGLES.

125 dairy cows, all breeds, T.B. and Blood Tested.

At Farmers' Prices.

FULLER FARMS
Waterbury Center, Vermont

BROOKFIELD FARM THE Home of Better Dorsets

Twenty-six out of twenty-eight Blue Ribbon awards

1934 at Columbus, Syracuse, Springfield.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

BROOKFIELD FARM, Durham, Conn.

P. J. RICH, Mgr. **R. T. BOLT, Shepherd.**

= HONEY =

There is a difference! Try Our Best.

Candied, or liquid — 5 lb. pail \$1.25 postpaid.
Comb Honey — 4 fancy sections, \$1.25 postpaid.

HONEY GARDENS Lebanon, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Cabbage and Potatoes for Dairy Cows

FEED supplies for the entire country, both hay and grain, are short and consequently high in price. On the other hand, particularly in certain parts of the Northeast, cabbage and potatoes are very plentiful. From this situation come many questions as to the feeding value and the best methods of feeding these crops to livestock.

F. B. Morrison, well-known authority on feeds, says that cabbage fed to dairy cows is worth about one-half as much as good corn silage, silage in turn carrying, per ton, about one-third the amount of nutrients as hay. Therefore, figuring that silage is worth from \$5 to \$7.50 a ton, cabbage is worth from \$2.50 to \$3.75 a ton to feed. Compared with grain, it takes from 8 to 10 pounds of cabbage to contain as much food value as one pound of a grain mixture. On this basis, when a dairy ration costs \$36 a ton, cabbage for feeding ought to be worth \$4 a ton. In studying these figures we must remember that cabbage is bulky and succulent and therefore must be used largely as a substitute for silage. We cannot replace too much grain or hay with it because a cow will not be able to eat enough to get sufficient nourishment to produce heavily.

Feed Cabbage After Milking

Cows will handle from 30 to 40 pounds of cabbage a day with the usual grain ration and at least 8 to 10 pounds of hay. The best time to feed it is right after milking, as otherwise the milk may absorb the odor. For the same reason it is important to clean out the mangers of any leaves that are not eaten.

It takes about 400 pounds of potatoes to equal in feeding value 100 pounds of grain. If grain costs \$36 a ton, potatoes to feed are worth 45c a hundred or 27c a bushel. In some cases distance from market may be the determining factor. If you have to haul potatoes a long ways to the station and if you have to haul feed a long ways back, the answer may be to feed at least a part of them at present prices.

To avoid the possibility of choking, slice potatoes before feeding to cattle and sheep and for best results cook them before feeding to hogs. For corn you can substitute from 25 to 40 pounds of potatoes a day, but like cabbage potatoes may taint the milk if the air in the barn is heavily laden with their odor.

Buckwheat a Good Feed

Rather low prices for buckwheat—less than \$1.00 per hundred—are also bringing queries as to the value of this grain as feed. E. S. Savage gives the following comparisons of total digestible nutrients per ton: ground oats, 1408; wheat bran, 1218; ground buckwheat, 1268.

With a dairy ration costing about \$36 a ton, buckwheat is worth close to \$30 a ton if it is ground. If it costs 20c a hundred to grind it, you can afford to feed it when you are offered less than \$25 a ton. It can be used in place of oats or barley in a ration for dairy cows, but because it carries a rather high percentage of fibre, buckwheat should not make up over 25 per cent of a ration.

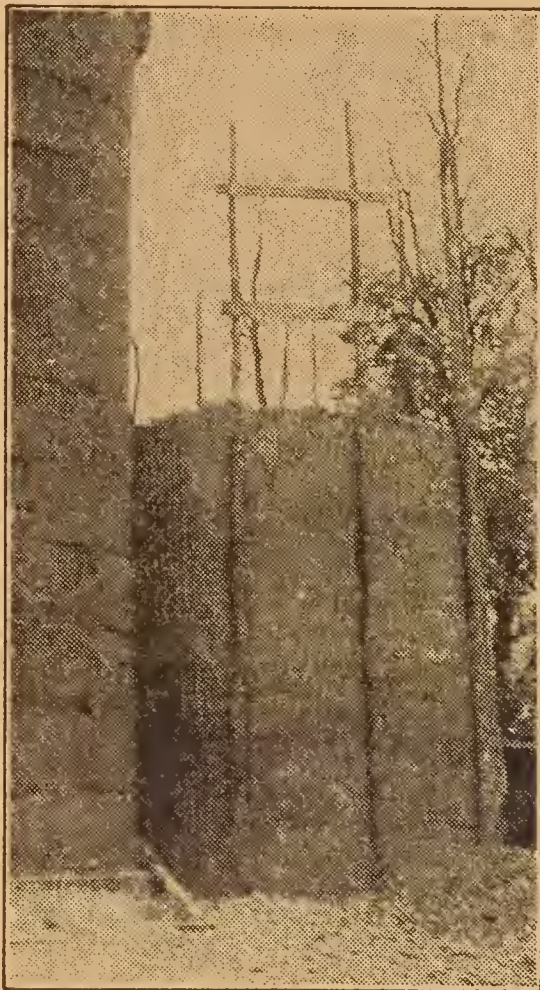
A Workmanlike Temporary Silo

ON the farm of John Beatty near Kingston, Ulster County, New York, stands a temporary silo which is plumb and shows careful construction. Others in the Northeast are, by comparison, poorly made, probably because their owners did not know exactly how to go about it. Thinking the directions

might be of help another year, we asked Mr. Beatty to tell us how he constructed the silo. Here is his letter:

"I secured three one-hundred foot rolls of snow fencing and divided them in half, and twelve rolls of roofing paper, each 36 feet long. These I divided in nine foot lengths. I cut ten of the straightest poles I could get about thirty feet or a little better.

"I leveled the ground as level as I could, placed a peg in the center, and made a 16 foot circle and marked off



my holes five feet apart on the outside of the circle. I then set the poles, being very particular to have them stand perfectly straight. I set one section of the fence inside of the poles with the opening about where I wanted the opening for throwing down the ensilage. I put the paper, six pieces, on the inside of the fence, overlapping the ends, and giving it two inch lap on the ground. The top of the paper has to be fastened to the fence with snap clothespins, or if small clamps are available, they are better.

"I filled to within two inches of the top of the paper and kept the center of the ensilage higher than the outer edge. It is very important to have the distributor pipe situated so that the ensilage will fall directly in the center and fill the silo uniformly.

"I started with the second section the same as the first and lapped the pickets about four inches on the inside, tying the tops to the poles and being sure to have the pickets "jibe" with those in the first section, tied the top of the lower fence to the bottom of the upper fence and proceeded with the paper as before, taking the clamps from below and using above and allowing a two inch lap with the paper.

"I strung two strands of twisted wire around the outside of the poles after I had the second section constructed; then this was done a couple of times later. After the sections were filled I cut the strings tying each one to the section below, as the outside settles with the ensilage.

"This silo for emergency purposes has proved very satisfactory. I have noticed that there is no more silage spoiled than I can notice in our large one. As the ensilage is used, the section is taken apart and rolled up, lowered to the ground and stored. The fence is good to be used again, but the paper will have to be renewed if used to any great extent."

A new kind of report on



Creamatine

WE are surely having a wonderful experience in marketing CREAMATINE because we keep receiving more and more reports from dairymen feeding CREAMATINE who are getting increased butterfat, more milk and more profit. But now we have a different kind of report—a competitor objects to our advertising—says it's "all bunk."

Well, I'm sorry he feels that way for it shows he just can't comprehend it all. He ought to get the real facts and my advice to him, just like it is to you, is—find out from your herd of cows.

Cows aren't prejudiced. They aren't afraid of losing business or anything else. They just give you the honest-to-goodness facts. If you want the facts and more profit, get some CREAMATINE and feed it for 90 days. Feed it the way it tells on the tag. At the end of 90 days it's a ten-to-one bet you will have proof that what we tell you about CREAMATINE is a fact.

For more than 25 years I've had a hand in a good many things that have helped feeders make more money, but I believe CREAMATINE is the biggest of all. It will put the most money in the pockets of dairymen. That's why I'm urging you to try the 90-day feeding test.

If your dealer doesn't have CREAMATINE yet, you let me know. I will see that you get it. At least, let me send you some reports of results by feeders of CREAMATINE.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.



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Belted and Direct Geared Pumps
A wonderful engine for home and farm. Cheapest reliable power for pumping, sawing, separating or similar work. Put one to work and watch it pay for itself.
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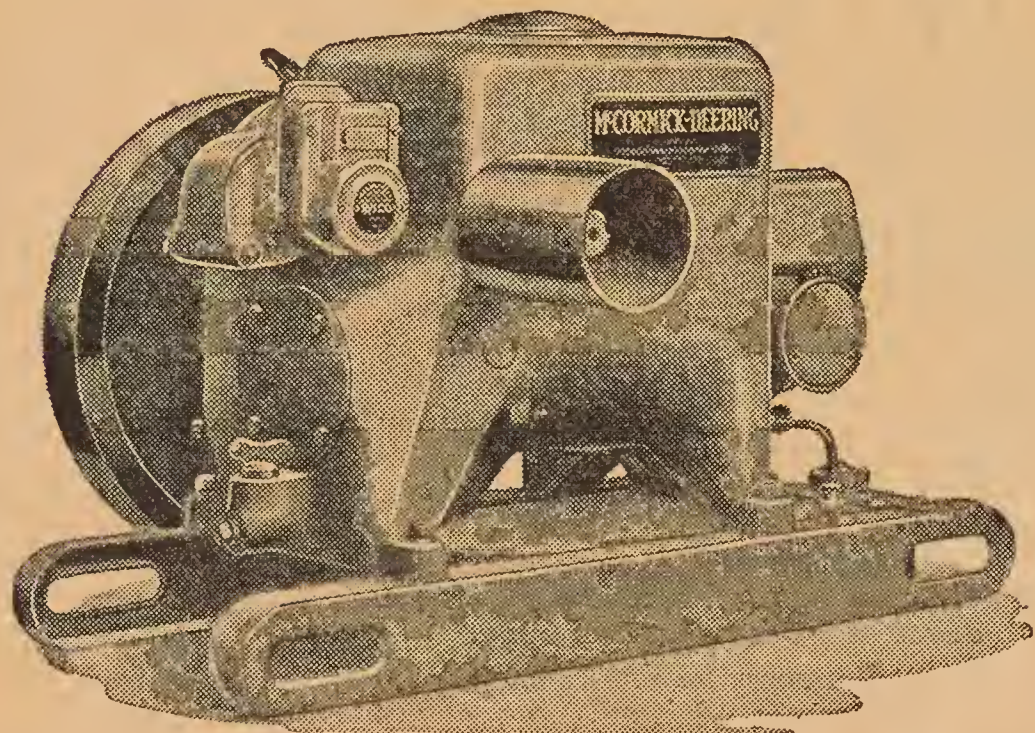
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Worth a Trip to Town to See



The New McCORMICK-DEERING 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 h. p. ENGINE

IN THIS NEW COMPACT MODEL we offer you an all-star engine for all farm work. It has a variable power rating and is qualified to do its full share of work in each power class, spreading its great usefulness over a wide range of duty. It is a quality engine throughout . . . featuring high-tension Wico magneto, variable-speed throttle governor, suction feed, efficient air cleaner (extra), replaceable bearings, fully automatic lubrication, and enclosed operating parts. All parts are well guarded against rain, sleet, snow, and dust, making the McCormick-Deering an ideal engine for outdoor as well as indoor operation. Its small over-all dimensions and light weight enable you to place this engine in out-of-the-way corners and to transport it easily from job to job.

Be sure to see the new McCormick-Deering Engine at the nearby dealer's store. Or write us for specific information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and at 92 other points in the United States.

Salesmen Wanted to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income for man acquainted with farming. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

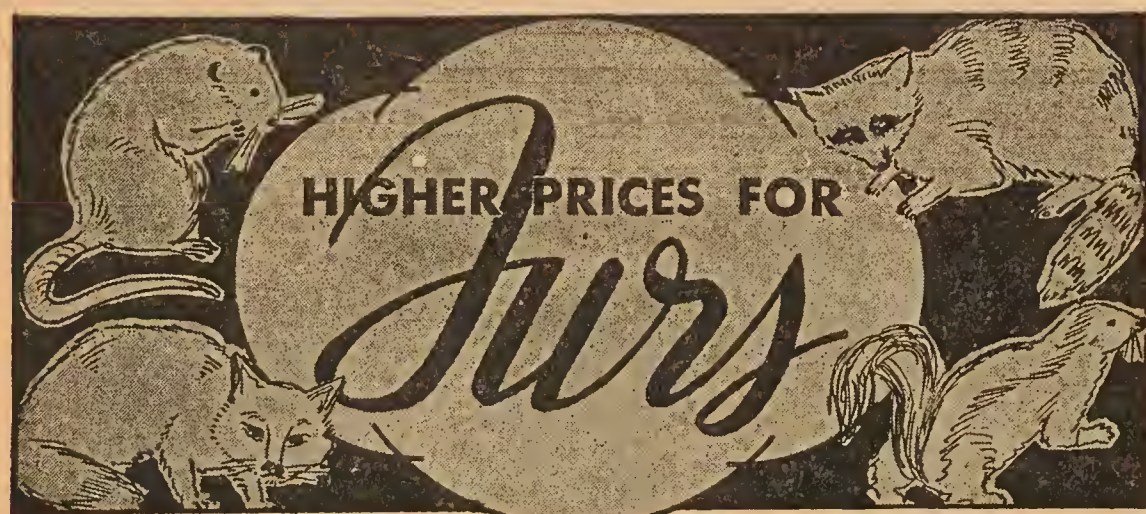
WANTED: County Salesman with car, to demonstrate and service for large Ohio manufacturer. First-Class job. 241

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Tested, guaranteed seeds for giant, luscious vegetables, also finest flowers. Low prices — Book free. Write today WM. HENRY MAULE, 190 Maule Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

Is Business Better?

THERE are some signs that business is definitely on upturn. Here are a few:

1. Retail distribution is at highest level for year, and about 15% better than last year. Retail food prices in November were about 8% higher than during same period 1933.

2. Wholesale situation is also better, but there is not yet much improvement in manufacturing. Will follow if retail business continues to improve.

3. Business is definitely cooperating with administration. U. S. Chamber of Commerce on November 16, announced its definite support of administration to head off unsound legislation in Congress, and to lick hard times. Big parley of American industry, under auspices of National Manufacturers Association, is being held this week in New York City, to draft recommendations for recovery to be presented to Congress.

4. Russell Sage Foundation, after survey, declares alarming insufficiency in available food supplies, and a great scarcity all along line of things that human beings need. Says *depression was not caused by "poverty in midst of plenty,"* that there is no real plenty. Recent advertising convention was told that consumer is "aching to buy," that there is a dearth of supplies, and we are on verge of greatly increased demand for everything.

5. Employment increased by 280,000 during October, but lack of it is still greatest handicap to business improvement. Don Richberg says that there will be no "orgy of inflation," warned that private enterprise must soon find jobs for four or five million workers. American Federation of Labor claims there are eleven million men without work in industry. Will be more if organized labor insists on a thirty-hour week for same wages paid for forty hours.

6. Average agricultural income is distinctly better. (See comment in farm news on this page).

7. Best sign of better times is improved psychology. *More people think times are better.* This will help to make them so by restoring confidence.

* * *

Tax exemption privileges have been taken from every private school and hospital in New York City, and these institutions have been restored to tax-roll.

SLANT: Right. Principle of exemption is wrong and has been generally abused. Let all property pay. Then everyone will be interested in keeping taxes down.

Relief Troubles Still to Front

IN radio talk November 19th, Senator Borah, of Idaho, again exploded about "shameful waste" in federal relief, citing instances to show that in one state relief administration charges amounted to \$2.68 for every \$5.47 spent for relief. "Relief payrolls," said the fire-eating Senator, "are clogged and padded. In one city, with population of 200,000 are 806 salaried employees in central office, with payroll amounting to \$1,500,000 a year. In another city, 1506 administration relief employees get salaries totaling \$2,000,000 a year. In one

county, it costs \$5.72 to distribute \$4.00 relief."

Borah said that Red Cross administrative expenses, covering Mississippi flood and Florida hurricane in 1928, cost 6 1/2 cents to the dollar.

Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, again answered Borah with figures showing average cost of administering Federal Relief is about 11%.

SLANT: Difficulty is size of the job. Bound to be inefficiencies. Probably some grafting. Investigation suggested by Borah would be fair both to administration and taxpayers.

Work Relief Wage

Minimum rate of 30 cents an hour for relief work was rescinded by Administrator Hopkins on November 22nd. Wage rate for relief will now be determined by prevailing local wage rates.

SLANT: Plain common sense. What is there fair about paying a laborer on relief twice what a farmer can afford to pay at the going price of farm products, or three times what the average farmer receives for his own labor?

To Make Farmers of City Folks?

Relief Administration announces approval of fifty rural industrial communities in twenty states for destitute and unemployed.

Said Administrator Hopkins: "I want to see number of these farm industrial communities multiplied. Through them we want to get industrial employment, *combined with subsistence farming,* that will provide relief and security to thousands in overcrowded cities."

SLANT: Farmers view this policy with mixed feelings. So far as it is a decentralization of cities, where folks can live in the country, keep expenses down, and work in nearby shops, it is good. *But if these government aided communities enter into competition with farmers, it is unfair and bad.* There are plenty of farmers now—and plenty of poor people in country for rural people to support, without government handing out any more.

Farm News of the Fortnight

INTERNATIONAL Commission to Study Wheat, meeting at Budapest, declared on November 21 that, while *temporarily* wheat production in some countries has been reduced, there is little hope for some time for wheat exporting countries. Trouble is, importing countries are growing their own wheat; therefore, are no longer in market. "World demand for imported wheat," says Commission, "has declined 20% to 25% below what was thought normal in 1932." Commission listed 26 countries which have increased their wheat acreage in last two years. At same conference Argentina refused to join world agreement to cut 1935 acreage.

More Livestock Killed

There was an increase in amount of livestock killed in October, over a year ago, of 30,000,000 head. Shortage and increased costs of feed were among reasons for large increase of slaughtered livestock. Materially higher prices for all livestock within a year is freely predicted. Prospects for lamb feeding this winter are favorable.

Farm Income Up

Cash income from farm products for September 1st estimated at \$586,000,000 as compared with \$479,000,000 in September last year. For first nine

months of '34, cash returns to farmers from all sources totaled \$4,313,000,000 against \$3,479,000,000 in 1933. Reasons for improvement include reduced supplies of certain farm products, some improvement in consumer buying power, revaluation of dollar. Expected that this improvement will continue, resulting in considerably higher farm income in 1935.

Get a Ladder to Reach Corn Prices

Corn and wheat prices continue to climb. Hundreds of trucks are traveling highways of Midwest and Southwest peddling corn. These local sales, plus government control, plus drought, cause big shortage at central terminals. Demand has boosted corn to highest level in four years. Result, livestock feeders will pay through noses this winter.

Marginal Farmer Not Always the Goat

In plan recently submitted to help agriculture, U. S. Chamber of Commerce urges government to remove sub-marginal land from cultivation. Also suggests negotiations with other nations to stimulate exports and research to find more industrial uses for farm crops.

"Farmers operating sub-marginal land," says the C. of C., "if left to their own devices will continue to be public burden. Public action, therefore, is necessary to divert this poor land to other uses."

SLANT: We are all for taking poor land out of cultivation, provided that people now on it are willing to be moved and can be taken care of elsewhere without government expense. *But there's a lot of nonsense being talked about surplus production from marginal land.* One big western farm containing hundreds of acres produces more surplus than all marginal lands put together of some of our states.

Roosevelt for Cheaper Electricity

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, on way to Warm Springs, Georgia, for brief Thanksgiving rest, stopped to study government power development at Muscle Shoals and in Tennessee Valley. While there, he expressed emphatic views on development of electrical power. President challenged utilities to furnish cheaper rates, said he favored Tennessee Valley program for entire nation, declared community spirit must supplant selfishness!

This interests people of Northeast because of recent power developments in Maine, possibilities of Connecticut River Valley, and of the St. Lawrence.

New York Power Authority, of which Fred J. Freestone, Master of New York State Grange, is a member, says St. Lawrence River can furnish cheap light and power to all northeastern states, same as Tennessee River is now being harnessed for Dixie-land. Tennessee Valley project is showing that low electric rates, increased production and use of electrical appliances and machinery, and revival of industry depend upon cheap water power.

"Our recent visit to the Muscle Shoals country and the Tennessee River convinced us," said Chairman Walsh of Power Authority, "that nothing can stop the Tennessee Valley project. Power interests which opposed the development at first have been compelled by success to withdraw open opposition. We have enough water power in the St. Lawrence to light all homes and farms in Northeast at rates as low as Tennessee Valley Authority is charging today in the South."

While visiting Muscle Shoals, Master Freestone threw a switch, starting electrical service for first time through more than 70 miles of rural lines.

SLANT: Imagine what cheap elec-

tric power and light would do for farm homes of the Northeast! Farmers will not want to see the St. Lawrence developed, however, unless it can be entirely self-supporting and not put further burden on taxpayers. Furthermore, most farmers would rather have electric light and power handled by private enterprise, rigidly controlled, than to have entire business owned and operated by government.

ANOTHER SLANT: Millions of persons, many with small savings, hold stock in private utilities. This is no reason for exorbitant charges for service by utilities. It is a reason why government should be careful to be right and fair before it completely overturns present system.

Reducing Acres May Not Reduce Production

SPEAKING at Washington, on November 10th, to a group representing American Colleges of Agriculture, George M. Peek, special adviser to President on foreign trade, took a fall out of Agricultural Adjustment Administration and its leaders when he declared:

"If we concede that all wealth comes from productive effort, it is hard for me to understand how we can increase our wealth by continued restriction of production."

"In this connection, may I observe that it has been demonstrated in United States that restriction of acreage does not necessarily mean restriction of production; further, that restriction of acreage in many respects involves a measure repugnant to human nature."

Peek suggested several alternatives in place of AAA's crop reduction plan, all based on principle of increasing foreign trade for surplus farm products. One suggestion called for a two-price system for some commodities—one price for domestic consumption and another lower price for foreign markets.

Peek also thinks that barter transactions between United States and other nations should be increased, as a means of surmounting present trade handicaps.

With this suggestion, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, emphatically disagreed a few days later.

Would Pass Tax Buck to Farmers

FROM March 1, 1933, to November 15, 1934—less than two years—United States debt increased 29%. Petition by National Economic League to President and Congress asks that Federal budget be balanced by reducing emergency expenditures and enacting new tax laws.

League points out business never will go ahead while danger of unbalanced budget hangs over its head. Suggests Federal expenditures for relief be reduced by passing practically all of burden back to states and localities.

SLANT: Such policy would be ruinous to farmers and other real estate owners, as real estate stands most of gaff for local taxes.

* * *

Dr. William H. Park announces discovery of new vaccine to prevent infantile paralysis. Twenty-five children, inoculated with it months ago, now show by tests all have developed immunity to this dread disease.

One of bright hopes of race is certainty of discovery, in not too distant future, of preventions and cures for rheumatism, cancer, tuberculosis, and other great disease scourges.

CANE MOLASSES

has **DOUBLE** feeding value



FIRST-QUALITY cane molasses contains more than 50 per cent total sugars—a rich source of quickly available energy. And in addition to its own high feeding value, molasses increases the value of the entire ration by inducing stock to clean up coarse roughage and feeds that otherwise would not be readily eaten. When fed in this way, cane molasses has a double feeding value. Good-quality cane molasses is extremely palatable. It appeals to all classes of livestock—dairy cows, horses, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry.

Cane molasses has a mild laxative action, too, which keeps your stock in good condition through the winter months.

Feed plenty of cane molasses this winter. It's your most economical feed. Sprinkle it on roughage; add it to home-mixed grain rations; look for it among listed ingredients in the feeds you buy. Your dealer can quote prices on cane molasses by the barrel, or write to:

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The Farm News



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Farm Bureau States Position on State and National Policies

UNANIMITY of action in the adoption of a comprehensive agricultural program for 1935 marked the 19th annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, held in Syracuse November 22 and 23. Policies on all major problems confronting farmers of this state were defined in 25 resolutions, deployed along a united front.

The Federation's well-known stand on the gold and monetary issue was reiterated in a strongly-worded recommendation that President Roosevelt raise the price of gold at once to the full limit provided by law.

"We express to the President of the United States," the resolution read, "our earnest belief that there is immediate and dire need for further progress in economic recovery through full use of the legal powers vested in the President by Congress to raise the price of gold to \$41.34 per ounce, to the ends:

"(1) That commodity prices may be raised in line with the debt level; (2) that all business may be increased with resultant increase in employment and decrease in the huge expenditures for relief; (3) that prices may be brought back to fair relationship; (4) that fair values be restored to real estate; (5) that home and other building be made possible.

"Be is further resolved that we urge upon the President that he meet the too-often demonstrated need for a sound and honest dollar that will have a stabilized purchasing power from year to year and from generation to generation."

Tackling a surplus problem right at home, the Federation in another resolution requested the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to buy New York State potatoes, both as a means of relieving stricken growers and of furnishing a cheap and nourishing food to those on welfare rolls.

Describing as "inconsistent" the policy of the Federal government in removing land from production through the AAA and at the same time bringing new land into production by means of irrigation and reclamation projects under the Department of the Interior, the Farm Bureau Federation voiced strong opposition to such a program and ordered copies of its action forwarded to President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace and to all New York representatives in Congress.

"In view of the fact," read this resolution, "that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is striving to reduce production, as a means of alleviating surpluses, by removing good land as well as poor land from production, it would appear that the allotment of federal funds by the PWA to departments of the Federal government for reclamation service, amounting to approximately \$108,000,000, and the allotment by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for irrigation projects, amounting to about \$13,000,000, are not in keeping with consistent procedure on the part of the Federal government."

In still another resolution, the state farm organization backed up the request of the poultry conference, held in Syracuse the day before the opening of the Federation's convention, for a stricter enforcement of the egg-grading law, but left out the recommendation that the specific sum of \$35,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

Other resolutions adopted favor:

Appropriation of \$5,000 to the poultry department of Cornell university for research work in connection with the relationship between heredity and the resistance to poultry diseases.

Formation of a farm women's auxiliary to be known as "the Associated

Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation."

Allocation of additional extension personnel in the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell university in proportion to the importance of the dairy industry in the state.

Employment of all possible efforts to aid the dairy industry of New York State to bring about a satisfactory administrative plan of milk marketing with the aid of both state and federal government.

Rescinding of the state's recent ruling prohibiting farmers the free use of water from the Barge canal.

Removal of all restrictions on the killing of starlings.

Exemption from provisions of the trucking code of all farm trucks engaged in local hauling of farm produce and supplies.

Continued purchase by the state of sub-marginal lands.

Amending of the Agricultural Marketing Act so as to permit the granting of physical facility loans to farmer purchasing cooperatives.

Continued allotting to the counties of the same percentage of the money collected from the gasoline tax as they have been receiving in the past.

Amending the motor vehicle law to the end that all cars, trucks and other motor vehicles may be registered on



Herbert King of Trumansburg, newly-elected president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

the first of any month at a fractional part of the annual rate, proportional to the number of months remaining in the year.

Restoration of full state aid for town road maintenance and the shouldering by the state of all costs of rights of way for state highways, also costs of snow removal on them.

Continuance of state aid to schools as provided by the Friedsam Act, but with the stipulation that "we do not favor unwarranted extravagance in the construction of new school buildings."

Allocation of federal funds for the construction of farm-to-market roads.

Continuance of federal and state appropriations for bovine tuberculosis eradication in New York State until this work is completed.

Inviting the American Institute of Co-Operation to hold its 1935 annual meeting at the New York State College of Agriculture in Ithaca.

A final resolution opposed vigorously the proposed transfer of the Forest Service from the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the Department of Interior, stating that the U.S.D.A. is the "natural, logical and only competent agency to which to entrust the ad-

ministration of the forestry, soil erosion, grazing and wild life interests of the government."

King Elected President

Herbert P. King, of Trumansburg, Seneca County, was elected president of the Federation at the final session of the Syracuse convention. He succeeds Acting President George W. Lamb of Hubbardsville who had served as temporary head of the organization since the death in August of Charles R. White of Ionia.

Other officers elected are:

Warren W. Hawley, Jr., of Batavia, first vice president; Charles Stiles of Moira, second vice president; Earl Clark of North Norwich, treasurer; Harold Simonson of Glen Head, director for four years; Clayton White of Chautauqua county, director for three years, and Chester C. DuMond of Ulster Park, director for one year.

An address by Acting President Lamb in which he advised farmers in as many words to "play ball with the chain stores" featured the opening session of the two-day convention. Declaring that the chain store is here to stay, "whether or not we like it," Mr. Lamb pointed out that up to the present time it is by far the most efficient and effective agency for distributing food supplies to consumers at a minimum cost.

"Instead of hurling invectives against the chain store system, we producers should so adapt ourselves to changing conditions that we can take advantage of this efficient distributing machine," Mr. Lamb said.

Speaking on "The Power of Organization," E. R. Eastman, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, on the other hand warned farmers of New York State and of the Northeast against regimentation by the government, cautioning that they watch their step, "lest in order to meet temporary emergencies, we burden ourselves with something we later cannot get rid of."

The only way in which any important advances in prices can occur in the United States is by a world-wide rise in prices in gold, or an increase in the price of gold domestically, Dr. George F. Warren, Cornell university economics professor and Washington "brain trust," told the Farm Bureau audiences.

Speaking on the milk question, Charles H. Baldwin of Albany, state commissioner of agriculture, suggested five changes, which, he said, are necessary to secure the desired results in the New York milk shed.

They are as follows:

Uniform control over the entire milk shed to be secured by joint state and federal co-operation;

Equalization of markets so that every producer sharing in the fluid market will receive his just share of the profitable market;

Protection for co-operative associations so that eventually every dairyman in the shed will be a member of some co-operative association whose members will work together for the benefit of all and be in position to protect the dairyman's best interests when emergency legislation is necessary;

Protection of dairymen's financial interests so that it will be necessary to establish prices only to the dairy farmers and the latter will be assured that they will receive the price that is established;

Continued constructive milk promotional work to maintain the gains that have been made and to secure the benefits that can be expected as a result of the intensive promotional campaign which is now being carried on.

Governor William I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration, who spoke on "Meeting the Credit Needs of Agriculture," said that the co-operative credit facilities now available for farmers and farm organizations offer greater opportunities for effective financing than ever before in the history of the country.

"Opportunities to obtain sound and adequate credit on a permanent basis are becoming increasingly important as the need for emergency financing recedes," Governor Myers said. "In October, only a third as many farmers requested financing as in October, 1933."

Other speakers and their subjects were: Dr. T. E. LaMont, Cornell Uni-

versity, "Land Utilization"; State Senator George R. Fearon, Syracuse, chairman of the legislative commission on highways, "Highway Needs"; Earl A. Flansburgh, Ithaca, state county agent leader, "Farm Bureau Problems," and Don D. Ward, chief sod buster, "The County Agent in Action."

Approximately 350 persons attended the annual joint banquet of the Farm and Home Bureau Federations, held Thursday evening, Nov. 22, in the ball room of the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse. Dr. Carl E. Ladd, dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, officiated as toastmaster, and speakers were Mr. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, editor of Woman's Home Companion.

Skeff's Grange Notes

New York State Grange will conduct its annual meeting at Niagara Falls from Dec. 11 to 14. Fred J. Freestone, state master, is confident Niagara Falls will see largest attendance at a State Grange meeting in many years. With Grange enthusiasm running high, with membership on upward trend, Mr. Freestone looks for an attendance of at least 3,000 members.

Tribute to Freestone

Growth of Grange in New York State in recent years is marked tribute to leadership of the state master. In spite of depression and low prices for farm products, in every one of the seven years he has been at the helm there has been a consistent growth.

In times of prosperity this might not seem so unusual, but during the depression many organizations have measured their progress by holding membership losses to a minimum. Mr. Freestone modestly turns aside personal credit and says condition of Grange reflects its determined fight to secure equality for agriculture.

Hartford Impressions

A number of friends have asked me pointed questions about impressions I gathered at National Grange meeting at Hartford. I am not surprised that chief interest, so far as personalities go, centers about Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and Chester C. Davis, agricultural adjustment administrator.

Rural Women Are Doing Things

Results of the American Agriculturist-Home Bureau Federation Home Grounds Contest, in which 500 persons took part, were announced at recent meeting in Syracuse of State Federation of Home Bureaus. Mrs. Arnold Peterson, of Gardner, Ulster County, won first prize of \$15; second prize of \$12 went to Mr. and Mrs. Billings, of Orleans County; third prize of \$8 to Mrs. Nathan W. Herrington, of Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County; and fourth prize of \$5 to Mrs. Klahr Swift, of Cuba, Alleghany County.

Because of number of fine gardens grown in spite of drought and winter killing, honorable mention was given Mrs. Wayne Benedict, of Madison County. Mrs. Henry R. Burden, of Cazenovia, joined with American Agriculturist and the Federation in donating prizes.

The great variety of interests and activities of rural women today was also shown by some other important projects reported on at Federation's meeting:

Scholarship for girls:

Home Bureau members have just completed the Martha Van Rensselaer scholarship fund of \$3,000, for girls taking Home Economics courses in college. Makes second scholarship (Carrie Brigden fund of \$6,000 completed several years back). Twelve girls, so far, have been helped. A third fund is now being started, to be called Ruby Green Smith Fund.

Public Speaking Contest:

Rural women are taking more and more part in public work of Agriculture, and are beginning to train for it by public speaking contests. Four Federation districts in New York State competed at the Syracuse meeting, topic this year being "The Farm Woman and the New Deal." Mrs. Lynn Perkins, of Warren County, took winner's prize of \$10. County Home Bureaus voted \$2.00

Maybe I am wrong, but I think Davis scored a personal triumph, and Wallace did not. Wallace was on defensive. He fears attacks upon his administration when Congress convenes. He is worried about future of agriculture unless his personal theories hold sway. He received a respectful hearing, with no visible demonstration for or against him.

Davis apparently gauged time and circumstances right to make a bold play. He put it frankly that *agricultural policies should flow from the land* and, in effect, told farmers to shape their own program. He indicated a willingness to "play ball" with the majority on theory that they can be expected to use good judgment.

I overheard some discussion which I interpret as "Wallace has his head in the clouds and Davis has his feet upon the ground."—Skeff.

Unanimous Against Fluid Milk Code

Whole milk industry, including dealers, farmers, and cooperative organizations, many from northeast, united in a hearing in Washington on November 20 to fight against a labor code for the fluid milk industry. Those testifying said that such a code, by increasing wages and shortening hours of wagon drivers and other employees, would injure both producers and consumers, and neither could stand any heavier burden at present time. National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, American Farm Bureau Federation and National Grange, all were on hand to oppose the proposed milk code.

Milk Situation Still Mixed

Recent decisions of state and federal courts toward milk markets and prices are certainly mixed. On November 20 Court of Appeals of New York upheld New York Milk Control Board, giving Board control over milk prices whether the milk is produced in New York or in some other state so long as it is sold here. That was victory. But wait! On the next day a special federal court handed down decision that New York Milk Control Board cannot fix market price of milk produced outside of this state provided that milk is sold in the original can.

each to send her to compete in national contest at annual meeting of American Farm Bureau Federation.

Farm Arts and Crafts:

A good deal of attention was attracted at the meeting by a very artistic exhibit of articles made by rural women for sale through their own markets. Many of the articles were prepared for Christmas gifts. There was a four-quart basket lined with green paper, decorated with Christmas greens and a gilt Merry Christmas sticker, and filled with shiny red apples that anyone would be glad to get for Christmas. There were also cracked hickory nuts in a bright colored tin box; a dozen eggs in a box with a few twigs of red berries and a merry little card from "Mary and Biddy" tucked in; candied fruit in a heavy cellophane box showing attractive colors inside; a roll of apple paste; a package of homemade cookies decorated with nuts; plum puddings attractively wrapped; honey candies; orange peel candied and colored pale green or pink; gooseberry jam; a jar of sun-dried cherries; flower holders in attractive designs cut from sheet lead by tin shears; a hooked chair seat; a pillow top tufted in harmonizing colors; candle holders made from sheet copper cut in strips and wrapped around an iron pipe in artistic forms, and smocks that any woman would be pleased to wear.

Resolutions:

Resolution proposing that wings be added to the new womans' building at the State Fair, was passed by the Federation.

Resolution, endorsing proposed National Home Bureau Federation to be associated with the American Farm Bureau Federation, was adopted. Final action is to be taken on this move at annual meeting of AFBF at Nashville, in December.

Unless this decision is reversed by higher federal court New York alone cannot bring order out of chaos in New York City market. Answer seems to be some kind of cooperation between state and federal government for a federal licensing plan and milk administrator for New York milk shed. Such a federal-state plan may help a lot, providing it does not contain production control features.

Also on November 21 federal court in Chicago ruled that neither Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, nor AAA, has the authority to regulate milk production.

Grange Breaks 7th Degree Record At Hartford

(Continued from Page 8)

three steps for recovery. One, he said, was the scaling down of all fixed charges and services, but even if attempted this would be a long-time process. A second method he said was raising of world prices for gold, but he believed this would come as a result of rather than an aid to recovery when demand for and hoarding of gold decreased. The third method he outlined would be to raise American prices in gold. Dr. Warren was roundly applauded when Mr. Taber said he had been Grange advisor for years before he was called to advise presidents.

The delegates voted to hold next year's sessions in California, but left the selection of the city to the executive committee. Eugene A. Eckert, master of the Illinois State Grange, was re-elected for a three-year term on the executive committee. Other members are Fred J. Freestone of New York, chairman, and Ray W. Gill of Oregon.

Mrs. Fred Freestone, national juvenile superintendent, reported that in the 10 years juvenile work has been organized it has increased in membership from 6,000 members to more than 28,000. She urged that every subordinate Grange sponsor a juvenile Grange as a useful and constructive piece of work. "If a single child receives ideals of right living the Juvenile Grange in a community has more than justified its existence," she said.

The Grange opposed transfer of national forests from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.

It urged continued development of government power projects and their operation under government control to provide power at cheap rates.

It urged continued control of the oleomargarine industry and enactment of new laws by Congress if necessary to prevent violation of state laws in interstate shipments.

It urged the President to appoint a Country Life Commission to report on the needs and trend of rural life.

It asked that the Bureau of Soils be transferred back to the Department of Agriculture as an independent unit. It has been merged in the Interior Department.

It approved an embargo on foreign eggs and urged dating of eggs placed in storage.

It approved of the government's soil erosion campaign, and urged that the Dutch elm disease be fought in order to save the elm trees.

It declared for world peace, adherence to the World Court, for government control of manufacture of munitions, embargoes on shipments of arms to foreign countries, for the taking of profit out of war and conscription of wealth and industry as well as men in time of war.

It opposes sales taxes upon necessities, asked that real estate taxes be largely replaced by other forms of taxation and reiterated the Grange policy of taxation based upon ability to pay.

It declared its support of the agricultural extension service free from politics, group control or other influences contrary to the purposes for which it was intended.

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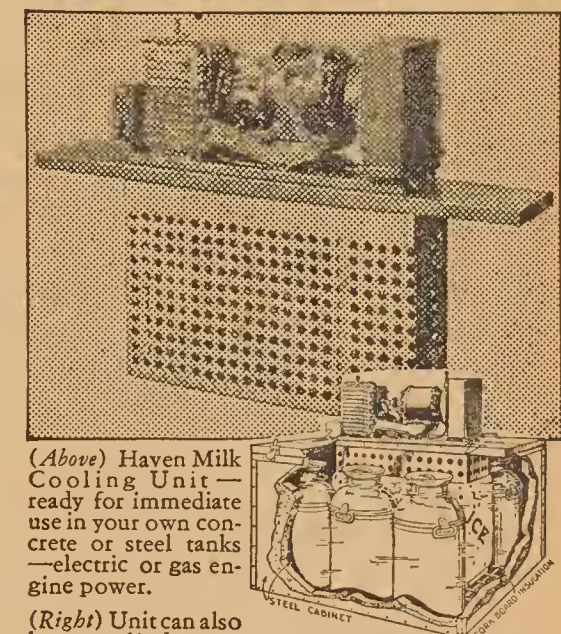
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Reviewing the Markets

DAIRY SITUATION

The most important recent New York milk news is the increase in prices paid to producers for milk used as cream in classes 2A, 2B and 2C. The increase is 15c a hundred pounds, from \$1.40 to \$1.55, and became effective December 1, in accordance with orders issued by the Milk Control Board. No changes are made in retail prices, which means that the increase must be absorbed by the dealer.

This increase comes largely because of an improved situation in the New York market, due to lower production when cows came off pasture. Short hay supplies and high feed costs have resulted in a decrease in production of between 5 and 10 pounds per day per dairy. Chiseling dealers have found it difficult to get supplies and are willing to pay more for milk. It has been predicted that producers will get better than \$2.00 per hundred for December milk.

Several recent court decisions are important. First, Judge Hand of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, holds that the New York Control Board cannot compel dealers to pay minimum prices fixed by the board for milk brought in from outside the state in original packages. This decision, if allowed to stand, will make it impossible for the New York Milk Control Board to exercise any control over prices for milk purchased outside of New York State. Commissioner Baldwin has been in Washington conferring with AAA officials, particularly Lauterbach, and again it has been predicted that there will be some sort of cooperation between New York and the AAA on milk control by January 1.

In Chicago, Federal Judge Barnes

has issued a permanent injunction restraining the government from enforcing the AAA milk licensing agreement in Chicago. The decision denies the right of Congress to limit production.

In Baltimore, U. S. District Judge Chestnut ruled that the AAA cannot regulate prices and practices of dealers whose operations do not cross state lines.

BUTTER

The figures on butter continue satisfactory or at least not definitely unfavorable. Receipts at leading markets have fallen off to some extent and there was good consumer demand just before Thanksgiving. Weakness did develop the week before Thanksgiving, the chief cause being very heavy use of storage butter, resulting in some piling up of fresh butter. Prices dropped but recovered to some extent, although prices have been irregular. Storage holdings, as estimated by the American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review on November 24 totaled 88,624,000 pounds as compared with holdings on the same date a year ago of 141,967,000 pounds.

A concerted drive during the coming session of Congress to repeal existing federal oleo legislation is predicted. Based on past history, it is probable that the Institute of American Fats and Oils will be in the front ranks and that the National Dairy Union will oppose them to see that legislation does not pass which would allow imitations to compete unfairly with butter. Incidentally, New York State creamery owners plan to cooperate with state and federal agencies to make a higher quality of New York State butter. The plan is to extend the grading system and to begin buying cream on grade. Federal officials plan to watch cream from other states and to seize any unfit for human use. This is a move in the right direction.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Following a drop in egg prices, rather rapid and coming a bit earlier than was expected or perhaps hoped for, egg markets have righted themselves and seem to be traveling on an even keel. Consumption, particularly of cold storage eggs, has not been too encouraging and withdrawals from storage during the fall have consistently run lower than a year ago. The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that holdings November 24 were 2,877,000 cases as compared to 3,166,000 cases last year, or less this year by 289,000 cases. Compared with this figure, storage holdings on August 18 were almost 1,000,000 cases less than a year ago. On November 1 the holdings were 546,000 cases under a year ago. Even so, it is expected that the storage situation January 1 will be at least as favorable as it was a year ago. Turn to page 22 of this issue for a more complete report of the outlook for next spring.

The Thanksgiving turkey market was fairly favorable. The best estimate is that turkey crop was about 7 per cent less than during the last two years but slightly higher than the average for the last five years. Feed, of course, has been high but to offset that at least partially, producers averaged to get 4 to 6 cents more a pound than they did a year ago. Unseasonably warm weather around Thanksgiving hurt demand, both for turkeys and other kinds of poultry.

The outlook is for some reduction in turkeys next year, the exact amount depending to some extent on what happens at the Christmas market. It is expected that feed costs will be lower next fall.

New York Egg Auction Prices

	Po'keepsie	Albany	L. Island
	Nov. 27.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 27.
N. Y. Fcy. Lge.	39 -43½	40 -42½	41 -44½
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.	37 -43	40 -41½	41 -43
N. Y. Fcy. Med.	33 -35½	34 -36½	32 -34
N. Y. Gr. A Med.	30 -34½	34 -35½	31 -32½
N. Y. Gr. A Pullet.	26 -30	29 -30½	27 -29½
N. Y. Gr. A Peewees.	23 -25½	24 -25½	23 -25½
Brown Fcy. Lge.	39	39	40½
Brown Gr. A Lge.	37 -39½		42 -45
Brown Fcy. Med.		34 -35	
Brown Gr. A Med.	30 -35		32- 35

NEW JERSEY EGG AUCTIONS

Flemington, N. J.—At auction Nov. 23, 465 cases sold: White: N. J. Fancy 42½-45½c, N. J. Fancy Mediums 33½-37½c, N. J. Grade A 37½-44½c, N. J. Grade A

Mediums 32-39½c, N. J. Pullets 28½-32½c, N. J. Peewees 28-29½c; Brown: N. J. Grade A 38½-41½c, N. J. Grade A Mediums 32-36c, N. J. Pullets 27½-30c.

Vineland, N. J.—At auction Nov. 22, 491 cases sold: White: Fancy Extras 39½-44c, Fancy Mediums 33½-37½c, Grade A Extras 38-43½c, Grade A Mediums 33-37c, Pullets 31½-33c, Peewees 28½-29c; Brown: Grade A Extras 39-42c, Grade A Mediums 33-37½c, Pullets 30-33½c; Ducks 28-33½c.

BEANS

Quotations on beans at New York City, November 30, are as follows: pea beans, \$3 to \$3.50; red kidneys, \$4.85 to \$5.25; white kidneys, \$4.75 to \$5.25. On page 22 of this issue you will find a short summary of the outlook for next year.

HAY

New York City reports limited receipts of hay but a demand which is also light, resulting in a market characterized as steady. Quotations on No. 2 timothy were \$22 to \$24, with large bales bringing about \$1 more. No. 3 brought \$20 to \$22; shipping, \$18 to \$21; clover mixed \$18 to \$22.

MEATS AND LIVESTOCK

Warm weather has been bad for country dressed meats and demand has been weak except on prime stock where the supply is limited. Quotations November 30 were: country dressed veal calves per pound, 9 to 10 cents for primes, with prices as low as 3c for small calves.

Hot house lambs were quoted at \$2 to \$6 a head. Sucking pigs, 18 to 24 cents for those weighing 8 to 12 pounds; 12 to 20 cents for those weighing 12 to 18 pounds.

Livestock was quoted as follows: Veal calves, per 100, \$8.25 to \$8.50 for choice; lower grades down as low as \$2.75. Choice lambs brought \$7.50 to \$7.75; lower grades down to \$4.50.

Heavy bulls, per 100 pounds, \$3 to \$3.25; light, \$2 to \$2.75; heavy cows, \$3 to \$3.75; light, \$1 to \$2.75.

Prime hogs, per 100, \$5.65 to \$5.90; lower grades, \$4 to \$5.50.

Produce Market Notes

Special to American Agriculturist from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Market News Service, Washington, D. C.

Potatoes Fairly Steady: White potatoes continued dull and rather weak in a market way. Prices in city markets did not respond to temporary upswings in Maine and midwestern producing sections and these also were sagging back near the end of November when average on sacked stock in northern Maine was not much above 40c per 100 pounds and 50 to 60c was quoted in western New York and the Upper Lakes region. Chicago market was about steady between 80 and 85c by the carlot and other midwestern markets quoted from 75c to \$1.05. Maine Green Mountains sold at 80c to \$1.10 in eastern markets and appeared in small quantities as far west as Chicago.

Onion Market Quiet: Onion markets continued dull with little change in price, partly because of mild weather most of the time. The holiday demand seemed to give much life to the position. The best yellow stock has been arriving from New York and selling at \$1 to \$1.20 per 50 pounds in eastern markets compared with 95c to \$1 in producing sections and slightly below that range in western Michigan. Most of the white onions are coming east from Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Valencia stock is supplied from Idaho and Utah.

Cabbage continues in moderate supply and sells slowly at slightly lower prices compared with quotations early in the month. Bulk stock from northern New York ranges mostly \$10 to \$13 and sacked stock 25 to 35c per 50 pounds, which is slightly lower than mid-month prices. Red onions sold at \$25 or more per ton in New York.

Apple Trade Slow: Demand for apples was below expectations in late November owing mainly to unfavorable weather conditions. Receipts from New York and New England states were moderate to light although there was some increase for the Thanksgiving market. Dealers who had been

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Dec. 1, 1934	Nov. 24, 1934	Dec. 2, 1933
BUTTER			
92 score	29¾-30½	30¼-31	23½-24½
92 score	29½-	30 -	23¼-
88 to 91 score	27 -29	27¼-29½	19 -22¾
Lower Grades	26 -26¾	26½-27	17½-18½
CHEESE (N. Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy			13 -13½
Fresh average run			12 -
Held fancy	16½-20	16½-20	15 -21½
Held average run			

EGGS			
White			
Best nearby open market offerings*	35 -40	36 -41	33 -36
Commercial Standards.	29 -32	30 -33	24 -28
Mediums	28 -30	28 -30	24 -28
Lightweights, Un'grades	26 -28	26 -28	22 -23
Brown			
Best	36 -37½	36 -42	31 -36
Standards			29 -30
Ducks			
N. Y. State	34 -36	32 -34	29 -31
*Includes premiums			

POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	14 -17	15 -18	10 -12
Fowls, Leghorn	13 -14	12 -14	7 -8
Chickens, colored	17 -20	15 -19	9 -14
Chickens, Leghorn	13 -16	12 -14	10 -12
Broilers, colored	20 -21	21 -21	14 -15
Broilers, Leghorn		-19	-14
Pullets, colored	17 -22		12 -18
Pullets, Leghorn			
Old Roosters	-11	-11	-8
Capons			-20
Turkeys, hens	-25	-23	22 -24
Turkeys, toms	18 -22	-21	18 -21
Ducks, nearby	-15	10 -15	-11
Geese, nearby	14 -15	-15	-11

GRAINS			
Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	.99¾	.99¼	.81½
Corn (Dec.)	.92¾	.87	.43
Oats (Dec.)	.54	.52¾	.31¾
Cash Grains (At N. Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red.	1.147½	1.14	.99¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.08¼	1.03¼	.61
Oats, No. 2	.65¾	.64¾	.40½

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N. Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	38.00	37.50	23.50
Sp'g Bran	28.00	27.00	16.50
H'd Bran	30.50	29.50	18.50
Standard Mids.	28.50	28.00	16.50
Soft W. Mids.	37.00	36.00	22.00
Flour Mids.	34.00	33.00	21.00
Red Dog	34.50	34.00	22.00
Dr. Brewers' Grains.			22.50
Wh. Hominy	38.50	37.00	19.50
Yel. Hominy	38.50	37.00	19.50
Corn Meal	39.00	36.00	23.00
Gluten Feed	37.25	35.75	24.80
Gluten Meal	45.75	45.75	29.80
36% C. S. Meal	42.50	42.00	24.00
41% C. S. Meal	43.50	43.00	25.00
43% C. S. Meal	45.50	45.00	25.75
34% O. P. Lin Meal	41.50	40.50	
Beet Pulp		32.00	22.00

expecting rising prices were glad to make sales at previous levels. Some varieties such as McIntosh brought as high as \$2.50 a bushel for best lots but most lots ranged \$1.50 to \$1.65 and most Greenings around \$1.35. Sales of Greenings in western New York were around \$1.30. Most receipts of apples were of bushel pack in eastern markets.

* * *

Trend of the Farm Markets

The group of staple farm products has recorded about as many gains as losses during the second half of November. Further sharp advances for the feeds and feed grains were leading features. Corn and oats sell at more than double the lowest prices of the year. Wheat markets are controlled partly by world-wide changes. Prices of wheat have weakened lately, while other grains advanced.

High prices for cattle and lambs were offset by setbacks in the hog market and lower prices for beef and pork. Market quality of dressed turkeys varied widely. Prices of best lots showed slightly upward trend and likewise the prices of heavy chickens and capons, but fowls averaged slightly lower at the beginning of Thanksgiving week. Most changes in the vegetable market were slightly downward. Recent advances of eastern sweet potatoes were mostly maintained. Lettuce and tomatoes advanced, also cranberries and some kinds of apples in barrel and basket pack.

Butter Fairly Steady: Butter markets appeared in fairly steady position despite some declines followed by recoveries. Unsettled continued in some quarters. Most dealers expressed confidence in the underlying situation because of light winter production and continued heavy retail demand.

Fresh receipts of cheese sold only fairly well. Production continues rather large. Prices were fairly steady in the central markets but weakened slightly in some producing sections.

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Chester-Yorkshire Cross	6-8 weeks	\$2.50
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Duroc-Poland Cross	10-12 weeks	\$3.00
Shortnose-Yorkshire Cross	12-14 weeks	\$3.50

Several White Mulefoot Boars, 3 months old \$10 each. Bunch of White Sow Pigs (Mulefoot-Yorkshire Cross), 3 months old at \$5, \$5.50, \$6 each. (Shortnose, short leg, rugged) Shoats \$5.50, \$6, \$7, \$8. Glits all ages and prices.

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MY WIFE SERVED

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4
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NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Keep Cool

By J. C. HUTTAR

DURING the past year I've heard a lot of market men comment on the improvement in Nearby eggs. It's been quite noticeable. I believe the appreciation on the part of producers that eggs can change a lot inside without showing it outside, has been the biggest factor.

It is really only within the last two years that egg producers have given any notice to the fact that the temperature of an egg is about 105 degrees, inside and out when it is laid. The outside cools off fairly quickly to nest temperature. But that doesn't mean that the entire egg has cooled off.

Let's take an ordinary day and follow eggs through the routine which is still too common on Nearby farms.

Eggs are laid from seven in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon. They are gathered about 5:30 in an ordinary twelve-quart water pail or woven market basket, and set down in the cow stable, while the hired man milks. He may forget them when he takes the milk to the house and takes them into the kitchen the next morning when he comes in to breakfast. The temperature in the barn often runs around 80 or 90. They may sit in the kitchen all day and that's not the coolest spot on the farm.

The temperatures which have surrounded those eggs have been right around 70 to 90 degrees most of the time. Under these circumstances they have practically retained their nest temperature or even warmed up a little. After packing, each egg is insulated by layers of paper (the flats and fillers) and all the heat is retained. Some of those eggs are three to six days old when they start for market. This gives the heat time to do plenty to the egg. The white will be watery, moisture will have evaporated from the egg so that it shows a large air cell when it is examined in the market, and the membrane that holds the yolk together has become stretched so that the yolk will flatten out when the egg is opened into the spider. There will probably also be some spots on the yolk.

The Right Way

An increasing number of northeastern egg producers have learned how heat has robbed them of hundreds and even thousands of dollars, and they are now handling eggs in a better way.

Eggs are gathered from clean nests at nine and eleven in the morning and one and four in the afternoon. Or at the very worst at ten, one, and four. They take the eggs right to the cellar or some other real cool place, which is kept moist by sprinkling or setting water pans under the egg cooling trays.

Below: Moving eggs from basket to tray on the farm of A. B. Clark. The bottom has been slid out and leans against the shelf.

Right: Candling eggs on a tray. It would be easier if the tray were not quite so full.

They have made some simple wooden frames and stretched fly netting or hardware cloth across them. These trays are set up on blocks or saw horses and the eggs are spread out in a single layer on them as soon as they're brought in from the hen house. At noon and at night each day the soiled eggs are cleaned with as little water as possible. The eggs stay on these trays till the next morning. Egg cases are stacked up in this egg room so that they can cool off at least 24 hours before they are filled with eggs. Each morning, then, the eggs are sorted for size and color into the various cases. The eggs are shipped twice a week.

I haven't drawn on my imagination for the above two descriptions of egg handling. I worked on a farm one summer where we handled the market eggs just like the first description. Mr. A. B. Clark, owner of the Rosemary Farm near Doylestown, Pennsylvania, follows the second routine I described quite clearly. His county agent tells me that Clark's eggs always classify as Fancy on the Bucks County Auction. Mr. Clark insists that a little head work and a very small investment has given him thousands of dollars in higher returns.

The pictures below are taken on his farm. He now candles the eggs by moving two electric lights hooked up in a double socket under the trays. He grades the eggs by first picking all the large eggs off. He then picks off, what he calls "Pullets," and the rest are Mediums.

His County Agent, Mr. W. P. Greenawalt, gives the following report on the time it takes Mr. Clark to handle his eggs. He timed Mr. Clark from the time he came into the cellar with the eggs, till they were packed. Of course, the grading and packing was done after the eggs were cool. The number of eggs brought in was 34 dozen and 10 eggs.

	Minutes	Seconds
Transferring eggs from baskets to trays	3	20
Candling	1	40
Removing tints		15
Cleaning	10	55
Sorting large eggs	5	
Casing large eggs	3	50
Sorting pullet eggs	1	30
Casing pullet eggs and medium eggs	4	40



NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

For
Better Chicks

By L. E. Weaver

IT is not too early to begin thinking about chicks for next season. As every northeastern poultryman knows, there is a vast difference in chicks. By merely looking at them we can tell very little about how they are going to turn out. We like to see them with smooth, fluffy down, with sturdy legs and snappy eyes—especially the bright snappy eyes. But don't trust those fine appearances too far. As Mr. G. S. Vickers, manager of the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, told us at the Cornell Incubation School, "the light that lies in female eyes just lies and lies and lies." That is not always true of baby chicks but it may be. Certainly we want to pick out only chicks that are vigorous and fine to look at, but the point that I am trying to make is that *fine appearance is not a guarantee of real quality*. Here again beauty may be only skin-deep. Some of those fine-looking babies may grow up to be great layers. Others may be just as fine-looking and grow up into culls. Some may not even grow up at all. Weaknesses or diseases may be present but not yet apparent. Sooner or later they will get in their subtle work of destruction.

A number of years ago I was helping with the incubation work at Cornell. At that time, as now, they had some pens of birds known as the "low-line." These pens were made up of birds that were low producers, and they were mated with sons of low-producing mothers. I recall how the chicks from those pens out-hatched all the others. And such activity and vigor. They beat anything else we had. Judged by appearances they were our best chicks. Judged by results in the nests they were the poorest.

Two Measures of Chick Quality

Every chick receives certain qualities from its parents. The sum of all these inherited factors will determine what a bird may become or what it may do. *Heredity sets definite limits*. A pullet can grow only as large as her heredity permits. She can start laying no sooner than her inheritance allows. The final size of her eggs, the number of eggs she may lay, whether or not she shall go broody, and probably even the possible length of her life are all set by heredity. Of course she may never live up to her possibilities. An inadequate ration or a heavy dose of coccidia, a sly old fox or the ax may interfere seriously and suddenly with her destiny. For us it is sufficient to know that we can gain a very fair idea of what possibilities are wrapped up in our chicks if we know what sort of individuals they have picked out for parents.

Unfortunately this does not tell us the whole story. If it did we would find it easy to select our chicks. We would merely get them from a flock with an unquestioned reputation for high production, satisfactory size of eggs, lack of broodiness and with other good qualities. We know that when this is done the result is sometimes a disappointment. The reason for this, I believe, lies in *what happens to the eggs up to the time they hatch*. As Uncle Josh used to tell Aunt Nancy about her bread, "it looks like it was spoiled in the bakin'."

The Influence of Environment

This brings us to the second measure of quality in chicks. Were the chicks

Six Chick Facts Worth Remembering

1. Chicks should appear vigorous, fluffy, and active, but chicks may have all these qualities and still grow into low producers.
2. Other things being equal, chicks with high producing ancestors will lay more eggs than those with low producing ancestors.
3. Health is fundamental. Do not buy chicks or hatch chicks from hens with transmissible diseases, particularly B.W.D.
4. Improper incubation lessens hatchability and livability.
5. Improper handling for the first day or two can offset much good breeding and care.
6. A few cents saved when you buy chicks may cost you dollars later.

well hatched? No doubt we would find that wrong temperatures in the incubator are sometimes the cause of high mortality in the early brooding period for chicks. This could also be true of improper conditions of moisture or ventilation in the incubator.

Still another way in which the incubator could influence the livability of the chicks is by being full of disease germs. The eggs may have come from a flock that is blood-tested and free of pullorum disease carriers but it they are put into a machine that has not been thoroughly fumigated between every hatch the chicks may still be infected with disease.

Well Conditioned Breeders

Quality in chicks begins still further back than the operation of the incubator. *It starts with the conditioning of the breeding flock*. The condition of the hen at the time she lays an egg is an important factor in the quality of the chick that may hatch from that egg. The hen's condition also has a great deal to do with the number of chicks that will hatch. After a long period of laying a bird needs a period of rest in which to regain weight, renew her coat of feathers and store up whatever is necessary to put the hatch into the eggs. The condition of the hen at the end of her laying year will determine how long her rest period must be. If she is all "laid out" she may need three months. Usually two months is sufficient. The feed that is given the hens during the rest period and following it is another important factor in the quality of the chick. The main reason for feeding cod liver oil to hens is to furnish vitamin D. If there is not sufficient vitamin D in the ration two things happen. Less chicks will get out of the shell, and those that do get out will be lacking in this vitamin and will therefore almost at once show signs of leg-weakness. Some experiments at the Washington station seem to indicate that the breeding hens require more cod liver oil than is necessary for merely producing eggs for market.

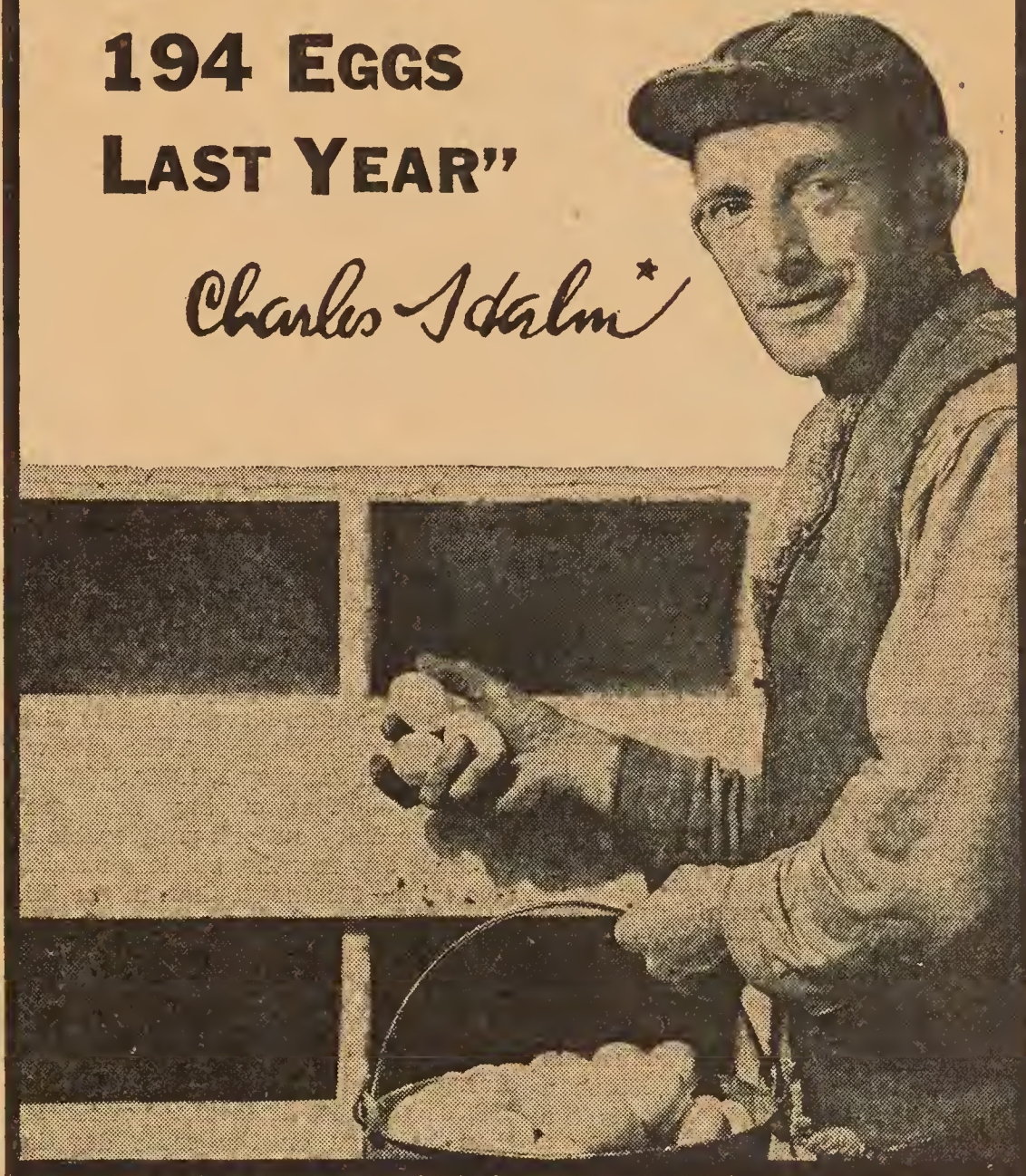
Another essential vitamin that is often not given in sufficient quantities to breeders is vitamin G. An absence of this factor in the ration will almost completely prevent any hatch at all. Milk is the most common and most economical source of vitamin G. Where only 5 to 7 per cent of dried milk in the ration is enough for egg production, this must be increased to at least ten per cent in the breeders' ration.

Other factors that influence the physical condition of the breeders are zero weather, damp litter, chicken pox or other diseases, and crowded quarters.

The wise producer of chicks will start now to condition his flock for the hatching season. The wise purchaser of chicks will check up to find who are the wise producers.

"MY PULLETS AVERAGED
194 EGGS
LAST YEAR"

Charles Idalm*



"I AM sending you the record of my 1933 pullets that I started as day-old chicks on G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash. I bought 300 chicks May 4, 1933. Sold 154 broilers and last fall put 144 pullets in the laying house. These pullets weighed better than 4 pounds each and began laying the last of September. Up to September 26, 1934, I lost only 10 pullets and culled out 15 more. This flock laid 24,324 eggs for the year, which I figure is an average of 194 eggs each.

"This year I have 164 May-hatched pullets reared the same way. I have used nothing but G.L.F. Feeds for both growing and laying stock. Last week (November 11 to 17) these pullets laid 793 eggs which is 69 per cent production. My 119 yearlings are still laying eggs. They get Super Laying and Breeding Mash. I have used G.L.F. Feeds for 4 years."

Without minimizing the part played by healthy, well-bred birds and good management, it is fair to say that the feed had a lot to do with Mr. Halm's success. One big reason is the fact that G.L.F. Mashers are built to meet all the various nutritive requirements of poultry, with some of each nutrient to spare. Take cod liver oil and vitamin D, for instance. Each bag of Super Laying and Breeding Mash contains more than 62,000 units of vitamin D—plenty for heaviest egg production and best hatchability, even when the birds get no vitamin D from other sources, such as sunlight. Try G.L.F. Open Formula Poultry Feeds and you will join the thousands of poultrymen who use these feeds exclusively, year after year.

* ADDRESS ON REQUEST

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To Help You Plan for 1935

EACH year farm economists from all states in the union gather in Washington. After pooling their individual information on farming, they sift out the important facts and issue a statement of the probable outlook for farming for the next 12 months. Here is a summary of their conclusions:

General

A farm income level higher than the corresponding period in 1934 is expected during the first six months of 1935. Reasons include greatly reduced supplies of most farm products and some improvement in buying power of consumer. It is also hoped that the relation of farm prices to things farmers must buy may show some improvement during the first half of 1935.

The demand for farm products in the first six months of 1935 is expected to be slightly higher than at present, but not much higher than the first half of 1934. Incomes of industrial workers have shown marked improvement since the low level of the spring of 1933, but increased incomes are being offset to some extent by higher prices.

Export demand for farm products is likely to be less favorable in 1935 than in 1934. The one bright spot is the tariff bargaining program of the United States.

Dairying

Cow Population. How long will it be before we will hear about a milk shortage instead of a surplus? Past history shows that we have too many cows about every 15 years. Up to last spring our dairy cow population increased steadily for about 6 years. On October 1, for the first time in several years, we had fewer dairy cows in the country than we had in the same month a year earlier. By late winter it is expected that the drop will be at least 4 per cent, and the dairy cow population is likely to keep on dropping for several years.

The big reason is that fewer calves have been raised. Do not forget either that 24 per cent of the government cattle purchases in drought areas were calves that will never grow into cows. The government assistance in eradicating TB and abortion will reduce numbers in some areas but the percentage effect on the country as a whole will be small.

Milk Production. On November 1 total milk production in the United States was 2 or 3 per cent below production on the same date a year ago. Between 1929 and 1933 milk production increased about 4 per cent although the number of milk cows increased 13 per cent. Production per cow has decreased every year since 1929, largely because of less intensive feeding. In the Northeast, about the middle of November, milk production was about 8 to 10 pounds per day per dairy lower than the same time a year ago. Outlook is for a material reduction in milk production this winter as compared with last year, because of fewer cows, less fall freshening, scarcity and high price of grain, and low supplies of roughage in many areas. Up to date government purchases have not greatly affected total milk production, most of them being beef cows or poor producers.

Requests have been made to New York State Milk Control Board for an increase in prices of classes 2 and 3. New York State Department of Health is now checking available supply of milk through the state with the thought that we may come close to a shortage

of fluid milk for the New York metropolitan area before spring.

Feed Supplies. Concentrates available for the 12 months ending next July 1 are figured at about 60,000,000 tons at the outside and may be less. During the year ending last July, dairy cows ate 87,000,500 tons, and for the preceding 9 years managed to consume 96,000,000 tons a year. One big result of lower supply of concentrates was that in the Northeast on October 1 the grain ration cost about \$36 a ton, \$5 a ton more than a year ago, or an increase of 16 per cent. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets gave the average cost of 100 pounds of feed on November 1 as \$1.77. Last year on November 1 the cost was \$1.43 and on January 1, 1933, \$1.06.

Short supplies of hay and grain make the dairy outlook unfavorable for the next few months, but less unfavorable in the Northeast than in the Midwest. After the 1935 pasture season starts, dairymen should benefit from a more favorable relation between prices of dairy products and grain.

Storage Holdings. On November 1, storage holdings of butter were 111,033,000 pounds, 49,430,000 pounds less than holdings on the same day last year but over 15,500,000 pounds more than the five year average 1928-32.

On November 1, American cheese in storage was 102,900,000 pounds, the highest figure on that date. The five year average was 80,000,000 pounds.

For the past year butterfat prices have averaged lowest in relation to feed costs since 1920, yet butterfat price is relatively high as compared with livestock prices.

Consumption. There are some encouraging things about consumption

figures. Trade output of cheese in September was 12.4 per cent higher than a year ago, and, with higher prices, consumers spent 16 per cent more money than they did a year ago. For the first 9 months they paid about 10 per cent more for cheese than in 1933. During September, trade output of butter was 2.3 per cent less than a year ago, but higher costs made consumers pay 14 per cent more money.

Poultry

Poultrymen can look on the outlook for the coming season with more optimism than has been possible in several years.

Production. It is estimated that egg production for the first half of 1935 will be at least 10 per cent below 1934 figures, which in turn were about 9 per cent below 1933 figures. There are about 7 per cent fewer laying hens on United States farms than a year ago and about 11 per cent fewer than in 1930, when the hen population reached its peak. The Midwest has more than its share of flock reduction, due to feed shortage and dry weather. It is probable that there will be just as many eggs laid in northeastern states in 1935 as in 1934.

Storage Holdings. On November 1 shell eggs in storage totaled 4,629,000 cases as compared with 5,175,000 cases a year ago. Earlier in the season, slow withdrawals of eggs from storage caused some shaking of heads, but now it seems certain that on January 1 we will have no burdensome surplus of cold storage eggs. As a result, eggs from the coolers will not offer serious competition to eggs laid after January 1, and because the storage deal was fairly satisfactory there will be a nor-

Fruit and Cash Crop Prospects

APPLES

With average weather and average care, apple crops during the next five years should be equal or slightly higher than the lower-than-average production of the last five years. Because few orchards have been set out, moderate plantings will be necessary to maintain production 10 to 15 years from now. The tendency is toward removal of farm orchards and a concentration of production in commercial orchards.

Apple growers can expect keen competition from citrus fruits, and the demand for apples for export is likely to be smaller because of competition of other countries.

Eastern states during the last five years have produced 38,500,000 bushels of apples a year, 25 per cent of the United States apple crop. During the last five years production has decreased only 2 per cent below figures for the previous five years. Last year's winter killed or injured at least two and a half million trees. It is doubtful if the East can maintain past production until new trees come into bearing.

POTATOES

Judging from past history, potato growers will decrease their 1935 potato acreage about 2 per cent below that planted last year. If the weather is average, this reduction will result in a crop larger than can be marketed at a good price. Consequently it seems doubtful whether potato prices next year will be much above 1934, unless the weather is unusually bad, or the

general price level rises, or a big increase in consumer demand occurs. The probable acreage will be 3,313,000, although a fairly stable acreage of around 3,000,000 would be most profitable to potato growers.

CABBAGE

The 1934 cabbage acreage was 41 per cent heavier than 1933 and 22 per cent heavier than the five year average. Judging from past experience, it is probable that growers would get more money if they would plant 40 per cent less acreage in early states, than last year, 20 per cent less in the second early states and in intermediate states including New Jersey and Long Island, and 25 per cent less acreage of late cabbage.

BEANS

Because the 1934 bean crop was about a million bags less than the average consumption, prices have shown recent increases which may result in a fairly heavy increase in acreage in 1935. Remember that the 1934 short crop was due to acreage abandonment and short yields because of dry weather and not to reduced acreage. Bean growers will profit if they will keep the acreage about what it was last year.

VEGETABLES

A more favorable market outlook for commercial truck crops for fresh market shipments is seen, in view of higher wholesale food prices, and the reduced supplies of meats, dairy products, and poultry products.

High Spots of the 1935 Farm Outlook

1. Production of farm crops will probably total higher in 1935 than in 1934.
2. High feed prices and a shortage of hay make the dairy outlook relatively unfavorable for next few months. Milk production will be lower than last year.
3. Egg production for the first half of 1935 is likely to fall short of last year by 10 per cent. Storage holdings of eggs are not burdensome.
4. Acreage of cash crops—potatoes, cabbage, and beans—is likely to be too high to get best total returns for farmers.
5. Supplies of forage crops seeds are 40 per cent below last year.
6. Farm machinery may cost slightly more than last year. Prices of mixed fertilizers will be about the same.
7. Feed prices will continue relatively high for several months.
8. The present situation calls for producing on the farm as high a percentage as possible of the food consumed.

mal or better than normal demand for eggs to store next spring.

Feed Supplies. The feed situation is the fly in the ointment. Feed supplies are figured at 53 per cent of the five year average, and on October 15 poultrymen were paying for feed 114 per cent of the five year pre-war average for that date as compared with 67 per cent of that figure a year ago.

It is estimated that about November 15 it took 5.7 dozen eggs to purchase 100 pounds of feed as compared with 4.8 dozen a year ago. Feed costs will stay high for several months, yet many poultrymen believe by the end of the season they will be as well off as they were a year ago. During the past few months egg prices rose more rapidly than usual and although the peak has apparently been reached, it is expected that from now on egg prices will not decline as rapidly or reach as low levels as they did in 1934.

Farm Supply Costs

Supplies of grass and clover seeds are about 40 per cent smaller than they were a year ago and 50 per cent smaller than the five year average. Supplies are relatively shortest for timothy, millet, sudan grass, alsike clover, red clover and sweet clover, and the shortage is about in the order named. The soy bean crop is from 20 to 30 per cent larger than last year. It is improbable that we can import hay and forage crop seeds to meet the shortage. The fellow who waits until the last minute to buy his seeds will be disappointed.

Fertilizers. It is probable that retail prices of mixed fertilizers next spring will be about the same as they were in 1934. Prices of potash and tankage are expected to be lower; mineral supplies of nitrogen about the same or a bit lower; while cottonseed meal and superphosphate are expected to be higher.

Farm Machinery. The cost of farm machinery may be slightly higher in 1935 but not much higher because prices of farm machinery declined less than most prices between 1929 and 1933.

Building Materials. Cost of building supplies is likely to average lower during the first 6 months of 1935 than for the same period in 1934.

Winter Cow Barn Chores

(Continued from Page 1)

or paper when in use so as to protect the operator's hands.

Water Bowls

Will it pay to install individual water bowls is a question which many dairymen are asking themselves right now. A cow usually drinks from three to four times as much water daily as she produces milk. It will therefore be evident that a high producing cow needs a lot of water. When watered but once daily or when the cows have to go a considerable distance for water in cold stormy weather, they are not likely to drink enough water for best results in the milk pail. Experiments at Beltsville, Maryland, showed that when getting water at will, cows produced about 5 per cent more milk than when watered once daily. In a colder climate

either grades or purebreds with light colored skin in the ears. We use a combination of two methods of marking calves. All are tabbed with a numbered circular disc fastened to the ear with a ring. The black figures in the red disc are easily distinguished at some distance. In addition those with light colored skin in the ears are tattooed, and those with dark skin in the ears are photographed or sketched.

Sucking

When dairy cattle are closely housed during the winter, some of them are likely to get the bad habit of sucking themselves or other members of the herd. The most satisfactory plan we have found for breaking this habit is to put a bull ring in the nose of the sucker and then attach two or three other rings to it. This does not interfere with eating but does get in the way when the animal attempts to suck others.

Whitewashing

This is a good time to whitewash the stable and have it clean and wholesome for winter milk production. Frequent inquiries come in regard to a good formula. The so-called "government" formula has been found very satisfactory and is as follows: "Take a half bushel of unslacked

lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, 3 pounds of boiled rice ground to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, ½ pound of Spanish whiting, and 1 pound of clean glue previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hang over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture; stir well; let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It should be applied hot for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or a portable furnace. Coloring matter may be added as desired. When a less durable whitewash will answer, the above may be modified by leaving out the whiting and glue and omitting the boiling. It may be applied cold and with a spray pump."

Clean Cows

When the cows come into the stable in winter, they require real care and attention to prevent dust, sediment, and hairs from getting into the milk. Fortunately "armor plate" cows, the kind with a heavy coating of manure caked on the flanks and udders, are a thing of the past. Dairy farm inspection as required by legislative acts of the state and municipalities, and an increased appreciation by dairymen of the importance of sanitation, have nearly eliminated these cows.

The first essential for clean milk is clean cows. A few minutes work with a comb and brush each morning will keep the cows fairly clean. Then at milking time the use of a clean damp cloth to wipe the cow's udder, and flanks will prevent dust and sediment from getting into the milk pail. It has been found that the use of a damp cloth keeps out about three-fourths of the bacteria that would be present without its use. A still more effective plan that is in use at our dairy barn is to wash the flanks and udders with lukewarm water to which a chlorine disinfectant has been added.

Marking

How easy it is to lose track of the parentage of a calf, especially when several months have elapsed since it was born. Every calf ought to be marked within a few days after its birth. Some breed associations now require that all calves have a tattoo number in the ear when registered. This is a wise provision and could be adopted to advantage by all dairymen having

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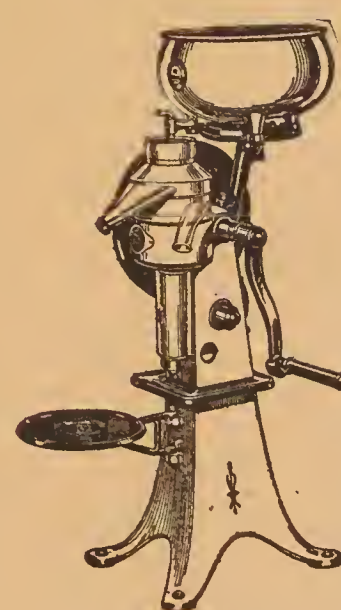
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WITH the A.A. HOMEMAKER BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HOCKETT

Homemade candies make fine gifts from those who like to cook.

Cooking for Christmas

ONE just gets through cooking for Thanksgiving when it is time to begin cooking for Christmas, at least time to start making puddings and fruit cakes, for they have to be made as long in advance as possible so that they will have time to mellow. You will remember that in our last issue I gave you some famous old New England recipes from the cookbook of Miss Susanna Taplin. Here are some more of "Susanna's" recipes:

The Christmas Pudding

1 pound currants	1/4 teaspoon allspice
1 pound raisins	1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
1 pound suet	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 pound breadcrumbs	1/2 pound citron
1/2 cup grape juice or cider	1/2 cup flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon	5 eggs
1/4 teaspoon cloves	1 pound sugar

Carefully remove the fibers and strings from the suet (beef kidney) and chop it finely with about two tablespoons extra flour sprinkled over it to keep it from sticking. Add the prepared fruit and breadcrumbs to this and mix thoroughly. Add remaining ingredients and fill greased moulds two-thirds full, or place in a cloth if desired. To prepare a cloth for this purpose, dip it in cold water and wring out. Spread on a table, lightly butter it with the hand or a stiff pastry brush and sprinkle a little flour on both sides. Shake off excess of flour. Place the pudding in center of cloth and tie it firmly into a ball. Set on an inverted saucer in a kettle of water and boil all day—6 or 8 hours. The water should be kept to within an inch of the top of the pudding, but not boil over into it. It should simmer and not boil violently.

Simple Plum Pudding

1 egg	1 cup raisins (part currants if liked)
1/2 cup sugar	1 teaspoon soda
1 cup molasses	1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup butter	Flour for a rather stiff batter
3/4 cup sour milk	Steam 3 to 4 hours
1 teaspoon cinnamon	
1/4 teaspoon cloves	

Sauce for all Plum Puddings

Mix one cup sugar, one cup water and one egg yolk, and bring to boil; add juice of 1 orange, bit of rind, and stiffly beaten egg white.

Dried Apple Cake

(From another Vermonter.)

3 cups dried apples	1/2 teaspoon each cloves, salt, allspice or nutmeg
2 cups molasses	1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 lemon	1 cup raisins
2 cups brown sugar	3 cups flour
1/2 cup butter	1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 3 tbsps. cold water	

Soak apples over night in cold water. In the morning drain thoroughly and chop with the lemon. Add molasses and simmer until lemon is tender—about 20 minutes. Cool. With remaining ingredients make the cake in usual way and add lemon-apple mixture last. Bake an hour in moderate oven.

—Annette C. Dimmock.

* * *

A New York woman sends the following recipe, which she likes very much. She calls it:

New Deal Christmas Cake

Drain one pint of cherries and one can of crushed pineapple thoroughly. Dry slowly the solid fruit, mixed together, in

an oven. Keep the fruit spread out on a cookie sheet or dripping pan. When dry, as for dried apples, cool. Mix 1 lb. sugar and 1 lb. butter until of creamy texture. Add 1 doz. beaten eggs. Stir briskly. Add 1/2 teaspoon salt and 4 teaspoons baking powder sifted with 1 lb. flour. Stir well again. Add in order given, 1 lb. citron prepared; 2 lbs. shredded cocoanut; 1 lb. blanched, chopped almonds; the dried cherries and pineapple mentioned above; and 1/2 lb. English walnuts, black walnuts, and pecans mixed. Blend all into thick batter and steam for 4 1/2 or 5 hours. I have never tasted a better cake of any kind. It is equally fine for wedding cake or birthday cakes. May be frosted with any favorite icing.

—L. A. Z.

Simple Gifts That You Can Make

If you like to cook give these:

Small fruit cakes, or Christmas puddings, baked in coffee or baking-powder tins. Wrap them in oiled paper, tie with gay ribbon, and add a sprig of holly or Christmas greens.

Homemade cookies, variously decorated with red sugar, nuts, raisins, or fancy icing. Pack in boxes and wrap.

Salted nuts, tied up in squares of cellophane and tinsel ribbon.

Homemade candies. Glace some nuts and fruits, color some of the candies, and decorate with nuts.

Jams, jellies, marmalades, and relishes put up in small jars or glasses. Paint the covers of the jars, using enamel paint, with bright colors.

If you like to garden give these:

Flower-pot of parsley.

Pot of blooming bulbs.

Dried herbs in attractive parcel.

Packet of prized seed with a clever verse.

Winter bouquets of straw flowers, dried baby breath, Chinese money, bittersweet berries, or bay berries.

If you like to knit or crochet:

Mittens for children.

Scarves for girls or women.

Caps, particularly the beret type, for boys and girls.

Pocketbooks and matching belts.

Bootees for babies.

Golf stockings for men who wear knickers.

Crocheted napkin rings with different colored edges for various members of the family.

Waffle-woven mats, doilies, chair protectors.

If you like to sew:

Bags of all kinds, for schoolbooks, shoes, knitting, stockings, laundry.

Aprons, plain and fancy.

Pot-holders; bean bags; stuffed toys; towels of all sorts.

Fringed silk scarves in bright colors for the high school girl.

Your city friends would like these "farm" gifts:

Basket of apples and home grown nuts.

Small jar of nutmeats (for those too busy to crack the nuts and pick out the meats for themselves).

Jar of sweet cider.

Jar of cream for the Christmas dinner.

Pound of butter.

Basket of eggs.



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Christmas Confections

Glace Nuts or Candies

2 cups sugar	1 cup boiling water
1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar	

Place all ingredients in fairly large, smooth saucepan. Blend till sugar is dissolved, then continue boiling without stirring till syrup begins to look yellow (310° F., if you use candy thermometer). Carefully wipe off all sugar crystals that adhere to sides of saucepan by dampening fingers and quickly rubbing around the sides. Keep dipping fingers into cold water, and be careful not to get them under the surface of the boiling syrup. Remove saucepan from fire, and place immediately in large pan of cold water to stop boiling. Then at once remove to a pan of hot water to prevent hardening during dipping process. Skewer the nutmeats or fruits (you may use either or both) on long hatpins or other suitable holder and dip each separately into syrup till well covered. Then remove at once and lay on paraffin paper, or buttered cookie sheet, to cool. Only cherries, dates, sections of orange, single grapes or fresh strawberries are suitable fruits for glacing. They do not keep as well as the nuts, so that if they are to be used as Christmas gifts and packed for sending away, nuts are the wisest choice.

—R. S.

Pop Corn or Puffed Rice Candy

1 1/2 lbs. shelled popcorn, or 1 package puffed rice	1/16 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup brown sugar	1 cup granulated sugar
1/2 cup water	6 tablespoons corn syrup
	1 tablespoon butter

Pour popped corn or rice into pan and place in a slow oven to warm and crisp while preparing candy. Stir sugars, corn syrup and water together and then cook to 242 degrees (medium hard ball). Remove from flame and add the salt and butter, broken in small pieces. Stir lightly until butter is melted. Pour onto warm rice or pop corn and mix well. Turn onto oiled layer cake tin. With rolling pin smooth over the top, packing it down to thickness of the pan. Turn out of the pan while still warm and cut

in squares. If preferred, this candy may be shaped into balls.

Rainbow Taffy

3 cups sugar	4 tablespoons butter
1 cup water	4 drops red coloring
1 tablespoon vinegar	with 1/2 teaspoon wintergreen
1 tablespoon glycerine	green
4 drops yellow coloring	4 drops green coloring with
with 1 teaspoon vanilla	1/2 teaspoon peppermint

Mix sugar, water, vinegar, glycerine and butter in a pan and cook to 260 degrees (very hard ball). Do not stir. Butter three plates and pour the candy onto them. Do not scrape the pan, but let it drip. This avoids making it sugary. When cool enough to pull, add the green coloring and peppermint to one pan. To the second pan add the red coloring and the wintergreen. To the third pan add the yellow coloring and vanilla. Use a new medicine dropper to get accurate measurement of coloring. Pull until it begins to get stiff. Then cut with scissors into cushions. Wrap each piece in oiled paper.

Variegated Popcorn Balls

Boil one cup white corn syrup and one tablespoon vinegar until it gives the hard ball test in cold water; then divide syrup into three parts, leaving one part clear. Add red and green color respectively to other two portions. Pour these colored syrups over separate batches of popped corn. Either form into balls or toss with a fork to keep grains separate yet coated with syrup. A dish full of the various colors makes a gay addition to the Christmas candies.

Christmas Candy

Soften two tablespoons gelatine in cold water. Cook two cups sugar in one-half cup boiling water to thread stage. Add gelatine and cool to blood temperature. Stir in one cup red cherry juice and one tablespoon beet juice. Fold in one-fourth cup maraschino cherries (chopped) and one-fourth cup chopped citron, and beat until creamy. A wooden spoon which breaks the cherries less is better than a regular beater. Cover the bottom of a shallow pan with confectioner's sugar, pour candy mixture over it, dust top thickly with same sugar and chill until perfectly set. Turn out on chilled waxed paper, cut in oblongs, and dust cut sides with the sugar. —L. M. T.

Salted Nuts

Hickory nuts, butternuts, and any other kind growing on the farm may be cracked, shelled, and salted quite as well as imported nuts.

After removing the nutmeats from shells they are ready for salting. Having thin skins, almonds and nuts like peanuts must of course be first blanched. Plunge into boiling water; let stand until the skins can be rubbed off by putting them into a towel and when cool, rubbing them (inside the cloth) between the thumb and finger. Do not leave in water long enough to soften.

Put a quarter of an inch of olive oil or fresh butter in a frying pan; when hot, but before it smokes, add nuts and keep them in constant motion until they brown. Remember that they will deepen a little in tint after they are removed from pan. Drain well over the pan, a perforated spoon being used for taking



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Do Your Bit to Prevent Tuberculosis

This is the twenty-eighth year that the American public has been asked to help, through the buying of Christmas Seals, the highly important work being done by the National Tuberculosis Association.

Nearly fifty years ago the nation's fight against tuberculosis began. The work was started by Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, at Saranac Lake, New York, in February of 1885. His "little red cottage" became the nucleus of the sanatorium movement in this country.

Tuberculosis is still the greatest threat to the nation's health. It is the chief killer of men in industry, between the ages of 15 and 45. Every year, 2,000 men in this group alone die from it. In the finding and treatment of such cases, the National Tuberculosis Association has done and is doing remarkable work. Do your bit to help it along by buying Christmas Seals.

**BUY
CHRISTMAS
SEALS**



**HELP
FIGHT
TUBERCULOSIS**

them out, or better yet one with a wire bowl. Spread out on a piece of soft paper (white paper napkins are excellent), sprinkle lightly with salt before they begin to cool, and stir with a fork in order to distribute the salt evenly. Do not saute too many at a time.

Salted nuts may be kept indefinitely in a sealed jar in a cool place, putting them in when they are well chilled. They are delicious for gift boxes or nut dishes on the holiday dinner table. —R. S. T.

Stuffed Figs

Select large choice dried figs and steam in colander or double boiler, allowing no water to touch them. When well puffed, remove and cool. Then stuff with marshmallows, pecans, or English walnuts. Press into shape and roll in granulated sugar.

Honey Brittle

1 cup honey	1 tablespoon butter
1/2 cup sugar	1 cup shredded nut meats
1/2 cup water	2 tablespoons corn syrup
	Salt

Cook together sugar, honey, corn syrup, water, and salt, increasing heat slowly and stirring occasionally. When hard ball forms (280° F.) remove from fire, add butter and nuts and pour on buttered surface. Nuts may be omitted. —R. S. T.

Lollypops

2 cups sugar	1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar
1/2 cup light corn syrup	Dust of salt
3/4 cups water	Flavoring (oil of cloves, wintergreen or mint)

Without stirring, boil together sugar, corn syrup, water, and cream of tartar. When past hard boil stage, take from fire and add flavoring oil. Coloring may be added but must be in very concentrated form in order not to weaken syrup. A few cinnamon drops may be added to the water before candy is cooked. For candy drops, drop in very small quantities on buttered surface. For lollypops, drop larger quantities, and use wooden skewers for the handles. Remember all hard candies must be worked very quickly. —R. S. T.

IMPORTANT CORRECTION

Instead of one pound of baking powder for the small pie-crust recipe on page 28 of the November 24 issue, it should read one tablespoon baking powder. The corrected recipe reads:

Proportions for Smaller Batch

1 tablespoon baking powder
1 tablespoon salt
1 lb. lard (2 cups)
2 lbs. flour (2 qts.)



*3 big helps at
meat curing time*

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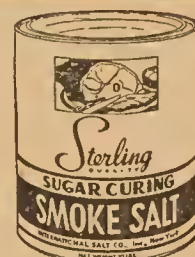
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HERE IS ANOTHER STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF THE *Little Big-Heart* TALES

War In The Woods

ONE stormy Friday night in December Grandmother Ruth, Theodora, Ellen and I were at the old farm alone. Addison and Halstead had already left us, and the old squire was away on a trip to Three Rivers in Canada, where with a Canadian partner he was then engaged in a small lumber business.

At the same time he was lumbering as usual on our forest lots on the upper part of Lurvey's Stream, where he had a camp of loggers cutting spruce. An Irish foreman named Thomas Dyer was in charge of the camp—an excitable, hot-headed fellow who was a fine worker himself and able to get good work out of others. Besides Dyer and the cook, a lame man known as Shorty, there were nineteen or twenty choppers, most of them either from New Brunswick or from Prince Edward Island. There was also a Finn who had only recently come to America, and who although only a youngster of eighteen years was, like most Finns, a good axeman. His name was Erkki Heikennen, and he came from a family of immigrants who had settled on an abandoned farm four miles from the old squire's. He could scarcely speak a word of English.

We who were left in the large old farm-house felt rather lonesome, for the night was stormy and black; so after supper when we had done the chores Ellen for our greater comfort and cheer kindled a fire in the sitting-room fireplace, and we all sat round it until after ten o'clock.

Then the girls went to bed, but Grandmother Ruth decided to sit up a while longer. I also remained up, for in cold weather the wood fire in the furnace had to be supplied with fuel as late as possible in the evening if we were to keep the water pipes to our new bathroom from freezing.

As we sat by the fireplace grandmother told me of her first long journey from Connecticut to Maine. She was only eighteen years old then and had just married the old squire. The wagon with her wedding outfit was nearly lost in the Saco River, for the little ferryboat that was taking it across broke its cable and went rocking down the swollen stream.

At last the old clock in the corner of the room struck twelve. "We can go to bed now," Grandmother Ruth said. "Fill the furnace once more and shut the drafts."

But just then we heard muffled steps on the piazza floor outside, and after a pause there came a knock at the door.

"I'm afraid some of the neighbors are sick," Grandmother Ruth said.

I was afraid so, too, and with Grandmother Ruth following me with the lamp I went hastily to the door. A man whose cap, long locks and coat were so white with snow that he looked like a snow man stood there blinking in the lamplight. We had to look twice before we recognized him. It was Erkki Heikennen, who had been at the house when the old squire had hired him a month ago.

"Erkki, what brings you down from the camp at this time of night?" Grandmother Ruth exclaimed.

The boy began to talk rapidly in a highpitched voice, but neither of us could understand what he said.

"Come in," said grandmother, "but shake your cap and brush your clothes first."

I got the kitchen broom and brushed him off. Then we took him over to the fireplace where it was warm and tried

to find out why he had left the woods and come twenty-two miles in such a storm. Evidently there was trouble at the camp.

"Got Tom! Got Tom!" the boy repeated over and over. Tom, we surmised, was Thomas Dyer, the foreman. It seemed that something had "got" him. Erkki made violent gestures. "Trow tone," he said. "Louis trow tone. Yon trow tone." All hands appeared to be throwing stones.

As Erkki warmed to his narrative he grew so excited that he became wholly unintelligible. There was something about a dog, a fact that meant nothing to us, for we did not know there was a dog at the camp. Erkki doubled his fists and struck out to show us that Tom had fought with some one and knocked him down. Nevertheless, something or some one had "got" Tom!

Presently we were convinced that a gang from another logging camp had attacked ours. Old Zachary Lurvey of Lurvey's Mills had a crew of French Canadians cutting pulp wood somewhere on the other side of the stream; but we could not guess why our foreman should be fighting with anyone from that camp. But plainly something serious was the matter, or Erkki would not have run off and come all the way down to the farm.

Grandmother Ruth was much disturbed. The food supplies and the wages of so large a crew of lumberjacks as ours represented a considerable investment. If the men were wasting their time fighting, the old squire would lose money; and if the sheriff were obliged to go there and arrest some of them, the work of the winter might easily be interrupted for weeks or even stopped altogether.

The Finn, who had run much of the way, was exhausted and hungry. We gave him some warm food and sent him to bed, and then talked over the situation together.

"I hardly know what we ought to do," Grandmother Ruth said, greatly per-

plexed. "If Joseph (the old squire) were here, he would go up there in the morning."

Between three o'clock and daylight I had a nap, but I think Grandmother Ruth did not sleep much. Shortly after it had begun to grow light I heard her calling the girls to come and help her get breakfast. When I came down she had made up her mind what to do. "You must hitch up Whistle to the pung sleigh," she said. "We will take Erkki and drive up there."

"But had you better go, gram?" I remonstrated.

"I must see what is going on," she said.

I made haste to do a few necessary chores. The storm had abated, and the sky was clearing; but on going out I found that nearly a foot of snow had fallen. Clearly the drive would be too much for one horse. We had a tandem

By C. A. STEPHENS

rig, and instead of taking Whistle I harnessed two strong young Percheron horses that the old squire then owned and put one in advance of the other. Even in the deep snow the pung was a mere plaything for them to draw.

Grandmother Ruth donned one of the old squire's overcoats and a warm hood and mittens, for the weather was clearing off windy and cold. When I went upstairs to call Erkki I found his bed deserted, and tacks on the snow down the lane showed that he had slipped out early and left us. Probably he had gone home to his folks.

About half past seven o'clock we set out without him, leaving the girls to keep house. A "winter road" of a sort led through the woods up to the camp. The horses were fresh and wanted to run; I had all I could do to manage my tandem team; and, oh, how the snowballs flew from their hoofs! For four or five miles we went on at a great rate until our mettlesome team settled to a less rickety pace.

The sun had risen clear. On both sides of the road the trees were loaded with snow. It was a bewilderingly beautiful sight, which we should have enjoyed had we not been so worried about what we might find at the camp.

Small avalanches of light snow slid from the trees and fell upon us as we horses into a run. Considering the depth of snow, we made excellent progress and reached the camp by eleven o'clock.

All was quiet round the long low structure. No one was astir; no axe strokes sounded in the woods. Evidently no one was working. I drove to the door, and, hearing our bells, one of the loggers with his head bandaged came forth, limping and staring dully at the team.

"What's the matter here?" asked Grandmother Ruth. "Why are you not at work?"

Still he stared at her. He was a Province man, such as we then familiarly termed a "Bluenose." "I'm hurted!" he said at last. "Tham Canucks has attacked us."

As he was speaking another logger appeared in the doorway, and he, too, had his head bandaged, and one arm in a sling.

"What's the meaning of all this?" Grandmother Ruth asked. "Who has attacked you? Where is Thomas Dyer?"

Both men then began talking at once; from what they said we gathered that the "Canucks" were the French lumberjacks at Lurvey's camp on the other side of the stream, and that their foreman, Louis Beaulieu, had had a fist fight with Dyer and had been overmatched, but that later Beaulieu's gang had ambushed Dyer, overpowered him and carried him off to their camp. And they still had him there, bound and a captive! But our crew had rallied in force and was now besieging Louis and his Canucks at the Lurvey camp.

"What started it?" we asked.

Then we learned that Louis owned a little black-and-tan dog, which had come over to our camp for scraps, and that Dyer and Shorty, the cook, had driven the dog off with a tin can tied to its tail. The whole affair had started from such an apparently insignificant thing as that! Louis was enraged about his little dog, and when he met Dyer there had been first words, then blows and finally war between the camps! The two men with their heads bandaged represented some of the casualties on our side.

Grandmother Ruth was indignant. "We'll see about this!" she exclaimed and, getting out of the pung with great alacrity, set off along the beaten path leading toward the stream. I hastily secured the horses and started after her. When I overtook her she had reached the stream and was crossing it on the snowy ice of a pool below several rapids; and at a distance farther up where the bank shelved steeply we caught sight of Shorty and one other man from our camp. They were passed and each time startled the picking up stones and putting them into a basket.

Beyond the stream the trail led through the fir woods for half a mile or more to Lurvey's camp. Long before we reached the camp we heard the sounds of battle, and when we came in sight of it we saw that our loggers were bombarding it. From the cover of trees they were hurling stones at the windows, at the door and at anyone who showed himself. Four or five of the Lurvey crew with axes or peavies in their hands were skulking in the rear of the camp, dodging stones. Others apparently were inside. Imprecations and insults were passing freely.

Meanwhile Shorty appeared with more stones. It was a queer melee, and for several moments Grandmother Ruth stood viewing it in great disgust. Fearing that she might get hurt, I tried to persuade her to turn back. Instead of complying, she suddenly dashed forward and addressed herself to our log-

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says to me, say he, "My barn is tight as tight can be, I've battened up each hole and crack, so winter's winds will just turn back, they can't git through to freeze my kine or chill the profits out my swine. The way to make the livestock pay is fill them full of corn and hay and keep 'em warm; a chilly hide don't help 'em put on fat inside or fill the milk pail, ev'ry cow will be as warm as can be now. My barn is tight and winter's blow cannot git in, nor can the snow, and though the weather's bad outside, the feed I use won't be applied to raise them critters' temperature, for they'll be comfy and secure."

I s'pose my neighbor's right again, the way he tends each cow and hen should make most anything produce, no matter if it's hog or goose. Yet neighbor works for what he gits, that feller never rests or sits, he toils away through the day, from morning till he hits the hay. I don't work very hard, I guess, but still I'll take a little less and have some time to meditate; if neighbor keeps on at this rate he'll be wore out before his time. A feller livin' in this clime should know the winter's meant for rest, in summer he can do his best, but when cold winds begin to roar the best place is inside the door, a-restin' right beside the fire, of sittin' round I never tire!

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—Does this Amazing 4-Way Treatment!

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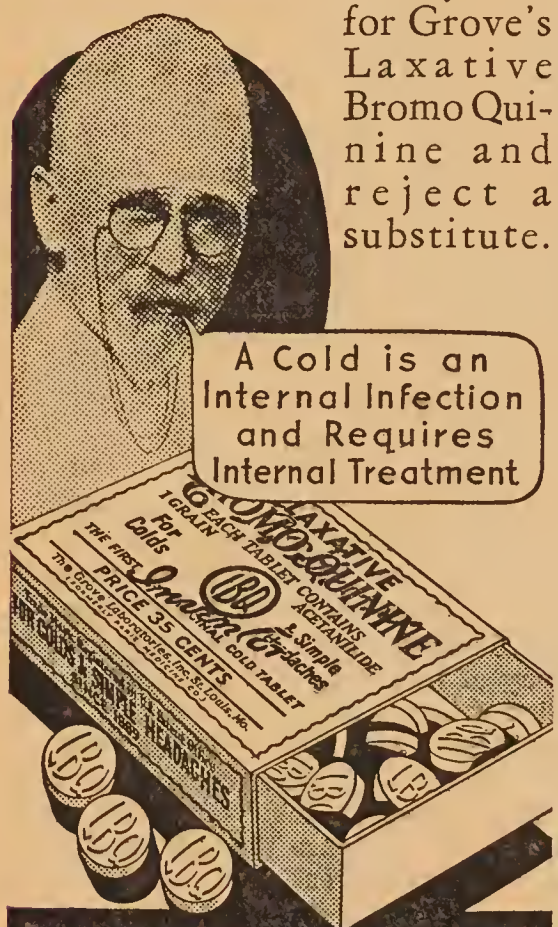
What It Does

First, it opens the bowels. Second, it combats the germs in the system and reduces the fever. Third, it relieves the headache and grippy feeling. Fourth, it tones the entire system and fortifies against further attack.

That's the four-fold treatment a cold requires and anything less is taking chances.

Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine is utterly harmless and perfectly safe to take. Comes in two sizes—35c and 50c. The 50c size is the more economical "buy."

Always ask for Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine and reject a substitute.



A Cold is an Internal Infection and Requires Internal Treatment

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gers with an emphasis I had never heard her use before.

"What do you think you are doing here?" she cried. "Go back to your own camp and take your axes and go to work. Aren't you ashamed of yourselves, wasting your time in this way? Do you think we are feeding and paying you to throw stones like a parcel of little boys? Go to your work!"

"But Tom!" Shorty began. "They've got our Tom tied in their camp."

"You go back to your own camp, every one of you!" she interrupted. "I'll see about Tom Dyer myself." And not a little to my alarm she walked directly to the hostile camp and cried, "Open this door!"

Some one lifted the door aside, and several sheepish faces looked out at the doorway. She walked straight in, and, not knowing what might happen next, I kept as close behind her as I could.

"Where's Louis Beaulieu?" she demanded; and Louis, with one blackened eye and a much swollen nose, stood forth sullenly. "Where is Tom Dyer?" she asked him.

Several of the Canadians pointed to the far dark corner of the camp, where on a bunk we saw Dyer with his arms roped behind his back. "Turn him loose!" Grandmother Ruth ordered.

Then she lectured both Dyer and Beaulieu impartially. "Two fine foremen you are!" she exclaimed with scathing sarcasm. "Tying tin cans to a little dog's tail and then fighting over it! Two fine foremen! What do you think the old squire will say to you, Tom, when he comes home and hears of this? And what do you think Zack Lurvey will say to you, Louis Beaulieu? Get your men to work again, both of you, and stop this foolishness!"

Neither uttered a word of excuse. All the men knew they had been behaving badly and had no right to waste their time while they were under pay. Tom Dyer made for his own side of the stream, where his crew had already disappeared; and when Grandmother Ruth and I reached camp they had taken their axes and gone to their work. Axe strokes resounded industriously, and peace seemed to prevail.

We had Shorty cook us a luncheon, and after I had fed the horses and Grandmother Ruth had again admonished Dyer we set off on our homeward drive. About two miles below the camp we met Zachary Lurvey, driving fast. News of the "war" had reached him too. The old man had not been on good terms with us for several years; but when he saw who we were he pulled up and bade us good afternoon—a greeting that Grandmother Ruth received somewhat stiffly.

"Have you come from the lumber camps?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," she replied.

"I heard this morning there was trouble up there, and that the two gangs were fighting each other," the old man said.

"They were, but we have settled it," Grandmother Ruth answered. "I am sorry to say, Mr. Lurvey, that our crew has broken the windows in your camp and knocked the door off the hinges. But if you will send us a bill for the damages, we will settle it."

"Huh!" the old man grunted and drove on.

We did not reach home until an hour after dark. It had been a strenuous day for an old lady of sixty-eight. I was afraid that she would be ill from the cold and the excitement, but I need not have worried. She drank a bowlful of hot corn-meal gruel that the girls made for her and went to bed. She was out again the next morning as well as ever. (The End.)

Cost accounts show that apples have been one of the best paying enterprises on New York farms where climate and soil are favorable. From 1920 to 1932 apples paid sixty-five cents an hour for time spent on them after all other costs were paid.

BEWARE of "flare-ups" from UNCONTROLLED COLDS

QUITE often, colds stir up dormant diseases—re-awaken the activity of hostile germs. Indeed, medical authorities state that the common cold paves the way for one-half of all disabling diseases.

Fortunately, now, it is possible to help reduce the number, duration and dangers of colds. Just follow Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds. Vicks Plan has been clinically tested by physicians—and proved in everyday home use by millions.



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At the first sneeze, or nasal irritation, apply Vicks Va-tro-nol—a few drops up each nostril. Its timely use helps to prevent many colds, and to throw off other colds in their early stages.

(Full details of this tested Plan in each Vicks package)



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Don't delay—don't experiment. Apply Vicks VapoRub on throat and chest. Its double direct poultice-vapor action has been the dependence of two generations to help end a cold sooner.

VICKS PLAN FOR BETTER CONTROL OF COLDS

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A PAGE FOR YOUNG FARM PEOPLE

Should I Be A Scout?

EVERY farm boy and girl has the opportunity of joining one or more of four large young people's rural organizations in the Northeast. These organizations are:

- 1: Juvenile Grange, which is for younger boys and girls interested in Grange work.
- 2: Young Farmers' Clubs, for young men who are studying agriculture in highschool.
- 3: 4-H Clubs, whose splendid work is so well known.
- 4: Boy and Girl Scouts.

Now, it is not possible or practical for young people to belong to all of these organizations, but every country boy and girl should belong to at least one, and maybe two. Let's visit for a few moments about the Boy Scouts, and whether you would like to join, and, if so, how you can join.

What is a Boy Scout?

Here is how the Boy Scout organization itself answers this question:

"What fun he finds in hiking into the woods! He tells North from South by the moss on the trees, or East from West by the shadows. He can talk to a brother Scout across a river by signalling. He knows the principal trees and birds and animals that he meets, he knows which are poisonous weeds or reptiles, he can find his way by the stars as did the Indians and pioneers before him.

"If matches are forgotten, he laughs and proceeds to kindle fire by rubbing sticks together or by striking steel on flint. The fire once started, what good things he can cook out there in the open! He keeps himself physically fit, he avoids poisons of alcohol and tobacco; he guards his tongue from loose speech or boasting or sacrilege. When he speaks of anyone, he tries to speak well of him.

"His Scout 'Good Turns' to someone each day make him many friends—for the way to have friends is to first *BE* one. His motto is 'Be Prepared' and he thinks through in advance what he would do in fire or storm. When someone is injured he is 'ready' to help him with his First Aid knowledge.

"He always tries to be a useful citizen. He helps his community.

"Another big thing a Scout enjoys is camping—there he finds fun in game or swim—finds new friends in woods and other fellows—and there among the trees, or under God's silent stars, or by the camp-fire's ruddy embers, he dreams out his great TOMORROW."

How Can I Join the Scouts?

First, you must be 12 years old. Near you, in some village, there is probably a good local scout troop with a Scout Master. Find out who he is, go and have a visit with him, and he will tell you how you can join. Every scout must pay a membership fee of fifty cents a year, which is used to carry on and extend scouting to other boys. Even if there is no nearby scout troop, you can still be a scout by the Lone Scout method, which is especially for country boys. To learn how to be a Lone Scout, write to O. H. Benson, director of Rural Scouting Service, Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York City.

If you are a girl, and wish to become a Girl Scout, and if you cannot get information from a local leader of girl scouts, write to Miss Josephine Schain, National Director of Girl Scouts, Girl Scout Bldg., Lexington Ave., N. Y. City.

To tell all of the things that scouts do would require a whole book, but one of the things that makes scouting interesting is the work for merit badges. Progress is made through the different degrees of scouting by working for merit badges, covering almost everything in the world that a boy can learn to do. For example, to obtain a merit badge for agriculture, a Scout must be able to pass many different tests, including such things as reading a weather map, knowing weather signals, making weather observations, distinguishing ten birds of his locality, identifying six insect pests, etc.



The Scout Oath

On my honor, I will do my best —

1. To do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout Law.
2. To help other people at all times.
3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

Learn To Track Animals

TO illustrate best the interesting and valuable work of scouting, let us see how a farm boy can obtain a scout merit badge for tracking. Now you boys have lived in the country all of your lives, yet I bet that there are not many of you that can follow an obscure trail through the woods, or tell many different kinds of animals by the tracks they leave behind in the snow. Well here is one of the tests for scouting, for anyone in fact for you don't have to be a scout to have a lot of fun with tracking.

Track a half-mile in 25 minutes. Two methods are employed in making this test. In the first, the Scout Master with the candidate goes to the woods and when a suitable trail is found, the scout is asked to follow it, the Scout Master making a record of the distance covered and the time the boy takes to follow the trail the required distance. Sometimes, the Scout Master lays a trail, using corn or small bits of paper; or by placing a spike in his boot, by which the scout can trail him.

Best of all is the fun that can be had trailing an animal. On this page are illustrated, as well as we can on paper, the tracks made by certain wild and domestic animals. Whether or not you intend to become a scout, try studying these characteristic tracks, then go to the woods when there is snow on the ground to see if you can pick up an animal trail and follow it. Walking is good fun in itself, but how much more interesting when you follow a trail! Wild animals do not often frequent the paths and trails made by man, and therefore their tracks will sometimes lead you to unusual and interesting spots.

Tracking animals is one of the world's oldest games. The old-time scouts, as you know, could follow almost any kind of a trail through snow, mud, sand, or dust. Nothing cultivates the powers of observations better than trailing. Here is a pebble with the damp side up. Something has been ahead of you and knocked that pebble over with its foot. Otherwise the moist side would not be on top. In a muddy spot, you see the track of a boy, and spattered mud is still wet. Therefore you know that boy passed recently. If the leaves of a bush are brushed the wrong way, you know that an animal large enough to reach the limbs, or leaves, has passed by ahead of you. Hair on a tree or limb would tell anybody that some kind of an animal had been there, but only a woodsman could tell from the hair whether it was a moose, deer, bear, or what have you. It is, of course, impossible to give you here many hints for trailing, but I assure you that it is a never ending source of enjoyment, which can be used in the winter time when there are not too many things with which a country boy can keep interested.

Start out by following tracks which you know, such as dog or cat tracks. There is a whole field of interest in the way different animals walk. Bears, porcupines, and rabbits walk on the flat of the foot. Dogs and cats walk on their toes. Cattle, horses, deer, and pigs walk on the point of the hoof, or the toe nail.

Now I hope that I have said enough to show you how intensely interesting is the whole field of scouting. If you want to know more about it, I will be glad to answer any questions or better yet talk with your local Scout Masters, or write to the Scout Leaders whose addresses are given on this page.

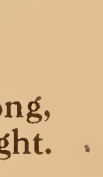
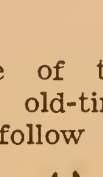
GRAY SQUIRREL



EASTERN CHIPMUNK



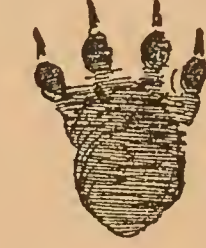
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THE SCOUT LAW

1. A Scout is Trustworthy.
2. A Scout is Loyal.
3. A Scout is Helpful.
4. A Scout is Friendly.
5. A Scout is Courteous.
6. A Scout is Kind.
7. A Scout is Obedient.
8. A Scout is Cheerful.
9. A Scout is Thrifty.
10. A Scout is Brave.
11. A Scout is Clean.
12. A Scout is Reverent.

Horsemanship



To obtain a Merit Badge for Horsemanship, a Scout must:

1. Give the common name for the right and left sides of a horse, and state, using the common name,

what side of a horse is habitually approached, and how to act while doing so.

2. State principal temperamental requirements of a good horse, also principal external points of a horse, and point out on a live horse thirty important points.

3. Know what defects and blemishes are. State the most common defects and blemishes, and how he would treat them.

4. Explain how he would examine a horse for soundness; and state the opinions of horsemen on the degree of soundness.

5. Give several common diseases of the horse, the symptoms thereof, and the treatment.

6. (a) State fully what he knows of the stable management and the care of a horse from actual experience of at least one month.

- (b) A full period of handling a horse in an approved camp under competent leadership may be submitted.

7. Point out ten important parts of the saddle and show how he would put it on and remove it.

8. Point out ten important parts of the bridle, and show how he would fit, put it on, and take it off.

9. Illustrate on a horse the correct way of mounting and the correct position in a saddle.

10. Know the aids in riding and how they are used. Illustrate on a horse how he would move forward or increase or decrease the gait, halt, back, and change direction.

"The Merit Badge Pamphlet for 'Horsemanship' may be ordered from Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. Its price is 20c.

Editor Ed

Member of National Committee on Rural Scouting.

NOTE:—The animal tracks on this page are reproduced, with permission, from the "Handbook for Boys," issued by the Boy Scouts of America.



SHERLOCK HOLMES, I have no doubt, could look at any one of the four tables illustrated here and tell you not only the approximate date when it was made, but also the locality, the general conditions of life that existed there, the owner's position in society, and the size of his bankroll.

A great deal of the interest in antique furniture comes from this ability to tell, from its appearance and construction, what life was like at that distant time. It is almost possible to write a history of America merely from the clues provided by the tables and chairs, the beds and chests, that have survived from the past. The table in figure 1, for instance, is obviously rather a crude affair, made with the simplest tools, and almost entirely lacking in decoration. When was it made? No doubt in the earliest days

such tables lived in primitive circumstances and had little time, and no money, to spend on luxuries or on anything at all but the barest necessities of life.

But it is clear that the table in figure 2 represents a different manner of living. It is true that the top can be folded down, indicating still a need for space. But it is altogether a finer, more skillful piece of work. The legs are lathe-turned, and there is a nicely fitted drawer under the top. It is the product of a trained craftsman, a specialist in such work. And it cost good money. Life was beginning to be a little easier, homes were larger, and there was time and money to devote to luxuries and leisure. The table is of the "butterfly" type, a variation of the gate-leg, and appeared about the beginning of the 18th Century; that is, around 1700 or a few years later.

The table in figure 3, although it is actually smaller than the others, indicates a more spacious manner of living. It is designed for a special purpose—nothing less than the serving of tea. Now pioneers, rude fellows with axes who divide their time between clearing and tilling the land, and fighting off savages, don't drink tea. Nor did loyal Americans anywhere drink it after the passage of the Stamp Act. This table, dates from about 1740 and is an illustration of the remarkably swift progress the Colonies were making toward prosperity. It must have cost a great deal of money (it would cost a great deal more today) and the elegant ladies who set their cups of China tea upon it were clearly not too well acquainted with hard work.

The table in figure 4 was chosen for its contrast with that in figure 1. The trestle supports have been enormously refined, and the whole table is the work of a superior craftsman, an artist in his line. It came, as a matter of fact, from the workshop of Duncan Phyfe, the greatest American cabinet-maker. And as Mr. Phyfe died worth nearly half a million dollars it is clear that the society in which he lived was well able to support the luxury trades. It must have been, to pay such prices as \$122 for a sofa, \$265 for a pier table, or \$130 for a pair of card tables!

There is more than a century and a half between the first and the last of these tables. They were all made in the North-east section of the country. It takes no detective to understand that in the space of 150 years a wilderness had been cleared, that agriculture and industry had been firmly established, and that the arts and sciences became well supported. A closer examination of the subject than we have had space to give it here would reveal even more exactly the progress of settlement, the outburst of the Revolution, the establishment of the Republic, and a great many other political and economic events. The life of a people is revealed in their homes, the buildings and furnishings. Here we have summed up, in four small tables, four distinct periods in the existence of a nation.

—Jonathan Fife.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The illustrations with this article were drawn by the author from the objects in the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.



FIG. 1 - About 1650



FIG. 2 - About 1700



FIG. 3 - About 1740

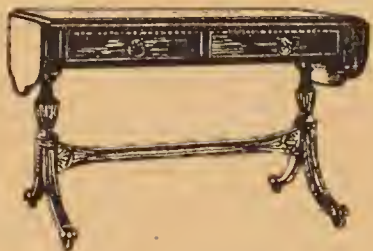


FIG. 4 - About 1810.

From the American Wing, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

of the Colonies. And, since the top is a single pine plank and the trestles are of oak, it was probably made in New England, the colony where native materials were first used for structural purposes, and native handicrafts were first developed. Also, since it has an English appearance, much like the tables of the Elizabethan period, it certainly did not come from the Dutch settlement in New York, nor the German colony in Pennsylvania.

A closer inspection shows that the long stretcher connecting the three trestles is held in place by removable wooden pins. The table, in short, is collapsible. That suggests a small room, so crowded that a table that could easily be taken apart and put out of the way when not in use was a distinct advantage. The rooms in the earliest New England homes were small, to be more easily heated during the severe winters. The table, then, was probably made in the Plymouth Colony, and almost certainly before the year 1650.

As a matter of fact, the table illustrated is the oldest table yet discovered of American manufacture. It is typical of the dining tables used for a long time in the Colonies. It was made to be more serviceable than ornamental. The people who owned

"Giving Aladdin Kerosene Mantle Lamps Certainly Does Simplify My Job" Says Santa Claus

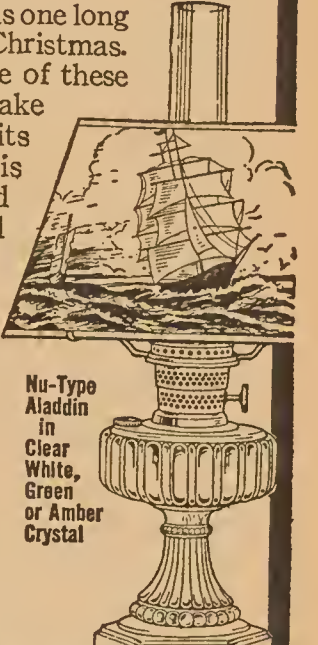


Aladdin Will Solve Your Christmas Problem, too!

IF YOU WANT to make this Christmas one long to be remembered, make it an Aladdin Christmas. Present your family with one or more of these remarkable new instant-light Aladdins and make your home more bright and cheerful with its wealth of modern white light. Aladdin light is more like day light than any other light and yet costs the least — so little in fact that it will actually save its first cost in a few months over the old style yellow flame lamp. Children operate it—it's so simple and so absolutely safe. There's no odor, smoke, noise or trouble. A match and a minute is all it takes to light it. You have no idea of the great amount of pleasure and happiness you could bring to some friend or relative who resides in the country by giving them an Aladdin this Christmas. It would be an ever reminder of your thoughtfulness.

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For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Remedy at Home

No Cooking! No Work! Real Saving!

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in more homes than any other cough remedy, because it gives more prompt, positive relief. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle. Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. Syrup is easily made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. This gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money, and it's a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

Instantly you feel its penetrating effect. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm, clears the air passages, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief in severe coughs.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its healing effect on throat membranes. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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C.E. Brooks, Inventor

Why worry and suffer with that rupture any longer? Learn about my perfected invention. It has brought ease, comfort and happiness to thousands by assisting in relieving and curing many cases of reducible hernia. It has Automatic Air Cushions which bind and draw the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No obnoxious springs or pads. No salves or plasters. Durable, cheap. Send on trial to prove it. Beware of imitations. Never sold in stores nor by agents. Write today for full information sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

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Time counts in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for new free book "Patent Guide for the Inventor" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Pat. Attorney, 73-C Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

Make Steady Income selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and auto owners on easy credit. You receive ½ the profits—paid weekly. No investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of \$25.00 to \$60.00 weekly interests you, write quick. **SOLAR PRODUCTS COMPANY**, Dept. 206, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOMES WANTED

There is no greater charity than to offer a home to a friendless, deserving boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. This is **REAL CHARITY** and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of Catholic families (New York State only.) Address **PLACING OUT BUREAU**, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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YARNS For Rugs and Hand-Knitting at bargain prices. Samples and Knitting directions **FREE**, Bartlett Yarn Mills, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

LOOKING back through the file of *American Agriculturist*, I note that on January 21, 1933, I wrote as follows: "I like to think of a farmer's personal property as the *means for farming* . . . We must not lose control of our *means for farming*, nor can we let it depreciate too much. Good cows, good horses, good hens, and tools in repair will be increasingly scarce. Some time in the not too distant future, the man who knows how to farm, and who controls the *means for farming* will be in the saddle. If the mortgageholder forecloses, if the sheriff sells the farm for taxes, don't fight too hard. Chances are the mortgageholder will beg you to stay, and that the tax sale won't bring the value of the taxes. But when it comes to your cows, horses, hens, and the essential farm implements, fight with everything at your disposal to keep control of them."

Conditions Have Changed

Since I wrote the above opinion, a lot of water has gone over the dam. Some farmers, who were able to do as I suggested, find their good young horses, their healthy young cows, healthy laying flocks, and essential farm implements nearly double in value over what they were then. Certain other farmers, who unfortunately put chattel mortgages on this type of property and gave them as collateral to notes for feed and fertilizer bills, etc., find that they have lost out.

I want to say that I followed my own advice. I loaded up both my farms with young horses and young cattle, which I have taken pains to keep free from tuberculosis, abortion, and mastitis. For the past two years, we have used our spare time and some cheap labor to keep farm implements and farm buildings in repair, and to do some new building.

A New Opportunity

I look to see all the *means for farming*, particularly healthy hens, good young horses, and healthy young cattle, increase still further in price. I also believe that such property is still the most valuable, as compared with land, for example, for farmers to accumulate and own. In addition, however, I think that right now is the time for farmers, who possess the *means for farming*, to make some long time contracts for good land.

Be Careful

When I say this, I hope that I don't start even an infinitesimal land

buying boom. There is no assurance that the President will sufficiently raise the price of gold to restore the balance between basic commodities and the fixed charges as prices at which most debts were contracted, taxes, utility rates, and the high prices per hour paid certain classes of labor. Until this balance is restored, even the best farm land in America must continue to be priced low. Therefore, if you do decide to buy some land, *get a good price on it*, and then offer less.

There is also the matter of interest rates. I feel sure that we are in for a long period of cheap money. One of the leading industrialists of the United States said to me not long ago that he believed we in America would come to a 2% annual yield on common stocks. The Farm Credit Administration has already rendered a great service in lowering the interest rates on agricultural paper. It should continue to set the pace. But after all, the cheapest deal that can be made is between two individuals—one who has money to loan, and another who wants to borrow it. Don't forget there are a lot of men and women who are seeking only safety and a moderate return for the money which they have to invest. While I don't suppose any farmer can borrow money for 2% to buy a farm, why not shoot at it as an ideal? *Certainly forget all about 6% money on any long time, or even short time, obligation. Such money is just too expensive for any farmer to undertake to support at present or prospective price levels for farm products.*

Finally, if you do control your own *means for farming* and you do buy land, don't enter into any sort of a deal by which you jeopardize

your personal property, if you can possibly avoid it.

Reactions Expected

By now I have gone far enough so that I know I am going to get plenty of reactions to what I have written. Good! Let them come! That's why I have written as I have. Remember the primary object of this page is to jolt its readers out of their settled channels of thought. Whether or not you agree with me is immaterial. The test is, can I start you thinking along new lines.

* * *

Some Progress

While I am not at all satisfied with the situation, I can report some progress with poultry so far this year. As this is written we have on hand approximately 750 pullets out of the 2000 baby chicks we bought on April 3rd. Production of the pullet flock was 22% in September, approximately 52% in October, and it looks like 65% in November. Just yesterday, however, November 25th, production dropped for the day a little below 50%.

In fact the flock has been erratic both in appetite and production ever since the warm weather started ten days ago. This I don't like. The flock isn't yet in a tail spin, but is right on the verge of it, or, more properly speaking, of a neckmoult. I had to put it up to Ross, who takes care of the flock, to work the situation out as a matter of experience.

We have had a few pick-outs, a few blind birds, and too many lame ones, though the percentage of lame birds is nothing compared with last year. Both the blind and lame birds were promptly destroyed, so they are not included in the 750 count at the present time.

The objective at which I am now shooting is to see if we can transfer 500 yearlings, after the flock is thoroughly culled, into the yearling house on the first of September, 1935.

* * *

Sunnygables Summersault

While I feel that he has already had so much publicity that it has turned his head, I find that interest in the bucking pony runs high wherever *American Agriculturist* is read. Not a week went by last summer but that two or three automobile parties stopped at Sunnygables to see him.

The latest dope on him is this: In the spring, as reported, we finally broke him of throwing himself and

thus made it possible for a good rider who could stick through his bucking to ride him. All summer he ran at pasture and was ridden more or less regularly. As the summer progressed, however, Summersault again began to use his head. Despite his fighting and bucking when saddled, it always had been comparatively easy to drive him into the barn or barnyard and catch him. During the summer, as he was ridden more and more, it became increasingly difficult to round him up. At first, a boy could go out on one horse and drive him up. Then, two boys had to go; and, finally, three. Today, Summersault watches us all so closely that if one of us so much as looks over the pasture fence in his direction, he high-tails it for the woods. As he gets wilder and the weather worse, he is taking more and more to living among the trees, from which it is difficult to dislodge him.

It begins to look as though Summersault is determined never to be a servant of man. None of us can help admiring the fight he is putting up. Perhaps he deserves to win after all.

* * *

How Much Hay?

With hay generally short throughout the nation and almost non-existent in certain localities, a lot of farmers are feeding less of it than ever before in their lives.

The other day, I looked over sixty cows which are producing very heavily; in fact, they are being milked three times a day. They are in splendid condition and seemed full and contented. Their owner told me that each cow is being fed but eight pounds of hay a day, with a liberal feeding of silage corn, however.

This incident recalled to mind the fact that when we fed test cows at Sunnygables, we discovered to our own satisfaction that good hay was the most important factor in getting those last few pounds of milk and butterfat necessary to make a world's record. We found that there was a limit to the amount of grain which a cow would eat and, that even before that limit was reached, feeding more grain did not result in more production. Then we found that if we cut down on such filling items as beet pulp and corn silage and tempted the cow with selected forkfuls of choice hay that we could increase production a few pounds a day.

From this experience it is my guess that while a lot of dairymen will have to get along with feeding the very minimum of hay, they will make less milk than they would if they did not have to economize.



Few appreciate how much the poultry and livestock on American farms depreciated during the period of falling prices which ended about March 1, 1933. Millions of birds and animals were not adequately fed during that period, their health was not protected because it did not pay to protect it, and the usual replacements were not made. Today, for example, disease in poultry will take care of all the production control this industry needs for years to come.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE BUREAU



\$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making.

Another \$25 Reward Check

Last summer a man named Edwin Mitchell bought some poultry and gave a check for \$49.70, which was protested by the bank. I asked him to make the check good but he would not do so, so I had him arrested and he was sentenced to 30 days in jail. I had one of your Service Bureau signs tacked on the barn. Am I eligible for the \$25.00 reward?

—Glenn Couse,
Laurens, N. Y.

THE above letter, received in October, was answered by giving the rules governing the payment of rewards. In due time a reply came back from Mr. Couse accompanied by a note from Sergeant J. L. Cunningham and Trooper M. V. Haskins of the State Police to the effect that Mr. Mitchell had found a Pennsylvania climate more conducive to his health and that he could not be extradited to New York because the offense was a misdemeanor only. State police, however, plan to watch for him and take him into custody if he is found in New York State within two years.

On a technicality we could have refused payment because our rules governing the payment of rewards state that information must be given leading to arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days. Edward Mitchell has not served his time, but in view of the fact that failure to serve this sentence was in no way the fault of Mr. Couse, we decided to pay the reward.

It is not our purpose to quibble over technicalities but to pay the reward in every case where the spirit of the rules has been met. At the same time I wish to point out that we do not recognize every case of passing a bad check as a fraud or swindle. Each such case is decided on its merits

* * *

More About New England Tourist Co.

In the November 10 issue appeared a note about the New England Tourist Co. of Boston, Mass., letters concerning a complaint having come back marked unclaimed.

Now a subscriber writes, "After I had paid \$20.00 to a representative of the New England Tourist Co., I read your story and as a matter of precaution reported to the police and stopped payment on the check. I found the check had been cashed immediately in a nearby store. Later the police said they had been in touch with the police at Laconia, N. H., and they thought they had the man I described. I will

let you know further developments."

Perhaps this agent will explain matters satisfactorily. The conditions were suspicious. We will report developments. It pays to make a record of car license numbers when dealing with strangers. This may win a \$25 reward for our reader.

* * *

Memory Jogged

Thanks to the Service Bureau, the railroad company has fixed their fence. We appreciate your help. Enclosed, find \$1.00 to renew our subscription. The railroad company has caused us at least \$100 damage this year."

We are glad our urging resulted in fixing the fence. Often it seems to us that there is too much red tape and neglect in such cases. Certainly, the neglecting of a fence by a railroad, is no way to build good will among farmers.

* * *

Keys Found

A bunch of keys with the Service Bureau Tag attached, number 209456, was found and given to Mr. F. L. Smith, of the Smith store, Monroe, New York. If the owner will call at the store and pay for the stamps, he may have the keys.

* * *

Why Take a Chance?

"Some time ago Paul McLaske of Binghamton, N. Y., came to our farm and we sold him a case of eggs. He said that his plan was to pay for them on his next trip, but he has never been back."

* * *

"A few months ago I sold two crates of eggs to William Porter of Binghamton, N. Y., and have never received pay for them."

The information we get makes it improbable that either of these claims can be settled.

Mr. McLaske has moved and left no forwarding address.

Mr. Porter does not answer our letters and we are informed on reliable information that he has eight unsatisfied judgments standing against him.

* * *

We Will Help You, If We Can

I received a check for \$22.50, the full amount paid for my course and it is with heartfelt appreciation to the American Agriculturist that I am acknowledging same.

Without your aid I would never have obtained this refund as I had written them several times and they did not even reply.

Thanking you again for the real service you have rendered me.—F. O. R.



Dim Your Lights!

FAILURE to dim your lights may cause a serious accident. Thousands of cars are on the roads at Holiday time, traffic is congested, roads and pavements are liable to be slippery. At such times the utmost caution is necessary.

Motorists are advised to drive carefully, pedestrians should walk with caution. The daily toll of death in motor vehicle accidents in this country is about 100 and 3000 or more persons — drivers, passengers, pedestrians — are injured. During the Holidays the number of casualties increase.

Claims Recently Paid

PROVE IT PAYS TO BE PROTECTED

Paid Policyholders to November 1, 1934 \$372,332.24

Paid Policyholders during November 4,023.54

Total \$376,355.78

Phillip Neff, Fosterdale, N. Y.....	\$ 61.43	R. B. LaBombard, Lebanon, N. H.....	15.71
Auto collision—cuts, frac. jaw and ribs		Auto accident—cut head, inj. leg	
Charles Gage, Owego, N. Y.....	30.00	Ina P. Kennedy, McGraw, N. Y.....	30.00
Auto collision—inj. finger		Auto collision—bruises and cuts	
William Hurlbut, R. 4, Rome, N. Y.....	90.00	A. S. Castor, Est., R. 1, Kingston, N.Y.	1000.00
Auto accident—frac. nose		Auto accident—mortuary	
Mrs. Letitia Chase, Penacook, N. H.....	10.00	W. B. Christopher, Jr., Maine, N.Y....	30.00
Auto overturned—bruised shoulder		Struck by auto—frac. bones of leg	
Marjorie Holland, Essex Junction, Vt.....	10.00	W. R. Flowers, Est., Newfane, N. Y.....	500.00
Auto collision—frac. nose, bruises		Struck by auto—mortuary	
Alice Gordon, Tully, N. Y.....	40.00	Mrs. B. S. Carpenter, R. 1, Stepentown, N.Y.	60.00
Auto collision—frac. ribs, severe cuts		Auto accident—contused head and leg	
Glenn Nelson, Franconia, N. H.....	20.30	Thomas Blake, R. 1, Taberg, N. Y.....	40.00
Auto collision—strained, bruised back		Truck accident—cut arm	
Nellie Witty, Marathon, N. Y.....	14.28	J. F. Sennett, Venice Center, N. Y.....	111.43
Auto collision—cut leg, bruises		Auto accident—frac. pelvis and hip	
Anna Babick, Wurtsboro, N. Y.....	40.00	Dorothy Kohler, Jeffersonville, N. Y....	65.71
Auto struck tree—inj. scalp, face, neck		Auto struck tree—inj. knee, arms, head	
Peter Russett, Vergennes, Vt.....	10.00	Edith Kohler, Jeffersonville, N. Y.....	110.00
Auto accident—additional payment		Auto struck tree—inj. head, spine, knee	
H. L. Sanborn, Chichester, Mass.....	14.28	William Conover, Esperance, N. Y.....	10.00
Thrown from wagon—inj. shoulder		Auto collision—cuts, contusions	
William Harmon, Meredith, N. H.....	20.00	Harriet Bretsch, LaFargeville, N. Y.....	20.00
Auto struck pole—cuts; inj. arm		Auto overturned—dislocated collar bone	
Stephen Fobere, Malone, N. Y.....	20.00	James Markham, R. 1, Lee, Mass.....	20.00
Auto overturned—wrenched neck, shoulder		Thrown from load of hay—cuts and frac. clavicle	
G. B. Gale, Petersham, Mass.....	5.71	Marjorie Cargill, Malone, N. Y.....	24.28
Struck by car—inj. leg		Auto collision—injuries	
Margaret Innis, R. 4, Newburgh, N. Y....	20.00	R. L. Townsend, R. 1, Berkshire, N. Y....	1000.00
Auto hit pole—sprained ankle, cuts		Auto accident—contused and frac. ulna and radius	
E. C. Fifield, R. 1, Canaan, N. H.....	29.00	J. J. Verhagen, Lawyersville, N. Y.....	40.00
Thrown from sled—inj. ribs and back		Hit by car—frac. ribs	
Dr. F. C. Phelps, Vergennes, Vt.....	26.00	A. J. Lee, Ellisburg, N. Y.....	14.28
Auto collision—inj. head, cuts		Auto overturned, frac. ribs	
Ernest Nelson, Eaton Center, N. H.....	20.00	Henrietta Williams, Baldwinville, N.Y....	10.00
Auto struck tree—inj. legs		Auto skidded into house—gen. contusions	
Flynn Ford, Rochester, Vt.....	7.14	O. C. Sargent, So. Stratford, Vt.....	20.00
Auto accident—frac. rib		Auto hit post—general bruises	
Martin McGrath, Aurora, N. Y.....	7.14	W. P. Howrigan, Bakersville, Vt.....	42.86
Auto accident—cuts, inj. hand		Auto hit pole—cuts, contusions	
A. J. Henish, R. 3, Canandaigua, N. Y....	30.00	Gerrard White, R. 1, Granby, Conn.....	60.00
Bean puller accident—frac. bone		Thrown from truck—frac. clavicle	
Addie Spaulding, Rumney Denot, N.H....	12.86	N. A. Swington, Est., Brandon, Vt....	1000.00
Struck by auto—sprained ankle, inj. back		Auto overturned in ditch—mortuary	
J. A. Cairns, Mooers, N. Y.....	20.00	Mrs. Helen Keefe, R. 2, Andover, Conn.	20.00
Auto collision—cuts over eye		Auto collision—bruised arm and leg	
C. F. Quinn, Cavendish, Vt.....	10.00	Lila Mitchell, R. 2, Henniker, N.H.....	10.00
Car went over bank—frac. ribs		Auto overturned—sprained shoulder	
Mrs. C. Brasee, R. 2, Gt. Barrington, Mass.	5.71	Nicholas Besch, N. Collins, N. Y.....	40.00
Auto collision—bruises		Auto accident—additional payment	
T. T. Flynn, Edmeston, N. Y.....	5.00	Clara Gates, Redwood, N. Y.....	35.72
Struck by auto—inj. face, neck, shoulder		Auto accident—additional payment	
Dorcas A. Levesque, R. 2, Hyde Park, Vt.	10.00		
Thrown from wagon—sprained ligaments			

A. A. Associates, Inc.

LICENSED AGENTS,

10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



NUMBER 4388 NEW YORK, N. Y. November 14, 1934 15

CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 133
CHRYSLER BUILDING—LEXINGTON AVENUE AT 43RD STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

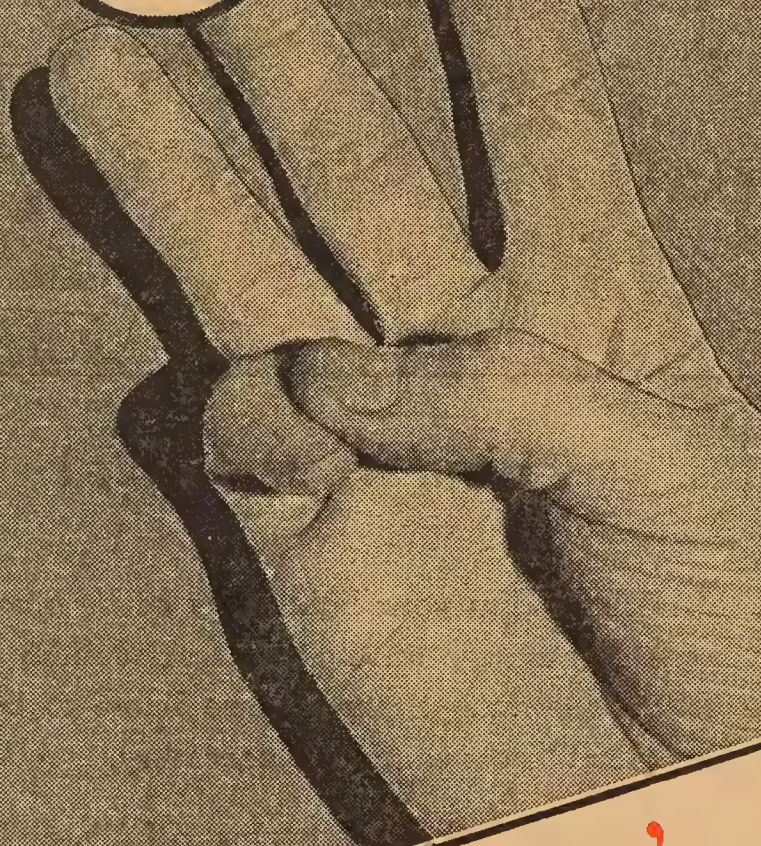
PAY EXACTLY TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS NO CENTS

GLINN COUSE \$25.00
LAURENS, NEW YORK AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Inc.

G. M. Millan

A reproduction of the \$25 reward check sent to Glenn Couse of Laurens, N. Y. Read how he won it. Perhaps a chance may come for you to get one like it.

3 YEARS OLD



On November 27, 1934

Cooperative G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service

190 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

completed three years of successful operation.

In the three short years since G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service was begun, nearly \$3,000,000 worth of eggs have been sold for patrons by the Duane Street Service and the five egg auctions.

Three Years' Of Progress

In the three years of its existence, the Cooperative G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service has worked steadily to recapture metropolitan quality markets for nearby producers. In striving for this goal, *three definite accomplishments* have been made.

COSTS REDUCED

The cost of marketing eggs in New York City includes receiving, inspecting, selling, collecting from the buyer, and making return to the shipper. These costs have been cut in half by your New York egg marketing service—from 4 cents per dozen to 2 cents.

QUALITY IMPROVED

By means of a regular inspection service and the cooperation of shippers, real progress has been made in quality of eggs received. The following comparison shows that 75 per cent of all large white eggs received between July 1 and 14 graded as fancies, against 56 per cent in 1933.

	1933—	1934—
Fancy	56%	75%
Special	23%	18%
Standard	21%	7%

INCREASED RETURNS

The net price returned to the producer for eggs received has been increased in relation to the market quotation from 1 cent to 2 cents per dozen. This is illustrated by the following comparison of prices for all large white eggs received from July 1 to July 14.

	1933—	1934—
Top Price on Nearby	28.5c	28.8c
White Specials	28.5c	28.8c
Net Return to Patrons	26.5c	28.8c
of the Service	26.5c	28.8c

Three big jobs in three short years. That's a fine record for a young organization. This progress has been made by the G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service.

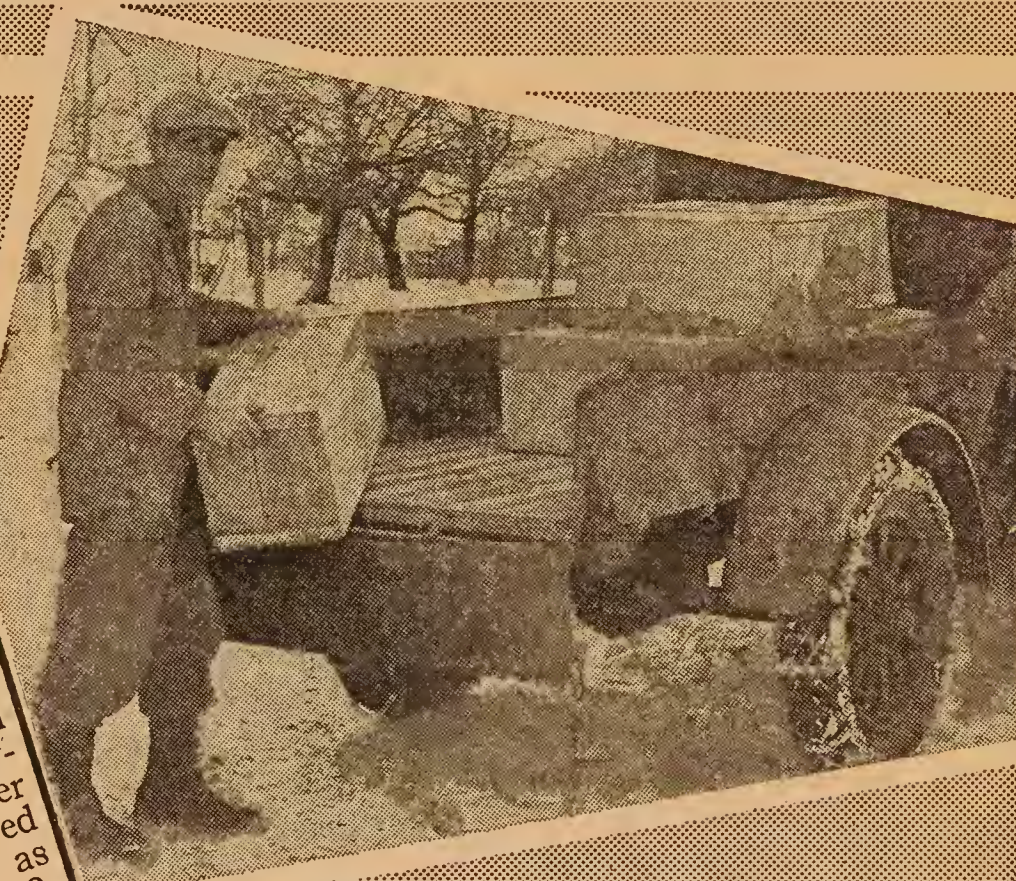
5 EGG AUCTIONS

In addition to the New York Egg Marketing Service, the G.L.F. also operates cooperative egg auctions at: **POUGHKEEPSIE**, organized October, 1932; **SMITHTOWN**, organized October, 1932; **ALBANY**, organized July, 1933; **BUFFALO**, organized July, 1933; **BROOKLYN**, organized July, 1934.

These auctions have: (1) Definitely raised egg prices in the areas they serve. (2) Established a definite brand of quality for nearby eggs. (3) Reduced local marketing costs to 1½ cents per dozen. (4) Recognized eggs of individual poultrymen by assigning permanent lot numbers.

Comparison of New York City Highest Wholesale quotations and Average Prices at Auction for Year 1933-34.

	New York	Auction
Fancy Large White	28.7c	29.5c
Grade A Large White	26.4c	29.3c
Fancy Medium White	22.0	24.8c
Grade A Med. White	22.0c	24.6c
Grade A Large Brown	27.2c	27.8c



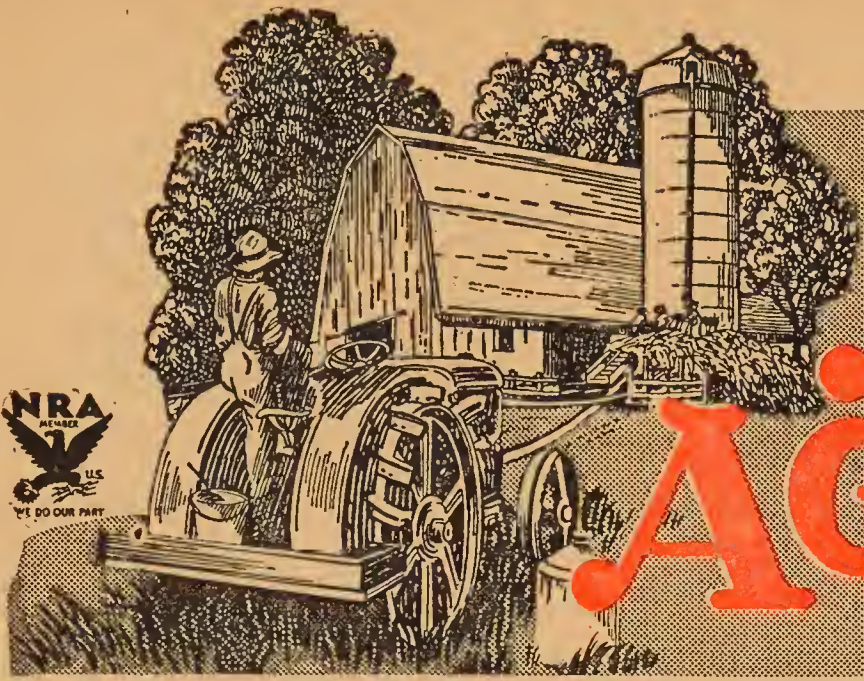
PREFERRED SHIPPERS

All G.L.F. Egg Marketing Services have given recognition to the poultrymen for regular shipment and consistent high egg-quality.

By means of the Preferred Shippers Plan, poultrymen who have been consistent shippers of quality eggs receive special consideration in the handling of their eggs during the surplus season (Dec. 1 to May 31). 1739 poultrymen qualified as Preferred Shippers for 1934.

Mr. I. B. Mitchell of Atwater, New York, whose photograph is above, knows the advantage of being a Preferred Shipper. He has shipped his eggs consistently for three years; and so many buyers want his high-grade eggs that they are always sold before they arrive at New York.

DECEMBER 22, 1934



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 A YEAR — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Mr. Pickwick Celebrates Christmas

By Charles Dickens



Mr. Pickwick under the mistletoe.

THEY all repaired to the large kitchen, in which the family were by this time assembled, according to annual custom on Christmas Eve, observed by old Wardle's forefathers from time immemorial.

From the center of the ceiling of this kitchen, old Wardle had just suspended, with his own hands, a huge branch of mistletoe, and this same branch of mistletoe instantaneously gave rise to a scene of general and most delightful struggling and confusion; in the midst of which, Mr. Pickwick, with a gallantry that would have done honor to a descendant of Lady Tollinglow herself, took the old lady (Mr. Wardle's mother) by the hand, led her beneath the mystic branch, and saluted her in all courtesy and decorum. The old lady submitted to this piece of practical politeness with all the dignity which befitted so important and serious a solemnity, but the younger ladies, not being so thoroughly imbued with a superstitious veneration for the custom: or imagining that the value of a salute is very much enhanced if it cost a little trouble to obtain it, screamed and strug-

gled, and ran into corners, and threatened and remonstrated, and did everything but leave the room, until some of the less adventurous gentlemen were on the point of desisting, when they all at once found it useless to resist any longer, and submitted to be kissed with a good grace. Mr. Winkle kissed the young lady with the black eyes, and Mr. Snodgrass kissed Emily, and Mr. Weller, not being particular about the form of being under the mistletoe, kissed Emma and the other female servants, just as he caught them. As to the poor relations, they kissed everybody . . .

It was a pleasant thing to see Mr. Pickwick in the center of the group, now pulled this way, and then that, and first kissed on the chin, and then on the nose, and then on the spectacles: and to hear the peals of laughter which were raised on every side; but it was a still more pleasant thing to see Mr. Pickwick, blinded shortly afterwards with a silk handkerchief, falling up against the wall, and scrambling into corners, and going through all the mysteries of blindman's buff, with the utmost relish for the game, until at last he caught one of the poor relations, and then had to evade the blindman himself, which he did with a nimbleness and agility that elicited the admiration and applause of all beholders. The poor relations caught the people who they thought would like it; and when the game flagged got caught themselves. When they were all tired of blindman's buff, there was

MORE than any other writer, Charles Dickens interpreted and increased the Spirit of Christmas. Dickens wrote to amuse and to entertain, but the deeper purpose of his works was to lessen intolerance, to help those who needed help, to inculcate kindness; in short to increase knowledge of and love for common folk. If that is not the right Christmas spirit, what is?

Dickens' love for humanity shows in all his writings, but especially stands out in his four Christmas books, *A Christmas Carol*, *The Chimes*, *The Cricket on the Hearth*, *The Haunted Man*, and in *Pickwick Papers*. We commend all of them to your re-reading at this Christmas time. Begin with this jolly scene from *Pickwick Papers*, describing a Christmas Eve party at Dingley Dell.

a great game at snap-dragon, and when fingers enough were burned with that, and all the raisins were gone, they sat down, by the huge fire of blazing logs, to a substantial supper, and a mighty bowl of wassail, something smaller than an ordinary wash-house copper, in which the hot apples were hissing and bubbling with a rich look, and a jolly sound, that were perfectly irresistible. "This," said Mr. Pickwick, looking round him, "this is, indeed, comfort."

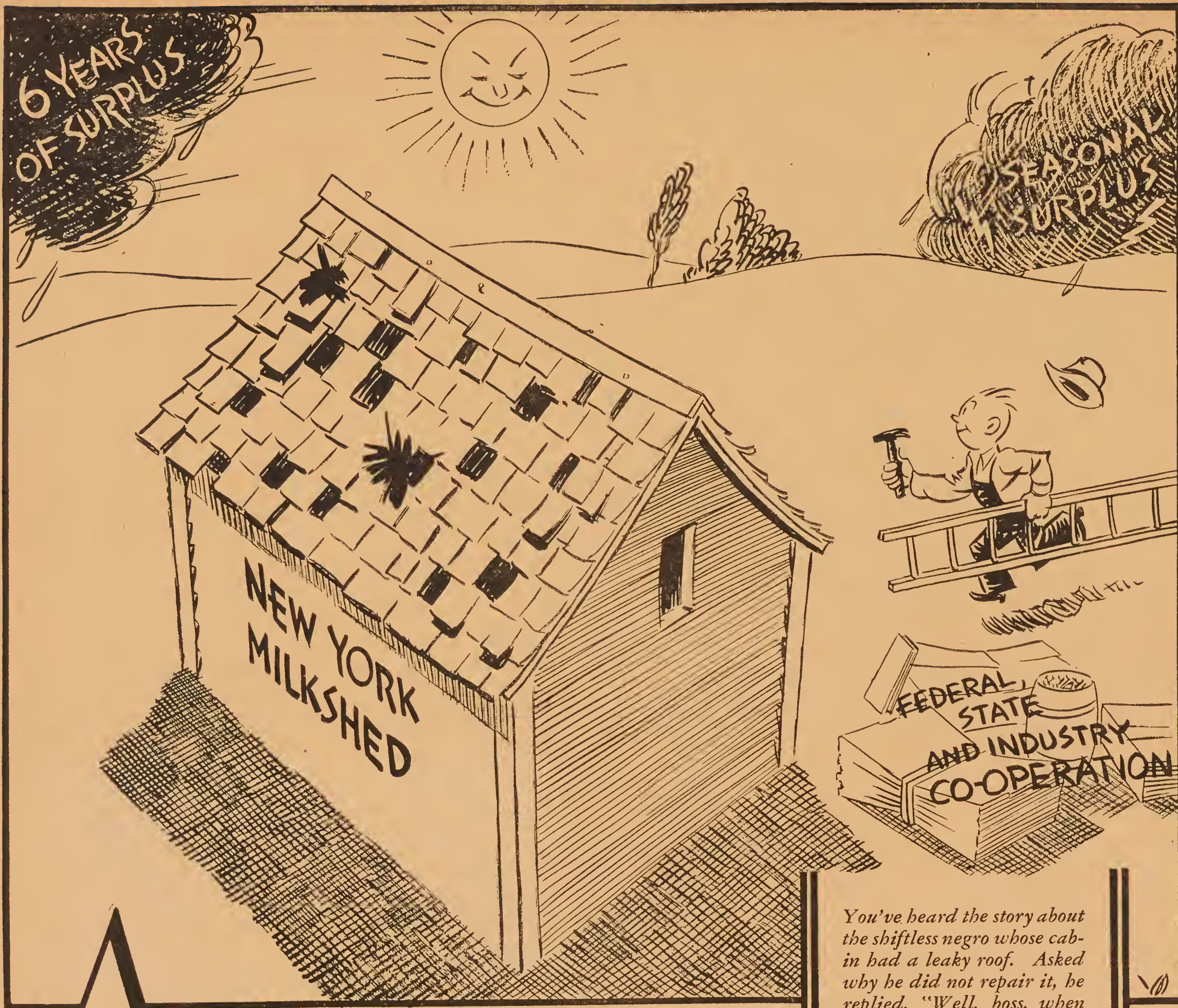
"Our invariable custom," replied Mr. Wardle. "Everybody sits down with us on Christmas Eve, as you see them now—servants and all; and here we wait, until the clock strikes twelve, to usher Christmas in, and beguile the time with forfeits and old stories. Trundle, my boy, rake up the fire."

Up flew the bright sparks in myriads as the logs were stirred. The deep red blaze sent forth a rich glow, that penetrated into the furthest corner of the room, and cast its cheerful tint on every face.

"Come," said Wardle, "a song—a Christmas song! I'll give you one, in default of a better:

*I care not for Spring; on his fickle wing
Let the blossoms and buds be borne:
He woos them amain with his treacherous rain,
And he scatters them ere the morn.*

*But my song I troll out, for Christmas stout,
The hearty, the true, and the bold;
A bumper I drain, and with might and main
Give three cheers for this Christmas old!
We'll usher him in with a merry din
That shall gladden his joyous heart,
And we'll keep him up, while there's bite or sup,
And in fellowship good, we'll part."*



You've heard the story about the shiftless negro whose cabin had a leaky roof. Asked why he did not repair it, he replied, "Well, boss, when it's rainin' ah caint fix it, and when it ain't it don't need fixin'."

At last, the **SUN**
after 6 years of rain...

Now's the time to Fix the Roof!

FOR six long years the rain of Surplus Low Prices has beaten hard on the roof of the New York Milk Shed. The roof has leaked—badly. Every dairy farmer in the Shed has been damaged by these leaks.

Since early November the sun has been shining—markets have **TEMPORARILY** tightened. How long this lull will last, no one can say. **BUT SOONER OR LATER, MORE RAIN WILL FALL.** And we must not be caught with that leaky roof again. We must fix it now—while we can—and be ready.

Repair materials are at hand—**THE CO-OPERATIVE**

EFFORT OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, STATE GOVERNMENT AND THE DAIRY INDUSTRY, THROUGH A MARKETING AGREEMENT, CAN STOP THE LEAKS.

It's up to us—to all dairy farmers—to see that the repairs are made. Repairs, that are offered to us by the Governor—the Commissioner of Agriculture—Control Boards—the Department of Agriculture in Washington—and finally farm organizations. These agree that the roof must be repaired. But it should be done **NOW.** Let's protect the dairy farms in the New York Milk Shed from the next economic downpour.

Published by

**THE MEMBERS OF THE
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Apple Trees, Like Children, Need Constant Training



ALTHOUGH we now realize that it is seldom, if ever, possible to improve yields by pruning bearing apple trees, there are several other reasons for this operation. Perhaps the most important of these is to control the form of the tree. This should be open so as to admit light and allow ready penetration of sprays, and, at the same time, be of a type which makes easier such orchard operations as cultivating, mowing, thinning, and harvesting. Any pruning done for these purposes influences the growth of the tree, tending to increase length of growth of spurs and shoots.

In order to obtain the best and most regular production, mature trees of most varieties should produce an annual growth on terminal shoots of possibly ten to twelve inches. To attain this, the stimulus from the necessary pruning must be supplemented by the judicious use of fertilizer with mulch or cultivation, inasmuch as soil management of this kind appears to have a more marked influence on growth responses of a tree than pruning can ordinarily have.

Points to Remember in Pruning Mature Trees

1. **THIN** out by removing branches one inch in diameter or smaller from the outer area of the tree. Begin by removing the weaker of any two that cross and rub. Continue where remaining branches crowd until sunlight can reach all the fruiting wood. Fruit grown in light is of better quality than that grown in partial shade. Removing lower or inside branches does not solve the problem.

2. **REMOVE** each branch completely down to the limb from which it springs. Failure to do this results in the growth of several new side branches which make the outer area of tree too dense.

3. **PRUNE** out those parts of tree which show an especially weak or "straggly" growth. Branches characterized by a large number of fruit spurs, each of which is making a very small annual growth, rarely if ever produce worth-while fruit. It is difficult or impossible to stimulate them into satis-

factory growth. Therefore it is best to remove them entirely and let other, more vigorous branches take their place.

4. **PRUNE** the top to restrict vertical growth and hold the fruiting wood at a reasonable height. Do this by removing branches that are growing upright down to a strong side branch which tends to grow horizontally. Sometimes the first step is to remove some of the trees from the orchard to give the others more room. It is not possible to prevent trees from growing too tall when crowded.

5. **MAKE** all cuts smooth and leave no stubs. Cuts more than an inch and a half to two inches in diameter may be painted with white lead and oil. Consistent careful pruning each year, or at most every two years, will make it unnecessary to remove large limbs.

In these days it is necessary, too, to bear in mind the cost of pruning. You cannot take time for much fine and detailed cutting, as when hand shears are used. Do the job mostly with a good saw, such as the sharp swivel type. Some use heavy lopping shears, which in the open are faster than the saw, but in difficult places they are unhandy and often tempt the operator to leave a stub.

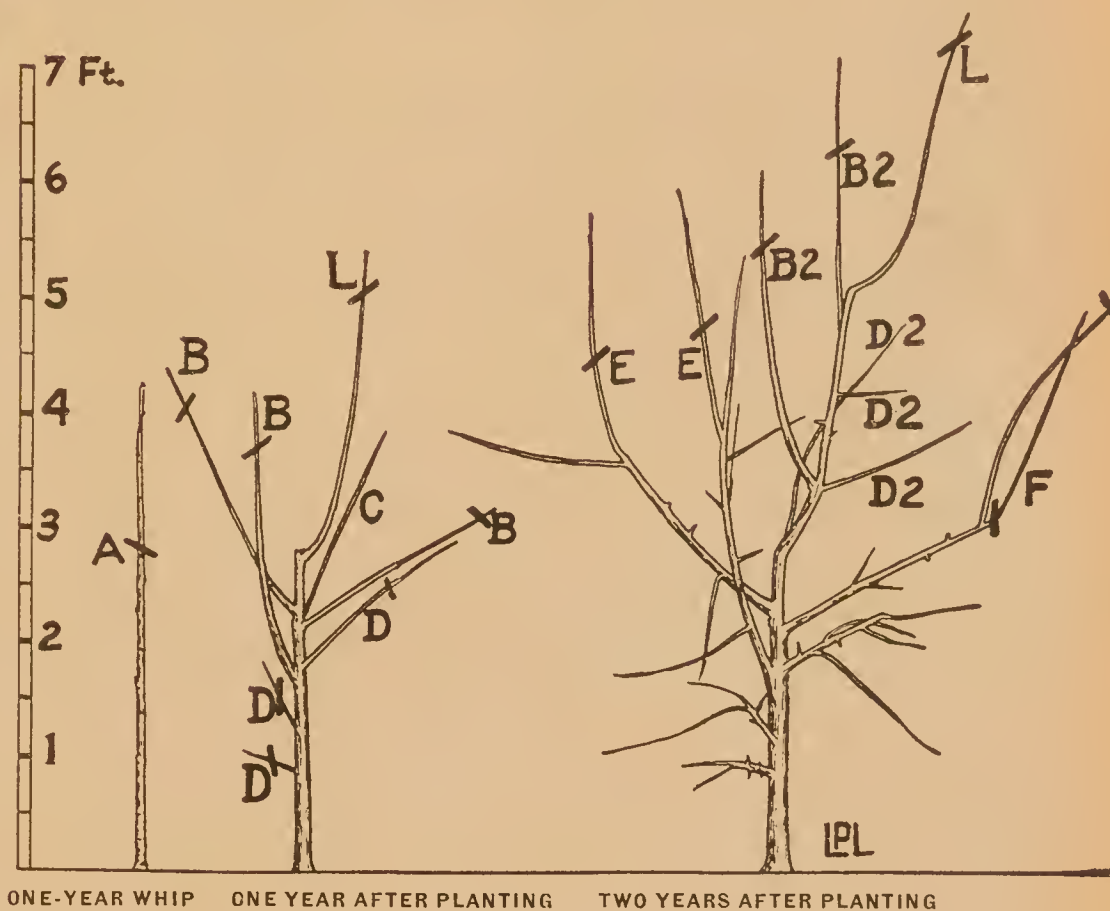
By **GEORGE F. POTTER**

At the left is a three year old McIntosh apple tree pruned to the modified leader form. While it is generally recognized that pruning reduces growth and delays bearing, it seems wise to cut sufficiently to produce a sturdy framework capable of withstanding the strains of crops and storms.

Above, at the left, is the same tree fifteen years after setting. It has produced total of 56 bushels of apples: 20 in 1934; 9 in 1933; 13 in 1932; and the remainder during the previous 4 years.

Many orchardists believe that in place of the 6 or 7 scaffold branches which this tree carries, 4 or 5 are enough. The main branches of the modified leader tree must not be too close together in order to get growth in diameter without interference.

Above is Andy Colburn, fruit grower of Hollis, N. H., with all the branches pruned from a 20 acre orchard. No "butchering" here. The removal of large limbs indicates wrong pruning or previous neglect.



The pruning to modified leader form of a vigorous tree set as a one-year whip. Heavy lines indicate points where pruning cuts are made. Permanent foundation branches chosen one year after planting (B) are pruned somewhat more severely than the leader (L). Branches (D), retained temporarily for foliage but ultimately to be removed, are pruned still more severely. A wholly undesirable branch (C) is removed entirely. Two years after planting, additional main foundation limbs (B2) and temporary foliage branches (D2) are selected. Pruning cuts at E and F check the growth of certain shoots and throw the strength into unpruned sublaterals originating from the same foundation limb.

★ THE EDITORIAL PAGE ★

Another Christmas

MANY a Christmas has come and gone since that first Christmas at Bethlehem. Out of the dark pocket of time, each Christmas comes like a little shining bead, and gently slips into place on the slender chain of life.

The holiday season once more emphasizes the swift flight of time. For one brief moment, as the clock strikes twelve on New Year's Eve, we stand at the crossroads of the past and the future, and hear the far-off muffled footsteps of the passing years as they march in single file down the broad highway of eternity.

For a moment we are linked with all the other men and women who have lived before us, and with all those to come. Like Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane, it is given to us to see in a flash man's frail form silhouetted against the horizon of eternity.

Suddenly, Time, that familiar comrade of our days and nights, becomes a stranger. For this instant, we see him as he truly is—not a dull fellow, dragging along at a slow pace, but a tireless winged creature, never pausing for a second, no matter how precious be that second to some man or woman. How absurdly he has tricked us into believing that he would always come at our beck, and ever wait for us to do the things we want to do but keep putting off. And now we perceive that this is a *timeless* universe—that there is, in reality, *no time* but only *opportunity*.

For centuries past, this recurring experience has had the effect upon man of a challenge, and has inspired him with fresh courage and resolution to live nobly, to make better use of the precious years which remain.

Hard Times Welcomed by Agitators

ABOUT 100 years ago, both Europe and America were upset by a great depression. You have read about the terrible panic of 1837 in this country. There was a shortage of gold in the world, so its value rose and commodity prices fell everywhere. Business activity stopped, followed by unemployment, unrest, and riots which in some cases overthrew governments. Karl Marx and Engels, in 1848, issued the Communist manifesto: "Workers of the World unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains!"

Their idea was to bring about a world revolution. But the plans of the agitators were upset by a flood of new gold from California and Australia. In 1851, Engels wrote to Marx: "The new gold is raising prices. I hope it will not check the trade depression." To which Marx replied: "Capitalism has been restored by the new gold. Communism has been deferred for two generations."

He was right. The new gold supply made it cheaper. There followed a long period of high prices, only interrupted by the Civil War. As a whole the period from 1850 to 1929 was the time of greatest progress in world history.

Today, we have come to the tail end of another depression. Again, the cause of this depression was a scarcity of gold. Not nearly enough new gold has been discovered to keep supply up to increased production of other commodities. It is unlikely that any new sources of gold will be found: but there is another and better way to hurry and maintain recovery. Most of the countries of the world have found this better way by raising arbitrarily the price of gold. The nations that did this first have the greatest prosperity now. United States started last, with gold at \$20.67 an ounce, and stopped halfway, coming back on the gold standard with gold at \$35.00 an ounce. We did not go far enough to end deflation and the depression.

Argentina started monetary adjustment in 1929

and went far enough so that today she is one of the most prosperous countries in the world. Japan raised the price of her gold higher than any other industrial nation. Result: She has full employment and unparalleled prosperity. Raising the price of our gold to the maximum authorized by Congress, \$41.34 an ounce, would add 18 per cent to the average prices of basic commodities. *Farm products are basic commodities.*

Right Principles of Taxation

THERE are just three bases, or sources, for taxes—*wealth, expenditures, and income*. All tax schemes must come back to one of these.

Wealth, in the form of real estate is out where it can be seen by assessors, so that it has always borne the brunt of taxes. *It should carry the least.* Taxing wealth which produces no income is really confiscation of property. For example, the only way a farmer who has no income can pay taxes on his real estate is to use part of the real estate itself, or part of his fixed capital.

Wealth is useless unless it produces income. One evidence of income is expenditures. Therefore, it is logical and fair to tax incomes first and heaviest. If not enough taxes can be raised by taxing incomes, then expenditures should be taxed directly with sales taxes. Only as a very last resort should wealth itself, especially real estate, be taxed.

A Half Million Farmers Helped

ONLY a year and a half ago, more than half a million American farmers were worried sick over the problem of getting enough money to pay the interest and meet the payments on their mortgages, in order to save their farms and homes from foreclosure. Then, under the leadership first of Governor Morgenthau and then of Governor Myers, the Farm Credit Administration stepped in, took over the old mortgage on a basis that gave the farmer and his family new hope and a new lease on happiness. Can you imagine the total amount of happiness that this Farm Credit work brought to those farm homes? Nothing finer has ever been done by any government anywhere.

Ninety per cent of these loans were made to refund existing indebtedness. In one-sixth of them, there was some scaling down of existing debts, the total scale-down amounting to \$60,000,000. The prevailing interest rate was reduced on the average one-fourth per cent, and this in itself will result in saving millions of dollars to farmers. So much for farmers' long-time credit.

A good job also has been done for farmers who needed short-time loans. Banks have been unable, or unwilling, to furnish short-time credit, especially since the beginning of the depression. Production Credit Associations to the number of 621 have been organized, and have made loans amounting to \$70,000,000. There is such a credit association located somewhere near you. If you do not know the local secretary of the Production Credit Association, or of the Farm Loan Association, write to the Farm Credit Administration at Springfield, Massachusetts. Applications for production loans for next year should be made early.

In all of this credit work, mistakes of course have been made; but they have been comparatively few and will be less as more experience is obtained.

If you are thinking of applying for either a long-time or a short-time loan from the Farm Credit Administration, it is well to keep these facts in mind:

First, most of the money loaned comes not from the government but from the joint credit of farmers themselves.

Second, loans cannot be made unless the farmer has at least some resources of his own, and, therefore, some chance of repaying the loan. It is no service to a man to loan him something that he cannot pay back. In the words of W. I. Myers, Governor of Farm Credit Administration, "the true purpose of the work is not to get farmers in debt but out."

The Way to Lick Bad Roadhouses

The hundred wholesome influences brought to bear in our prosperous days to help youth toward happy maturity are now curtailed, while the evil influences flourish unabated, often unchallenged.

—Newton D. Baker.

MANY are worried over the increasing number of unchaperoned dance places that sell liquor. Such joints are a menace to young people. Yet the right to recreation and fun is the privilege of youth, and it does no good merely to scold and criticize. We must substitute something better.

The Poughkeepsie YMCA has organized a program in cooperation with the homes, providing dances on Friday nights during the winter. Its example might well be followed by churches, Granges, and, in fact, by any organization or individual interested in the welfare of young people.

Why She Bought Idaho Potatoes

WE recently remonstrated with a housewife because she was buying Idaho potatoes, paying at the rate of 25 cents for 5 pounds (\$3.00 a bushel). Local potatoes were retailing at the same time for 50 cents a bushel, and less.

"Idaho potatoes are worth the difference," declared the lady. "They are uniform in size, white, and mealy—just no comparison with the uneven, black, poor flavored things of this section."

Potatoes in her locality *are* poor, so naturally she condemns all eastern potatoes. The East, of course, grows just as good potatoes as are grown anywhere, but farmers here have not yet paid enough attention to grading them and to seeing that the consumer gets what she wants. Until this is done, farmers two thousand or more miles away will continue to take our markets.

Eastman's Chestnut

YOU are all familiar with Shakespeare's grim and cynical description of the seven ages of man, beginning:

"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players. They have their exits and their entrances, and one man in his time plays many parts, his acts being seven ages."

Well, here's a modern-day parody on Shakespeare's piece, expressed in terms of the menu, in which there are eleven ages instead of seven:

Milk.

Milk and bread.

Milk, eggs, bread and spinach.

Oatmeal, bread and butter, green apples and all-day suckers.

Ice cream soda and hot dogs.

Minute steak, fried potatoes, coffee and apple pie.

Bouillon, roast duck, scalloped potatoes, creamed

broccoli, fruit salad, divinity fudge, demi-tasse.

Pate de foie gras, weiner schnitzel, potatoes Par-

isienne, egg plant a l'opera, demi-tasse and

Roquefort cheese.

Two soft-boiled eggs, toast and milk.

Crackers and milk.

Milk.

A Page for Young People from Ten to a Hundred Years Old

Fun and Profit from a Camera

She had better watch out —
she has found a red ear and
you know what that means!

Here's a picture that you could well be proud all
your life of having taken. You can find equally
interesting ones everywhere, if you train yourself
to recognize them.



MAYBE you are going to get a kodak for Christmas, or maybe you already have one. I hope so, for I know of few things with which you can have so much fun. Furthermore, a kodak is fast becoming a real necessity, from a business standpoint, on every farm. Many folks used to keep a written diary; but an even better record of changing events can be made with a camera. I have pictures which I would not sell for any amount of money, because I could never replace them. On this subject, a friend writes:

"Having spent much time as a boy on my grandmother's farm in Indiana, I often regret that I have nothing with which to bring back recollections of the old-time farm. There was that old wood-house and the amount of wood it held, for example. How big it used to look to me! In winter, one of my chores was to keep the woodbox filled. I used to carry in armful after armful, without ever making a dent on that gigantic pile.

"I can remember, too, Uncle's pair of sleek gray ponies, prize winners, always driven to what was then known as a 'snappy' road wagon; and the old cattle barn, occupied by mules most of the year, with mows bulging with freshly cut hay. I can see myself jumping from the beams, turning 'flip-flops' into the soft hay below.

"And now I haven't a single picture that I can hold in my hand, and say: 'Gee, that was a great place,' or 'It was from that window Uncle jumped when he discovered a black snake in the forkful of hay he was about to throw back into the barn.'"

Who said mice? Twenty years from now this picture will bring back to these young folks memories of happy days.

Farming is not all fun, of course. There is work to be done

and a photograph record to be made of that work. There are the crops, sometimes with record yields. Snapshots can be taken showing the effect of the use of commercial fertilizers compared with manure; the result on fruit trees of spraying, pruning, and cultivation. You can take pictures of equipment, buildings, and water level of the creek this year compared with last year.

There are the purebred stock and poultry, with outstanding individuals — pictures of which would help to sell them. Pictures tell at a glance the story you might spend hours in writing. Every member of a 4-H Club certainly ought to have a camera to keep a permanent record of the particular project, or projects, crops or animals, in which he or she is interested. And what about a kodak record of your last vacation, of your visits to the State College and the State Fair, of your trip to some famous stock farm?

With winter here, farm young folks are sometimes bored for lack of something to do. Try photography. Some of the most beautiful pictures I have ever seen were winter scenes, evergreens laden with snow, a white road through the woods, glistening icicles hanging from the roof of a house.

How to Choose a Camera

Choosing a camera depends upon the price you want to pay. Your local dealer will help you make a choice. Here are a few points:

Beginners will do well to start with an inexpensive box camera, or low-priced folding model. Box cameras have what is known as a fixed focus, which means that you do not have to bother with judging the distance from your object when taking pictures. Good pictures can be taken with a box camera, but of course much more satisfactory and more varied results can be had with the folding type. For one thing, a box camera is only good when the sun is shining, and for snapshots.

To have an all-around camera, one must buy an anastigmat lens. These have greater speed than box cameras, and, also, they have different degrees of speed. Speed of a lens is indicated by the numbers on the diaphragm scale on the camera. These numbers are f. 32, 22, 16, 11, 8, or 7.7, 6.3, and on some 5.6 and 4.5. The latter number indicates a very fast lens. For most persons, f. 6.3 is fast enough.

Another thing that has made the taking of pictures on dark days (Turn to page 23)

LaGuardia Says, "Cut Distribution Wastes"



one who could tell me what variety of apples was being used.

A few years ago an investigation was made to learn how many consumers could distinguish apple varieties. Less than 10 per cent could identify a single one. Most of them bought red or yellow

apples and knew nothing about grades or varieties. Clerks in stores did not have this information, and I presume very few retailers have. This ignorance applies to other farm commodities. The Northeastern farmer would benefit greatly if this condition could be corrected.

Production Range of Individual Varieties of Apples

I find the production of different varieties in a young orchard, for which I have the records, differ astonishingly. The highest yielding variety for late apples is Golden Delicious, followed by Grimes Golden, then McIntosh, and Stayman fourth. Red Delicious ranks last. Of early varieties Wealthy ranks first, Duchess second, Transparent third, and Williams fourth. A six year average of yields in Burlington County, of orchards twelve years old and over, showed York Imperial to rank first of the late apples, Rome Beauty second, Grimes Golden third, and Stayman Winesap fourth. Of the early varie-

ties, Wealthy was first, Gravenstein second, Starr third, and Yellow Transparent last. The acre receipts, however, were first for Rome Beauty, second for Starr, third for York Imperial.

In Monmouth County, New Jersey, a three-year average yield per acre showed McIntosh to rank first, English Codling second, Stayman third; while Wealthy ranked first for the early apples and Duchess last. The receipts per acre ranked first for McIntosh, second for Stayman, and Third for Jonathan; of the early varieties Wealthy still maintained first rank, with Transparent second, and Williams third.

Each locality must plant those varieties that will produce well and can be satisfactorily sold on the market. Grimes Golden is a good producer but is becoming more and more difficult to sell. Yet it is one of the best apples for early winter consumption that is grown. Golden Delicious is proving to be a very good yielder, but many growers are finding more difficulty in securing a market for it. If we merchandised our farm commodities in the same manner as industry merchandises its commodities, I believe both Golden Delicious and Grimes Golden would become popular with the consumer. Red Delicious is proving to be a shy yielder in a great many orchards. I question whether it should be included in new plantings unless it is in a location ideal for color, quality, and pollination. This last is extremely important. *I am of the opinion a great many orchards are not bearing properly because plantings are not arranged to give proper pollination.*

along. On the other hand I find the California half-crates, stripped and stalk washed, have 4 to 4½ dozen stalks of celery to a crate. They were selling for \$2.00 a crate; some \$2.25. Eastern celery, in the rough, crate washed, running 4 dozen, was selling for \$1.75 a crate.

However, if the retailer decides he will buy only closely trimmed and stalk washed celery, New York and New Jersey must either furnish a pack so prepared or lose their trade to California. I think this situation should be carefully looked into before another season is at hand.

Growers Must Take Advantage of Group Action

When the price of farm commodities is not in keeping with production, growers should act together to strengthen the price level. I do not believe it is necessary, in all cases, to have a cooperative selling organization to do this. It might be done through a bargaining association, and where it is advisable to form a cooperative for actual selling, such an association could keep the growers informed and also keep the trade informed in such a way as to stabilize the market in keeping with the production. Since the buying of farm commodities is passing into fewer and powerful channels, it is more necessary for farmers to use their collective selling power to meet this increased purchasing power.

* * *

Chain Store Sales of Cheap Turkeys Arouse Independent Store Merchants

Thanksgiving turkeys, in some of the chain stores, were as low as 23c a pound, and were advertised as such. They had a better grade for 29c a pound. Some of the independent merchants wired a protest to Washington. The quality of the 23c a pound birds was distinctly inferior. This advertising of cheap turkeys lowered the prices for their competitors and also for the nearby producer. I do not know the cost of these birds; however, the producer who sold them to the chain stores must have gotten very little for them. If we had a grading system that the consumer, as well as the producer, could understand, cheap turkeys would have hurt the entire market no more than cull apples or cull potatoes injure the fruit or vegetable market.

There is a place for low priced food, but it should be understood and sold as such.

* * *

Peru Restricts Rotenone Exports

The major supply of our rotenone roots comes from Peru. In order to protect this supply they are prohibiting the exportation of any live roots. They furthermore are building their own mills with the expectation of exporting only the ground root. This may, for the time being, interfere with obtaining a cheap non-arsenical insecticide. On the other hand there are a great many plants that contain some properties, as derris root, obtained from Peru. The restriction from this source will only stimulate supplies from other areas. Ordinary Devils Shoestring, frequently found in the sandy areas along the Atlantic Coast, contains some rotenone.

If the government wishes to encourage subsistence farming, I wonder why they could not experiment or subsidize the production of commodities like rotenone. This would not be competing with any crop growers are now raising, and it might furnish a very valuable source of revenue as well as an insecticide which would allow agriculture to control its own source of supply.

OUT ON A LIMB BY FRANK APP

MAYOR LAGUARDIA, in his address to Marketing Officials at their annual meeting held recently in New York City, predicted that commodity prices will continue to increase, but was of the opinion that it is not necessary that all of the increase in such prices be passed on to the consumer.

"I think there is considerable waste," the Mayor declared, "in transmission and distribution between producer and consumer, and that reduction of waste is the big job ahead of our marketing officials . . . There is no use having state and municipal marketing departments unless we use them and point to actual accomplishment. The real test will be whether in the course of the coming year we can improve our marketing system through closer relations between producers and consumers, and through a national system for exchanging information; and, also, whether by eliminating waste we can absorb part of the increased prices which farmers must get, so that the increase is not passed on entirely to consumers."

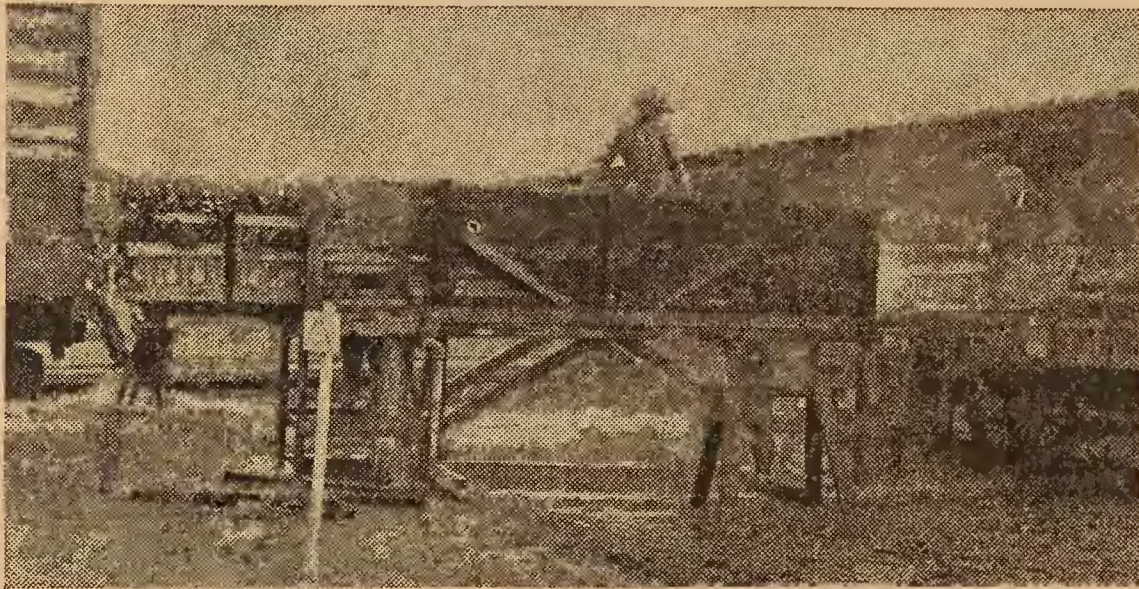
This places a great responsibility upon the Marketing Officials, if they meet the measure of achievement designated by Mayor LaGuardia.

Producers and Consumers Should Speak the Same Language

During the past few weeks I have been particularly impressed by the tremendous task we have to perfect a better distribution system. Changes in transportation, systems of retailing, and consumers' habits and desires, make a once reasonably adequate marketing system now wasteful, inefficient, and expensive. *Producer and consumer should speak the same language.* So long as the producer could take his produce to the market and sell it direct to the consumer or to the retailer, there was a common understanding of quality, grades, and values. Today, the producer is usually so far removed from the consumer that neither appreciates the viewpoint of the other. Too often the consumer does not understand quality: this discourages quality production. Yet there are a great many consumers who would gladly pay the difference for high quality farm products if they knew how to buy them and appreciated the difference.

Few Consumers Can Distinguish Apples by Variety

Last week while in New York I had an early breakfast, before going through the markets, at one of the popular chain restaurants. I selected a baked apple for my breakfast. It was well prepared and for me was an ideal breakfast fruit. Late in the afternoon I went into one of the main branches of this restaurant and repeated my order for a baked apple; this time as dessert. I asked the manager what variety of apples he was using; he replied "Red Birds." He said they used to use "Jim Hills." I then asked him to show me one of the apples. I found it was a Rome obtained from the Northwest. Since then I have repeated this same question in almost every place I eat where baked apples are served. *I have not yet found any-*



Celery passes from field wagons through the crate washer to market trucks. But some merchants are demanding a closely stripped and stalk-washed pack. What should the eastern producer do? The decision lies between quality and finished pack.

California Celery Given Preference Over New York and New Jersey

I FOUND on my last inspection trip that some of the large buyers and distributors of celery were giving preference to California because it was well stripped and individually stalk washed, ready for retailing. Some of them were even reporting California celery had better flavor. We will all admit it is well packaged and well grown, but I never have felt it compared with eastern celery in flavor.

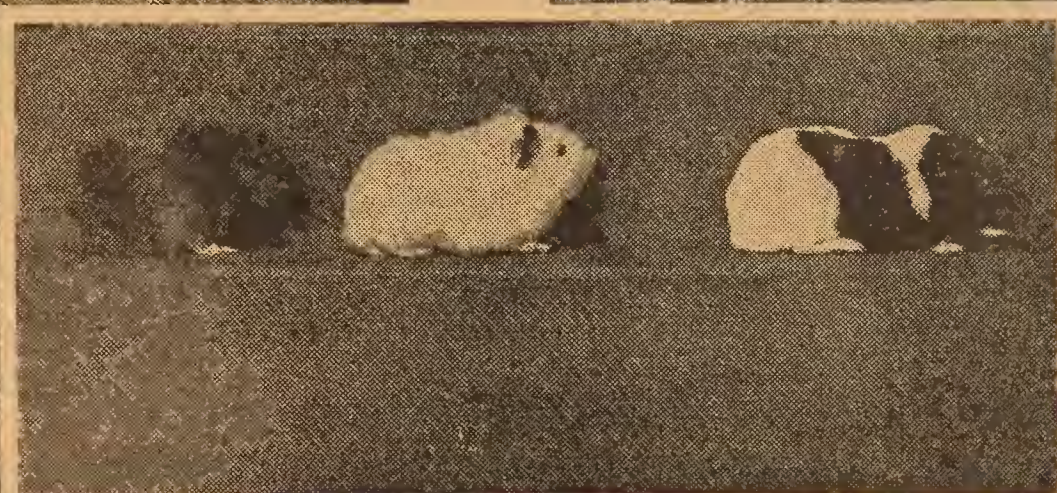
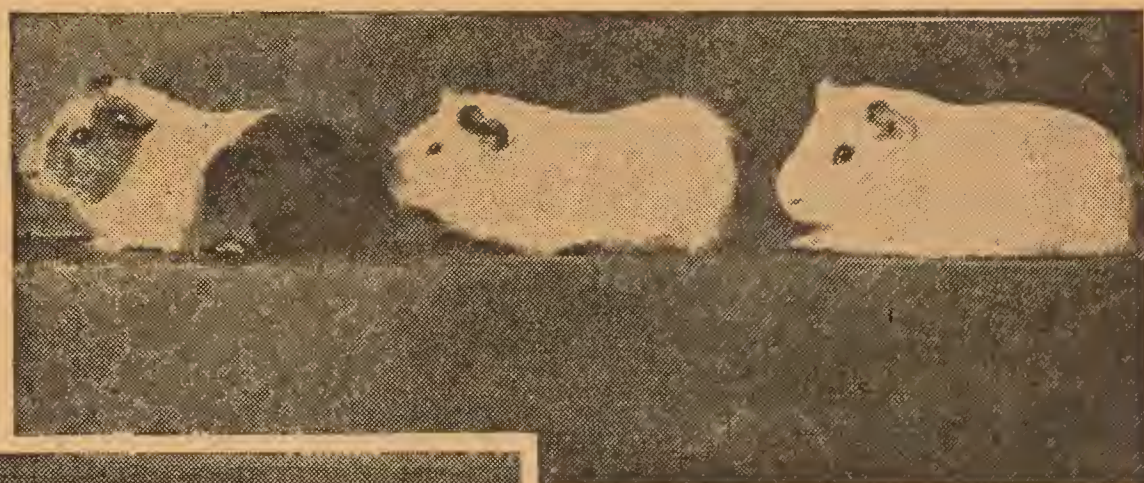
New York State celery was not bringing the price it should in keeping with the supply. Early in the year, the price was entirely too low. A speculator who had bought about 75 cars out of New York State, for 60c a crate, requested the privilege of handling all of the celery produced in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the Philadelphia area. He said he wished to protect himself because he had bought a large amount. I told him so far as we were concerned he would not need to fear that we would break his mar-

ket, but I was fearful that he would break ours. I found that to be the case. When the market advanced to \$1.75 a crate he was in a position to underbid, which he did in order to move his large supply. *At the time he made his purchase, the price of celery in New York State should have been higher, since reports then indicated that the crop was not large.*

Should We Strip, Stalk-wash, and Pack Celery Similar to California?

The keeping qualities and, I believe, flavor of celery are better if it is stored and handled in the rough, and sent to market properly stripped but crate washed. It can then be left with the washer or the retailer, and washed with the final trimming shortly before selling to the consumer. This system maintains the finest quality. I believe the consumer should appreciate this difference, and the retailer and washer function so as to pass this quality

Some New Facts About Apples



It is easy to see, in the picture at the left, which animal has not received enough protection against scurvy. The one at the left received only four grams of baked Baldwin apple, while the other two received seven and ten grams respectively each day. Seven grams is protective as is shown by the middle guinea pig.

The guinea pigs above were fed daily with twenty, ten and six cubic centimeters of Red Astrachan apple, a Vitamin C—rich variety. All three amounts are fully protective against scurvy, as the animals are all healthy.

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

NOT EVERY apple will keep the doctor away. So says Dr. Carl R. Fellers of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Fellers and his associates have been conducting a special experiment to find out about the Vitamin C content of apples.

Vitamin C is the vitamin which protects against scurvy. Many persons think that it is not necessary to worry about scurvy, because there is comparatively little of it in the United States; but the fact is that there is more scurvy in its less acute forms than is ordinarily believed. This is particularly true today when families have less money to spend than they used to have, and therefore tend to scrimp on certain foods. In lean times one may be able to "live on his fat," if he has stored up a lot of fat, but you can't do that with Vitamin C. Your supply of this vitamin has to be replenished daily.

In his experiment, Dr. Fellers used the following varieties of apples: Wealthy, Baldwin, McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, Delicious, Gravenstein, Arkansas, Astrachan, Ben Davis, Cortland, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, King, King David, Rome Beauty, Roxbury Russett, Spitzenberg, Stayman, Tolman Sweet, and Winesap. Young guinea pigs were fed a diet absolutely free from Vitamin C, except for the amounts which they got from apples. Each variety of apple was tested to find out how high was its percentage of Vitamin C, and to what extent different amounts of it in daily feedings affected a guinea pig. Results of the tests were evident not only in the differences in growth of the animals, but also in the condition of their bones, teeth, joints, intestines, and muscles. Scurvy is a "deficiency" disease, and is characterized by a run down condition, blood changes, spongy gums, and hemorrhages in the tissues of the body.

The twenty-one varieties of apples tested were rated as very good, good, fair, and poor sources of Vitamin C, being classified according to how much of each apple, per day, was necessary to protect an animal from scurvy. Following is the way they lined up:

VERY GOOD: Baldwin, Northern Spy, Ben Davis, and Winesap.

GOOD: Esopus Spitzenberg, Rome

Beauty, Red Astrachan, King, Roxbury Russett, Rhode Island Greening, and Stayman.

FAIR: Arkansas, Gravenstein, Wealthy, Cortland, King Davis, and Golden Delicious.

POOR: Jonathan, Delicious, Tolman Sweet, and McIntosh.

If your favorite apple is rated "poor," stick to it if you like but eat another apple from the "very good" list for

your Vitamin C supply. For example, one Baldwin apple a day, eaten skin and all, will give you all the Vitamin C you need.

Now about Vitamin C in cooked apples—Dr. Fellers found that an apple pie made with Baldwins retains about one-fifth, apple sauce retains about one-fourth, and a baked apple almost all of its Vitamin C content. This goes to show that an apple baked in its skin loses less than an apple cooked without skin, and also that there is more of the vitamin close to the skin than near the core. Dried apples were found to have a fair amount of Vitamin C.

Fermented cider and cider vinegar contain no Vitamin C. Apple cider, when absolutely fresh, keeps 100% of its Vitamin C content; but loses some of it after standing a while. Pasturized cider loses still more. This will disappoint those apple growers who have been anxious to advertise apple juice as a safe substitute for orange juice, which is one of the best protections against scurvy. Apparently apple juice can be used to replace orange juice only when it is entirely fresh; also the juice has to be taken from apples having a high Vitamin C rating.

Home Grown Recreation

By HENRY TALMAGE

do not join. They are equally welcome. We have many visitors from adjoining communities and they too are always welcome.

For many years we had a literary program, of a miscellaneous nature, but always largely light and entertaining rather than heavy.

About fifteen years ago our librarian told us that we could get a library of 25 books from the State Library at Albany, for a year, on almost any sub-

ject of general interest, and without cost, except for transportation. Since that time we have had a State library every year. We meet every two weeks from November first to April. This gives us about ten meetings.

At the last Spring meeting we select a subject for the next Winters meetings. A committee is appointed to get the books and they select ten subjects for papers, one at each meeting during the Winter. These are given out early, to members who prepare papers on those subjects. The papers are limited to twenty minutes.

After the literary program, the social committee take charge and keep things moving along. Games are played, such as guessing games, bean bags, Ruth and Jacob, Fox and geese, and many times sides are chosen for contests of potato races, etc. The younger folks have gay frolics while the older folks either join in or visit among themselves. The social committee usually provide some light refreshment, like popcorn, peanuts, apples or perhaps crullers and sweet cider.

There are but four left of the original members of the Society. The rest of those who make up the membership are the children of the original members or have moved into the place since. The usual attendance is from forty to sixty and the Society never was in a more flourishing condition. The four charter members are still steady attendants, and hope the society will continue and furnish profitable recreation for the next generation.

The Cherry-Tree Carol

As Joseph was a-walking,
He heard an angel sing;
"This night shall be born
Our Heavenly King.

"He neither shall be born
In housen nor in hall,
Nor in the place of Paradise,
But in the ox's stall.

"He neither shall be clothed
In purple nor in pall,
But all in fair linen,
As were babies all.

"He neither shall be rock'd
In silver nor in gold,
But in a wooden cradle
That rocks on the mould.

"He neither shall be christen'd
In white wine nor red
But with fair spring water,
With which we were christened."

Anonymous (14th century)

This milk advertisement is published by American Agriculturist free of charge in the interests of the dairy industry.

The MEANS TO Two ENDS

There are two objectives in the great State-Wide Milk Drive now being carried on by the State of New York. Both are important to you.

1. Every one who Drinks More Milk is going to be healthier, more able to withstand the rigors of winter, more capable of assuming responsibility and performing the tasks he sets out to do.
2. The increased consumption of fluid milk will financially benefit the thousands who make a livelihood from one of our leading industries.

The drive has met with real response thus far. It will be the continued efforts on the part of men like yourselves, which will make this success a lasting benefit to every one who supports it.

We sincerely hope we may have YOUR continued cooperation in urging every one to

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Renewal rates: 5 years \$3.00, 3 years \$2.00, 1 year \$1.00.



No, we did not make a mistake and use the wrong picture. This is a reminder that, if you would harvest berries next June, mulch them now.

Protect That Strawberry Shortcake

By A. M. DAVIS

WELL SIR, I have just come in from looking after the next season's supply of strawberry shortcake. If you don't plan ahead for these fruits you are apt to be pretty disappointed when the season arrives, but, if you make plans at this season of the year to protect the shortcake supply for next spring you are pretty certain to have plenty of berries for that delectable article of food. I am thinking of mulching. My neighbors ask me why I always mulch my plants. Well, in the first place, I like to, and in the second place it is a good investment.

To the question, "Do you mulch plants to keep them warm?" the answer is "No, to keep them cold." If the ground would freeze up in the fall, sometime around the middle of December, and would only stay frozen until the first of April you wouldn't need the mulch. But in January along comes a thaw and then again possibly in February we get another. Well, all this freezing and thawing just tear the roots right off of the plants. That is the reason why I always wait until the ground is frozen up before I put on my mulch.

I mulch my strawberries with straw. It makes one of the best mulches that you can get for any plant. It doesn't pack down and it doesn't harbor mice, neither has it food value so it won't start growth. All in all, straw is the best mulching material we have.

Now when I say straw makes a good mulch, I mean that it makes a good mulch not only for strawberries but also for garden flowers and other tender plants which you might be growing. Another reason why straw is particularly good for strawberries, is because in the spring of the year all you have got to do is to open up the mulch and let the berries come up through the straw and then when the fruit is borne it lays on straw and doesn't get all covered with dirt after every rain. All you need to do when you are mulching with straw is to spread three or four inches of it over the bed and forget about it.

While I was out mulching my berries, along came one of my neighbors and said he had no straw but thought he ought to mulch his plants (somehow

or other they come to me as a court of appeals in these matters) and wondered what he could use.

"Well," said I, "there are several other mulches which are satisfactory. I have seen pine needles used as a mulch. You'll have to go out in the woods and scoop them up in baskets and bring them in and lay them over the plants. It works pretty well, too.

"If I were in your place I might consider using leaves, that is oak and maple leaves which have fallen at this season of the year and are blowing around. The best way to do that is to rake up basketsfull and spread a couple of inches or so on top of your berries. Now, if you do this, you must use your head and not cover them over so deeply that they are smothered. When you have them covered you want to be able to see some of the leaves of your strawberries coming up through your mulch. In other words, you need only a light covering."

He claimed he couldn't keep them in place if he tried that.

"If you have some old chicken wire, that would hold them in place; just lay it over the leaves on top of the bed and everything will be fine."

Still another method of holding leaves is to put some brush on them. That will take care of them and keep them where you want them until next spring. But there is also a good method that is used where there is plenty of evergreen material — pine and hemlock boughs. This is especially true if you have been getting out some logs. So I said to him: "The next time you are in a position to get some of that material, load it on the back of your farm wagon and bring it home. Scatter the boughs quite generously over your strawberry bed. Five or six inches of them wouldn't be too many and you are giving your plants one of the best mulches that you can give them."

As far as mulches are concerned, it doesn't make much difference which of these methods you use. You want to use one of them to prevent winter killing of the plants. It always gets my goat to have the plants which I think are going to be particularly good next year, winter killed.



MERRY CHRISTMAS
and a
HAPPY NEW YEAR



Sass and Applesass

There's Something to "Water-witching"

I USED to scoff at the "witching for water" idea. I cannot say as I believe in it now. Several men and boys decided to try a little "witchcraft" one day on my farm. We went on the hill, provided ourselves with plum sticks about two feet long and forked at one end. We took turns walking, holding one fork of stick in each hand, the point away from the body as instructed by an old "witcher."

The reaction varied with the person. A neighbor boy had hard work to hold the branch while crossing a certain place. I could feel a decided downward pull at that same point, while my son could get no action at all. We have since learned that he does not feel electric current that will give others quite a shock.

We got water by blasting and digging but it dried up in the summer. I am not sure that I can find water but I am sure that a plum branch will twist under certain conditions.—C. L. B., New York.

It Worked

I notice that you are asking about the experiences that your readers have had with water witches. If you were here I could show you a well located by such a man a year ago. He came here and I accompanied him. He walked over the ground with a small witch-hazel stick, which would turn at a certain place and a line could be followed up and down the slope, the twig turning in his hands at that point. Each of us took hold of the twig with one hand and clasped our other hands together and the twig would turn in my hand. If gripped tight, it would twist its own fibres, but it would not work in my hands alone. He seemed to impart the power to me by clasping my hand.

A well was drilled through 15 feet of earth and 50 feet of rock. Water was struck in increasing quantities, rising to near the surface at the end, and provided a supply for 30 animals and the household. If this is superstition, how do you explain it? In my younger days it was regarded as an "old fogey notion." Nevertheless many wells in use have been located in this manner.—G. C. T., Vermont.

From a "Witch" Himself

I am what is called a waterwitch and have been using peach twigs to find water for quite a number of years. Farmers have never failed to find water where I have located it.

During last summer's drought I was called several times to locate water. Two weeks ago a man came who had started to dig a well. He had gone down 25 feet and had struck no water. I found no water there but discovered some about 15 feet from where they were digging. They found a good stream at about half the depth they had gone before.

A few years ago there was quite a controversy about water witching in Rochester and a number of "witches" were asked to come to Highland Park

and prove that they could find water. I was very sick at the time and could not go, otherwise I would have been there. I do not remember how the contest came out or what they proved.—H. R. H., New York.

Doubted But Was Convinced

Do we believe in "water witching"? Well, it was through one of the so-called "water witches" that we secured one of the finest wells in the county. We have used the water for over twenty years and during severe drought it has never gone dry.

Our "water witch" used a crotched stick from an apple tree. To prove that he could really locate a water vein, we took him to an old well. We knew just where the vein of water came into the well. He did not know, but when he passed over the spot, the stick turned in his hands. About 800 feet father up on the hills he located the well of water that we have been using for over 20 years.

Without saying whether or not we believe in "water witching", we were contented to give it a try, and therefore began digging where the man indicated. The well is on a higher elevation than the house. We need no pumping system but get plenty of pressure through gravity. Five hundred and ninety feet of pipe line carries the water to the house and barn. Some better than carrying water from

a spring in time of drought! After this experience, wouldn't you believe in water witching?

—A. J. M., New Hampshire.

Fruit or Nut Trees Best

I would like to say a few words in regard to witching for water. I have been practicing this interesting business (now and then) for nearly 40 years by the forked stick method. I have been very successful in locating many springs and wells and was called upon many times during the past summer to feel for water.

I find that the stick may be used from any wood that bears fruits or nuts, such as apple, choke cherry, hazel and maple. Softer wood like elm, ash and basswood are not as good. The stick isn't the important part. It is more the person who is handling it. I find that it doesn't work strongly except in the hands of a few people. Why it works no one knows. I will leave that for someone else to answer. Don't let the so-called scientist make you believe that witching for water is all superstition.—A. S., Vermont.

Ready to Demonstrate

A Mr. Taylor, who lives in Sidney, can take any forked stick (I think the kind depends on the seed of the fruit) and I will gamble that if he says there is water at such a spot, you will find water there. He will not only tell you where, but also at what depth and the size of the stream.

If anyone doubts this, have him get in touch with me. "Seeing is believing."—C. G. R., New York.



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JACKSONVILLE Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. (Saturday sailings \$5 higher to Feb. 23).

MIAMI Every Saturday. Also Wednesdays beginning Jan. 2.

CHARLESTON Tuesdays, Thursdays and alternate Saturdays. Round trip \$40 up, 30 day limit.

ALL-EXPENSE TOURS Miami Beach, 13 days, \$111.25 up including week at fine hotel. Also beginning Jan. 2, 9 and 10 day tours. St. Augustine, 6 or 8 days and longer, \$64.50 up, with 2 or more days at famous Monson Hotel.

LOW RATES FOR YOUR CAR

Happy New Year

Dear Readers:

Let's look ahead. There will be much to keep track of in 1935.

New laws, new regulations and of course new opportunities.

American Agriculturist will give you the facts. We will keep you posted.

The need for A. A. service is great. The cost of A. A. service is small.

Here is a suggestion, a year's subscription for \$1.00 makes a splendid worthwhile gift.

We will send Season's Greetings saying you made the gift.

Always at your service--

E. O. Weatherby
Circulation Manager.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

What Do You Say?

WE have had so many good opinions on the last question, "Is it possible to take the gamble out of breeding; in other words, is it possible to know in advance that a herd sire's daughters will produce better than their dams?", that we are not able to publish all the answers in the last issue. As this is a matter foremost in every dairyman's mind, we are continuing this discussion.

M. J. JOHNSON & SON, Middlebury, Vermont, breeders of pure-bred Holsteins, says:

"My opinion is that a proven herd sire whose daughters have proven their excellence is the only herd sire that we can be sure to use and know that his daughters will prove better than their dams."

GEO. M. GOULD, Windsor, Vermont, breeder of purebred Holsteins, says:

"I don't know of any way until the daughters are tested."

H. S. TOWNSEND, Lebanon, New Hampshire, says:

"We cannot completely eliminate the gambling element in our breeding but we can greatly reduce it by the use of proven sires and the sons of proven sires."

CHAS. W. FISHER, Vergennes, Vermont, breeder of purebred Guernseys, says:

"It may be possible to know in advance that a herd sire's daughters will produce more than their dams by using proven sires. However, I do not think we have gone far enough in that practice to say so definitely. I believe there is a tendency to revert to the level of the breed so we will always have to cull some cows."

R. J. MCKENZIE, Argilla Farm, Ipswich, Mass., breeder of purebred Guernseys, says:

"To a certain extent it is. Test your cows and weigh your milk. Use a proven bull of high transmitting ability. Use a young bull from a cow that has three or four good producing dams and grand dams close up in her pedigree. Do not bank too much on a bull out of a high record cow unless her dam and grand dam were good producers. See as many of the sisters of your herd sire as you can. Don't be so particular about type if your pedigree is good."

RALPH H. MAXHAM, Quechee, Vermont, breeder of purebred Jerseys, says:

"I don't believe it is possible for all the bull's daughters to be better producers than their dams. But I do think a breeder should select a young bull with good blood lines and be sure that his dam and grand dam have good records, also his sire's dam and grand dam."

CARL W. MILLER, Plate Brook Farm, Arcade, N. Y., Jersey breeder, says:

"Your question in last issue of the *Agriculturist* interests me particularly as we have proven out two sires in our six years of D.H.I.A. Testing. The first sire increased the average production of his daughters 1004 pounds of milk and 12 of fat. After using this bull we were somewhat at a loss as to what bull to use on the daughters of this sire in order to maintain their production. We succeeded in locating an eight year old sire whose daughters had shown very high production and purchased him and when we started to test his daughters found that they averaged 1323 pounds of milk and 44 pounds of fat over their dams. In this way we have eliminated the gamble from breeding and have a herd of young cows that are producing far above anything we have ever had before,

(Continued on Page 12)

Watch This Space

The following have changed their advertisements in this issue:

Advertisers on Page 10
Gordon Andrews, LaGrangeville, N. Y.
Kutschbach & Son, Sherburne, N. Y.
Shawangunk Valley Stock Farm, Wallkill, N. Y.
Advertisers on Page 11
Aynedale Farm, Clarence Bennett & Son, Valley Falls, N. Y.
Crystal Springs Jersey Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Advertisers on Page 12
Kearsarge Stock Farm, Warner, N. H.

Mapledale Stock Farm

TEN HIGH PRODUCING HOLSTEIN COWS.
Young, Registered and Tested. Some Fresh. Others Nearby. Pontiac Korndyke Breeding. Some 12,000 lbs. cows. Prices on Request.

WILLIAM C. HUBBARD
Fulton, R. D. 7, New York

HALL FARM

Quality Fruits
and
Holstein Cattle

W. J. HALL & SON
Lockport, R. D. 1 New York

Lamaga Stock Farm

FOR SALE—Cows with C.T.A. Records.
Calves either sex. Sired by
Sir Walker Inka Homestead 14th 645112

KARL HARTSHORN & SON
Lebanon, New York.

Glenview Farm

WANTED—Registered Holstein heifers.
FOR SALE—Four cuttings of Alfalfa Hay.
Potatoes, Cabbage and Carrots.

JOHN G. CULBERTSON
Dansville, R.D. 2, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Helen-Mary Farm Pure Bred Holsteins

H. W. & H. K. FLEISCHMAN
EAST AURORA R. F. D. 3 N. Y.

KUTSCHBACH & SON Invite All Holstein Breeders

to visit their herd of nearly one hundred head of accredited, negative Holsteins (every female in the herd was born on the farm) while attending the annual meeting of the

N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Association
January 9, 1935 - At Sherburne, N. Y.

River Meadow Farms Pure Bred Holsteins

1ST PRIZE HERD N. Y. STATE FAIR, 1934.
Bloodtested and Accredited, 10 Foundation Females.
Excellent Bull Ready for Service. Lowest Prices.
McLaury Bros., Portlandville, N. Y.

Heinaman's HOLSTEIN -FRIESIAN Dairy Farm

Registered and Certified Cattle.
Aged and Young Stock for sale.
R. 4, Bath,
Edward Heinaman, New York.

Hillview Stock Farm Purebred Holstein Cattle

Accredited Herd — Established 1877
Proven Sire. King Ormsby Ideal 15th
CARL V. CLARKE ANDOVER, N. Y.

Clove Valley Stock Farm HOLSTEINS

Herd Federally tested since 1920. Blood tested since 1930. Yearling bull and few females due in December for sale. Also Knickerbocker Strain Rhode Island Red Cockerels.
Gordon Andrews LaGrangeville, New York.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY FRAM

Holstein-Friesian Approved-Accredited

One of the few herds in U. S. officially APPROVED as free from Bang's disease. The herd average for the past year was 11,845 lb. testing 396.3 lb. butterfat. D.H.I.A. tested—milking twice a day. Herd consists of first calf heifers.

STEPHEN W. BLODGETT
Fishkill New York

We are pleased
to Announce—

A New State CLASS B SR. 3 YR. OLD Record for a daughter of

Ormsby Direct, our Senior Sire
with 19508.7 milk, 821.6 lbs. fat, 4.2 test, and more 800 lbs. fat records on Direct's daughters in the making.
BULL ADVERTISED IN LAST AD SOLD.

**Shawangunk Valley
Stock Farm**
B. H. DECKER, Manager,
Wallkill, New York.

KETCH BROS. FARM Holstein Friesian Cattle

Registered and T. B. Tested
Cows and Bull Calves for sale.
WILLIAM AND BURTON KETCH,
Cohocton, New York.

Holstein Bull Calves

FOR SALE
Sired by King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 27th.
Entire herd on test for 12 years. For the past 3 years in C.T.A. the herd average is 14261 lbs. milk and 472.2 lbs. of butterfat. Herd fully accredited and negative to blood test.

JAMES A. YOUNG, Angelica, N. Y.

Pine Tree Stock Farm

HOLSTEIN PUREBRED CATTLE.
PUREBRED GUERNSEY CATTLE.
PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS.
E. J. TURNER, Owner
Baldwinsville—New York
GLENN ROOT - Manager

HOLSTEIN BULL

BORN MAY 10, 1933.
Good individual, ready for heavy service. Sired by Sir Paul Colantha Posch. Dam's record, 365 days, Butter 996.38 lbs., milk, 24559.20 lbs. Dam of Bull produced in 299 days, 537.24 Butter. Average test 3.9%. Tuberculin and Blood tested.
FIRST CHECK OF \$100 TAKES HIM.
HARRY W. PETZOLD, Newark Valley, N. Y.

CALKIN'S HOMESTEAD FARM

Purebred Holstein-Friesian
Registered and T.B. tested.
Bull calves out of record dams.
ALSO COWS FOR SALE.
I. J. CALKINS, Avoca, New York.

FOR SALE HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

Richly Bred
SIRE—K.P.D.P. Bess 21st whose dam produced in 365 days, 27235.80 lbs. milk, 1181.13 lbs. butter with a test of 3.5%.
DAM—Countess Changeling, D.H.I. Ass'n record 281 days at 3 yrs. 10526 lbs. milk, 370.9 fat, test 3.52%.
WILL BE SOLD RIGHT.

E. B. CLARK NO. NORWICH, NEW YORK.

6 PURE BRED Holstein Heifer Calves

Well bred. Well marked. Well started. From good producing dams. Daughters of DeKol Artis Hartfog. No. 629690. Price \$60.

C. J. POST
Hobart, R. D. 1, New York.

WESTSIDE STOCK FARM

Grandsons of Ormsby Sensation 45th for sale. Also other farm produce such as cabbage, hay and straw.

John N. Howard & Son
Sherburne, New York

SPRINGBROOK FARM Registered Holsteins

Heifer calves of good type at reasonable prices.
Trio of Bourbon Red Turkeys.

PAUL D. FISH
Box 14, East Freetown, N. Y.

Our Holstein herd headed the State in D.H.I.A. records in March, April, May.

Excellent young bulls from some of our cows—13,000 lbs., 19,000 lbs. milk in 365 days.

Shelter Valley Farm

R. M. & J. H. STONE Marcellus, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

at **LEE'S PILLAR POINT STOCK FARM**
Registered and high-grade, accredited and blood-tested Holsteins.
2 to 7 yrs. old, to freshen in spring.
M. R. LEE & SONS Dexter, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD FARM

Purebred Holsteins
Robert C. Church
Baldwinsville, New York

Purebred HOLSTEINS Accredited

BULLS ALL AGES FROM 4% DAMS
WITH OVER 500 LBS. FAT RECORDS.
COW TESTING RECORDS FOR PAST 7 YEARS.
MAN O'WAR GENERAL — HERD SIRE.

L. H. JAMISON, Fillmore, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS

—FOR SALE—

Sons and daughters from high producing dams. Herd sire Sir Inka Ormsby Veeman H.B. No. 638469.
WRITE FOR FARMERS PRICES.

ROY E. RATHBURN, CINCINNATUS, New York

HOLSTEINS

—Accredited, 140 head, Males and females, all ages for sale. Sons of our 20,000 lb. grandson of K.P.O.P. or our son of Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby Lad, whose 3 nearest dams average over 1000 lb. butter, and females bred to these sires. Also hay and straw for sale.

E. P. SMITH Sherburne, N. Y.

Your Opportunity

We are cramped for room to house our stock this winter and will sell some bred heifers, some yearling heifers, and some heifer calves mostly sired by our 1000 lb. sire PIETERTJE ORMSBY SEGIS PROSPECT 528350.

If you have lost your herd through the BLOOD TEST or T. B. TEST consider starting over with a young pure bred HOLSTEIN HERD. Our herd negative to the BLOOD TEST and nine years accredited for TUBERCULOSIS.

Willard J. Hall
KINGSFORD FARMS OSWEGO :: NEW YORK

Maple Lane Stock Farm

High herd 1933 D.H.I.A. with herd average of 12,200 lbs. milk and 430 lbs. fat. Offering 7 registered Holstein Calves from 6 to 10 months old from dams averaging 12,235 lbs. milk, 439 lbs. fat. Dams sired by 1st prize get of sire N.Y.S. Fair 1929.

George E. McGeoch Cambridge, New York

FOR SALE Pure MAPLE SYRUP

in gallons, half gallons, and quarts.

WM. S. TOZIER & SON
Johnsonburg, New York

Guernsey Cattle

Bulls and Heifer Calves For Sale
From Record Stock

R. C. OSTRANDER
Knowlesville, New York

MEADOW SPRINGS FARM

Pure Bred May Rose Guernseys, accredited herd. Offering a few cows, bred heifers, yearlings, and bull calves. Sired by Sons of Itchen Daisy's May King of Langwater (17349) and Langwater Holliston of Rockingham (67366). A few cars of alfalfa, clover, timothy hay and straw.

Howard Slayton Port Byron, N. Y.

RESERVATION GUERNSEYS

Herd founded in 1900 with the purchase of Duchess of Maple Row 11165. We invite the attention of progressive breeders who are looking for a herdsire or foundation animals to the merits of The Dutchess Family. Through 22 years of A.R. testing a number of class leaders and cup winners have been developed under normal herd conditions.

TABER & MIGNIN Castile, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Tarbell Farms Guernseys Will Increase Your Butterfat

We have for sale bulls from one month to serviceable age at Farmer prices, from record dams and proven sires. Herd accredited and negative to blood test.

TARBELL FARMS
Smithville Flats, New York

Wyndemoor Farm

Pure Bred **GUERNSEY BULL CALVES**
from one month to serviceable age. Grandsons of
LANGWATER VALOR and FLORHAM LAOOIE
out of high producing dams.

CAIRNS BROS. South Kortright, N. Y.

Applecot Guernsey Farm

Use a proven Sire and improve your Herd.
Wyebrook Glorious of Arrow Farm 138348.
Proven by

OSCAR BORDEN & SON'S
Schaghticoke, R. D. 1, New York

GUERNSEYS

OVER TWENTY YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING
For the present we are pretty well sold out. We expect
to have something worthwhile to offer later.
Visitors Welcome.

BERT TEFFT & SON
R. F. D. 2 GREENWICH, N. Y.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS JERSEY FARM

Clayton Thomas

COUNTRY CLUB RD., R. 1, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

BULL CALF - Born May 4th, 1934
His Mother Made 1569 lbs. Milk, 61.2 Fat in May.
1329 lbs. Milk, 83.8 Fat in June.
Milking twice daily; running on pasture.

Crem O'Gold Farm PUREBRED JERSEYS

Head Sires, Springers and
Young Calves, both sexes.

Roy L. Bielby & Son R3 Rome, N. Y.

Jersey Bull

Registered 2 year old, son of Knight Oxford Champion
and Vaginta Dairy Maid, O.H.I.A. record in dairy,
337 lbs. fat taken 4 months after freshening. First check
of \$100 takes him. Also Calves.

CARL G. ROBERTSON
Greenwich, R. D. 5, N. Y.

ELMHURST

BULL CALVES 6 MONTHS FOR SALE.
From one of the strongest Sybil herds in the State.
From cows bred for production. Double Grandsons of
Sybil's Gamboe. The only imported Medal of Merit
Jersey bull. Great Grandsons of the wonderful cow
Bogot's Crocus.

WM. McWHORTER Argyle, N. Y.

Spring Dale Farm PUREBRED JERSEYS

Over twenty years of Constructive Breeding.
For the present we are pretty well sold out. We expect
to have something worthwhile to offer later.
Visitors Welcome.

HENRY S. NICHOLS, R. O., ARCADE, N. Y.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

LE TO BLOOD
Will sell a few cows freshening this fall,
also yearling bull and bull calves.

SYLVANVIEW FARM
J. M. COCHRANE, BATH, N. Y.

ELMWOOD FARM

HOME OF GRAND CHAMPION AYRSHIRE COW,
NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1934.
BULL AND HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

J. HENRY STEWART, BATH, R. 2, New York

BUTTER BOWL FARM OFFERS FOR SALE

EIGHT PURE BRED
Accredited and
Blood Tested **COWS**

from two years to eight years of age. Also 18 months'
old bull sired by son of DALGIG SPECULATION.
Will also contract some heifer calves.

L. B. COVERT, Mgr. SENNETT, N. Y.

Registered AYRSHIRE Accredited

Heifer and Bull calves from high producing dams.
Sired by Alta Crest Golden Light, a prize winning bull,
and son of National Champion Bull, and Glen Foerd
Trimmer, son of Penshurst Rising Star, the greatest
living sire of the breed, with nearly 100 tested daughters.
SENQ FOR SALE LIST.

Gould-Dale Farm, South Kortright, New York

BROOK PINE FARM

Pure bred Ayrshire bull and
heifer calves for sale.
Sired by a son of Man O'War.

C. C. GOULD, Hobart, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

Purebred, Accredited Herd, Blood tested and approved.
Certificate No. 37.

Fresh cows and heifers always available.

Bartlett Homestead Farm

C. H. BARTLETT Bath, New York

Sand Hill Farm

APPROVED AND ACCREDITED
AYRSHIRE HERO NO. 204530.

Herd Test Records complete for eight years.

PEOIGREEO S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

I. D. KARR Almond, N. Y.

Justamere Farm

Purebred Ayrshires

Accredited Herd. Foundation Stock For Sale.

F. M. ALVORD

Friendship, New York

Village Farm Ayrshires

Oldest prize winning herd in the State.
Established 1869.

Well bred bulls for sale.

KENT & ELLERY BARNEY, Milford, N. Y.

Purebred Ayrshires

FOR SALE—Cows, heifers, heifer calves and one young
bull calf all backed by proven sire and prize winning
individuals. Priced moderately. Fully accredited.

F. S. HOLLOWELL

Penn Yan, New York.

SHORTHORNS Accredited

Young Stock produced on the Farm out of Prize Winner
type ancestors. 6 young bulls for crossing on Dairy
Herds, priced from \$25 on calves to \$100 on bulls of
serviceable age. From dams testing above 4% and
weighing 1400-1600 lbs. at maturity.

WM. BREW & SONS

Bergen, (Genesee County), New York

Briarcliff Aberdeen Angus

Fulfill all the requirements of a most
discriminating Beef Market. Herds of
Breeding cattle and Fat Steers annu-
ally annex the highest premiums off-
ered at the Nation's Strongest Shows.
Correspondence cheerfully answered as
to management and care and sale off-
erings in foundation herds.

BRIARCLIFF FARMS, Inc.

Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., New York.

T. B. TESTED COWS

FOR SALE—Choice T. B. Tested Dairy Cows, Fresh
Cows and Springers, Pair Fancy Devon Oxen.
No Stockyard Shipments.

W. R. PORTEUS

Portlandville, New York.

Cedar Brook Dairy

Bull calves out of a son of King Bessie from
cows with over 600 lbs. butterfat. C.T.A. and
herd test records. T.B. and bloodtested dairy.

R. Y. DeWOLFE, ONEIDA, New York

GANUNDIU FARM

For Sale

CAYUGA SOY BEAN SEED

ARNOLD E. DAVIS

Livonia, New York

CHERRY AVE. STOCK FARM

Registered Percheron Horses

Stallions and Mares of Laet and Carnot Breeding.

Ages from weanlings to 10 years old.

Also work horses and matched teams.

HARMON B. GRAY LIMA, New York

Walnut Grove Farm

Colt sired by 2 year-old Guy James.
Has been 2:11. Dam is Elath Stout by
Eicanto. Marked 2:17 as a two year-old
and 2:10 as a three year-old early in
the season.

MILTON C. GILLIS

R1 :: GREENWICH, N. Y.

Ayridale Farm

High Yielding Early Yellow Dent
Seed Corn.

Clarence Bennett & Son

Valley Falls, No. 1, New York

PLEASANT RIDGE STOCK FARM

G. D. and B. S. Townsend, Owners

Right in line with the best bunch of rams, ewes offered.

Rambouillets — Dorsets — Southdowns — Cheviots

Shropshires and Suffolks.

FARMERS' PRICES.

Interlaken, R. D., Seneca Co., N. Y.

For Sale . . .

50 Pure Bred

Hampshiredown

Ewe Lambs

\$8.00 Each

FRED L. PORTER

Crown Point New York

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

Better Built Pullets—Heavy Duty Males
Superior Egg Quality

EGG AND APPLE FARM

JAMES E. RICE & SONS

Trumansburg Box A New York

QUALITY LEGHORNS

AT REASONABLE PRICES

Write Us Your Wants

The Hobart Poultry Farm
Walter S. Rich
Hobart, Delaware County, N. Y.

IF YOU'RE A GOOD POULTRYMAN

match your own efforts by buying good stock. We are
selling the best R.O.P. and New York State Certified
cockerels we ever raised.

Write for prices. Code No. 3565.

RICH POULTRY FARM

WALLACE H. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

Member N. Y. State Official Poultry Breeders.

PINNACLE FARM

Certified and Selected Seed Potatoes

4 PUREBRED JERSEY HEIFERS. FARMERS PRICES.

BALEO STRAW.

H. J. EVANS, GEORGETOWN, NEW YORK

BRYNKIR FARM CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

For Sale — Choice, Certified Pioneer Smooth
Rural Seed Potatoes, Excellent Free Storage
Until Planting Time. Write for prices.

HUGH G. HUMPHREYS
New Hartford, New York

THE COYE TURKEY FARM

1400 fancy dressed milk fed turkeys
raised in confinement. Prices right.
Place orders early for holiday birds.

CLAYTON W. COYE, Proprietor, Smyrna, N. Y.

THYGESEN BROS. FARM

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Toms and Hen turkeys for breeding
and market purposes.

THYGESEN BROS. COSSAYUNA, Box 11, N. Y.

FOR SALE

COCKER SPANIELS

DOGS AND PUPPIES.

Registered, quality stock.

Prices reasonable.

V. S. KENYON, Marcellus, N. Y.

DOGS

FOR SALE—Farm raised puppies
eligible to register. Smooth and
wire haired fox terriers, Boston
terriers, Scottish terriers, cocker spaniels, chow chows
and English Shepherds.

Indian Trail Stock Farm

F. J. Champlin, R.D. 3, Jefferson, N. Y.

We Grow and Pack Quality Vegetables

HENRY G. MARQUART & SON

Orchard Park New York

Bardin's Holstein Farms

ARE OFFERING

50 fancy grade Holstein cows,
fresh and springers.

Also Guernsey cows and heifers.

E. C. BARDIN, West Winfield, N.Y.

Grade and Purebred CHEVIOT SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE PIGS

KNAPP BROS.

West Falls, New York

Green Mountain Seed Potatoes

for sale. Near certified Seed Potatoes, contain less than
2% of all diseases by Official College inspection, at
slightly above table stock prices, grown from certified
seed. The progeny of these potatoes were grown from
Tuber Unit selection for the past 10 years.

Glenn T. Carter R. D. 1, MARATHON, N. Y.

Homestead Farms

Offer Good Quality

BALED HAY

Harrison J. Wilcox & Son Smyrna, New York.

Honey Hill Farm

QUALITY HONEY

ALSO BLACK AUSTRALORP COCKERELS \$3 & \$5.

EMIL W. GUTEKUNST

Colden, New York

Maple Knoll Farm

Strained **HONEY** Fine Quality

Mixed

One 5 pound can 75c, plus postage

FRED DuBOIS

R. D. 1, New Paltz, N. Y.

FOR SALE . . .

SMOOTH RURAL CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES.

Also 12 Tons Excellent Hay, Baled, and 2 Pure
Bred Holstein Bull Calves, 10 months old, from
outstanding dams and sires.

FOR DETAILS WRITE

Dr. H. G. PADGET

Tully, New York

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

What Do You Say?

(Continued from Page 10)

many of them producing over 400 pounds of fat as two year old heifers.

At present we are using two young bulls, the one being sired by our second proven sire, General Oxford Owl, and from the best daughter of the first sire, Prince Darlings Heir, the other a bull carrying the blood of one of the best female lines of the New York Experiment Station herd. We plan to use both of these young bulls till we get enough of their daughters tested to see what their transmitting abilities are and then if they prove satisfactory use one or the other, or if they prove unsatisfactory to discard them before we have too much of their blood."

Question for Next Time

Some dairymen believe that heifers are done an injury instead of a favor when they are kept in a warm stable all winter and fed heavily on grain. Perhaps they are; it may be that a little adversity in the form of living in an open shed and getting good hay as the chief course, helps them develop into cows with good capacity and strong constitutions. What do you say? Should unbred heifers be roughed through the winter?

Auction

Unkamet Marquis Up For Bid

Going once, going twice, do I hear any more bids? Are you all done? Bang! Sold to Mr. Vernon Reinhardt, of Lebanon, New Jersey, for \$42.50.

The dead line for the auction was Tuesday, midnight, December 11, 1934. All letters and cards received postmarked before this time were honored, but some that came in after this time we could not accept in all fairness to other bidders. Bids ranged from \$35.50 up to \$42.50, the highest bid.

In starting the auction we selected four livestock breeders at random from those using *Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers*. Letters were sent to these four outlining the plans for the auction, and stating that the first one to reply with a collect telegram would be selected as the one to put his animal up for auction.

The first telegram received was from D. L. Tufts of Unkamet Farm, Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Tufts furnished a photograph and a pedigree of Unkamet Marquis which were published in the last issue of *American Agriculturist*.

WOW!

Mayflower's Pogis Surprise, a cow in the herd of purebred Jersey cattle owned by Alba B. Johnson, at High Pastures Farm, Woodstock, Vt., has finished the sixth highest 365-day butterfat production record ever made by a Jersey cow in the United States by yielding a total of 1,105.11 lbs. butterfat, 18,012 lbs. milk in an official one-year test.

Her yield of 18,012 lbs. milk is equivalent to approximately 8,300 quarts of milk, or an average of about 22 quarts produced daily. In contrast, the average yield of all cows of all breeds on farms in this country was estimated to be 169.4 lbs. butterfat, and 4,309 lbs., or about 2,000 quarts of milk, for 1932.

Prof. James A. Rice, recently retired head of the poultry department at Cornell and pioneer in modern poultry methods, is contributing a series, "Recollections of a Poultryman," to the *American Poultry Journal*, Chicago.

OSBORNDALE FARM

offers for sale a few choice young bulls—from outstanding foundation cows and sired by

"Sir Bess Ormsby May"
"Sir Piebe Inka May Fayne" and
"Osborndale Joash Ollie Homestead"
(Herd federally accredited free from tuberculosis for ten years.)

500 Hawthorne Ave., **Derby, Conn.**
P. O. Drawer 469

BAKER FARMS HOLSTEINS

High Butterfat Producers.
Bred to Please and Pay.

Exeter New Hampshire

Holsteins Registered & Accredited
FOR SALE—Grandsons of Nutmeg Walker
Colantha. Four years D.H.I.A.

GEORGE M. GOULD
WINDSOR, VERMONT

HOLSTEINS
We are offering for sale young pure-bred cows that will freshen.
Also Bulls For Sale.

Mountain View Farm
LOUIS S. DU BOIS, Prop. **BETHEL, VERMONT.**

Quality Holsteins
Cows and Bulls backed by C.T.A.
records for sale at all times.

L. W. HOWE Burlington, Vermont.

MERRIMACK COUNTY FARM

50 PUREBRED MILKING HOLSTEINS
headed by a Son of Sir Inka May—5 year herd average in D.H.I.A. over 12,000 lbs. milk and over 400 lbs. fat. Young bulls from 10 to 15 months for sale at Farmers' prices. Accredited. Negative.

J. M. LORDEN, Supt., Gerrish, N. H.

VERMONT STATE FARM Holsteins

Show type and yearly production backing.
Young sires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices.
H. E. WARD, Herd Mgr. **Windsor, Vermont**

Registered Holsteins
SPECIAL FOR IMMEDIATE SALE
One 23 mo. old Bull—A real type individual.
PRICE MODERATE.

Kearsarge Stock Farm
Warner, New Hampshire.

Holsteins

13 years in C.T.A. Herd near the top for 13 years. Accredited Calves, both sexes, for sale from dams with up to 438 lbs. fat in heifer form.

J. A. Phillips & Sons
Middlebury Vermont

Chalker Farm

HOLSTEIN COWS CALVES OF BOTH SEXES
Herd sire Grandson of Ormsby Sensation 45th.

H. C. JOHNSON
Vergennes, R. D. 2, Vermont.

Massaemet Meadow Farm HOLSTEINS

For sale one bull calf: Intensive breed Ormsby from prize show and producing strain.

One female sheep and cow dog pup. National prize winners, starting to really drive. Great Granddaughter of Sam Stoddard "Spot." Also Granddaughter of Preston Davenport's "Spottie."

WALTER J. DAVENPORT Shelburne Falls, R.F.D. 2, Mass.

Vertland Farms

Purebred Holsteins. High Producers.
High test Ormsby breeding.

Bull calves for sale.

M. A. Johnson & Son Middlebury, Vt. R.F.D. 1,

Newmont Farms HOLSTEINS

Choice Bull Calves
Man O'War and 45th. Breeding.

R. E. EDDY Poultney Vermont

Ayrshires

Anything from calves to bred heifers.
Reasonable prices.

Ronald Lyon Perkinsville, Vermont

Edgebrook Farm POLLED AYRSHIRES

World's Only Herd

PAUL A. DODGE, Breeder, Rowley, Massachusetts.

Beech Hill AYRSHIRES
70 head, all ages. 25 cows fresh
Sired mostly by Great Cross Private Imp.
Average price \$150.00.

H. M. KIMBALL & SON
Concord, New Hampshire, R.F.D. No. 1.

CASS AYRSHIRES
Truck delivery. Registered and accredited.
SPECIAL OFFER
6—2 yr. old Heifers bred.
1 Bull sired by Barr Dusky Lad, son of Barr Dusky Maid
First check for \$800 takes this splendid foundation herd.
175 others to choose from.

CASS DAIRY FARM, Athol, Massachusetts.

Hill Top Maples AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Maple Syrup. Cream Pot Cheese.
Fancy Private Creamery Butter.

Tel. Pittsford 21-4. R.F.D. Pittsford, Vt.

V.I.S. AYRSHIRES

REGISTERED, ACCREDITED AND BLOODTESTED.
Offering young bulls from one to nine months old. Some by the well proven sire V.I.S. Yellow Kate's Exchange. One from a dam with life time record over 100,000 lbs. milk.

VERMONT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Vergennes, Vermont.

ASCUTNEY HILLS FARM

Ayrshire Purebred Bulls and Heifer Calves for sale
Sired by STRATHGLASS RIGHT STAMP and EDGERSTONNES CAPTAIN.

H. A. Hunt & Sons Windsor, Vt.

UNKAMET FARM PURE BRED Guernseys

Accredited Herd. Bloodtested.
Bull Calves and occasionally females for sale.

D. L. TUFTS Pittsfield, Mass.

OTTER MEADOW GUERNSEY FARM

Bull calves for sale from Dams with high herd improvement cow testing record.

ALBERT D. MILLS, Florence, Vt.

PURE BRED Guernseys

T.B. Tested. D.H.I. Association Record last Six years.
Average 7,000 lbs. milk, 330 to 350 lbs. B.F.

Young Bulls For Sale.

CHAS. W. FISHER, Vergennes, R.F.D. No. 4, Vermont.

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Registered Guernseys

Young stock for sale from

A. R. STOCK, Shelburne, Vermont.

ARGILLA FARM GUERNSEYS

Dolly's Foremost of High Rock.
Highest Living sire of Production in the Breed.

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ELM HILL JERSEYS

Production — Type — Quality
BULLS AT FARMERS' PRICES
FROM THE BEST IN BLOOD LINES.

Elm Hill Farm BROOKFIELD, MASS.

HIGH PASTURES JERSEYS

QUALITY AND PRODUCTION
HAND IN HAND

Our Jerseys have that superior beauty which has made the breed so outstanding. When our herd was officially classified by the American Jersey Cattle Club, only one other herd, of all those scored, had so high a percentage of "EXCELLENT" and "VERY GOOD" animals.

We accept orders now for future delivery of BULL CALVES.
HIGH PASTURES JERSEYS HAVE MADE SEVEN MEDALS OF MERIT.

HIGH PASTURES
Cheviots, Woodstock, Vt. Shropshires
Alba B. Johnson Owner. **James F. Nelson** Manager.

BROOK MEADOW FARM Jerseys -- Accredited

HIGH TESTING. HIGH PRODUCING.
SIBLE GAMBOGE AND OXFORD FAMILIES.
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.

W. H. PARTCH & SON New Haven, Vermont, Addison Co.

VALLEYMEAD FARM

Owl Interest Jerseys.
Certified Katahdin Seed Potatoes.
Fancy Maple Products.

E. H. & C. K. JONES Waitsfield, Vt.

Pure Bred Jerseys

Herd sire, Col. Oxford Pogis

Half brother to Stockwell April Pogis,
National Champion cow.
ACCREDITED HERD.

R. W. PALMER Middlebury, Vt. R. D. 4

Quechee Valley Farm

BREEDER OF REGISTERED HIGH GRADE JERSEY CATTLE

Last year Dairy Herd Improvement Association record average 350. lbs. butterfat. Stock for sale at all times. Accredited Herd. Visitors Welcome.

RALPH H. MAXHAM, Quechee, Vermont

Canadian Horses

PAIRS AND SINGLES.
125 dairy cows, all breeds, T.B. and Blood Tested.
At Farmers' Prices.

FULLER FARMS Waterbury Center, Vermont

BROOKFIELD FARM THE Home of Better Dorsets

Twenty-six out of twenty-eight Blue Ribbon awards
1934 at Columbus, Syracuse, Springfield.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
BROOKFIELD FARM, Durham, Conn.
P. J. RICH, Mgr. **R. T. BOLT, Shepherd.**

= HONEY =

There is a difference! Try Our Best.

Candied, or liquid—5 lb. pail \$1.25 postpaid.
Comb Honey—4 fancy sections, \$1.25 postpaid.

HONEY GARDENS Lebanon, NEW HAMPSHIRE

How Abortion Indemnity is Figured

Type of Animal	Sex	Age	Appraisal	Salvage	Difference	U. S.	Total rec'd by owner
Grade	F	9	\$40.00	\$15.00	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$35.00
Grade	F	2	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
Grade	F	11	10.00	10.00	No indemnity		10.00
Grade	Heifer 6 Mo.		15.00	2.00	13.00	13.00	15.00
Grade	M		20.00	20.00	No indemnity		20.00
Pure Bred	F	4	150.00	30.00	120.00	50.00	80.00
Pure Bred, Registered Yearling			75.00	20.00	55.00	50.00	70.00
Pure Bred	F		100.00	none	100.00	50.00	50.00

How to Get Indemnity For Cows with Abortion

THE three cow diseases which have caused dairymen most loss are TB, Bang abortion disease, and mastitis. The long fight against TB has reached a point where the end is in sight. Colleges and experiment stations have worked on Bang's disease until they have a program which, if carefully followed, results in building up a clean herd. While there is no sure cure for mastitis, we plan in an early issue of *American Agriculturist* to give you the latest information about it.

Right now we are concerned with contagious abortion, more properly known as Bang abortion disease. Since last July when the federal government made available indemnities, not to exceed \$20 for a grade animal and \$50 for a registered, purebred animal reacting to the blood test for abortion, many dairymen have been trying to decide whether or not to take advantage of them. Applications would be received faster if more dairymen could feel reasonably sure that the reaction would not be heavy. They would be willing to lose a few cows in order to build up a clean herd; but they hesitate at the thought of what a set-back it would give them should the entire herd or most of it react. That is a problem which every man must decide for himself. Meanwhile here is what you must do if you want to get that federal indemnity. While the money will not replace reactors, it is a lot better than nothing.

Before you test, you have to sign an agreement containing the following promises:

1. That you will sell for slaughter under state or federal supervision all animals over six months of age who react to the first or second blood test.
2. That you will try to confine additions to the herd to unbred heifers and from herds known to be free from abortion. Additions from herds not free from abortion must pass a blood test after two months in quarantine before adding to the herd. (Cows in calf must be kept in quarantine for at least two months after calving and then pass a blood test.)
3. That you will continue blood testing under any plan which has been or may be adopted by your state.
4. That you will clean and disinfect barns after each blood test.

There are several strings attached to the payment of indemnity. Here they are:

1. Blood samples for test must be drawn by a veterinarian from the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, by a veterinarian regularly employed by a state cooperating with the Federal Bureau, or by an accredited veterinarian specifically authorized by the Federal Department.
2. Indemnities are paid only in states cooperating with the Federal Bureau in eliminating Bang abortion disease. (This includes all states in *American Agriculturist* territory.)
3. Indemnities are not paid owners unless the herd is accredited as free from TB, or is in the process of becoming accredited.
4. Before indemnity is paid, the required cleaning and disinfecting must be done.

5. No indemnity is paid on unregistered bulls reacting to the blood test.

6. In case of purebred animals over two years old, registration papers must be presented when they are appraised. Under two years, they must be presented before indemnity is received.

The federal indemnity, which may be as high as \$20 on grade cows and \$50 on registered purebreds, is of course not the only money a dairyman gets for a reactor to the blood test for abortion. He also gets whatever salvage he can. However, the sum of the salvage and indemnity cannot exceed the appraised value. On this page is a table showing how this works out.

The appraisal is made by a representative of the Federal Bureau, or of the state, and is based on breeding as well as dairy or meat value. If the owner feels the appraisal is unfair, the animals are reappraised by three disinterested persons, one selected by the federal government, one by the herd owner, and a third selected by these two men. This reappraisal is final.

A start has already been made in the Northeast. In Maine the hope has been expressed that the next session of the legislature will make an appropriation enabling the state to match federal funds, dollar for dollar, and thus hasten the work. In Vermont, on the other hand, no state plan existed at the time federal money was made available. A plan previously proposed was submitted to Washington and approved. The Vermont legislature will doubtless be asked to authorize this state control plan so that herd owners who get rid of the disease may get a state certificate to that effect. It is rumored that failure of the legislature to approve a state plan in the past was based on the fear that it would be followed by a request for an appropriation to pay state indemnities.

In New Jersey tests have been pretty much confined to certified dairies and to dairies whose owners wish to sell raw milk. Although most men in grade B dairies do not feel that the indemnity is large enough to be attractive, the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture plans to continue to make tests as long as they continue to get applications.

In New York State about 100 herds are listed as approved under the state official control plan, and about 200 additional herds will be added to the list if the record on a retest is satisfactory.

In other northeastern states a request for information brings a report that the state is cooperating with the federal government in eradicating the disease.

In Wisconsin, so one man says, every veterinarian is busy making blood tests. Already about 30,000 reactors have been located, about 18 per cent of those tested having the disease. State officials there seem to believe that when the money allotted is gone, they will get some more, perhaps a re-allotment from states which are slow in making the test.

In spite of our advertising man

Well, our advertising man and I have had another disagreement. I had copy ready for our space in the Holiday issue leaving out business and just wishing you all a Merry Christmas.

He said it was a mistake, that even granting it was a sincere wish, no one would believe it . . . and that anyway it wouldn't sell any more Creamatine.

Perhaps it won't sell more Creamatine but that won't be serious the way the orders are coming in — anyway I have had my own way again because the wish is very sincere, and the only way for you to know it is to tell you. So in spite of our advertising man —

Here's wishing you and yours the Very Merriest Christmas and if there is anything we can do to help you have the Happy Christmas Spirit all the year to come it will give us a lot of pleasure to do it.

Al Palmer
President

TIOGA-EMPIRE FEED MILLS, Inc.
WAVERLY, N. Y.



EVERY FARM SHOULD HAVE ONE

A good clipping machine for cows, horses, mules

Clip cows right now for more milk, clean milk, better milk. Hand-power machine, \$12.50. Stewart electric Clipmaster with powerful motor inside the handle. Fast—easy-to-use. 20 ft. cord and plug. Only \$15. At your dealer's or send \$1. Pay balance on arrival. Send for free Stewart catalog of clipping and shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 5664 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill. 45 Years Making Quality Products.



STEWART ELECTRIC CLIPMASTER
With Universal Motor

SILO SALES OPENING—There is an opening in a good many communities for a man to sell Harder Silos. If you think you can sell one or more Silos this coming year, write us at once for agency proposition.
HARDER SILO CO., Inc., Dept. F, Cobleskill, N. Y.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN AND AYRSHIRE SPRINGERS
Hutchins & Leggett, Malone, N.Y.

HORSES

FARM WORK MARES AND GELDINGS FOR SALE, heavy drafters, farm chunks and cheap horses. Belgian stallions. **FRED CHANDLER**, Chariton, Iowa.

DOGS

FOR SALE: Cocker and Springer Spaniels, Beagles, Dogs and Pups, Red and Cross Fox Pups and Raccoons. **MYRL H. PIERSON**, GROTON, N. Y.

PUPS—Coon, Fox and Rabbit hound pups. Water Spaniels—Four and Seven dollars each. **PONY FARM**, HIMROD, NEW YORK.

FERRETS

FERRETS—Females \$2.50, Males \$2.00, Pair \$4.00. Will Ship C.O.D. **GLENDAL FERRET CO.**, Wellington, Ohio.

SWINE

DEPENDABLE PIGS!

Chester-Yorkshire Cross } 6-8 weeks.....\$2.50
Chester-Berkshire Cross } 8-10 weeks.....\$2.75
Duroc-Poland Cross } 10-12 weeks.....\$3.00
Shortnose-Yorkshire Cross } 12-14 weeks.....\$3.50

Several White Mulefoot Boars, 3 months old \$10 each. Bunch of White Sow Pigs (Mulefoot-Yorkshire Cross), 3 months old at \$5, \$5.50, \$6 each. (Shortnose, short leg, rugged) Shoats \$5.50, \$6, \$7, \$8. Glits all ages and prices

BOARS—IMMEDIATE SERVICE
\$10.50, \$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20.
Chester-Yorkshire Cross } Fancy-Hampshire Cross
Chester-Berkshire Cross } Duroc-Poland Cross
YOUNGER BOARS—\$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8. Millions of pregnant sows have been destroyed. Breed yours. It's the chance of your life. Add 35c each Serum-Virus Treatment. It protects your investment.
CHAS. DAVIS, c/o Old Battle Ground, Concord, Mass.

PIGS 8-9 wks. old \$2.75 ea.

Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire cross. The pigs are as advertised, all large growthy pigs ready to feed. Can ship 1 or 100 C.O.D. or send check or money order and if in any way the pigs do not please you return them at my expense. Crating free.
Chester White Barrows, 8 weeks old. \$3.50 each.

WALTER LUX

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PIGS--PIGS--PIGS

Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black & white.
6 to 8 wks. old @ \$2.50 each.
8 to 10 wks. old @ \$2.75 each.
C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn. No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL,
Russell Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

We are offering choice stock, grown on our own farm, guaranteed to give satisfaction, at bargain prices.
CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSS, OR BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSS.
8 to 9 weeks old—\$2.75.
CHESTER WHITE—\$3.25.
Add 25c if vaccination is desired.
Will ship C. O. D. if preferred.

A. M. LUX, Woburn, Mass.

"JAY BEE"
Portable Grinder

Get Into Portable Feed Grinding Now

You Can Cash in on the Crop Shortage

Hay, soybeans, corn fodder, etc.—grains, too—will be scarce and high priced. Not a pound can be wasted. Only grinding can convert these crops into rich palatable feed and make them go 30% to 50% farther.

The World's Standard Grinder

Over 18,000 "JAY BEE" mills in use all over the world, setting the standard for capacity, economy and durability. All-steel construction. "JAY BEE PORTABLE" has many exclusive features. Can be mounted on any 1½ ton truck. Small down payment. Good terms.

Big Money Maker

Write for money-making facts today. Get free demonstration.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 51 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

For BIGGER, BETTER Yields

GUNSON'S famous TESTED FARM and GARDEN SEEDS

SALESMEN WANTED
For Unassigned Territory

L. P. GUNSON & CO. SEEDSMAN SINCE 1888
31 AMBROSE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

USE GROWMORE SEEDS

HIGHEST QUALITY SEED

"You'll like them." The Choice of Progressive Farmers

SELECTED SEED OATS PAY MORE BUSHELS—LESS COST.
See our Salesmen or Write.

GARDNER SEED CO. 55 Dewey Ave., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Salesmen wanted in open territory.

Slow Breeding COWS

Make certain that your cows freshen on time. Keep up your milk production. Insure steady profits. Use a Cow Capsule on every cow or heifer at breeding time. Send 25c for sample Cow Capsule and free information on cows. Address Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, Box 197, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Maule's Seed Book FREE

Tested, guaranteed seeds for giant, luscious vegetables, also finest flowers. Low prices — Book free. Write today. **WM. HENRY MAULE**, 190 Maule Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

4 Giant Zinnias 10c

4 colors, Scarlet, Yellow, Lavender, Rose 1 full size pkt. each (value 40c) for 10c postpaid. Burpee's Guaranteed Seeds. Burpee's Garden Book FREE. Write today. **W. Atlee Burpee Co. 918 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia**

COMBINED BULL HALTER AND CONTROLLER. Allows dangerous bull to run with herd with little danger to family. Saves stabling costs. Money back guarantee. Write for details. **RUSSELL & CO., PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN.**

Salesmen Wanted to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income for man acquainted with farming. **COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.**



LOOK OUT!

NO matter what you are buying—seed, fertilizer, young trees, a milking machine, a radio, an automobile, a tractor, a binder, a washing machine, household supplies, electrical appliances, poultry supplies, and what have you, do it in a business like way. Get all the literature you can on advertised merchandise. It has weathered the test. To read about it, will open your eyes to the newest and latest developments. **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** accepts advertising only of reliable merchandise. You can depend upon it with the utmost confidence. Look out for unknown products.

Northeastern Slants

ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

With the AAA

SINCE Wallace and Tugwell became Captains of farmer's destiny, price of cotton has doubled. Foreign production has gone up; ours has gone down. South once furnished 60% of world's cotton; this year only 50%. Frank Gannett, *American Agriculturist* Board Chairman, now in Europe, reports tremendous activity and enthusiasm in other cotton-growing countries.

Meanwhile, Secretary Wallace announces cotton control for next year will continue, though with production on larger basis. Growers are voting this month on whether to continue under Bankhead Act. This is compulsory part of restriction program requiring farmers to pay tax on all cotton ginned over certain minimum quotas. Tax is so large as to be almost confiscatory. President Roosevelt has announced if Bankhead Act is continued, small growers shall be exempt from its provisions *but may vote*.

SLANT: Majority of cotton farmers will no doubt vote for Bankhead Act. Immediate increased prices is big argument. Expected that small growers who have been promised exemption will certainly vote "yes," since they wouldn't mind seeing large growers penalized and would get benefit of higher cotton prices. Many growers, however, realize acute danger of ruining America's great cotton industry through permanent loss of export trade, and, also, blame increased unemployment in South on cotton cut. This is a mess of pottage that costs too much.

AAA's "Normal Granary"

Since Egypt's seven years of plenty, when Joseph saved for famine which followed, men have been trying to find way of saving surplus of good times for the bad that always follow. Latest scheme is AAA's proposal to ask Congress for \$500,000,000 for loans on farm commodities stored by growers. Government would be authorized to make loans to farmers cooperating in crop control plans of AAA, on all products defined as basic under Agricultural Adjustment Act. In fat years, surplus production would be accumulated under government control to be released in lean years. Plan would probably be applied only to grain crops.

SLANT: Where would Northeast get off with this scheme in operation? Answer, where we have under most AAA schemes, holding the bag for the other fellow.

Relief

RELIEF was one of main topics of conversation at Warm Springs, Georgia, during President's recent visit there. Government officials visiting President agreed on several policies in future relief work:

1. Work relief must be devised in place of "dole," idea being that even if workers are ineffective, it is better for their character, and for the country, that they give something in return for what they get.

2. Continue government spending in order to keep enough money in circulation to provide some purchasing power, and thus keep business going without laying off more employees.

3. Do something immediately to get construction industry back to work.

Estimated this would give jobs to 3,000,000 persons.

4. Agreed that while government must spend huge sums for relief, expenditures should stay within realm of reason and steer clear of the many fantastic schemes for spending billions which will crop out in new Congress.

Can't afford to be a landlady

Mrs. Katherine Kick, a widow, seventy-two years old, applied to the building inspector of Union City, New Jersey, for permission to destroy building which she and five families occupy, because she can't afford to be a landlady any longer. All five of her tenants are on relief rolls and have paid no rent for two months, even though she has reduced their rent from \$40 to \$12. She pays \$400 a year in taxes, \$300 for coal, \$120 for water and \$60 for lighting halls of building. She supports widowed daughter and grandson, but has been unable to obtain relief because she owns this property.

Piper must be paid

Former Governor of New York Alfred E. Smith, at meeting of Citizens Family Welfare Committee, made char-

HIS BIGGEST PROBLEM



—Southern Agriculturist.

forced to leave home in dead of night. Reported one mother of four children made to depart without child who was away from home. Expulsions now halted, for time at least.

At one point, Yugoslav and Hungary are divided only by tiny brook. On each side, sentries of two countries stand guard. Bitterness at such close quarters must be pretty uncomfortable.

SLANT: Big factor in Balkan row is unemployment. Yugoslav is driving out Hungarians to make jobs for her own subjects. Nothing like bad times for helping war along.

Dynamite in Saar

Another European sore spot is region called Saar. On January 13th, residents are to decide by vote whether France or Germany gets this valuable little spot. Now controlled by France, but was owned by Germany before World War. If population votes to return to Germany, France is to be paid for her coal mines there. To prevent either side intimidating voters, neutral nations are sending troops to police country during voting. Saar also expecting flying visits from 55,000 former residents now scattered over world, who will be back to vote.

SLANT: Nothing is so important to every person in world as permanent peace. Seems to be hard job to keep European countries on speaking terms with each other. Just had one war that it will take the next hundred years to recover from, and they are spoiling for another. Smart folks!

Housing

GOVERNMENT is anxious to coax back prosperity by getting construction industry rolling, but can't get all parties to agree. Different ideas are:

Federal Housing Administrator Moffett wants to encourage private industry to get busy on construction.

Department of Interior Secretary Ickes, and others, think Moffett's plan is too slow and that government should step in with low cost house-building program.

President's compromise is: Moffett can go ahead in encouraging building by private industry, where would-be home owners have some money; Ickes can proceed with his scheme to spend billions to help would-be home owners who haven't any money.

Government construction will put emphasis on subsistence homesteads, "colonies", slum clearance, and low-rent apartments. President okays this plan. There is talk of government giving outright 20 per cent of construction cost and loaning rest of it to would-be home owners. Expected result is building boom by next summer and better times for all. However, private capital has cold feet, fearing government competition will upset all real estate values, both on old and new construction. Savings invested in mortgages and city homes now total \$36,000,000,000, and real estate men and home owners are wondering if they are going to be in the soup when government starts chiseling on values.

SLANT: Speed is important but how much can we afford to pay for it? Taxes support government building, whereas *private building pays taxes*. When government building is finished, men will be unemployed again. Chances

Europe's Recent Headache

YUGOSLAV-HUNGARY war menace has been scotched by League of Nations, and world is now breathing easier. Every time Balkans, Europe's "powder-keg," seem about to explode, whole world gets nervous. Last big scrap touched off World War.

If Hungary connived at murder of Yugoslav King Alexander, as Yugoslav charges, she is standing on very weak leg. On other hand, Yugoslav's heartless expulsion of unnaturalized Hungarians residing within her borders has aroused world-wide indignation. Three thousand Hungarians have been driven out, men, women and children, some

much better that men working on private construction will continue to have steady jobs.

• *More Government Control for Banks*

GOVERNMENT domination of federal reserve bank system, expected by many though not for several months, is for all practical purposes an accomplished fact and will have many important results. Will increase government's ability to borrow. It is generally admitted that the reserve system will follow suggestions of new governor Eccles, a New Dealer, and will buy government bonds as necessary to maintain a strong market. Government bond purchase by banks outside reserve system is "entirely voluntary," but "shot gun persuasion" is not an impossibility.

Equally important is strengthening of administration's power to combat possible paper inflation proposals from Congress, due to ability to substitute for it controlled credit expansion.

Prediction is that government will use pressure to force interest rates lower, in order to lessen interest on public debts and encourage private borrowing to stimulate business. Banks have money to loan but will not, except to responsible parties who will repay, which is right. Responsible business men will not borrow until they can see a chance for profit.

SLANT: Lower interest rates will slow up accumulation of vast estates, which is good. Federal domination of reserve banks has been characterized as regimentation, which has possibilities of harm but may work if rightly administered.

• *Mr. Richberg Speaks Out*

IN snappy speech at meeting of Association of American Manufacturers, Don Richberg, Director of National Emergency Council, urged American business to get under way. In words of Admiral Farragut at Mobile Bay in 1864, Richberg said: "Dam torpedoes. Go ahead!" Said NRA had made mistakes, must be modified, but that codes had helped and will be continued. Richberg is doing much to increase confidence in Administration, because of his own commonsense views.

Same meeting of manufacturers adopted resolutions asking: *First*, modified NRA for one more year; *second*, appointment of committee to rep-

resent all American business, to adopt recovery program; *third*, return relief administration and responsibilities to states and localities, in order to save Federal taxes (**SLANT:** Latter would increase local taxation); *fourth*, plan sound public works program which will not conflict with private investment and private industry; *fifth*, open foreign markets to secure a more extensive exchange of goods.

• *President Demands Crime War*

ON December 10th, President spoke before crime experts, gathered at Washington for Attorney General's Crime Conference. In audience were famous criminologists, western sheriffs in ten-gallon hats, dignified high-court judges in frock coats, dapper big city police chiefs, two western peace offi-



cers dressed as Indian scouts, revolvers on hips, and small-town constables wearing shiny star-badges.

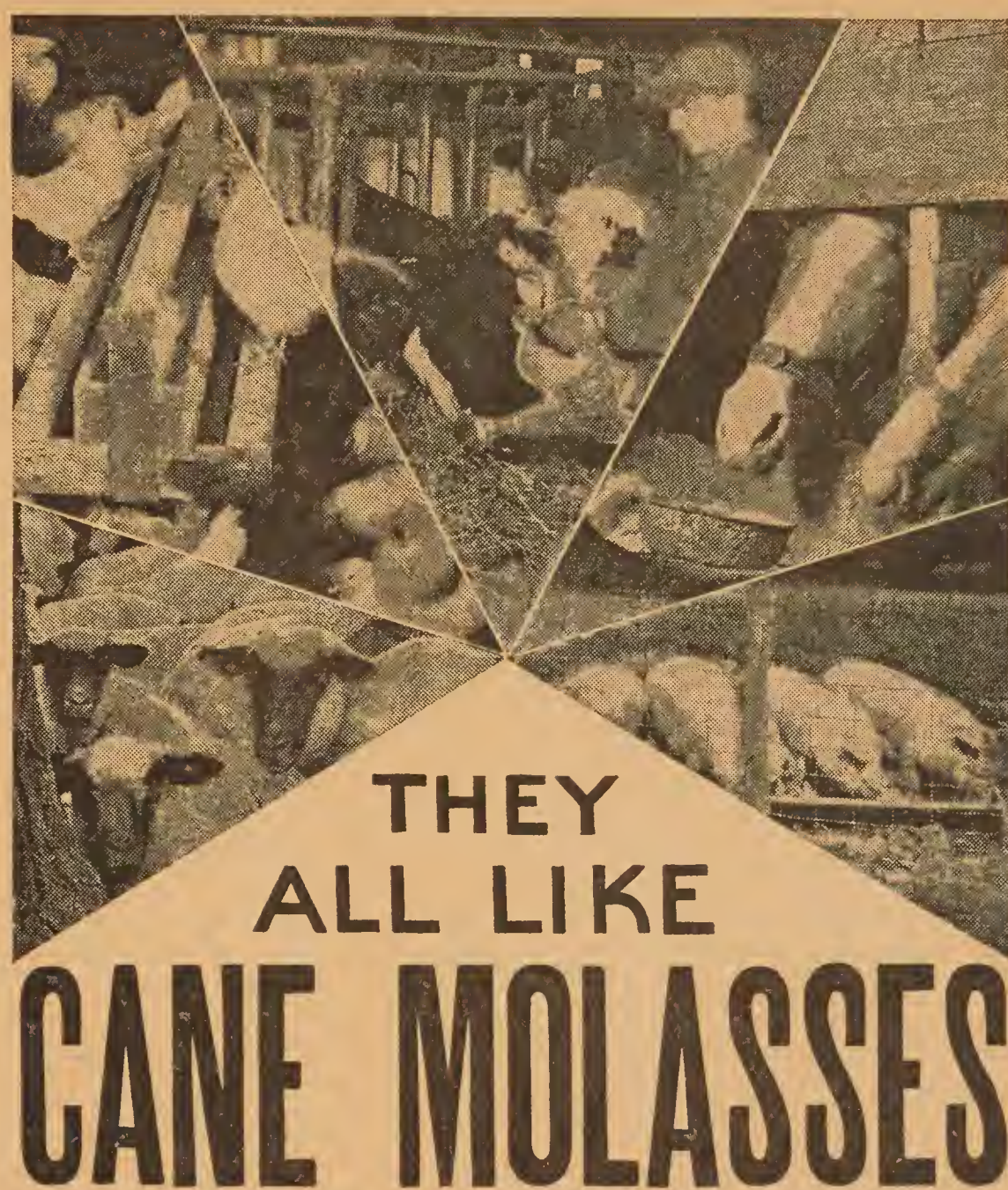
President emphasized importance of intelligent training and guidance of youth, and asked for backing of every man and woman in every state for what law is trying to accomplish. Urged that country be made more law-abiding by working out closely-knit national program, aim being to get all federal, state, county, and city law enforcement agencies to clicking better.

SLANT: A "war on crime" in which all agencies work together is badly needed. American citizens pay heavily for law enforcement (cost estimated to be one-third of country's income); and therefore we ought to get the *best law enforcement there is*. Federal government has excellent record. When it goes after a man, usually gets him. Note cases of Dillinger, "Baby Face" Nelson, and "Pretty Boy" Floyd, and recent capture of 765 narcotic pedlars. President's plea for guidance of younger generation is sound. *As twig is bent, so is the tree.*

• *Would Reduce Taxes On Real Estate*

WHY one-third of the wealth of the country should pay two-thirds of the taxes was main question raised at annual meeting of the New York Real Estate Associations. Speaker after speaker pointed out ruinous tax burden on real estate. One suggested remedy was a legal limit of 2% on taxes against realty. A sales tax also was advocated to help real estate owners.

SLANT: Farmers would have been in full sympathy with this city meeting, for their property is mostly in real estate. Taxes on realty are also driving many city men out of business and causing loss of thousands of small city homes.



*And You'll Like It Too,
Because Cane Molasses
Is Your Most Economical Feed*

ALL CLASSES of livestock enjoy Cane Molasses—dairy cattle, poultry, horses, swine, and sheep. Stock will clean up even the coarsest fodder when it's "sweetened" with Cane Molasses. That's because molasses is so palatable.

But palatability is only part of the story. Economy is even more important. At present prices, Cane Molasses is the most economical quality feed you can buy. Fed in moderate amounts it comes close to the feeding value of corn; yet it costs considerably less than corn and other grains.

Cane molasses adds to the feeding value and palatability of a good feed, and improves the feeding value of a poor ration. It is rich in digestible nutrients, containing more than 50% total sugars. It has a gentle laxative action, which helps keep your animals in good condition through the winter, and permits unusually heavy feeding of roughage without harmful effects. And its appetizing flavor insures that your flocks and herds will make the best use of whatever feed they are given, provided a little Cane Molasses is added.

Feed plenty of Cane Molasses this winter. Sprinkle it on roughage; add it to home-mixed grain rations; look for it among listed ingredients in the feeds you buy. Ask your dealer for prices on Cane Molasses by the barrel, or write

MOLASSES PRODUCTS CORP.

Distributors of CANE MOLA Brand Pure Cane Molasses

122 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK CITY



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from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



THE New York State Grange at its Niagara Falls meeting placed itself upon record for continuance of the Milk Control Division, for immediate raising of the price of gold to the legal limit, and for construction of the St. Lawrence power development.

It reiterated the Grange stand that counties should be relieved of the cost of snow removal and highway rights of way, and opposed attempts to deprive towns and local units of government of complete home rule. It asked that real estate be relieved of the tax burden, that income, ability to pay and services received be the basis of taxation, and the interest rate on delinquent taxes be reduced from ten to six per cent.

Adoption of a resolution asking that producers be paid for milk bi-weekly brought a burst of applause, which indicated that the Grangers are tired of waiting so long for their pay. Another resolution declared that interest on bank loans should be lowered to five per cent. Any effort to curtail the rural free delivery system was opposed. A state tax of 15 cents a pound on butter substitutes, state aid to reimburse farms for cows with Bangs disease and mastitis were approved, with a request for \$2,000,000 in the budget for TB eradication.

The delegates declared themselves opposed to codes and regimentation and urged that the federal government return to the principles of justice and liberty which had made the country prosperous and great. Another resolution greeted with general applause asked for legislation requiring veterinarians to disinfect their footwear and instruments before entering upon a farmer's property.

Freestone Favors Reflation

The need for unity and greater organization among farmers was stressed by State Master Fred J. Freestone in his annual address. After saying that the Grange was the first to recognize the necessity of organization, he emphasized that the need today is greater than ever.

"To be sure, we have made some progress," he said, "but we have made only a start on the possibilities." He cited that many years ago the Grange helped to organize the Dairymen's League in Orange County, that out of the Grange Exchange grew the present G. L. F. Exchange, and that the Grange has always backed the extension service of the State College of Agriculture and the Farm Bureaus.

The state master had praise for President Roosevelt and his associates for recognizing that the price of gold must be advanced before there can be economic recovery.

"No nation can spend its way out of hard times" was another warning sounded by the State Grange head. He pointed out that the state's public debt is \$500,000,000; that local governments in the state owe \$3,200,000,000, and that the state's share of the federal government's deficit is \$7,000,000,000 more. The total, he said, equals a mortgage of 35 per cent on all the real property in the state.

He said 600 granges in the state now own their halls, since 1928 there have been 175 halls built or bought, and that during the past year a score of new halls have been added to the list.

Development of the co-operative idea in farm credit is primarily responsible for the low interest rates now being enjoyed by farmers. Albert S. Goss, Federal Land Bank Commissioner, said. The co-operative idea embodied in the land banks 19 years ago resulted in substantial interest reductions to farmers during the period, he said, and the in-

stitution has shown its greatest usefulness during the depression years.

Babcock Backs Research

"So long as I am a Grange trustee of Cornell University I will continue to support the maximum amount of research," H. E. Babcock of Ithaca told the delegates. He said that in the control of the University, "I see no tendency other than continuation of the situation which has made it great."

He reminded that the research work of Dr. William I. Myers, Dr. George F. Warren and Dr. Frank A. Pearson at the University was proving of great benefit to agriculture. He cited that Myers as professor of farm finance had pursued studies which permitted him as governor of the Farm Credit Administration to tackle the heart of the credit problems facing farmers. "The price studies of Warren and Pearson have profoundly affected the monetary policies not only of this country, but of the whole world," Mr. Babcock said.

Thrift, individual initiative and organization were recommended as a creed for farmers by E. R. Eastman, editor of the *American Agriculturist*. Mr. Eastman expressed his sincere admiration for President Roosevelt, but said he could not go along with those who were fostering policies of regimentation for the American farmer.

"When we start restricting production of cotton or fruit the growers turn to something else, and then we have to have other control programs to meet the situation," he said. Labor and business are 75 per cent organized, Mr. Eastman said, but farmers only 33 per cent.

Dr. Carl E. Ladd, dean of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, outlined the trends that were taking place in agriculture. He estimated that during the next generation 16 per cent or three million acres of New York farm land will be abandoned, but that the state will continue to hold its place of fifth in agricultural production because of concentration on good land.

Another problem, he said, centered around the movement of non-farmers to the rural areas. "In every section people are moving out into the country, building small homes which will later grow in size, perhaps living for a time in garages. They work in the cities, but they have put the sweat of their brows into those rural homes, so they will stay there. Do they belong to city or country? I see a challenge facing rural communities to help those people get adjusted, to absorb them into the community, otherwise they will live in the community but not a part of it."

Taber Sees Light Ahead

With surpluses "pretty well out of the way," Louis J. Taber, National Grange master, predicted that within five years a New York farm will be a better property than most stocks and bonds. "People must eat and we farmers, if we have the grit and the ability, can bring about better conditions. One of the most hopeful signs to be found anywhere is apparent in meetings such as this. Organization, education and co-operation will do more for agriculture in the next decade than all the assistance that can come from Washington in the form of adjustment, benefit payments or restrictions."

"When the problems of Rural America are solved then the problems of America will be solved," Dr. Earl A. Bates of Cornell University told the Grangers. Speaking on "The Value of the Grange to Rural Life," he said the organization faced a great challenge because it had the power to develop right thinking on all important problems through creating understanding.

Grange lecturers' programs, he said, were efficient and effective methods of developing this understanding.

In offering a text for Grange programs, James C. Farmer of South Newbury, N. H., National Grange lecturer, said: "Let us study our past history, live in the present, foresee the future and be prepared to act." He likened the Grange to a political party without a platform and a church without a creed.

Grange Speaking Contest

Carl Wight of the State School of Agriculture at Canton won first prize in the Grange speaking contest. His topic was "What Dairymen Can Do About Low Prices." Second and third prizes, respectively, went to Farmingdale and Morrisville schools, speakers and topics being Edward Baker, "The Farmer and His Government" and Willis Jones, "The Value of an Agricultural Education."

The three other contestants, all of whom won praise of the judges, were: Joseph Bent of Delhi, "The Farmer and the Grange," Lloyd Burdick of Alfred, "Relieving Real Estate of the Tax Burden;" Ernest Reigel of Cobleskill, "Training for Leadership in Agriculture."

Mrs. Freestone, National Grange Juvenile Superintendent, awarded prizes to three Top Notchers among juvenile Granges as follows: Andover, Edith Thomas, matron; first prize winner in state and second in national contest; Sennett, Mrs. Earl Crocker, matron, second prize; Dansville, Mrs. Glen Hughes, matron, third.

Potatoes for Feed?

William Stempfle, manager of the Steuben County Farm Bureau, has started something which may have a bearing on the price of potatoes. Because there is an excess supply of spuds this year he is not certain that all of them will be available for market. Usually it is figured that about one-third of the total crop never reaches market. This season Mr. Stempfle finds many growers feeding them to live stock. He has sent a questionnaire to members to get an idea of what percentage of the crop is being home-fed and there is some likelihood that similar queries may be sent out in other counties.

Mr. Stempfle offers five reasons for the substitution of tubers for stock feed this season. They are:

- 1.—Scarcity of dairy feed grown at home.
- 2.—High prices of feed.
- 3.—Large supply of potatoes on hand.
- 4.—Low prices offered for potatoes.
- 5.—Lack of money to buy feed.

On top of that, he says that at current prices potatoes have a current value of 23 cents per bushel as live stock feed.

Growers Plan Sales Effort

Officers and committeemen of the Empire State Potato Club expressed themselves as opposed to a potato marketing agreement. Their attitude was based upon the scattered production in New York and the fact that it would be difficult under these conditions to enforce it.

Meeting in Rochester to plan for the annual meeting and show in Rochester next month, the members agreed that a more immediate and effective marketing aid might be development of relations with the chain stores. They believe that spuds produced in New York are as good as those produced in more distant states, and that the freight differential ought to give them an advantage in the nearby markets.

The chain stores were reported as among the volume buyers of potatoes produced in distant states. The club will approach chain store buyers to learn exactly what they want. It is believed if growers understand what these needs are they can work in groups to supply necessary volume.

TERA Buys Potatoes

The potato situation upstate has been helped by the State TERA, buying 311 carloads of potatoes at 62 cents per 100 pounds. Funds are provided by the Federal Surplus Commodity Division. Figuring 60 pounds to a bushel, the price is about 37 cents per bushel.

Bidding sheets call for U. S. No. 1

graded and inspected stock, in new or used sacks of 100 pounds net weight, with growers furnishing sacks and loading. Some effort was made to have the grade changed to U. S. Commercial. Announcement of the purchase has had some effect upon the market. It is not known whether there will be further purchases.

Who'll Be Commissioner?

Wherever I go curious and interested persons want to know who will be next commissioner of agriculture and markets. I know nothing about it, except that I have read in the papers that Democratic leaders have been holding conferences on subject.

Since time of Al Smith as Governor, the state's chief executive have complained they had no control over Department of Agriculture and Markets. Commissioner is named by a council, whose members are elected for 10-year terms. With a Republican majority of senators and assemblymen electing councillors, council and commissioner have remained Republican.

The definite suggestion I have heard, and on which farmers feel strongly, is that farmers should be consulted. A number of them have told me they hope and expect the Governor will consult his Agricultural Advisory Commission.

Shapley Succeeds Buchholz

S. R. Shapley, for the past two years Genesee County agent with headquarters at Batavia, has resigned to become Columbia County agent. Mr. Shapley will succeed A. B. Buchholz, who has resigned to become director of the State Bureau of Plant Industry succeeding B. D. Van Buren, resigned.

Graduating at the State College of Agriculture in 1928, Mr. Shapley served as assistant agent in Niagara and Genesee Counties before being promoted to county agent. Mrs. Shapley formerly was Genesee County Home Bureau agent.

These Counties Got More Tax Than They Paid

Report just issued by State Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine shows that only eighteen out of sixty-two New York counties paid more to state in taxes during 1933 than they received from state, either as their share of state-collected taxes or in state aid for highways, education, old-age pensions, and emergency relief.

Here are counties which paid more to state than they received: Albany, Kings, New York, Queens, Bronx, Richmond, Westchester, Suffolk, Nassau, Dutchess, Erie, Monroe, Niagara, Orange, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, and Ulster. Most of these contain large cities.

This supports editorial statements of *American Agriculturist* that state aid while tending to increase state taxes, decreases local and farm taxes.

Farm Meetings

Important farm meetings just ahead follow:

- Date pending—Empire State Potato Club, Rochester, N. Y.
- Jan. 5—National 4-H Poultry Contest, Boston, Mass.
- " 9—Annual meeting, New York State Holstein Assn., Sherburne, Chenango County, New York.
- " 16-18—State Horticultural Meeting, Exposition Grounds, Rochester.
- " 22-24—New York State Nurserymen's Conference, College of Agriculture Plant Science Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.
- " 23—New York State Agricultural Society, Albany.
- " 24-25—State Vegetable Growers Meeting, Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany.
- " 30-31 to
- Feb. 1—State Horticultural Meeting, State Armory, Kingston.
- Feb. 11-16—Farm and Home Week.

Farmers needing production credit next spring may make application now of their local Production Credit Association and get loan approved. Interest on the loan will not start until they get the money. Rate is 5%, charged for the actual number of months the money is outstanding.

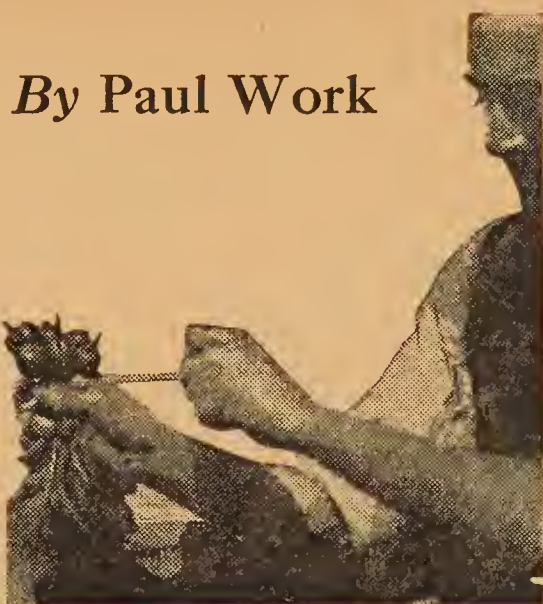
Saving Seconds

WHEN a ten-minute job is performed but once, there is little occasion to spend time figuring out how to save one minute. Countless tasks in the production and harvesting of vegetables involve many repetitions of the same motion. Suppose one handles 800 to 1,000 radishes or beets in an hour in the process of pulling and tying into bunches. Suppose he learns how to do the job efficiently, saving a single second for each beet handled. That would amount to about 15 minutes per hour or about 25 per cent of the labor bill. Suppose a man learns how to tie a knot with three motions instead of four. Here again is 25 per cent.

Even before this is printed, I hear some one say: "That's all theory. Your feet are under a desk. What do you know about how it is done in the field?" Professor R. H. Barrett of the Massachusetts State College has made actual studies of problems of this sort. In the first place, he took records among New England vegetable growers to learn how much time is spent in the production of a crop. He found that squash and sweet corn could be produced and harvested with around 75 to 125 man hours per acre of labor; cabbage, peppers and spinach required 150 to 300 hours; asparagus, carrots and tomatoes required 350 to 500 hours; celery, lettuce and strawberries ran 500 to 1,000 man hours per acre. With asparagus, 75 percent of the labor expended was in harvesting, with carrots 45 percent.

Professor Barrett carried his studies a notch further. He visited large numbers of growers, taking stop-watch records on the time required for various operations. He found that one man was able to put up as much as 5 times as

By Paul Work



It takes many ties to get a truck load of radishes.

as well diversified as if he were growing three separate crops.

Out of such formal studies as were made by Professor Barrett and out of the informal study which any grower can apply to the handling of any crop, there arise many questions on pro-

cedure. Many gardeners consider it best to pull and tie root crops in one operation, keeping the roots covered so that they will not dry out to render washing more difficult.

John Auchland in Eastern Pennsylvania believes he can make better time letting one group of workers pull and carry beets, while he stands at an improvised table nearby and does the tying. I did not have a stop-watch when I saw him in operation, but he certainly knew how to make bunches fast and to knot the string with no lost motion. Moreover, he was making a tight, well-appearing bunch which helps greatly in selling. One can hardly expect to work as efficiently sitting on a crate on the washroom floor or crawling on hands and knees in the field as one would if sitting or standing erect at a suitable table. Some carry the specializing a little further, letting some workers make up bunches, placing them upon a revolving table. The tyers are at the other side and make a very rapid job of snapping on rubber bands or tying the twine.

Conscious effort to gain time and ef-

iciency in operation is not confined to extensive market garden operations. E. N. Reed of Central New York uses a special knife for cutting cabbage instead of a hatchet or butcher knife. The highly tempered blade is fastened to a shank with a tee handle so that the cut is made with a direct thrust. This saves time, makes it easy to cut so that no further trimming is required and saves both hand blisters and muscle soreness. The organization and management of potato picking, harvesting cannery tomatoes, picking and sorting market peas and similar operations with many general farm vegetable crops may be equally profitable in reducing costs and in squeezing profitable returns out of the low market prices which have so commonly prevailed in recent years.

This problem of efficiency in operation calls for much more systematic record-taking and stop-watch research on the part of our experiment stations. Improvements of these methods can mean just as much as improvements in insect and disease control, the use of fertilizers and the like.



John Auchland bunches beets with lightning fingers. The movable table (very informal!) makes it possible for him to work fast and well.

many carrots per hour as another. He found with asparagus that it took an average of about 45 minutes to put up a crate of 24 bunches of asparagus, not including cutting and gathering from the field. The range in time was very wide, one grower requiring 26 minutes, another 65 minutes.

These time differences, which are large enough to make the difference between profit and loss on a given crop, raise a great many questions. There is no one answer for a given farmer. The larger operator can use equipment, organize operations and otherwise adopt special methods that would not be feasible for the small operator. Perhaps this is one reason why many growers are producing larger quantities of fewer crops. This does not necessarily mean putting all one's eggs in a single basket, for a man who supplies bunched carrots from July to November and bushel carrots from August to March is about

MCCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL

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Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

Due principally to reduced milk production, prices to dairymen for November show an encouraging increase.
(Dairymen's League)

The net pool price (cash plus certificates) for 3.5 milk in the 200-210 mile zone for November is \$1.64, which is 20c higher than October prices and 12c higher than the November 1933 price.

Producers delivering to volume differential plants will get slightly more, as follows: (net pool price)

Volume A plants.....	12c more or	\$1.76
Volume B ".....	10c more or	\$1.74
Volume C ".....	8c more or	\$1.72

(Sheffield Producers)

Sheffield producers will get for November 3.5 grade B milk in 201-210 mile zone, \$1.92 with usual differential. The November price is 16½c above October and just equal to cash price November a year ago.

In general milk production, both East and West, is running below this time last year and most milk sheds have found little surplus of milk beyond actual requirements. In most markets fluid milk demand is no better or slightly lower, but there does seem to be some strengthening in the demand for cream.

The American Creamery and Poultry Review estimates the cold storage holdings of butter at 72,370,000 pounds on December 8th as compared with holdings on the same date a year ago of 133,385,000 pounds. Butter prices recently advanced moderately in eastern markets and reached a new high level for the year. Light receipts of butter have been just about sufficient to meet demand with some shortage in supplies of medium and undergrades. Trend of butter production is downward.

Eggs

The egg market optimists have had a set-back and the pessimists (as regards the immediate future outlook) are having their day. The cause? Unusually warm weather for several weeks this fall resulted in increased egg production and decreased consumption. During November the consumption in New York City was 12 per cent less than last year and 13½ per cent below the five year average.

Storage holdings are still below last year but the difference is getting less each week. The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review estimates that on December 8th storage holdings totaled 2,008,000 cases as against 2,079,000 on the same date a year ago.

Poultry organizations and poultrymen are using some pressure to induce the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to buy some eggs for relief distribution. There is mighty good evidence that eggs are needed in the ration, and feed prices 50 per cent above last year and egg prices down almost to last year's level should be evidence enough for the need for buying eggs to help the producer.

The situation has been presented at Washington from the producers' point of

view by Earl Benjamin of the Pacific Egg Producers Cooperative, and J. C. Huttar of the Cooperative G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service. There is still a probability that letters or telegrams from producers to W. D. Termohlen, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, will help.

Some New York City dealers have objected to government purchase of eggs for relief. They state that there is no surplus of storage eggs, that present prices of cold storage eggs are 7 to 8 cents above a year ago, that these high prices have curtailed consumption, that government purchases would advance prices and further decrease use of eggs. These gentlemen may be right from their point of view but they overlook the effect that increased feed costs has had on egg producers.

A falling market is bad because the middleman holds off, waiting for another drop. This tends to reduce stocks of eggs held in stores and piles up an accumulation of unsold eggs. I hope we can be more optimistic in our next issue.

New York Egg Auction Prices

	Po'keepsie Dec. 14	Albany Dec. 11	L. Island Dec. 11
N. Y. Fcy. Lge.....	33 -37	30 -33	32 -36½
N. Y. Gr. A Lge.....	30 -34	29½-32	30 -33
N. Y. Fcy. Med.....	27 -30	25 -28½	24 -28
N. Y. Gr. A Med.....	24 -28	24½-28½	24 -26
Producers' Med.....	21 -	-	-
N. Y. Gr. A Pullet.....	23 -25	24 -26	21½-26
N. Y. Gr. A Peewee.....	20 -21	18 -20	20 -21
Brown Fcy. Lge.....	-	28 -31	-
Brown Gr. A Lge.....	31 -	-	30 -34
Brown Gr. A Med.....	24 -27	-	25 -26
Brown Pullet.....	-	-	22 -24

New Jersey Egg Auctions

Flemington, Dec. 11, 1934—Number of cases sold, 849. Henny Whites, N. J. Fcy. 32-37c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 24½-29½c; N. J. Grade A 30-34½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 24-27c; Pullets 20-25c; Peewees 20-21½c; Henny Browns, N. J. Grade A 29-34c; N. J. Grade A Med. 24-29c; Pullets 20-21½c; Ducks 21½-37c.

Vineland, Dec. 10, 1934—Number of cases sold, 691. Henny Whites, N. J. Fcy. 30-33c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 25½-28½c; N. J. Grade A 29½-35c; N. J. Grade A Med. 25½-30c; Producers Grade 23½-33c; Producers Grade Med. 25-27c; Pullets 23½-25c; Peewees 23-23½c; Henny Browns, N. J. Grade A 30-34c; N. J. Grade A Med. 25½-30c; Pullets 21½-24½c; Ducks 29½-36c.

Paterson, Dec. 11, 1934—Number of cases sold, 182. Henny Whites, N. J. Fcy. 31½-37c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 23½-27c; N. J. Grade A 29-37c; N. J. Grade A Med. 23½-28c; Creams, 29-32½c; Creams, Med. 23½-29½c; Pullets 22-24½c; Cracks 15-20c; Peewees 20-20½c; Henny Browns, N. J. Fcy. 31½-34c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 26½-28½c; N. J. Grade A 32½-34c; N. J. Grade A Med. 26c; Pullets 23½c.

Hightstown, Dec. 6 and 10, 1935—Number of cases sold, 283 (two sales). Quotations as of December 10. Henny Whites, N. J. Fcy. 33-36½c; N. J. Fcy. Med. 26-30½c; N. J. Grade A 29½-33½c; N. J. Grade A Med. 25½-31½c; Pullets 24½-26½c; Peewees, few sales, 17½-20½c; Producers Grades, tints 26-29½c; Cracks 22½c.

Meats and Livestock

For several days previous to this writing, country dressed veal calves have been working out at 13c for the best and a one cent premium added to it for a few extra fancies. However, on December 14 there were some slowing up and even the best were sold with difficulty at 13c. Lower grades were quoted down as low as 8c, small bringing 6 to 7 cents.

On December 14th livestock quotations were as follows: choice veal calves, per 100 pounds, \$8.75 to \$9; lower grades, \$4 to \$8.50. Choice lambs, per 100 pounds, \$8 to \$8.25; lower grades, \$5 to \$7.75. Heavy bulls brought, per 100 pounds, \$3.50 to \$3.75; light to medium, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Heavy cows, \$4 to \$4.50; light to medium, \$1.75 to \$3.75. Prime hogs, \$5.90 to \$6.10; common to good, \$4.50 to \$5.75.

Poultry

From the dealers' point of view, the Thanksgiving turkey market was unsatisfactory. Consumers did not buy heavily, which made it necessary to carry over a lot of turkeys. If dealers had it to do over again, they would not be willing to pay so much money. Their optimism benefitted producers temporarily, but prices for Christmas turkeys are certain to be lower. Right now the turkey market has recovered to some extent and the outlook seems to be at least fair. Live poultry other than turkeys is holding just about steady but price has been a little higher on chickens and broilers. Total holdings of poultry in cold storage on December 1 were 105,649,000 pounds as compared with 91,211,000 pounds a year ago and a five-year December 1 average of 93,276,000 pounds.

Prices

During the month ending November 15th prices for farm products in New York advanced two points, compared with the October 15th prices and were four points higher than they were a year ago. On the average, New York State farm products sold for 93 per cent as much as they did before the war. The figure given is the level of all products but several are still below pre-war levels, including veal calves, beef cows (mostly cull dairy cows), sheep, lambs, and hogs. New York products that are above pre-war are hay 105, apples 169, eggs 109, wool 110. Prices of New York farm

products are still four points above those for the entire United States.

Hay

The latest report is that the market on hay is steady with quotations on alfalfa more or less nominal because of lack of receipts. On December 14th, No. 2 timothy was quoted at \$22 to \$24; No. 3, \$20 to \$22; shipping, \$17 to \$20; clover mixed, \$18 to \$22; second cutting alfalfa, \$25 to \$27; first cutting, \$22.

Beans

New York City quotations on December 14th on beans were as follows, per 100 pounds:

	Common to fair.	Choice
Marrow, jumbo	\$3.75 to \$3.90	4.00
Red beans	2.90 to 3.25	3.25 to \$3.50
Red kidney beans	4.75 to 4.90	5.00
White kidney beans	4.75 to 4.90	5.00 to \$5.25

Produce Market Notes

(Special to American Agriculturist from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., December 14, 1934.)

Produce shipments gained 12% the first week of December and were moving at about the same rate toward the middle of the month but still were a little below the quantity moving a year ago. Current gains are prominent for potatoes, cabbage, apples and citrus fruits. Prices show no general trend and include about as many losses as gains.

Frost December 9 and 11 seems to have destroyed most of the tomato, bean and eggplant crops in southern Florida and there was heavy damage to lettuce and slight injury to cabbage and potatoes.

Potato Market Unsettled

Slow demand still prevails for potatoes with moderate supply in city markets and few marked price changes. Slight advances in Michigan, Nebraska and in some producing districts of the mountain states together with a firm tone in the Chicago carlot market gave an unsettled appearance to the market, offsetting continued weakness in eastern producing sections and city markets. Eastern cities still quote Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and other stock mostly 75c to \$1.10 per 100 pounds. Northern Maine quoted sacked stock 35 to 45c. New York and midwestern producing sections ranged mostly 50 to 60c. Red potatoes brought more than \$1 in Nebraska and baking varieties sold around 75c in the far west.

Demand for seed stock is reported light in northern Maine although shipments are active on old orders, mostly to Savannah, Jacksonville and other southeastern ports. Maine and Wisconsin potatoes are competing in Texas markets. Carlot shipments of table stock have been moderate the past few weeks but dealers were inclined to postpone their hopes of advance until next month. Of the 18 late shipping main crop states 9 have shipped more than last season and 9 have shipped less. Increases are chiefly in the leading potato states, Maine, Idaho, Wisconsin and Michigan, and the decreases are principally in the drought region.

Onions Fairly Steady

Prices of onions show little change. They are lower in midwestern producing sections than in the east and average less than \$1 per 50 pounds at country shipping points. Eastern city markets report moderate supplies and slow demand at a price range of \$1 to \$1.20 per 50 pounds on good yellow stock. Some midwestern white onions reached top of \$2 in New York and sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 elsewhere.

Cabbage markets showed a slightly upward trend the second week of December. Bulk stock sold at \$16 to \$20 a ton in the middle west and \$10 to \$16 in the east. Prices were about equal in western New York producing sections and in Wisconsin, and show an advance in the Rochester district of about \$3 from season's lowest. Condition of the new cabbage crop in the south was reported only fair and there was some recent frost damage in South Carolina. Despite the 17% reduction in three early southern states their acreage is still second largest on record for the group and one-third above the 5-year average.

Carrots from western New York are selling at about steady prices, around 50c a bushel in eastern markets and occasionally higher in the middle west. Bunched carrots are in moderate supply and selling higher than the level of a year ago. Higher prices prevail in Texas producing sections since the freeze.

Eastern Celery Limited

Supplies of celery in western New York in storage appear limited and likely to be mostly cleared out this month through rail and truck shipments. Prices show little change and not much trade is reported in producing sections. Western celery sells at firm prices. Acreage of the fall, winter and spring harvest in California and Florida is 14% larger than a year ago.

Sweet potatoes have been holding firm

PRICES OF FARM COMMODITIES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Dec. 15, 1934.	Dec. 8, 1934.	Dec. 16, 1933.
BUTTER			
93 score	30½-31¼	30¾-31½	16½-17
92 score	30¼-	30¾-30½	15¾-16
88 to 91 score	27¼-29¾	28 -30	13½-15½
Lower Grades	26½-27	27 -27½	12½-13½

CHEESE (N.Y. whole milk flats)			
Fresh fancy			11½-12
Fresh average run	17 -20	16½-20	13 -17
Held, fancy			
Held average run			

EGGS White			
Best nearby open market offerings*	30 -33	32 -35	26 -29
Commercial Standards	28½-29	-31	24 -24½
Mediums	25 -28	26½-30	-22
Lightweights, Un'grades	28 -	28 -30	-
Pullets	24 -	24 -25	-21
Peewees			

Brown			
Best	31¼-33	33 -34	26 -26½
Standards			
Duck			
N Y State	28 -32	-34	
*Includes premiums			

POULTRY			
Fowls, colored	14 -17	19 -20	
Fowls, Leghorn	13 -14	14 -16	
Chickens, colored	14 -18	17 -20	
Chickens, Leghorn	12 -14	-15	
Broilers, colored	12 -20	10 -21	
Broilers, Leghorn	17 -18	-18	
Pullets, colored	19 -22	19 -23	
Pullets, Leghorn			
Old Roosters	-11	-11	
Capons	-25		
Turkeys, hens	-24	-21	
Turkeys, toms	-20	14 -17	
Ducks, nearby	-15	-15	
Geese, nearby	-16	15 -16	

GRAINS Futures (At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.00¼	1.01½	.83½
Corn (Dec.) .....	.92¾	.92¾	.43½
Oats (Dec.) .....	.56½	.55¾	.34¾

Cash Grains (At N.Y.)			
Wheat, No. Red	1.15½	1.18½	1.01½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.05½	1.08	.61½
Oats, No. 2 .....	.68½	.67½	.46½

FEEDS (At Buffalo) N.Y. Dept of Agr. & Mkts.			
Gr'd Oats	40.00	39.00	24.50
Sp'g Bran	30.50	30.00	16.50
H'd Bran	34.00	32.50	18.50
Standard Mids.	31.50	31.00	16.50
Soft W. Mids.	37.00	38.00	20.00
Flour Mids.	34.00	34.50	19.00
Red Dog	34.50	35.50	19.50
Dr. Brewer's Grains....			
Wh. Hominy	38.00	40.00	20.00
Yel. Hominy	38.50	40.00	
Corn Meal	38.50	40.00	25.00
Gluten Feed	38.00	38.00	24.70
Gluten Meal	46.00	46.00	30.75
36% C. S. Meal	42.50	43.00	24.50
41% C. S. Meal	43.50	44.00	25.50
43% C. S. Meal	45.50	46.00	26.25
34% O. P. Lin Meal	43.00	42.00	36.50
Beet Pulp			22.00

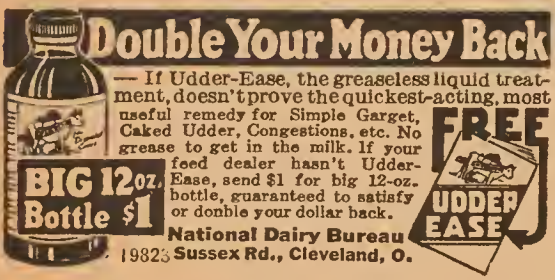
at the higher levels reached in late November and the range is above that of a year ago. New Jersey stock tends upward in several eastern markets. Prices are irregular on other stock.

Apples Weaken Slightly

Prices of apples for an average of all varieties showed a slight decline for the first time at New York in recent weeks. On the other hand, some leading varieties, including the McIntosh, reached new tops in some markets. Prices weakened at Pacific northwestern shipping points. There was little change in New York and Virginia apple sections. Prices of leading varieties in city markets ranged \$1 to \$1.75 per bushel for good fruit. Barrel pack of Winesaps from cold storage sold well above \$4 in the Shenandoah Valley. Holdings of apples in cold storage December 1 are slightly less than they were a month ago but 23% larger than the quantity of a year ago. They were 3.7 per cent above the 5-year average. December holdings this year are 30,995,000 bushels, or 129,000 bushels less than they were a month ago. There were 25,127,000 bushels in storage a year ago and the 5-year average is 29,894,000. Apple shipments this year have been heavier than they were a year ago because of early movement to storage and early activity in the Pacific Northwest.

Feeds Rise Further

The feed markets have continued their upward trend so far this month. Demand has been stimulated by heavy snows in the central west and colder weather in principal consuming sections. The average of feed prices advanced 4 to 5 percent to a new high level, the highest since December 1929. Wheat millfeeds advances steadily at practically all markets. The output of wheatfeeds is holding well above that of last season. Northern and eastern markets advanced more than those of the central west. Considerable quantities of Canadian feed are moving into North Dakota and northern Minnesota. Steady demand prevailed for cottonseed meal but supplies were more nearly equal to trade needs and prices only slightly higher. Demand from eastern and southeastern buyers was only moderate. Linseed meal supplies continued light. Demand was less urgent than for other high grade feeds but prices advanced \$1 to \$1.50 per ton, owing to advances in other feeds. Soybean meal was in active demand and also advanced \$1.50 to \$2 per ton.



Double Your Money Back

If Udder-Ease, the greaseless liquid treatment, doesn't prove the quickest-acting, most useful remedy for Simple Garget, Caked Udder, Congestions, etc., No grease to get in the milk. If your feed dealer hasn't Udder-Ease, send \$1 for big 12-oz. bottle, guaranteed to satisfy or double your dollar back.

BIG 12oz. Bottle \$1

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Send Postal for Egg Pamphlet, Free.

Baskets: bushel, half bushel. Apple crates, Egg cases, Barrels, etc., for sale. New and once used. Write for prices. Open nights.

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Beautiful Farm, Stone House

On state hwy., edge village; 67 acres, stone and frame 8-room house, fine-looking 45x65 basement barn, 90 fruit trees, plenty wood, stream. \$3100 including horses, cows, pigs, implements; picture pg 41 FREE catalog 1000 bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., N.Y. City.

PONIES

CHRISTMAS SALE

Shetland Ponies at greatly reduced prices. Large herd from which to select.

WONUKA PONY FARM, CARMEL, NEW YORK.

The Farm News

New York at the A. F. B. F.

By LeRoy Fess

IN a spirited night session that lasted into the early hours of the morning, the American Farm Bureau Federation at the closing meeting of its 16th annual convention in Nashville, Tenn., last week voted to support the AAA; demanded further revaluation of gold leading to establishment of a commodity dollar; criticized sharply certain features of the NRA, and favored a treaty with Canada for the St. Lawrence waterway project.

Herbert P. King of Trumansburg, new president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, was elected a director of the national federation to succeed the late Charles R. White of Ionia, and Mrs. George Tyler of North Bloomfield, president of the New York State Home Bureau, was named director for the Eastern district of the newly organized Association Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

With the New York delegates maintaining a courteous silence, the national federation affirmed its support of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This vote of confidence in the AAA was not without qualifications, however, as "such amendments as may be necessary to effectively administer its licensing power over processors and distributors of farm products" were favored. It was recommended also that the government place more emphasis on the marketing agreement section of the act and the problem of raising farm prices.

The New Yorkers voted emphatically in favor of further revaluation of the dollar. Herbert P. King of Trumansburg, president of the New York federation, who was a member of the convention's monetary committee, was instrumental in making the resolution adopted almost an identical copy of the one passed by the New York bureau at its annual meeting in Syracuse last month. The resolution includes a rider which the action by the New York state bureau did not have. It asks further that gold certificates be issued against the profit accruing to the government in the revaluation of gold.

The previous revaluation of gold, delegates were told, left a treasury profit of \$2,800,000,000, and the proposed further revaluation would add \$1,200,000,000 profit to this, making a total of \$4,000,000,000, against which currency could be issued.

When the monetary committee presented its report to the convention, William C. Spargo, formerly president of the New Jersey bureau, paid a tribute to the late Charles R. White, president of the New York bureau, who died in August. Mr. White, he said, was the first one to introduce a motion favoring the honest or commodity dollar before the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Price-fixing and reduction of the products of industry and labor are features of the NRA that must be eliminated, said another resolution. The greatest single cause of the rapid increase in the cost of agriculture has been the codes on industry's products, it stated.

Federal relief activities also were criticised in sharply-worded sentences, as "...we condemn making work relief an instrument to penalize our tax-paying population and subvert the ideals of our people....we condemn also a continuation of plans and operations connected with federal relief projects during the last two years which have in many instances promoted a desire on part of some people to be unemployed."

The federation voted in favor of the principles underlying reciprocal trade treaties, but insisted that these original purposes be lived up to in the drafting of such treaties. It also demanded farmer representation on the commission negotiating reciprocal trade treaties.

Nearly 40 persons made up the New York delegation to the convention, and the Empire state delegates and guests took an active part in the proceedings of the three-day session.

President King of the New York

bureau presided at the memorable evening session Wednesday which lasted well into Thursday morning. At the first day's session of the convention he talked on the subject of dollar revaluation. Other New York speakers were Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell University; Gov. William I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration; Lloyd R. Simons, state director of extension; and Charles H. Stiles of Moira, second vice president of the federation.

Dr. Warren was one of three persons who received the award for "distinguished service to American agriculture." In making the presentation at the annual banquet Tuesday, night, attended by more than 1,100 persons, President Edward A. O'Neal explained that the award to Dr. Warren was made last year but because of Dr. Warren's close advisory connections in Washington at the time, it was not made public.

Nassau county was awarded the silver cup for having recruited a greater percentage of its farmers into the bureau than any other county in the United States.

En route to the convention, the New York party stopped off at Cave City, Ky., to visit Mammoth cave, and at the close of the three-day session, more than half of them made an excursion trip to Florence, Ala., to see Muscle Shoals and the Tennessee Valley development.

Voting delegates and alternates—Herbert P. King, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Warren W. Hawley, Jr., Batavia, first vice president; Charles H. Stiles, Moira, second vice president; Earl B. Clark, North Norwich.

Non-voting delegates—Thomas Marks, Wilson, president of the Niagara County Farm bureau; W. R. Tousey, Waterport; Walter B. Wright, Scio; Frederick I. Bower, Pleasant Valley; Jesse Roberts, Hilton; Jean G. Butts, Cato; Milton R. Lee, Dexter; William B. Perry, Saratoga Springs; H. N. Kutschbach, Sherburne; Angus Calman, Jordanville; William S. Mapes, Middle-town.

Miscellaneous—Dr. George F. Warren, Cornell, University; Lloyd R. Simons, Ithaca, state director of extension, College of Agriculture; Earl A. Flansburgh, Ithaca, state county agent leader; Harold Simonson, Glen Head; E. J. Leenhouts, Rochester, agricultural agent, New York Central Railroad; Edward S. Foster, Ithaca, general secretary, New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

Leon A. Chapin, North Bangor, secretary, Dairymen's League; Mrs. C. A. Torrey, Canandaigua; Mrs. Lynn Perkins, Luzerne; Mrs. A. W. Smith, Ithaca; Mrs. George Tyler, North Bloomfield, president of the New York State Home Bureau; Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Foster, Belmont; Miss Vera McCrea, New York, head of the Women's department, Dairymen's League, and LeRoy E. Fess, agricultural editor, Buffalo Evening News.

Loans to Replace Fruit Trees

The Farm Credit Administration is making loans available to fruit growers for two purposes—to reset trees killed by last winter's heavy damage, and to maintain peach and sweet cherry orchards where last year's crop was ruined without killing the trees.

To reset new orchards, loans cannot exceed \$35 an acre or 50c for apple and pear trees or 35c each for plum, peach and cherry trees. Borrowers must secure loans with a second mortgage, which takes precedence over other mortgages and liens, except of course first mortgages. Loans may be paid in five equal yearly installments with interest at 5 per cent.

With the second type of loans mentioned, owner must agree to give a lien on the 1935 crop. Loan is to be repaid at time of harvest of the 1935 crop. Fruit growers who are interested are advised to see the officers of their local national farm loan associations. Funds are loaned through the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office at Springfield, Mass., but applications can be secured from your local Production

Credit Association. The money comes from the emergency fund appropriated for drought purposes on June 18 last.

* * *

Fertilizer Should Cost Less

Northeastern farmers should buy fertilizer at slightly lower prices than paid last year. Right now nitrogen carriers cost slightly less, superphosphate slightly more, and potash carriers considerably less. Assuming, therefore, that prices are not changed much, a 5-10-5 should cost about \$1.30 a ton less than last spring and a 4-8-7 or 5-8-7 about \$1.60 less than last year. This is a result of some new American potash developments resulting in what might be called a potash price war.

In New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, over 600,000 tons of mixed fertilizers were purchased by cash crop growers a year ago, so lower potash costs if passed along to farmers will result in worth while savings.

New Jersey Horticulturists and Grangers Meet in Atlantic City

TWO of New Jersey's leading farm organizations,—the State Grange and the State Horticultural Society—have just concluded successful and history making conventions. After a two year absence, the State Horticultural Society returned to Atlantic City, so that both conventions were in session at the same time, thus enabling growers to attend the meetings of both organizations.

Both meetings reflected a growing confidence in the future with an anticipation of better times for 1935.

Agans Re-elected

The Grange reported another successful year with a substantial gain in membership and a growing interest in grange meetings. The Grange re-elected Hon. David H. Agans, Three Bridges, as master for the fourteenth consecutive year. This honor is a sign of the confidence that the grangers have in their leader.

Other officers elected were, Overseer, C. Lester Rue, Windsor; Lecturer, Howard B. Hancock, Greenwich; Steward, Howard Wills, Marlton; Assistant Steward, J. B. Dumont, Raritan Valley; Chaplain, Rev. D. D. Rossell, Columbus; Treasurer, William B. Rittenhouse, Stockton; Secretary, James B. Kirby, Mullica Hill; Gatekeeper, Clement R. Budd, Woodbury; Flora, Mrs. Edith

Garwood, Haddonfield; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Bertha Clayton, Freehold; Pomona, Miss Fannie Bateman, Cape May County. Executive Committee, Dr. W. H. Whiton, Neshanic and Hon. William Blackwell, Titusville.

Economic Issues

The New Jersey State Grange must be admired for its stand on tax matters. At last it appears that its consistent hammering away for tax relief is about to bring results. The Grange again came out for a broadening of the tax base. The grangers like all farmers are not so much concerned over these new taxes as they are over having the tax base broadened out so that the load can be more equitably distributed. It is to be congratulated for its continued stand on this issue.

Relief Problem

It remained for Frank App, Bridgeton, president of the Farm Bureau, to present a new idea on relief that met the hearty support of the grange. Mr. App declared that if the United States were to clean out the aliens and unnaturalized residents in this country we would be solving many of our unemployment problems. He stated that there were approximately 6,000,000 aliens in the United States and all of those who are on relief,—and the number might run up to 2,000,000, should be deported. The Grange also took exception to the way relief matters are being handled and suggested that if these matters could be placed back in the hands of local authorities, the cost of county units could be saved and many now on relief could be eliminated in that the local officials know more about their financial condition than those in the county and state offices.

Horticultural Society Officers Elected

As is the usual practice, the Horticultural Society elected a new president, Byron T. Roberts of Marlton, Burlington County. Ralph Starkey, Mullica Hill, was elected as vice-president; A. J. Farley, New Brunswick, secretary and treasurer, retiring president John Thornborrow, Millville and C. Richard Applegate, Freehold, as members of the executive committee.

The question of codes was also thoroughly discussed and it was brought out that the farmer has been adversely affected by codes, particularly those that apply to the fertilizer, farm supply and implement industries.

New York News Briefs

Prof. Leland Spencer reports that consumption of milk and cream in New York City continues at a low level, being around 4 or 5 per cent less than last year. On the other hand cream receipts at New York City are about the same as a year ago. Prof. Spencer points out that New York City payrolls are 40 per cent below 1925-1927 average, which accounts for the decrease.

A number of upstate cities, on the other hand, report increases in consumption. For example, Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, reports an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent since the milk publicity program began.

* * *

The Milk Control Board has ordered the Philadelphia Producers Cooperative Association of Jefferson County to reorganize with new officers or close up shop. The association could continue as at present by manufacturing cheese, which would not require Milk Control Board license, but probably a reorganization will be made.

* * *

The Milk Board will contest the ruling of Supreme Court Judge Russell, to the effect that farmers selling milk directly to consumers cannot be compelled to obtain dealers licenses. Decision was made in the case of Dennison Burdick. An injunction was sought by the Milk Board to restrain him from selling milk in Troy until he obtained a license.

* * *

The Onondaga County Farm Bureau recently voiced opposition to the extension of the Syracuse milk shed to cities outside the county.

* * *

Webster Birdsall, director of the New York State Bureau of Markets, points

out that in New York a bushel of potatoes is not necessarily 60 pounds. It was until 1929 when the U. S. Standard Container Act superceded the New York law. This law defines a bushel of potatoes as a standard bushel basket filled level full, regardless of weight. Some buyers have profited by buying potatoes at the rate of 60 pounds to a bushel and then selling them by measure, thus gaining about 9 pounds to the bushel.

* * *

Assistant Commissioner H. J. Henry of Albany says that TB testing will be continued although indemnity money is exhausted. Attorney General says tests can be continued if owners will take a chance that legislature will appropriate money to pay for reactors. While owners will have to wait for the money, they will take little risk as the state has adopted the policy of cleaning up this disease.

* * *

At the 1934 State 4-H Poultry Judging Contest at Cornell, Arthur Merle, Jr. of Wyoming county took first. Frank Laurenski of Schenectady county was second and Wilson Mitchell, Jr., of Cayuga county was third. Theodore Calvet of Orange county captured fourth honors, and Wesley Olsen of Rockland county, fifth.

* * *

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been allotted \$677,000 of P. W. A. funds to be used in fighting the Dutch elm disease. Practically all of the work will be done within 45 miles of New York City where most of the infection lies. It has been definitely established that the disease is carried by an insect known as the smaller European elm bark beetle.

THIS IS THE **Kerr Pen** that won the Central New York Egg Laying Contest this year. 261-egg average—270 points.



WINNING as usual. Watch later announcements. Kerr's Lively Chicks come from strong laying ancestry. 27 years breeding for laying. 120,000 breeders carefully culled, banded, and blood-tested for pullorum disease (B.W.D.) by tube agglutination method. Get the Kerr blood lines for 1935. Strong. Full of vigor. They live, thrive, grow. Write for

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Hall's Chicks
Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshire Reds ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

JUST Compare that Quality with others. Do you know of such Quality Chicks being guaranteed by any other large hatchery in the United States?

When we advertise "Quality Chicks" we mean chicks that will please. Chicks that will bring the buyer back for more and will bring orders from his neighbors.

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POPLAR HILL FARM
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MOSS Farm R.I. Reds
HIGHEST EGG SCORE, N. Y.
Again, our birds were star performers at two State Egg Laying Contests. High Hen at Maine, 333 Eggs; 341 Points in 52 weeks. Our Pen at New York (Farmington) led breed by 250 eggs, in 1933-34 Contest. Our 1932-33 New York Pen led all breeds. We offer you stock carrying same blood. Reds and Moss Cross Rock-Reds hatching every week.
Pedigreed and Egg-Production Pullets
Pedigreed Breeding Cockerels now ready. Substantial Discount allowed on orders placed now for Spring delivery.
Write for Catalog, Prices and Early Order Discount. Cert. No. 956.
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REDs that LIVE — LAY BIG EGGS — PAY PROFITS.
AVERY'S CHICKS
Avery's Chicks Assure Profits! Bred for 40 years for large chicks, full of health, vitality. Large Eggs. Steady production. Excellent for broilers. BWD State Tested 15 yrs. without single reactor! Barred Crosses for broilers and layers. (Tube Agglut. Method.) CC. 1127. R.O.P. Accredited Pullorum Free. 8000 Breeders. Free Catalog. Write today. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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RHODES POULTRY FARM—Baby Chicks. Quick-growing vigorous. New Hampshire Reds. AUBURN, West Lake Rd., N. Y. Phone 1198-W-2. Code 8643.

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10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Our signs comply with the law.

Good Mild Chewing or Smoking Tobacco 10 lbs. \$1.25. Cigarette burley, 5 lbs. \$1.00 **UNITED FARMERS**, Mayfield, Ky.

FOR SALE: Dry Hen Manure, practically free of litter. **FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS**, THERESA, N. Y.

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We are one of the original and largest breeders of New Hampshire Reds. Our reputation has been built by breeding dependable, profit-making chicks, advertising them truthfully, and treating customers honestly.
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The source of your 1935 chick supply determines your entire year's profits. Before you decide on your chick order this year, get our free 32 page catalog which gives the true description of our New Hampshire Reds and our balanced breeding program.
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Box 220 Walpole, N. H.
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Contest Records up to 326 eggs in 1934. Pullorum tested. Official Tube method. Weekly hatches starting Jan. First. Write for further information. Code compliance. **THE GLEN SPRINGS CORP.**, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

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1. Early Order Cash Discount.
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30,000 Leghorn Hen Breeders, also Barred Rocks & Wh. Rocks, R.I. & N.H. Reds and 3 Cross-Breeds—Wenecross Wyand-Rocks (Wh. Broilers); Wenecross Red-Rocks (Barred Broilers); Wenecross Bram-Rocks (Heavy Roasters).
Write for Booklet, Prices and money-saving Double Discount Plan. (Comp. Cert. 7415)
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. D, Vineland, N.J.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Plans for 1935

By J. C. HUTTAR

THERE has been a lot of discouragement in the poultry picture during this year and many are now wondering whether to keep on, or try to find a job, or maybe even go on relief. Right now (as I write this in the first week in December) the marketing picture looks very black.

The unusually mild weather we have had for the last six weeks has apparently stimulated the pullets into a very heavy early lay. The same mild weather has apparently stolen people's appetites for eggs, for the records show the lowest November consumption of eggs in many years. This can't be due to high egg prices because they are just about the lowest on record.

You know, it's funny about those folks in Washington. Mr. Benjamin of the Pacific Egg Producers and I were down there yesterday talking over this situation with officials of the A.A.A. and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. The folks in the A.A.A. seem convinced that the egg market is bad enough to warrant a little government buying of eggs to put into relief diets. But the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation insists that it has to sit aside and wait until the A.A.A. can actually show them figures that the total volume of storage eggs this year is greater than last. About the time this goes to press that will be true, yet they can't see enough in the present picture to warrant giving the people on relief a balanced diet.

I think they will have announced a policy to buy some eggs before this goes to press. But in case they haven't it might pay for you to write or wire Harry Hopkins of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, Washington, D. C., telling him (he's the big boss) what you think about it. The number of letters and telegrams Hopkins gets will probably mean "yes" or "no."

Now for 1935

That's the present and it's hard not to let the present situation have too much influence on what you think of the future. For that reason I'm not merely going to give you my opinion. There are some facts pretty well established, however, which might help you in making some of the decisions you are going to make in the next few months.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture gets reports from thousands of farmers each month who give them facts about their business. From these monthly reports the Department makes up its statements about what is going on in the country. These reports come from all parts of the U. S. and are probably fairly good indicators.

From these reports the government figures that there are about 10% fewer layers in the country. Reports of packing plants in the middle-west show that a lot of hens and pullets are still going to market in the drought areas.

A heavy production, such as has been stimulated by the past month's mild weather, always means some lowering of production at some later time in this laying year.

In other words, everything points to quite a bit lower egg production for 1935 than we have had in 1934.

The other thing that makes egg prices is consumption. People certainly haven't eaten eggs lately as they should. The weather has been the main cause and low purchasing power has finished the job. If consumption gets no worse (and I don't see how it can) we ought to see better prices.

Low feed supplies and just plain lack of cash is going to keep a lot of mid-western farmers and some East and West Coast poultrymen from hatching or buying baby chicks next spring.

Another favorable factor, so far as egg prices are concerned, is the shortage of meat which will become more apparent as the government purchased drought animals are gotten out of the way and they are not all replaced on the farms.

Total hatching for the country has declined for two years already and will undoubtedly decline further this year.

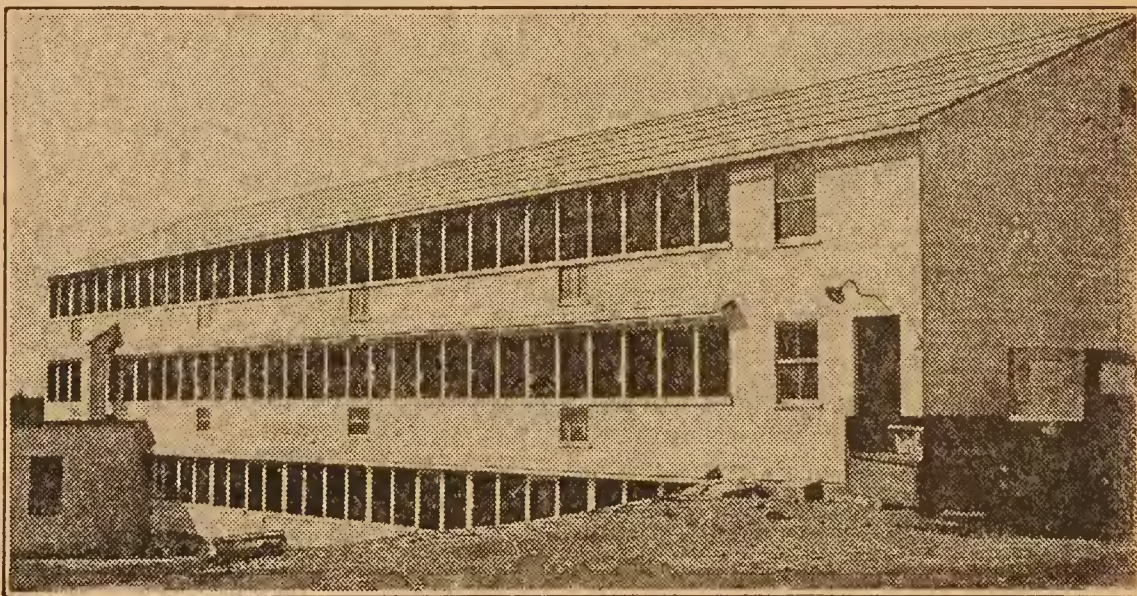
The outlook, as indicated by the information we have now, therefore, is for lower hatching, lower production and higher prices for eggs next year.

Northeastern Egg Production

The New England States were the only section of the country that showed any increase in hatching last spring. According to government figures the New England hatch last spring was 33% higher than in 1933. In the rest of the Northeast, however, the hatch was about 15% lower.

We haven't had to sell off hens in this part of the country on account of the drought, but a lot of them have been sold on account of high feed prices. Nevertheless, I'm quite sure that our total northeastern production at the present time is running between 50 and 100% ahead of last year. It's more due to warm weather than any increase in the number of layers in this part of the country. If there is any increase, it is slight.

New England will probably continue to show higher egg production right straight through this year, but the rest of the Northeast should run behind for the coming year.



The hens in this house will be comfortable this winter. Located on the Jasper Poultry Farm at Hudson, N. H., this house is fitted with an abundance of hoppers for eating and is so arranged that work can be done with a minimum of labor. At the left is a manure shed with a chute leading to it from each floor. A mixture of coarse sand and straw is used on the floor.

NEARBY MARKETS for NEARBY POULTRYMEN

"The Eye of the Master Fatteneth the Flock"

By L. E. WEAVER

THE Woman's Missionary Society met at the home of the elderly Mrs. Rufus Haskell. That was many years ago when I was a very small boy and was permitted to accompany my mother to this animated social event. Great was the astonishment and many the exclamations that afternoon in mid-winter when Mr. Rufus Haskell brought in from his hen house a small basket filled with eggs. "How do you make them lay in the winter?" "What do you feed them?" Thus the questions came.

"Oh, I just feed bran and meal," said Rufus, "and the scraps from the kitchen, and I carry out warm water on cold days, but I talk to them. That's why they lay for me. I talk to them."

After he had gone out again Mrs. Haskell told how Rufus would sit by the hour talking to his pullets while they crowded around him, jumped up on his knees, perched on his shoulders, picked at the buttons on his coat, and sang and talked to him.

I have often thought of Rufus and his pullets when I have been seeking the explanation of one man's success with pullets and another's failure with seemingly the same conditions. Poorly bred stock, an inadequate ration, sickness among the pullets,—these will often explain a situation, but not always. We say, get all the feed into the birds that you possibly can if you want to get winter eggs and keep the pullets from molting. So you diligently keep the dry mash feeders filled, you feed the grain and wet mash regularly, and you see that the lights are turned on and off at the proper times. If that is all you do, you are just keeping hens, and no doubt you are making something at it. If you are a real poultryman, however, you are not satisfied with those routine chores, to be finished up as quickly as possible.

"The eye of the master fatteneth the flock." So said an ancient Roman, and it is still true today. The master poultryman can put himself in the place of his birds. He can sense their wants. He knows how to keep them happy and contented. He notices that they are not cleaning up all their grain. The average man will just put out a little less next time. The master's eye will see that it is only the corn or perhaps

the oats that is left. He changes his mixture to suit the preferences of his pullets. He puts in less of the grain that is being left. Then they eat more grain rather than less. He learns that after a bird has eaten a certain amount of dry grains or of dry mash, she must drink. Then again she will eat more. But if she doesn't drink, neither does she eat. The master prefers hot coffee, or hot soup, to ice water for himself on zero days. He warms the water for his pullets and watches with pleasure as they drink and return to the dry mash.

Taking Advantage of Curiosity

Pullets are full of curiosity. They want to investigate every new situation. Perhaps too, they are just plain selfish, as my good friend, Carl Schroeder, maintains. They may have an instinct, a hold-over from the necessities of the wild state, to grab while the grabbing is good, and to get the food before the others do. At any rate, every observant person who has fed poultry knows that the mere act of adding mash to the feeder is the signal for the birds to jump up and start eating. Then at intervals during the day, if one pauses to stir the mash about in the feeder, it usually starts the birds to feeding again. Who knows but these small extra mouthfuls of feed are what makes the difference between ordinary production and high production and profit?

To sum up: Obtaining a continuous and reasonably high production of winter eggs is both a science and an art. The science lies in having bred-to-lay stock that was reared free of parasites and other retarding factors; in using rations that are complete; in providing quarters that are comfortable and sanitary. The art consists in establishing friendly relations with the birds; of keeping them happy and comfortable; and of inducing them to consume the greatest possible amount of food at all times. This is done by means of lights, wet mashes, dry mash, grain mixtures, green feed and milk. It is also accomplished by the many little additional touches that suggest themselves to an observant person who is awake and alert and always on the job.



HATCHING TIME WILL SOON BE HERE

TO SECURE good hatches your breeders must be in tip-top condition. Experimental work indicates that only healthy hens, maintaining good weight and laying over 50 per cent, produce the best hatches of strong, husky chicks.

Now is a good time to get your breeding flock over onto G.L.F. Super Laying & Breeding Mash. This mash is manufactured especially for economical production of both market eggs and hatching eggs. It contains an abundance of all the vitamins (A to G) known to be essential to flock health, heavy egg production, strong-shelled eggs, and high hatchability. Vitamin G, for example, furnished principally by dried skim-milk, dried whey and alfalfa meal, is absolutely necessary for the embryo to grow and hatch into a healthy, rugged chick. Vitamin D, besides making strong-shelled eggs, enables the developing embryo to assimilate calcium into its own body. The high percentage of reinforced cod liver oil in this mash supplies each bag with 62,000 units of Vitamin D — plenty to keep the hen in good health while laying all the strong-shelled, hatchable eggs she can produce.

For flock health, high egg production and good hatches feed G.L.F. Super Laying & Breeding Mash. It is the most popular G.L.F. mash — thousands of commercial poultrymen and breeders feed it. Study this complete formula, and then ask your local G.L.F. agency for prices.

SUPER LAYING AND BREEDING MASH

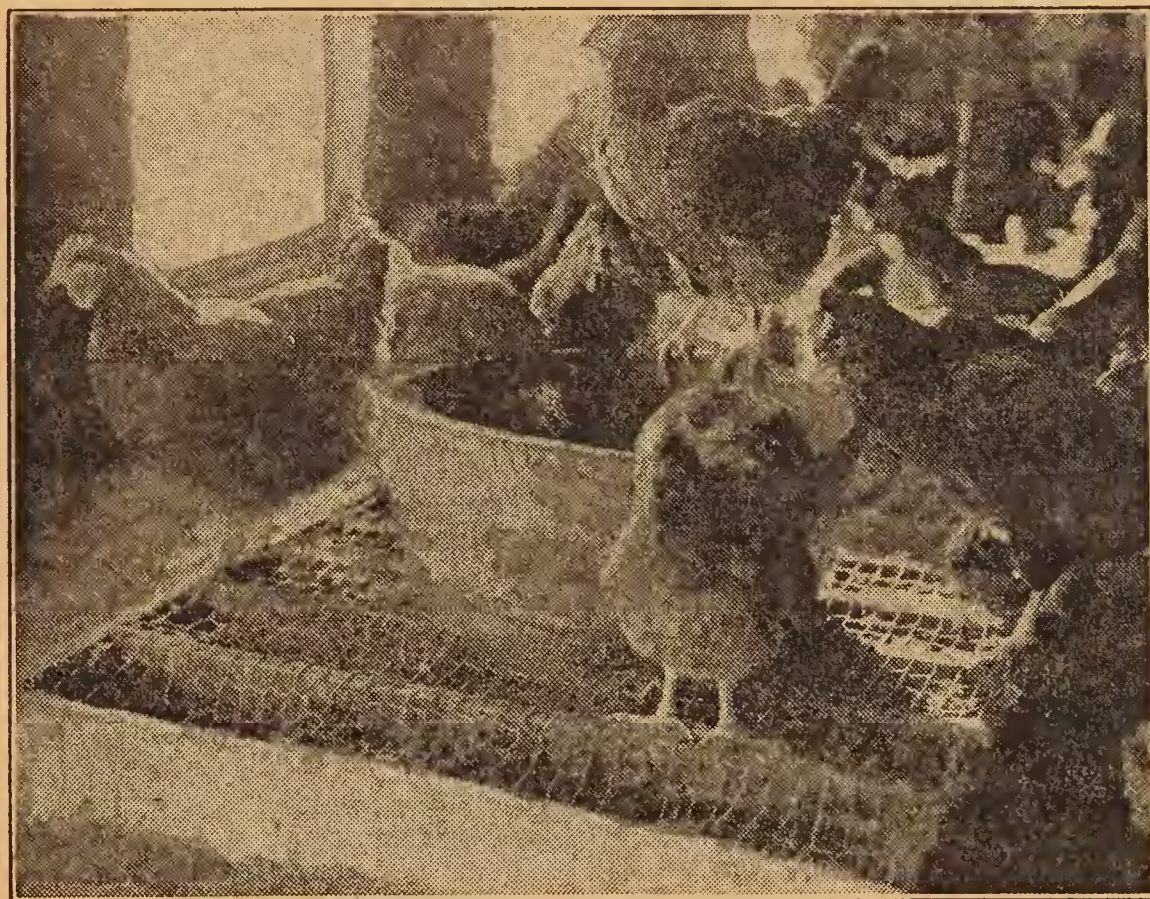
360 pounds Wheat Bran
400 pounds Wheat Flour Middlings
582½ pounds Fancy Corn Meal
100 pounds Fine Ground, Low Fiber Oats
100 pounds Alfalfa Meal—Low Fiber
160 pounds Meat Scrap—55%
100 pounds Fish Meal
90 pounds Dried Skim Milk
40 pounds Dried Whey (Milk Sugar Feed)
40 pounds Ground Limestone
20 pounds Salt
7½ pounds Cod Liver Oil reinforced in vitamin D

2000

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Protein	(Minimum)	19.50%
Fat	(Minimum)	4.00%
Fiber	(Maximum)	7.00%

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If you prefer hot soup on a winter's day, give the hens a break by warming their drinking water. Incidentally, a platform like this helps to keep the litter dry.



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Hens fed Kraco produce better hatching eggs under sustained production because Kraco guards health. The more than 70% lactose (milk sugar) in Kraco also insures calcium and phosphorus assimilation for strong, sturdy bone growth. That's why leading feed manufacturers use Kraco—vitamin G for health, hatch and growth.

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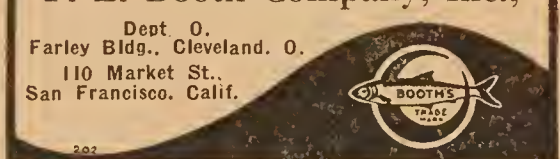
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Northeastern Poultrymen—Boost Your Organization

If you are one of those who realize that it is principally through strong county, state and regional organization that the poultry breeders, breeder-hatcherymen, commercial poultrymen, auction associations and other poultry interests in the Northeast can protect and expand this quarter of a billion dollar industry, you will, if possible, accept NEPPCO's invitation to attend its Fourth Annual Meeting at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, January 15 and 16, 1935. Complete programs, hotel rates and information concerning special railroad rates may be obtained from Sidney Edwards, secretary of the Council.

Other Producers Considering Similar Regional Organizations

The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council is going places and doing things, thanks to the fact that the poultry interests of the thirteen member states have stopped fighting each other and have united in a program for the common interests of the industry. Judging from the outcome of the Northeastern Agricultural Conference, held in New York November 8-10, the dairy interests and fruit and vegetable interests of the Northeast are definitely considering similar regional organizations. No higher tribute could possibly be paid the Council than a public acknowledgement by other commodity interests of the Northeast that what they need most is a strong regional consciousness.

The clockwork precision with which the poultry group handled its many problems at the above conference, the unanimity of thought and action that took place justifies the belief that most people like to think and work harmoniously with their neighbors. There was no pulling and hauling between states. There were no disputes as to leadership. There was no attempt or need to suppress any of the speakers. Each of the delegates present had been previously selected to represent a certain poultry interest of his state at this conference and each man could and did speak with authority. These men had met at previous council meetings and they had confidence in each other's sincerity of purpose.

When we look back and realize that this condition hasn't been built up in a day but is the result of working and fighting together for four years, we can appreciate the significance of having NEPPCO referred to as the "mouth-piece and guide-post for the Northeastern Poultry Industry."

No Time for Self-Praise

But we must not be too hasty in congratulating ourselves. Our solidarity of action has attracted attention outside of the Northeast. There are certain interests and individuals elsewhere who believe we are becoming too strong and this gives them no particular comfort. They would have us forego our fight for higher standards. They would have us modify our present stand of protecting the quality producer and consumer from those who would masquerade under false colors.

We are accused of harboring sectionalism, of setting up false standards of quality, or having a superiority complex, of misguiding the dear, dear consumer into believing that eggs produced just outside our region are not good enough to eat—and for all of which we smile.

When some of our critics stop complaining about what we are doing and start setting their own houses in order I am quite sure they will be as jealous of protecting the producer of quality eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock as we are.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

Northeastern Poultry Producers Council

Hotel New Yorker, New York City

January 15 and 16, 1935.

YOU ARE INVITED

SIDNEY A. EDWARDS, Secretary,
State Department of Agriculture,
Hartford, Connecticut.

As President Jimmy Rice has said on numerous occasions, "Progress is Forward and not Backward." The Northeast has started the fight for higher standards in poultry production and marketing. We believed we were right when we originally took that stand and we believe we are just as right now as we were then. We are in this fight whether we win, lose or fight to a draw and we will never be accused of "letting down" the man who wanted to give the buying public a better product.

And so you see, folks, its when you're organized that you're threatened. Curious, isn't it? It would be much simpler to just lie down peaceably and let someone use us as a doormat. That's been done before.

"You Can't Make a Silk Purse Out of a Sow's Ear"

This isn't necessarily a fight between sections of the country. It doesn't matter whether you live in New England, Texas, Iowa, California or Oshkosh, Wisconsin, "you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," and the sooner we all realize this and decide that there are high, medium and low quality standards in all types of poultry products, that there are people who want to buy each kind and that it is any man's privilege to produce and sell the particular quality or grade for which he is best equipped, the better the poultry industry in the United States will be.

The Fourth Annual Meeting in New York City on January 15 and 16 is not just one more meeting. It will be packed with interesting things from start to finish. Among subjects for discussion will be the following:

- Recent developments in the Baby Chick Code.
- Proposed Egg and Poultry Code being sponsored by the Trade.
- The National Uniform Breeding Plan adopted at the I. B. C. A. Convention in Cleveland.
- State Legislation.
- Selling Eggs by Auction.
- Adoption of methods of procedure for putting the recommendations of the poultry sections of the Northeastern Agricultural Conference into action.
- The Proposed Northeastern Poultry Congress and Exposition.
- Complete reports of progress by the officers and twelve standing committees of the Council.

It is anticipated that the attendance will exceed 250 and that each state from Maine to Virginia inclusive will be well represented. Anyone interested may attend and as far as time will permit will be granted the privilege of the floor. Voting on matters of policy which commit the Council is restricted to the duly qualified voting delegates, two from each state.



DON'T TAKE A CHANCE

BUY the goods you see advertised in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in preference to other brands. There is no need to take chances with other merchandise for you know goods advertised here are as represented. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only "ads" of dependable manufacturers for publication.

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FARMERS! The Prince George Hotel will exchange room accommodations for acceptable farm produce. For details, address the manager.

Fun and Profit from a Camera

(Continued from Page 5)

Some Points of a Good Picture

HERE are some of the qualities you must try to get in every picture you take:

1. Contrast:

Objects should not all be dark, nor all light; but a mixture of both, well balanced, so as to make things stand out.

2. Clear in detail:

This is a matter of right focusing, of holding camera correct distance from object and of getting proper amount of light admitted through lens. What a thrill it is to find in a picture some interesting detail which the camera saw and you didn't see when you were taking the picture!

3. Good composition:

Whole books are written on this subject. Remember to make your picture interesting and unusual, and then its composition is likely to be good. Strive to make each picture alive. If outdoors, sometimes you can frame it with a beautiful bush or tree, on one or both sides.

The pictures on page 5 are some of the finest examples of photographs which ever came into the *American Agriculturist* office. Study them for contrast, detail, and composition, and see if you can tell why they are good.

and under bad conditions easier is a new film called Verichrome.

How to Take Outdoor Pictures

A good picture depends on getting exactly the right amount of light through the lens to the film. Too much light makes an "over-exposure"; too little, an "under-exposure." To get the right exposure, the camera must be adjusted to the kind of picture being taken. For example, a great deal

more light gets to the film from a distant mountain scene than from a close up object; and there is always more light around a body of water. That is why every camera lens has a diaphragm, or "stop," which can be adjusted to let in just enough light.

When the sun is high enough (as it is from 2½ hours after sunrise until 2½ hours before sunset) any outdoor picture subject can be placed in one of four "groups." If Verichrome, Pana-

tomic, or Super Sensitive Panchromatic film is used, figure time from one hour after sunrise to one hour before sunset.

Here are the four groups:

Group 1—Snow, marine, and beach scenes — extremely distant landscapes.

Group 2—Ordinary landscapes showing sky, with a principal object in the foreground.

Group 3—Nearby landscapes showing little or no sky—groups, street scenes.

Group 4—Portraits not in direct sunlight, but with plenty of bright sky overhead—shaded nearby scenes.

For box cameras the exposures are:

Kind of picture.	Exposure
Group 1	Snapshot with second stop
Group 2	Snapshot with largest stop
Group 3	Snapshot with largest stop
Group 4	One second with third stop

Note: A one-second exposure is a time exposure, of course, so place the camera on a rigid support. It takes about one second to pronounce "one-one thousand."

For folding cameras with single lenses the exposures are:

Kind of picture.	Shutter speed.	Stop
Group 1	1/25 second	3
Group 2	1/25 second	2
Group 3	1/25 second	1
Group 4	1 second	4

For folding cameras with either rectilinear or anastigmat lenses the exposures are:

Kind of picture.	Shutter speed.	Rectilinear		Anastigmat	
		Lens Stop.	U.S.	Lens Stop	
Group 1	1/25	32		f.22	
Group 2	1/25	16		16	
Group 3	1/25	8		11	
Group 4	1/25	4	7.7, 7.9, 8		

The lens on a focusing camera should

be adjusted for each picture, by setting the pointer at the proper mark on the footage scale to agree with the distance between lens and subject. For Group 1 pictures, distant scenes, set the pointer at 100 feet. In taking pictures of subjects closer than 25 feet, be particularly careful to focus the camera accurately. If this is done and the "timing" is correct good pictures are certain if the camera is held steady, the lens is clean, and the subject isn't moving rapidly.

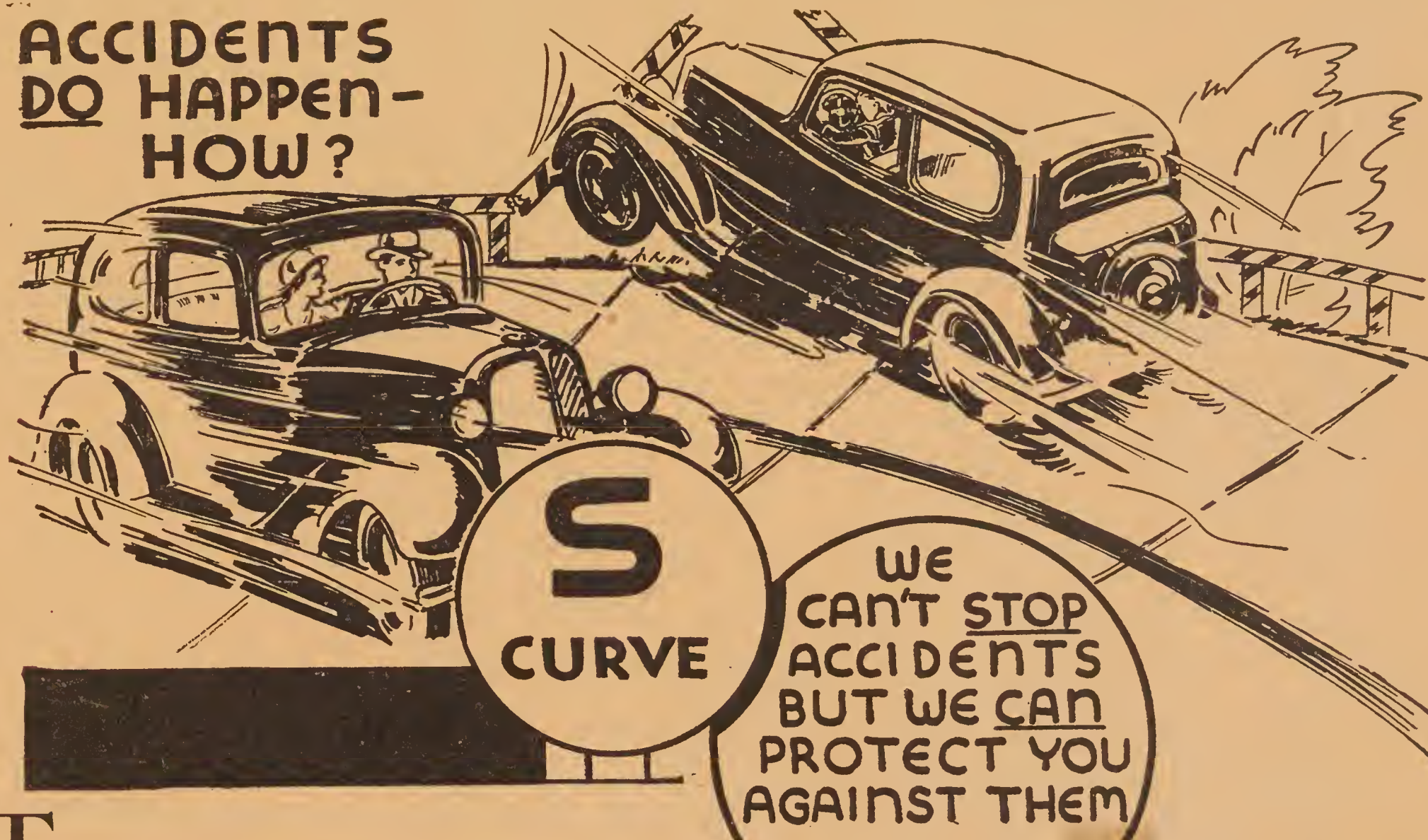
But now, suppose the sun isn't shining. Use the next larger lens opening. This just about doubles the exposure. As a general rule, remember it is better to give the film a trifle too much light than too little.

It takes a little judgment to tell just how much light is needed under particular conditions. While some rules can be given, experience is the best teacher. If you really want to learn, keep notes on each picture you take, telling whether it was sunny or cloudy, time of day, whether there was snow on the ground, how much time you allowed, and how big a lens opening you used. Then, whether or not your picture turned out well, study it to see why you got the results you did.

Watch this page in coming issues for interesting discussions about different kinds of picture taking. Next time I am going to visit with you about taking pictures of wild animals and birds.

Editor Ed

ACCIDENTS DO HAPPEN—HOW?



TAKING A CURVE on 'high — thru the fence — down the embankment. Certain he could make it, the driver lost control or the car skidded, taking its fatal plunge. Result — serious injury or death. If the damage stopped with the one injured or killed, it would be tragic enough. Yet, the tragedy often lies in the destitution in which wife and children are left — because the driver was unprotected.

Protect yourself and loved ones with the best known accident insurance available — issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company.

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Story of a Farm Family



By Mabel Hebel

WHEN we asked Mrs. Robert Call, of Batavia, New York, if we might write an article about how she manages her family of six children, she protested, saying, "There is nothing wonderful about my children. They're just average farm children and there are thousands of farm families like ours."

That there are thousands of splendid farm families like the Calls is true and it is one of the most encouraging things about agriculture today. One has only to take a trip through a farm section, as we did when we visited the Calls, and meet along the way farmers and their families, to realize that hard as these times are there is one important crop which is flourishing and will surely yield a good harvest—and that is our farm young people.

The Calls have three girls, between the ages of ten and fourteen, Marie, Elizabeth, and Evelyn, and three boys, aged eight, four, and two, Robert, Richard, and David. "Fortunately," says Mrs. Call, "the girls came one after another, and so did the boys. This is a great help in clothing them, because they can just keep on handing things down."

When we dropped in at the Call farm, the only representative of the six Call children present was four-year-old Richard. He went with us into the comfortable living-room, and when we sat down pulled up a tiny rocking chair for himself, rocking very fast and looking at us very hard. Sitting there in his faded blue overalls and rubber boots, with his shining yellow hair, red lips, bright gray eyes, and dimples denting cheeks firm as freshly picked apples, he looked good enough to eat.

It was a very cold day. Mrs. Call spoke about building a fire in the living-room fireplace, and Richard asked to do it. I expected to hear Mrs. Call say, "No, you're too young." Not at all. He was told to get the waste paper basket from the kitchen and empty its contents in the fireplace. Next he brought kindling, and then four big sticks from the cellar. When he had piled them in place, he asked his mother for a match, carefully struck it himself on one of the bricks, and lighted the papers. It turned out to be an A-1 fire, and nobody could have built a better one.

This little incident gave me some insight into Mrs. Call's methods. Clearly she believes in letting a child do a job that he wants to do, and, while watching to see that he does it properly, at the same time permits him to do it all himself in order to encourage personal initiative and responsibility.

Seeing Richard build the fire made me ask Mrs. Call whether the children helped around the house. "Yes," she replied, "they help as a matter of course, knowing that with such a large family it is only fair for each to



do his or her share." She explained that each had special work to do. The girls take turns at night, one setting the table, one picking up the dishes, and one washing them. Each makes her own bed, takes care of her own room, and helps with dusting and picking up downstairs. Eight-year-old Robert builds a fire in the living-room fireplace each morning, keeps the wood-box filled, and in summer does outside jobs, such as bringing in the vegetables for meals and picking up the yard. Even Richard has a few jobs. "And Richard likes a job, too," said his mother, smiling at him. We had just had a good proof of this.

"Do you have trouble with their taking each other's things?" was the next question. "No," answered Mrs. Call, "because when they were babies I gave each of them a drawer in the old bureau in the playroom and taught them to pick up their little toys and put them there. There were only four drawers in the bureau, and when Richard came along I gave him the second drawer from the bottom in my desk and tied a red ribbon on it to mark it for him. He was only eighteen months old then, but he knew that was his drawer and never tried to open the others. Now David, the baby, has to have one of his own, too."

Mrs. Call went on to remark that she believes the biggest help in teaching children to be orderly and to prevent their quarreling over each other's things is to have plenty of equipment, so that each has, if possible, his own bed, his own bureau drawer or box, his own clothes, and his own toys.

"What about discipline?" we asked next. "Do you believe in spanking?"

"Generally speaking, no. I think it is more effective to deprive a child of some privilege or pleasure he is counting on than to punish by spanking. My children like to ride into town with me. If they don't behave in the car, next time they have to stay home.

They know this and the result is they behave on the trip. In other words, this method really works, whereas spanking doesn't always. Sometimes physical punishment only hardens a child, and in other cases breaks his spirit, particularly when it is done by an angry parent. If spanking must be done, I believe a parent should count to ten before doing it, to be certain he isn't just venting his wrath on the child."

"Another thing I have tried to avoid," added Mrs. Call, "is definite issues and difficult problems. I don't like threats. I never think it wise to make a statement that you know very well you would not or could not carry out."

Mrs. Call laughed when we asked her if her children ever quarreled. "Of course," she said, "but no more, I believe, than other children. When they do, I try not to interfere. Children have a strong sense of justice and they are pretty good at settling their own differences if left to themselves."

The four older Call children are in school and each receives a weekly allowance. The two older girls, Marie and Elizabeth, have thirty cents a week, out of which they have to take their Sunday School penny and pay three cents a day for a glass of milk with their school lunch. Evelyn and Robert, the next two, get ten cents a week, out of which comes their Sunday School penny also, but not their milk. All four have to save enough out of their allowances to pay for any entertainment, such as tickets for school plays, and also to buy their Christmas presents. Mrs. Call pointed out that you can get a lot of Christmas gifts at the Five and Ten for a dollar. A regular allowance for children, if it can be afforded, is an excellent thing. It not only teaches them

the value of money but gives them self-respect and does away with annoying teasing for five cents for this and five cents for that.

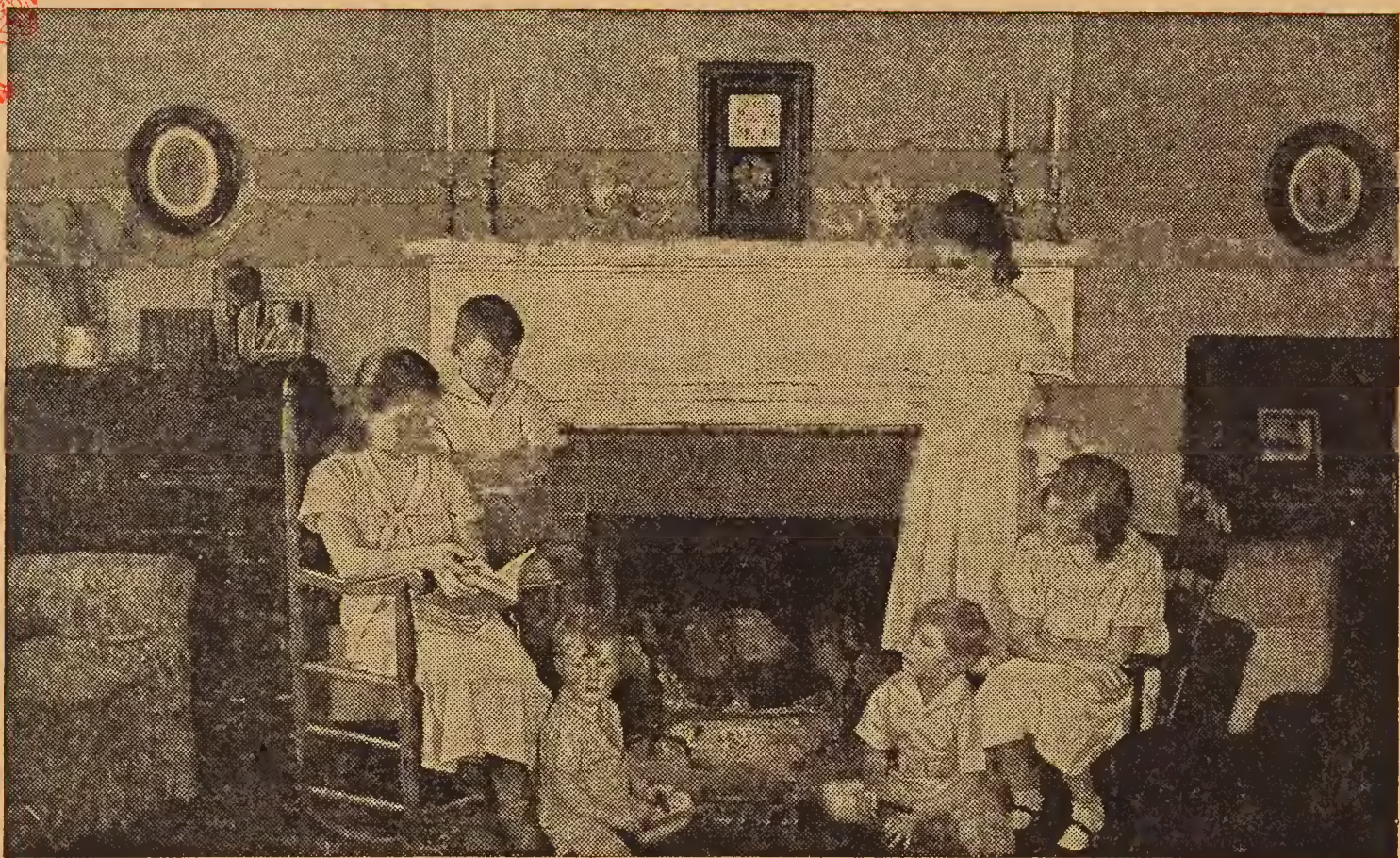
The Call children are also allowed to earn a little money doing extra jobs, such as picking up potatoes, or doing extra housework. This year, Robert had charge of three goats—a mother goat and two billy goats. One billy goat was sold for \$3.00 and the money was given to Robert. His sister Evelyn said to him, "I helped take care of those goats. I fed them lots of times when you were busy." "Well, here's a dollar for you," said Robert. Next Elizabeth came around, saying she had helped take care of the goats, too. Robert generously gave another dollar to her, leaving only one for himself.

Education of children was the next subject we discussed. The Calls consider this one of their chief responsibilities. Mrs. Call said, "We don't care whether we leave our children a lot of money. We feel that if we give them a good education, it is enough. There is no reason why they should not start where we started. With an average intelligence, which they all seem to have, and a good education, we feel they ought to be able to go ahead and do something for themselves."

Along with other farmers, the Calls have suffered from the depression, but they are hoping that by the time their children's college days arrive, they will be able to send them. Already the two older girls are planning their careers. Elizabeth wants to be a Home Economics teacher, and Marie would like to be a doctor.

Like many other young persons Marie and Elizabeth Call lead busy and active lives. Marie, who is fourteen, is in 9th grade, plays piano and

(Continued on Page 26)



"That there are thousands of splendid farm families like the Calls . . . is one of the most encouraging things about agriculture today."



It's EASY to Make DELICIOUS HOLIDAY CANDIES at Home with *Karo*



Everyone likes home-made candies. Karo candies are easily and quickly prepared...and they cost you very little to make. Even youngsters are successful with these Karo candies. Try any of the recipes below...all are tested and you may be sure will "turn out" perfectly.

POPCORN BALLS

2 cups Karo, Blue Label 1 3/4 cups granulated sugar 1/2 cup water
1 teaspoon vanilla 4 quarts popped corn

Combine the Karo, sugar and water and boil (254 degrees F.) until a little, when tried in cold water, forms a hard ball. Add the vanilla and pour into the popped corn from which all hard grains should be removed. Stir till coated, rub the hands with Mazola and form the corn into medium sized balls, pressing closely together.

PENUCHE

2 cups brown sugar 1/2 cup Karo, Blue Label 1/2 cup rich milk
1/4 teaspoon salt 1/2 tablespoon butter 1/3 teaspoon vanilla

Combine the Karo, butter, sugar, milk and salt and boil (238 degrees F.) until a little, when tried in cold water, forms a soft ball. Cool till tepid, add the vanilla, beat until creamy and pour one-half inch deep into a medium-sized pan lightly oiled. When almost cool, cut into squares.

DIVINITY FUDGE

3 cups granulated sugar 1 cup Karo, Red Label 1/2 cup water
2 egg whites 1/4 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon vanilla
3/4 cup chopped mixed nuts or mixed dates, figs and raisins

Combine Karo, water, salt and sugar, boil (300 degrees F.) until a little tried in cold water is brittle. Beat egg whites stiff and gradually beat in the boiling syrup. Whip until it begins to stiffen, add vanilla and fruit or nuts, beat more and pour into a pan slightly oiled with Mazola. When cold, cut in squares.

PEANUT BRITTLE

2 cups Karo, Blue Label 1 cup granulated sugar
1/4 teaspoon vanilla 1/3 teaspoon baking soda
2 cups roasted peanuts

Combine the Karo and sugar and boil to 300 degrees F. or until brittle when a little is dropped in cold water. Add the soda to the candy and spread thickly on oiled pans containing a layer of roasted peanuts.

PLAIN FONDANT

4 cups granulated sugar 1 cup Karo, Red Label
1 cup boiling water 1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar

Combine the ingredients. Stir until dissolved and heat to boiling point. Boil without stirring until a little, when tried in cold water, forms a soft ball, 238 degrees F. Pour onto a large platter slightly oiled with Mazola; cool until luke warm. Beat with a spoon or whisk, until creamy, then knead with the hands so it will not crumble. Put into a bowl lightly oiled with Mazola, cover and do not use for twenty-four hours. Then divide into portions, flavor, stand the bowl in warm water, color if desired, and use in making bonbons, etc. As this fondant contains Karo, it will not become grainy.



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From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with granulated sugar syrup, made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils and children love its taste.

This simple mixture soothes and heals the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, the most reliable healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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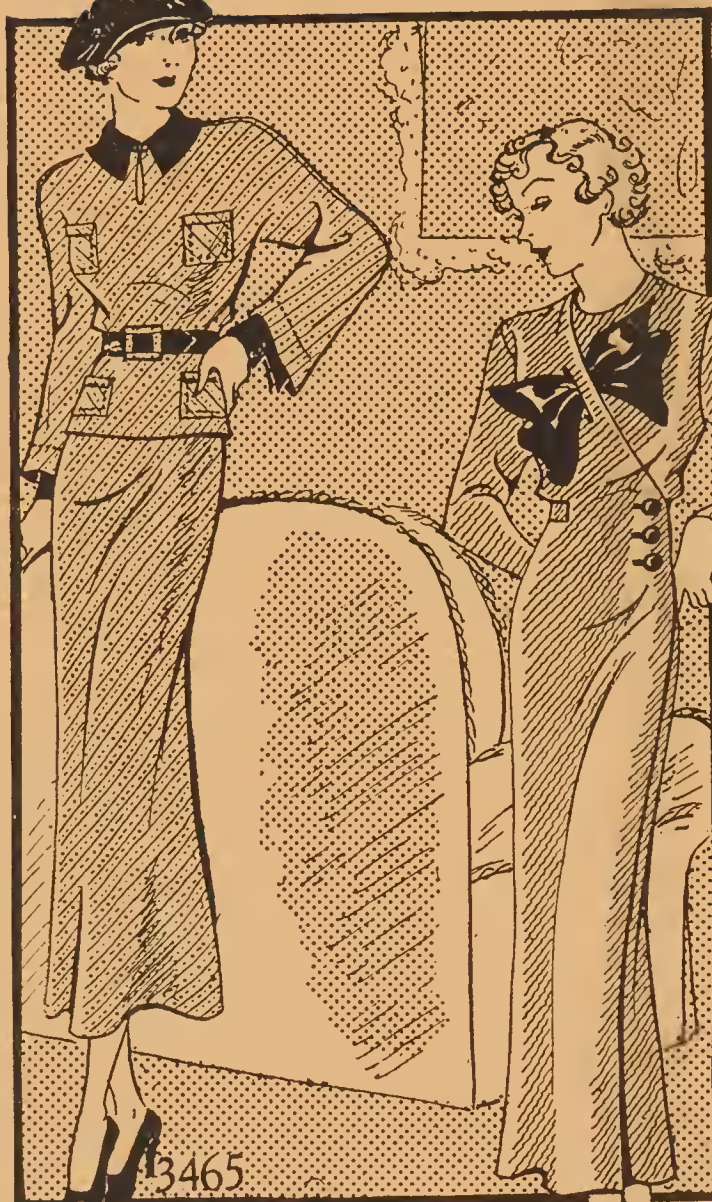
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"THREE WAY" DRESS PATTERN NO. 3465 is a most interesting design, because it is not only very smart, but it is very simple to make. The waist cuts in one, with long sleeves. The blouse may be cut short for daytime wear, or cut longer in the tunic effect which is finding much favor just now. Pebbly crepe silk with contrasting material for collar, girdle and cuffs would be stunning for this design. The pattern comes in sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting for main view.

BROTHER AND SISTER OUTFIT NO. 3481 is charming for little folks in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Cotton broadcloth or linen in pretty colors, wool Jersey, or light weight flannel would be very suitable for wear at this season. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material for girl's dress, and 1¾ yards of 35-inch material for boy's suit.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3473 is very jaunty and effective with its smart bow and draped scarf which falls over the shoulder. A dress of this sort will do for almost any daytime occasion. Black woolen made the original with an emerald green velvet bow and green buttons. Brown woolen with chartreuse velvet trim is equally attractive. Amethyst wool jersey with red velvet bow, brown and golden huge-plaided woolen with brown velvet, prune colored velveteen with red taffeta bow, are other suggestions for this delightful garment. This pattern comes in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 18-inch contrasting for bow.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15 cents in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send 12 cents more if you want us to send you a copy of our new Fall and Winter Pattern book.

Christmas Confections

Chocolate Fudge

1 cup milk 1½ tablespoons butter
2 1-oz. squares chocolate 2 cups sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cut up chocolate; add sugar, milk, and butter. Cook to soft ball stage (test teaspoon of mixture in cup of cold water). Add vanilla; beat until creamy. Pour into buttered pans. ½ cup of nuts or raisins may be added for variety.

Date-Nut Roll

½ cup milk ½ cup cut pecan meat
1 cup finely cut dates Halves of pecan meat
3 teaspoons butter 1½ cups sugar

Combine sugar, butter and milk in saucepan and cook until it forms a soft ball when dropped in ice water. Then remove from fire, stir in nuts and dates and beat like fudge. When thick as fudge, turn into a towel that has been wrung dry in cold water. Roll up like a jelly roll and when cool but not cold, cover the outside with pecan halves. Let stand until cold and firm. Slice crosswise.



LAUNDRY BAG NO. B5232 is made of extra heavy unbleached muslin, trimmed with fast color dotted print. The little "Scotties" which make the design are of black felt and red print to be applied on. The bag has a novel drop bottom. Embroidery flosses and wooden dowel for the opening are included. Price, \$1.25. Order from Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Story of a Farm Family

(Continued from Page 24)

trombone, and is in her school band and orchestra. This year she is starring in the Junior play, and is vice-president of the Junior Organization. Elizabeth is in 8th grade, plays piano and violin, and is in the school orchestra. She, also, is a Girl Scout, and has been elected Lecturer of her neighborhood Juvenile Grange. Evelyn just became Lady Steward of the Juvenile Grange. Speaking of how busy the girls were with all their school work, outside activities, piano practicing, parties, and home duties, Mrs. Call said, "I think the whole tendency of this age is to do too much, to pile too much on children. I try to manage some leisure for mine, although they never show any signs of overdoing. Fortunately all the children have good health."

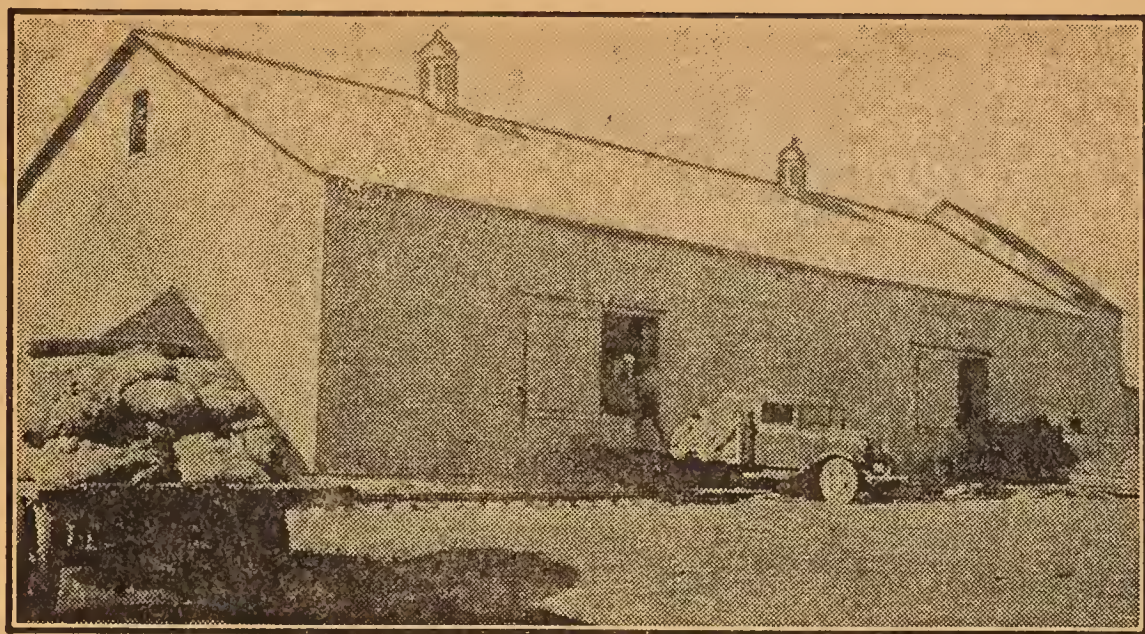
It was getting near time for us to go, but before letting us say goodbye Mrs. Call took us into her kitchen and pointed out what she called the childrens' corner, which she had fixed up with an old sofa and some play boxes. "I have to spend a lot of time in the kitchen," she explained, "and I find that the little children like to be out here with me, particularly on cold winter days when the rest of the house is chilly; so in order not to have them under foot I fixed up this corner for them." This sounds like a very practical idea.

We also saw the playroom, furnished with the old four-drawer bureau, a sofa, book shelves, and a chest for playthings. "Having this room for the

childrens' things makes it easier to keep the rest of the rooms picked up," said Mrs. Call. There is also an outside playhouse, made over from an old shed. This, Mrs. Call said, was a real boon, especially during the summer, for the younger children loved to spend long hours there with their sand boxes and toys.

This led to one more question. What about parties and playmates? "We're having a Hallowe'en party tonight," said Mrs. Call. "This morning I made some individual pumpkin pies topped with whipped cream, and we are going to serve these with fruit punch. I like lots of parties and I try to make it easy and pleasant for the children to entertain at home, so they will want to bring their friends here. Then I know where my children are and what they are doing."

We drove away from the Call home—stead—a fine old rambling house shaded by large trees—impressed by the fact that here was a real home, guided by intelligent parents. Each home is after all a little world of its own, in which its citizens are ruled by certain laws; and on whether these laws are wise and just depends their conduct and well-being. Children are great imitators. They take their cue from grownups. This is why it is so important that they be given the right cue. Which reminds me of something Mrs. Call said: "Expect children to do the right thing and nine times out of ten they will do it."



A substantial potato storage house built by growers alongside the railroad at Greensboro.

Vermont Potato Growers Build Trackside Storage

By H. L. BAILEY

WHEN the potato growers around Greensboro, Vermont, got thoroughly sick of cramped cellar storage facilities, fall freezes of stock in temporary storage, and dragging loads through miles of mud in spring or not being able to move them at all, they got together. The result was a community warehouse on the railroad and the potato industry in that region, and perhaps the whole state, took a decided forward step. This was done a year ago, and so successful was the plan that hammers again started ringing last summer on a second building of the same type in order to provide for the increased amount of business which the improved facilities fostered.

May Change Downward Trend

One warehouse more or less in a great potato region like Aroostook County, Maine, would be of little significance. At Greensboro, Vermont, it means a lot, for there are but two other potato warehouses of the sort in the state and these are privately owned. Furthermore, lack of such accommodations has long been considered one of the chief reasons why commercial potato growing has declined rather than gone ahead in Vermont. The example set at Greensboro may definitely change this trend.

The Greensboro region, including—besides the town of Greensboro—Craftsbury, Hardwick and Stannard, has been long recognized as one of the best potato growing sections of Vermont. Particularly has it gained prominence in certified seed production. It is at high altitude—many fields are from 1,500 to 1,800 feet above sea level in the Caspian Lake section—the mean temperature is low and the growing season likely to be short, albeit plant development is very rapid while it lasts. These factors are considered favorable to "foundation stock" production in the certified seed business. By the same tokens, though, growers there have to keep an extra sharp eye out for Old Man Winter's advance guard in the fall and his rear guard in the spring to say nothing of fighting hard to keep him from crowding in too far during the months that regularly are his. It is touchy weather.

Growers Can Now Sleep Well O'nights

Holding potatoes in too well ventilated sheds and barns after digging time, under the hope that they would be sold before having to put them down cellar, has caused a lot of grief when cold snaps have come along. Hauling potatoes from the cellar to the railroad in the spring, maybe five, maybe ten miles, over roads that are ice and snow in

the high places and deep mud in the lower also has its drawbacks. And the times when high price flurries in winter and spring cannot be taken advantage of because stock cannot be moved at all are not nice to remember. These troubles are eliminated from the program of the growers who can now move their potatoes direct from the field to the warehouse. That's why the Greensboro growers can sleep well o'nights. Several who had built good home storage plants on their farms have been just as interested in the new project, for though they can still use their own plants for part of their stock, they can always have some in the community warehouse on the rail for immediate shipment.

The railroad serving these towns is the old St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain line with its nearest station at Greensboro Bend—and what a bend it makes there in order to climb Walden Heights, but that's aside from the question. It was the officials of this road who in the summer of 1933 took the initiative in this matter and sent several of its officials to Aroostook county to study up-to-date potato warehouses.

Incidentally, J. P. Darling, one time traffic agent for the old Maine Potato Cooperative, was one of these officials. They brought back plans and information and presented them to meetings of the potato growers and the idea took root and grew. Financing the proposition was another proposition in itself. Thirty-five or forty cent potatoes for two years had not developed many capitalists among the growers; neither was the railroad in sufficiently affluent condition to advance the necessary funds. Loans through the various federal agencies possible at that time didn't seem to fit the case and the proposal of a local bank was considerably too binding on "each and severally" of those who would be members of the warehouse company. At length, however, a stock corporation was organized with the larger part of its membership made up of growers, but with local business men and firms buying enough of the stock to put the deal across. These business interests are closely allied with the agriculture of the neighborhood, and while not in the strictest sense a co-operative, the warehouse enterprise is next thing to it.

Good Business Investment

Six cents per bushel was charged for storage of the stock, and this appears to have been sufficient to cover expenses and keep the ledger in the black even though not as many potatoes were stored in the building last fall as would have been the case had it been finished earlier. The construction of this second building by the same organization seems to speak well for the business end of the matter.

The cost of the first building was around \$6,000; its capacity is figured at about 40,000 bushels and the second one will practically duplicate it. One hundred feet by forty, the buildings have two storage floors, one in the cemented basement dug into the ground and the other on the main floor at car-door level. Each of these rooms is divided into rows of bins holding approximately 800 to 1,000 bushels.

Two dead air spaces in the walls afford insulation against cold. Up in Maine they told the railroad men and a committee of the growers who also went up that no heat would be necessary even if it got down to fifty below outside. Well, it got down to that all right, but the folks in charge of the house didn't care to take a chance on finding out whether the Maine men

The Old-Fashioned Jack-Knife

How dear to my heart is that
refuge of pleasure,
The old country store of the days
long gone by,
The place where we sat through
our evenings of leisure
And settled the questions no others
dared try.
The stove with the ash-box conveniently
near it,
The long conversations that lifted
and fell
—All come back today like a
dream to the spirit,
With the old-fashioned jack-knife
that whittled so well.

The boxes that served us for
chairs how they suffered!
More battered and worn their appearance
each day
—So fresh and inviting the pine
that they offered
That many a one was all whittled
away.
I still hear the shuffle of Fancy's
soft sandal
In the stories the loafers delighted
to tell,
And feel the firm grip of the
strong elk-horn handle
Of the old-fashioned jack-knife
that whittled so well.

were right or not. They kept some stoves going during the coldest periods.

Better facilities for grading, with the big electrically operated grader, and plenty of good light and elbow room constitute other features which have sold it to the Greensboro men.

But beyond what this development has done for Greensboro growers—and there was a marked increase in certified seed acreage in that locality this year—lies the probability of more such warehouses, particularly along the line of the St. J. & L. C. railroad. This line traverses a wide area across northern Vermont, nearly all of it good potato country. Local markets are limited, but there appears to be no good reason why potato growing might not profitably be increased many fold with the construction of such warehouses for proper handling of the product. Negotiations for this purpose have already been started at Morrisville and Sheldon.

How Much Room Do Hens Need?

"We normally carry around 400 pullets and 150 yearling hens. We have one pen 16x25, Cornell type house, for the yearlings and two pens 16x30 for the pullets. We generally run close to 190 eggs per pullet per year and 140-160 eggs per hen for the yearlings in eleven months as we

October first to June first they ran only about three per cent. Is it safe to put so many in this size house? We have never been troubled with damp floors and we keep the front rafter ventilators open all winter. Even last winter with the severe cold very few froze their combs and they

lows: The bulletin reports the results of a housing test carried on over a period of six years. An insulated house with a commercial ventilating system was compared with the Cornell open-front and uninsulated house. The number of birds per pen was increased each year but one. The results are shown in the table on this page. Pen No. 2 is the insulated pen.

There was no great loss from cannibalism until the sixth year when with 200 pullets per pen and only 2 sq. ft. of floor space per pullet there were 32 lost by cannibalism in Pen No. 1, and 24 in Pen No. 2.

Your 16x25 pen has 400 sq. ft. of floor space. Putting in 150 birds allows 2.7 sq. ft. per bird. The table shows satisfactory results in production and mortality at 175 birds, but with that number there was trouble with damp litter.

Your 16x30 pen with 480 sq. ft. would hold just 180 birds at 2.7 sq. ft. each.

I am having a copy of Bulletin No. 558 sent to you and suggest that you study it carefully, especially the conclusions, and then use a lot of common sense in applying them to your situation.—L. E. Weaver.

The Effect of Space on Production and Mortality

Year	No. of Birds.	Sq. Ft. per Bird.	Egg Production		Mortality	
			Pen No. 1.	Pen No. 2.	Pen No. 1.	Pen No. 2.
1	100	4.00	178	171	26%	26%
2	125	3.20	181	174	17	17
3	150	2.67	175	191	16	19
4	150	2.67	169	179	26	23
5	175	2.29	194	210	18	18
6	200	2.00	186	183	32	24

sell them early enough to get the house clean and disinfected before we put in the others. What we would like to know is just how much we dare to crowd the hens without bad results. We used to keep 100 in the 16x25 pen and have now stepped it up to 150. In the other pens we used to keep 150 but in 1933 put in 180 in each and 40 in a 10x12 brooder house. Toward spring we put those in the brooder house in the main house so that there were close to 400 in the two pens less what died or were culled. Our losses from disease are generally very low. From

did not shrink very much in production. What is your advice? We would like to keep as many as possible."—J. R. H., New York.

AFTER reading your letter I did a little figuring and compared the results with tables in Cornell Bulletin No. 558. My conclusion is that you have probably about reached the limit of safety and will do better to sell off stock rather than risk the dangers of overcrowding. My reasons are as fol-

HERE IS ANOTHER STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF THE *Little Big-Heart* TALES

The Biggest Christmas Tree

THIS happened during the year that we had the biggest Christmas tree ever seen.

Town rivalries can express themselves in many different ways. Our town, as you may know, is one side of a long, narrow lake; and on the other shore there is a similar little town of a few hundred inhabitants.

The lake is eight or nine miles in length and from three fourths of a mile to a mile wide—a grand place for boating and for skating; it completely separates the two communities. For some reason, there has always been a spirit of rivalry and sometimes of enmity between the two places. I hardly know why. Perhaps it is mainly because the lake lies between them. It is not a feud or a grudge exactly, and the older people are on fairly good terms; but the young folks, particularly the boys, have always been contending with each other, across the lake, often for the mere fun of the thing, but sometimes in warlike earnest, or in retaliation for supposed grievances. In fact, when we had nothing else to do there was nothing more attractive than to go on an expedition against "those fellows on tother shore," and play some prank upon them.

In summer, we could sail across in boats; or when the wind was right we could launch "floats," inscribed in red chalk, with saucy messages to our neighbors. I remember that during one summer there was a constant exchange of "poetry," every time the wind shifted.

In the late autumn, after the lake had frozen, there was a great deal of "daring." A party of skaters from the far side would come skimming across and give us a "dare," whereupon we would rally and give chase; and if we could head off one or more of these "tother-siders," we would take them prisoners and sometimes keep them captive all day. But occasionally we got captured, ourselves. Now and then lumps of ice flew, and a general scuffle ensued; but for the most part our "battles" were entirely bloodless; and we certainly derived a great deal of sport from them. Our make-believe enemies from the other side of the lake often wore blue caps; and to distinguish our fellows from them we generally wore gray or red caps. We called them "blue-heads," and they returned the compliment by nicknaming us "red-heads." The leader of the blue-heads was Crumb Groot, a red-headed, active boy of about sixteen.



At the time of which I write the spirit of rivalry had extended to Christmas trees. For three holiday seasons the blue-heads had surpassed us in the size and gorgeousness of the trees which they had decorated. At first, we had set up a ten-foot tree, in our school-house, only to hear and be taunted with the fact that the blue-head tree was twelve feet tall. Then next year we put up a fifteen-foot tree in the meeting-house. But the blue-heads celebrated in their meeting-house the same night and set up a twenty-foot one! They had the advantage of us in that both their school-house and their meeting-house were a little higher-posted than ours.

This was mortifying. But the follow-

ing year we put our heads together and consulted earnestly about it. I do not know that our consultations would have amounted to much, however, but for the wit and genius of the efficient young lady who taught our district school that winter. We told her our difficulty. She at once took in the situation and, without in any sense becoming an offensive partisan, supplied us with an idea which fairly took our breaths away till we got a little used to the size of it. For it was really a prodigious idea.

"Now, boys," said Miss Caruthers, "don't waste your strength cutting and dragging home a great tree which you cannot get in at the meetinghouse door, after it is there. But just go right down to the lake shore. There stands that noble, great, broad-limbed fir, overhanging the ice. Take that for your Christmas tree. Decorate it. Hang lanterns on it. Put the presents on the lowermost boughs, with a ladder. Wind the trunk of it red, white and blue.

By C. A. STEPHENS

Then when it comes evening kindle bonfires both above and below it, on the shore, and kindle another back in the rear of it, so as to display it against the light finely. You can have a Santa Claus on skates, two or three of them. The little children will want to go, of course, and so will their mothers and aunties, and their grandmas, too. But they would nearly freeze, standing out on the cold ice; so you must get out a dozen sleighs and pungs, with robes and buffalo skins and warm soapstones, and wrap them all up comfortable, snug and nice; and then you boys can skate and push or draw them all about in the sleighs, on the ice. That will be great fun for them, particularly for the little ones and for the grandmas; and you

will not mind it. There's just the sort of ice for it. You can have a Christmas tree as tall as a steeple and as broad as the whole church! The blue-caps will be nowhere! They will never say 'Christmas tree' to you again! When they see that, they will bury their heads in the snow!"

We gave the teacher three cheers on the spot and promised her a sleigh all to herself and a free ride all the evening; we told her that she should be "Queen of the Tree." She thanked us, but said that she much preferred her skates to a sleigh; for she was a capital skater.



School did not keep for two days before Christmas. We set to work with great enthusiasm; and, although the big fir seemed an almost impossible tree to climb, we lashed ladders together, and were soon at work in its branches. Nearly all the lanterns in town were needed to make a showing; I remember we even borrowed carriage lamps, where we could, as well as farm lanterns and nearly everything else that would give light. If electricity had been available in those days, we could easily have made that tree glow from top to bottom. Hanging the oil lanterns was harder work, but there are no such workers as boys, when you once get them interested. Then we hung the most glittering and gorgeous objects we could find at the extremities of the limbs. All this was great fun. If you have ever dressed a small Christmas tree, you can imagine for yourself what a time you have when you dress one that is one hundred feet high.

At a safe distance, around the foot of the tree, we built three enormous bonfires, using old casks and plenty of tar, chips, and shavings from the sawmill and other combustibles. All the men came down on the afternoon of the 24th to see our work, and they pitched in and helped too.

I do not believe there was ever a bigger Christmas tree in the United States!



When Christmas evening came everybody in our little town, old and young, went down to the tree; and when darkness fell all the lights were illuminated by boys in the branches, and the three

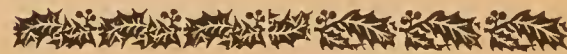


Christmas!

Christmas is here! It is bringing again
Joy in the chimes that are ringing again—
"Peace on earth", voices are singing again
As though Heaven smiled!

Christmas is here! With its candles aglow—
Love, faith and charity—holly and snow—
All because once there was born long ago
A meek little Child!

—Roberta Symmes



big bonfires were touched off, and all the rest of the boys and girls, including Miss Caruthers, glided around on skates.

Then two Santa Clauses, wearing streaming gray wigs, masks and fur coats, began to fetch off the presents, which had been grouped around the trunk of the tree. The children shouted, and the old folks laughed. There was general jollification, and we were much too merry to feel the stiff December wind which blew rather coolly on our faces down the lake. But the wind made the bonfires flare up much more brightly, and none of us on skates or the older people, wrapped up in the sleighs, seemed to mind it at all.

The blue-cap folks saw the illumination, and presently a party of their boys appeared upon the scene. The first we saw of them, a group of what in the obscurity of the evening looked to be small sail boats came skimming down the ice from away across the lake. The sails were of considerable size. They came down at a great pace, but when opposite our big tree, distant perhaps fifty or seventy-five yards from our outermost groups, they luffed, came to there and stood, scarcely moving, looking curiously at our Christmas panorama.

We stared at them, too; for we had never seen anything like their outfit. It was a new idea. Each skater had a sail, slung across his shoulder, a skate-sail of white cloth, about eight feet long by four or five feet in width, rigged out on two slender wooden rods, for yards, and a little mast stick; similar, but not so natty and light as the skate-sail outfit which is now sold in such large numbers, for the blue-cap boys had for their yards and masts a single long stick instead of sections fitting into metal sockets at the center. This rig was suspended freely across their shoulders, so that they could easily swing it to tack and luff. There in the evening, with the firelight shining on them, as they stood, they presented an odd appearance; very pretty, and yet ghostly. We recognized several of the boys, however; the bonfires lit up their faces as they looked toward the tree. By and by, we overheard one of them say, "Jerusalem! What a Christmas tree! Isn't that a dandy!"

That was all right, of course; we liked their admiration. But another of

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



thick and thin. It ain't so likely folks like us will git to be too prosperous, yeh, we're successful in the end if we have been a right good friend to folks we've met along the way; that's how I feel on Christmas Day!

THE Christmas season's most at hand when good will rules throughout the land, along about this time we start to git the malice out our heart, our neighbors' faults don't seem so great, there ain't a person that we hate. It makes a feller feel right good to think, in all the neighborhood, there ain't a man in many mile, that we could greet without a smile. The more we smile at them, by gum, the more they smile right back, and some climb off the seat and shake my hand, their grip just makes you understand, that here's, behind that friendly grin, a friend to stick through thick and thin.

I often wonder why we can't just take this spirit and transplant it up and down throughout the year, so that this kindness and good cheer might burn as bright in March or May as it does on a Christmas Day. There ain't no reason I can see why ev'ry day we live can't be a friendly day, with kindly grin a-helpin' us through

them then made a remark with less of good feeling in it. "Pity they haven't got a house big enough for a decent Christmas tree," said he. That was a slur upon our low-posted schoolhouse. Thereupon one of our boys put in a word in reply. "Don't show your envy in cheap talk," said he. "If you don't like our style, what are you over here for?"

Then Crumb Groot made his voice heard. "We thought your little town had got afire!" he called derisively. "Didn't know you were just fooling around that old Christmas tree!"

"That will be enough for you, Groot," called one of our boys, gliding in his direction. Groot did not move, and soon the two antagonists were facing each other at close range. The rest of us crowded up behind our own boy. We saw the flash of Crumb Groot's bare fist in the darkness, and, without warning, he knocked our champion down flat on his back.



For the moment there was the making of a free-for-all fight, which would have utterly wrecked the spirit of Christmas. But, with a sudden motion, all the blue-caps turned their sails to the wind, took a few skating steps, and then set their feet together and glided off toward the other shore.

"Catch them!" somebody called.

"Cowards!"

"If I can catch Groot, I'll make him say 'Enough!'"

"Hoodlums!"

These were only a few of the words that were heard around us, I am sorry to say, as we pursued the flying enemy. Our blood was up. We justly resented the fact that these strangers had come over to taunt us, and that their leader had struck one of our number, without warning.

Skate as we would, however, we could not catch the blue-capped skate-sailors. They flitted ahead of us like will-o'-the-wisps. In another moment or two they would be safe on the other shore, where we could not hope to catch them in the thickets and fields which they knew so well.



Suddenly, however, as they drew near the deep shadow of the trees, we heard one of them call out sharply to the others, and they then got their helms up, so to speak, and ran down before the wind on a new course. Seeing this, Alf Stearns, our fastest skater, who was leading, called out to us to skate slantingly, and cut in between and head them off. Accordingly we changed direction but had scarcely skated fifty yards when all of us heard an outcry and a splash. Crumb Groot had run into a place where some of the east-side farmers had been cutting a store of ice for their creameries that very day. It had skimmed over with new ice, too thin to bear, and in the dark Crumb had sailed into it at full speed.

All of us had barely enough warning

to sheer off. Crumb went down, head under, rose, caught hold of the edges of the ice, and shrieked for help. His friends were far away, probably trying to reduce their speed and skate back to him against the wind.

Fate had delivered our enemy into our hands. And yet, if we did nothing about it, Crumb would unquestionably lose his grip on the ice and drown. We looked around. We were still some distance from the shore and had nothing to help him with except our bare hands. It was a bad place, for there were several floating cakes around the borders of the firm ice, and these were knit together insecurely by the new ice. It was very dark, too, and we were uncertain how far out the firm ice extended.

Alf and I and several others threw ourselves on the ice and tried to string out toward Crumb. I am afraid, however, that we should have failed to reach him; but just then, the blue-caps came to the rescue. They had turned back.

"We'll help!" they shouted. Pulling off their skate-sails, they stretched them out, rods and all, on the ice. In a moment they had tied two together, at the ends, thus making a pole fifteen or sixteen feet in length. This at once they shoved out so that Crumb could catch hold of it. But at that moment Crumb lost his grip and sank under the cold, black surface of the water. Then Alf Stearns did the bravest thing I have ever seen. He flung himself into the water, regardless of the probable consequences. He was the best diver and swimmer in town, but he had never before tried to swim in heavy clothes and with skates on his feet. Nevertheless, he managed to get hold of Crumb Groot's arm and to drag him to the surface.



Despite the shock of this plunge, Alf had strength enough to grab the extended pole; and with our united strength on the other end we soon pulled both Alf and Crumb to safety.

Both were chilled to the bone, and Crumb seemed to have nearly choked to death; but all hands got hold of the two boys and rushed them ashore to the nearest house. Meanwhile, we had noticed a very interesting thing—the blue-caps, once our enemies, had been standing by us stanchly all the while. They escorted us down to the shore, and as we started off they gave us three cheers. "Goodby, redcaps!" they called after us. "As for you, Stearns, you can have anything in town, any time."

"Do you mean that?" he asked. "If so, I'd like one of those skate-sails."

So Alf came back to our town in triumph with a skate-sail which became a pattern for others that we made for our own use. The bonfires had burned low by the time we got back to the big tree and the presents had all been distributed to our parents to keep for us. It was voted, by one and all, that Alf Stearns had demonstrated the true spirit of Christmas.



THE MEASURE of a Newspaper's INFLUENCE

THE measure of any newspaper's influence and power is found in the confidence which its readers have in it. Without this confidence, no newspaper can grow in circulation or advertising patronage. In thirteen communities, varied in interests and tastes, The Gannett Newspapers have built up a confidence in the integrity and independence and devotion to the public welfare that is their choicest possession. This confidence is in the custody of the men and women who make these newspapers. They believe in these newspapers and so are true to the ideals which are back of them.

The Gannett Newspapers

ALBANY, N. Y., EVENING NEWS
ALBANY, N. Y., KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
BEACON, N. Y., NEWS
DANVILLE, ILL., COMMERCIAL NEWS
ELMIRA, N. Y., STAR-GAZETTE
ELMIRA, N. Y., ADVERTISER
ELMIRA, N. Y., SUNDAY TELEGRAM
HARTFORD, CONN., TIMES
ITHACA, N. Y., JOURNAL
MALONE, N. Y., TELEGRAM
NEWBURGH, N. Y., NEWS
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., JOURNAL
OLEAN, N. Y., TIMES-HERALD
PLAINFIELD, N. J., COURIER-NEWS
ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE
ROCHESTER, N. Y., TIMES-UNION
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., SARATOGIAN
UTICA, N. Y., OBSERVER-DISPATCH



"This is the only time I can give Homer his castor oil."—JUDGE.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I AM writing this between sessions of the annual New York State Grange Meeting at Niagara Falls. I have been attending New York State Grange meetings for years. This year, when I arrived at the Grange headquarters, almost the first man I ran across was L. B. Skeffington, that seasoned reporter and columnist who covers the field of agricultural news and comment so thoroughly and so understandingly for the Gannett newspapers.

"Skeff," I said, "what are the highpoints of the meeting as you see them so far?"

"Well, Ed," he said, "I've been thinking about that myself. Of course something may develop which will change the picture but up to now, as I see it, the big thing seems to be that these people here are not talking any more about the depression."

If Skeff was right, and I know of no one better qualified to observe a crowd and size up how it feels, it's time for all of us interested in agriculture to sit up and take notice.

Agriculture Still Depressed

Farmers are an enduring people. They also are capable of adjusting themselves to almost any conditions. *Right now, as I see it, there is grave danger that, as farmers, we have hardened ourselves to depressed conditions and, furthermore, that we have adapted our standards of living to fit these conditions. By any sane standard of measurement either to accept an economic situation in which agriculture is at a disadvantage or to fit the standards of farm life to such conditions longer than can possibly be prevented is a mistake.* To my mind, as long as the prices of agricultural products continue so far out of line with the wages-per-hour paid certain classes of labor, with freight rates, with taxes, with practically all costs of distribution and with other fixed charges which did not go down during the depression, farmers should continue to be depression conscious and continue to raise plenty of "ned" about their plight.

A Choice of Remedies

Put as bluntly as I can state it, the present administration has had offered to it two remedies for the plight of agriculture. One is the remedy offered by the "planning economists," who would have the government manage the farmer into prosperity. The other remedy is that offered to the administration by Professor Warren, who would have the government establish a normal price relationship between commodities and a currency based on gold, and then permit the farmer as a free agent to work out his own destiny as he has in the past.

Riding Two Horses

Up to the present time the admini-

stration has tried to half-apply both remedies. Through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration we find it managing or attempting to manage the business affairs of hundreds of thousands of farmers. Through the Treasury by raising the price of gold from \$20.67 an ounce to \$35 an ounce, it has partially recognized the greatly increased world value of gold and given us a dollar worth about \$1.35 to work with, as against a pre-administration dollar that had doubled in value.

Personally, I have no hesitation in saying that, considering the present economic condition of all farmers and the amount of general business revival that has taken place, I am sure the only really effective thing the Administration has done in fighting the depression was when it raised the price of gold. *That it should have raised the price further to the full legal limit, thus giving us a normal one hundred per cent dollar, is equally evident to me.*

We must face things as we find them, however. The facts are that the administration today appears to be more sold than I am on its ability to so manage agriculture that it will be prosperous. At the same time, it should be carefully noted it has as yet given no evidence of having abandoned Dr. Warren's plan. In other words, agriculture can still call on two horses for service—the planned economy horse and the honest dollar horse.

Keep On the Job

Under these circumstances, those which give industry two opportunities for improving its economic position, *the all important thing for farmers to do is to keep kicking.* Don't for one instant, just because you have adapted yourselves to it, permanently accept an economic relationship for this country in which agriculture is at a disadvantage.

Cheapest Feed

THROUGH the AAA the government controls in its Island possessions thousands of tons of sugar cane which the growers, under production control agreements, have not been permitted to have processed into sugar. *This stock of sugar cane represents perhaps the largest and most desirable potential tonnage of animal feed in the world.*

For weeks, plans have been under consideration whereby this cane might be processed into a straight feeding molasses or syrup and brought to this country. The movement to render livestock feeders this service has been complicated by the fact that such syrup, if made, would be very much desired by distillers. Also, it would furnish bootleggers with a very superior raw material for the making of alcohol, if they were able to get their hands on it. This the government must guard against, of course.

As this is written, there seems to be a fair chance that some practical method of processing the cane into syrup, delivering it to the United States, and then making it available



TO THE READERS OF
KERNELS, SCREENINGS
AND CHAFF

A Very Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year.

—Ed Babcock

to livestock feeders may be worked out. Time, however, is of the essence, and the importance of time is not always appreciated by government officials.

Chopped Hay

INQUIRIES are beginning to come in about our experience this winter with chopped hay. At Sunnyside, we have a mow 36 feet by 14 feet filled with chopped hay to a depth of about 20 feet. We have been feeding out of this mow since about the first of December.

Our hay chutes which service this mow are so arranged that we can get to the hay in the bottom of the mow through them, as well as draw it from the top. We have tried taking the hay out from both the bottom and the top. I notice, however, that of late the boys are throwing it down only from the top.

I mention the above procedure to bring out the fact that we have discovered no hay which has been hurt, or even colored brown, by heating. Apparently, we licked the danger of chopped hay heating unduly by first curing the alfalfa in cocks. This, of course, meant extra work but the certainty that we had our hay dry enough before we chopped it has added considerably to our peace of mind.

The alfalfa we chopped was very coarse, first cutting stuff. I am sure, if we were feeding it long, that the cattle would waste a lot of it; as it is, they clean it right up.

Watch for This

AS MOST readers of the *American Agriculturist* know, our associate, Frank Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., publisher of the Gannett Newspapers, Inc., is in Europe. Mr. Gannett went there for the express purpose of making first hand observations of European monetary policies and their effects on the prosperity of various countries. We expect him home before Christmas.

I have had a couple of letters from him and from them I know that he has had some unusual opportunities to get the "low-down" on European political and business conditions.

Furthermore, we all know from long contact with him, that Mr. Gannett is a trained newspaperman who can't be kidded even by high government officials and who knows how to get at the facts. While he has been gone, I have been storing up a lot of questions to ask him when he gets back. It is my hope to ask him some of these ques-

tions and print his answers on this page. I am sure you will be interested in receiving such authentic, first-hand information.

It is my personal opinion that the present price of gold in the United States is so low that all producers of basic commodities are at a serious disadvantage, and that the only way to restore a balance between the prices of basic commodities and such fixed charges as debts, utility rates, wages per hour paid certain classes of labor, and ever mounting taxes, is to raise the price of gold to a point where we have a dollar worth one hundred cents instead of, as now, \$1.35. It takes too many eggs, too much milk, and too many potatoes to get such a dollar. Such a dollar, plus government policies, which are calculated to enable us to get along with it, retards business recovery.

Mr. Gannett thought these things too when he left the United States. He also thought that England with its managed pound was showing us the way out. What will he think when he gets back here after making a first hand check-up on business conditions both in the countries which have raised the price of gold and those like France, Holland, Switzerland, and Belgium (the gold bloc countries) which haven't?

* * *

Page a Chemist

THIS WINTER, because we were too busy in the fall and expect to be too busy next spring, I am going to top-dress my alfalfa fields and pastures with superphosphate right on top of snow and frozen ground. I have one old field of alfalfa on which I am going to apply superphosphate at the rate of 600 pounds to the acre. Then, I am going to take the rest of my fall purchase of superphosphate and apply it to as many acres of pasture as possible at the rate of 750 pounds to the acre.

The superphosphate I am using is the ordinary 16-20 variety. It is mean, dusty stuff to handle, and, as we all know, is tricky to store over a very long period. Some day, I hope the research chemists will work out a phosphate carrier which is as cheap, or cheaper, than our present superphosphate (per unit of phosphorus), and which is more agreeable to handle, and will not set in the bag.

Another problem for a practical-minded research-chemist is to develop some method of drying black-strap molasses, so that when this very high quality animal food is cheaper than any other animal food, more of it can be included in dairy, and even poultry, rations.

* * *

An Armistice

FRIDAY night, December 7th, it was very cold at Sunnyside. Somersault came out of the woods, entered the barn yard, and stood at the barn door as much as to say, "Let me in, please." He wasn't hungry because there was lots of corn fodder with plenty of ears on it where he could get at it. No, he was cold and apparently had reasoned out that there wasn't any percentage in being independent any longer. His appeal fell on deaf ears, however. The boys remembered how they had worked to get him into that same barn yard on many a hot afternoon, and left him out.

The next night the mercury fell to ten degrees above, and by five o'clock the pony was at the barn door. This time I took pity on him and let him in. Just to get even with him, I had half a notion to give him a long hard ride. Then I decided the frozen ground would be pretty hard to light on, — so, I guess, I'll just feed him another winter.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE BUREAU



\$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making.

She Read, Acted and Was Rewarded

WE who handle the work of the Protective Service Bureau get two varieties of satisfaction. One comes when we are the means of collecting money due a subscriber. The other, which if anything is even better, is to prevent a loss before it happens. Therefore, the following letter pleased us. We wish our subscriber had read the account a day earlier but it did result in preventing much loss to other readers. Here is the letter:

"Right after I had paid \$20.00 to a representative of the so-called New England Tourist Co., I picked up the American Agriculturist of November 10 and read your article headed "A Wide Guarantee." Immediately I got in touch with three different police departments in nearby towns, giving them a complete description of the man and his car, and stopped payment on the check. I have heard nothing yet but found the check had been cashed in a nearby store soon after he left.

"The agent claimed his name was G. E. Darker.

"P. S.: I am opening my letter to give you the latest. The police at Plymouth, N. H., say they have been in touch with the police at Laconia, N. H., and they believe they have Mr. Darker. I will let you know further developments."

(Signed) Mrs. Maude Gray.

In a few days another letter arrived, which read:

"On evidence furnished by Mrs. Maude Anna Gray of Plymouth, N. H., Mr. Guy Darker is in Ossipee jail. He obtained a check for \$20.00 from Mrs. Gray which he brought to my store and cashed. Mrs. Gray notified the police, who captured the man. Mrs. Gray should receive the reward if one is paid."

(Signed) W. B. Avery.

The next letter received read as follows:

"It has been found that Darker, who is also known as Guy Barker and J. K. McLeud, has committed a number of frauds. I understand that he has served several jail sentences in Massachusetts and is now out on parole. I cannot get the \$20.00 back, as he has no money, but if I can win the reward, I will about square myself for what I lost and for what I spent on phone calls and gas. The chief of police told me I probably would not get anything out of the reward you offer. He said those things usually do not 'pan out.'"

(Signed) Mrs. Maude Gray.

A newspaper clipping was enclosed which stated that Guy Barker had plead guilty before Justice John Scammon of Exeter and was sentenced to serve from one to three years in state prison.

The chief of police was wrong in this one instance, as the reproduction of the check at the bottom of this page will prove. After checking to be sure that all of the requirements were met, we lost no time in making out a check and sending it to Mrs. Gray. The requirements are that fraud or attempted fraud must be committed against a subscriber. Furthermore the subscriber must, at the time, have an American Agriculturist Protective Service Bureau sign posted on the premises. Also, the subscriber must give the information which leads to the arrest, and a prison sentence of at least 30 days must actually be served. Sus-

Recent Claims Adjusted By Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Martin Schweitzer, Limerick (adjustment for employment)	\$ 17.20
Henry Walrath, Richford Springs (adjustment on truss)	9.00
Mrs. Ida B. Taylor, Owego (settlement for cow killed by train)	72.50
Fred Granger, Bovina (settlement on produce)	20.75
Mrs. Katherine Benedict, Walden (refund on rug)	3.90
A. H. Johnson, Maryland (settlement for pigs)	2.50
Hollis Lyon, Moira (adjustment on chicks)	3.50
NEW JERSEY	
E. H. Brabston, Dayton (adjustment on boiler)	85.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Edgar O. Baker, Littleton (adjustment on old ad. claim)	20.00
TOTAL	\$234.35

Claims Adjusted, No Money Involved

NEW YORK	
Fred Schneider, Narrowsburg (adjustment on a furnace)	
Jack Pendell, Washingtonville (adjustment on shoes)	
Mrs. Victor La Roche, Peru (adjustment on sewing machine)	

pended sentences do not count.

A few more cases of this sort, given good publicity, will make crooks think twice before they stop at farms where they see the American Agriculturist sign.

* * *

Cruelty to Poultrymen

Recently I took some hens to which vent shields had been applied to the Syracuse market. An officer of the S.P.C.A. took two of them and told me I would have to come up to his office. After I had finished on the market, I went up to the office. He gave me back the birds and said he did not know what the outcome would be but if he sent for me any time, I would have to come back. What would you advise me to do?—M. M.

While in general we are in sympathy with the aims of the S.P.C.A., there are fairly frequent occasions when the lack of common sense of one of their agents tends to offset much of the good work they are doing. Many poultrymen use vent shields with no discomfort to the hens. It prevents the possibility of a far greater cruelty, namely to allow a hen to be eaten alive by her mates. We think it is an outrage that a poultryman trying to make an honest living should be subjected to such annoyances. Do we need a society for the prevention of cruelty to poultrymen?

* * *

Post-Dated Checks

A man gave me a check which he dated ahead. When I deposited it, it came back protested. I had the man arrested for passing a worthless check but he was released and I was told that you could not prosecute a man when a post-dated check came back from the bank. Is this correct?

That is the situation. It means that you need to be pretty careful when you accept a check dated in advance. The assumption is that when a man gives a post-dated check, the man who takes it knows that there isn't any money in the bank at that time to cover it. Therefore it becomes practically a note or a promise to pay in the future. It is not a misdemeanor to fail to pay a note when due.



NO NEED LOCKING THE STABLE AFTER THE HORSE IS GONE



● GET YOUR POLICY BEFORE THE ACCIDENT HAPPENS — THEN BE SURE TO KEEP IT RENEWED



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G. M. McMillan

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75% CHOOSE ONE OF THESE 3 FEEDS

LEGUME DAIRY

400 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed
280 " Wheat Bran
540 " Hominy Feed & Corn Meal
200 " Coconut Oil Meal
240 " Corn Distillers' Dried Grains
100 " Soybean Oil Meal
200 " Molasses—Cane
20 " Bone Meal—Steamed
20 " Salt

2000 lbs.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
Protein (Minimum) 18.00%
Fat (Minimum) 4.00%
Fiber (Maximum) 8.50%
Total Digestible Nutrients
per ton—1517 lbs.

EXCHANGE DAIRY

600 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed
200 " Wheat Bran
360 " Hominy Feed & Corn Meal
200 " Coconut Oil Meal
280 " Corn Distillers' Dried Grains
120 " Soybean Oil Meal
200 " Molasses—Cane
20 " Bone Meal—Steamed
20 " Salt

2000 lbs.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
Protein (Minimum) 20.00%
Fat (Minimum) 4.00%
Fiber (Maximum) 8.50%
Total Digestible Nutrients
per ton—1533 lbs.

MILKMAKER

600 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed
160 " Wheat Bran
160 " Hominy Feed & Corn Meal
200 " Coconut Oil Meal
280 " Corn Distillers' Dried Grains
380 " Soybean Oil Meal
180 " Molasses—Cane
20 " Bone Meal—Steamed
20 " Salt

2000 lbs.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
Protein (Minimum) 24.00%
Fat (Minimum) 4.00%
Fiber (Maximum) 8.50%
Total Digestible Nutrients
per ton—1550 lbs.

5 REASONS WHY:

1. UNUSUALLY HIGH DIGESTIBILITY at low cost—Dairymen buy feed for the milk it will produce, and since only digested feed makes milk, these feeds produce more milk per ton of feed. 1400 lbs. total digestible nutrients per ton is considered a good feed, but these three feeds contain well above 1500 lbs. T.D.N. per ton.

2. ADEQUATE PROTEIN from a variety of sources—G.L.F. offers dairymen a total of 9 feeds ranging from 16% to 32% in protein; but the three feeds above meet the protein requirements for practically all feeding conditions. Legume Dairy contains enough protein except with poor-quality, low-protein hay containing less than one-third clover or other legumes. Exchange Dairy should be fed when hay is less than one-third clover but is early cut and well cured. The extra protein in Milk Maker is needed when hay is late cut or poorly cured and contains no legumes. Milk Maker is also used to supplement home-grown grains.

3. ENOUGH FAT for full milk flow—Experiments have proved that the grain mixture should contain 4% fat to provide for maximum milk and butterfat production. The feeds above con-

tain more than the minimum guarantee of fat, principally supplied by coconut oil meal, corn distillers' dried grains, soybean oil meal and corn meal.

4. ESSENTIAL MINERALS—The need for supplementary minerals (calcium and phosphorus) in the grain ration is directly related to the mineral content of the hay, silage, and other home-grown feeds used. Studies of the feeds grown in G.L.F. territory indicate that both calcium and phosphorus are needed in the grain mixture under many conditions. One percent steamed bone meal in the above grain mixtures meets this requirement.

5. PALATABILITY and conditioning effect—High quality cane molasses, in combination with a wide variety of other fresh feeds that cows like, gives G.L.F. Dairy Feeds unusually high palatability. The molasses, wheat bran, and salt provide desirable laxative and conditioning effect.

These are but five of the many reasons why 75% of the several thousand dairymen using G.L.F. feeds choose either Legume Dairy, Exchange Dairy, or Milk Maker. Try them and they will be your choice too!

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.

